

## CRITICAL CATALOG AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MARINE BIVALVE RECORDS FOR THE FLORIDA KEYS

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### ABSTRACT

Literature data contributing to a biodiversity survey of bivalve species of the Florida Keys are presented in the form of 361 annotated references and a documented species list. 389 species are recorded as identified to at least the species level; all except ten species can be traced to at least one literature citation. Thirty-one nominal species-level taxa were originally described from Florida Keys material or had their type localities designated as such. Annotations on synonyms, confirmed or suspected misidentifications, and a discussion of problematic geographic information are included, as tools for accessing and interpreting the full body of literature, including 19<sup>th</sup> century works and 91 entries of “gray” literature (i.e., non-peer-reviewed reports, newsletters, unpublished dissertations, websites, etc.). This paper provides supporting data for an analysis of the bivalve fauna of the Florida Keys, based on a new database of over 12,000 original, museum, and literature records, included elsewhere in this volume.

### INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity surveys rely on thorough reviews of pertinent literature, in the context of original field observations and studies of existing collections. As in the case of historic collections, literature data can provide temporal depth (e.g., showing the appearance or disappearance of taxa in a given region), taxonomic insight, and distributional information. However, literature data must be reviewed and interpreted (especially when not accompanied by verifiable illustrations or actual voucher specimens), because its information can be suspect due to the variable taxonomic expertise of authors as well as changes in nomenclature over time.

The Florida Keys is a highly diverse region, heavily impacted by human-induced change. For most of its invertebrate fauna, few if any baseline studies of species-level diversity exist. However, for more than a century, the Keys have served as a source region for numerous academic studies of mollusks and have been extremely popular with the shell-collecting community. This has led to a steady but extremely scattered outflow of formal and informal publications containing distributional and

natural history data for the bivalved mollusks of this region. The current catalog provides access to this wealth of information, which cumulatively can contribute to our understanding of past and present diversity. We have captured and critically reviewed the species records in each work, fully documenting any taxonomic interpretations of synonymy and/or potential misidentification; each species record and its interpretation, if any, are thus open to subsequent corroboration or falsification. Our goals for this literature review of molluscan diversity data are thus (1) to compile the literature in an accessible format, (2) to interpret, and if necessary correct, the taxonomic information, (3) to interpret, and if necessary correct, the geographic information, and (4) to cross-reference the data, allowing taxonomic/geographic access by species.

Most works, by design or necessity, take a cumulative approach in reporting distributional data and combine individual records into broad distributional statements. In the case of western Atlantic taxa, the given distribution often indicates the northern- and southernmost extremes of occurrence, with little or no indication whether this reflects merely two collecting events, spans a continuous area of distribu-

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tion, or is based on extreme chance occurrences of an otherwise more restricted range (the latter case an example of how summarizing accumulated information can dilute meaningful biogeographic data). The current work takes the opposite approach, where possible "deconstructing" literature data into occurrence information for concrete smaller subregions within the Florida Keys (i.e., Upper, Middle, and Lower Florida Keys, and Dry Tortugas).

In an earlier analysis (Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000), we evaluated the relative contribution of the different types of source data (original collections, museum records, and literature) toward capturing species-level Florida Keys bivalve diversity. The literature review included book publications (e.g., Johnson, 1934; Abbott, 1974), entire runs of scientific serials (e.g., *American Malacological Bulletin*, *Bulletin of Marine Science*, *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, *The Nautilus*, *The Veliger*), shell club newsletters (e.g., *American Conchologist*, *Texas Conchologist*), the published papers of malacologists known to have worked in the Keys (e.g., Pilsbry, McGinty, Houbrick), and relevant agency reports (e.g., Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998). Of all the bivalve species ever recorded from the Keys, literature data documented 73% of the total known species list, including 38 species not otherwise reported. "Gray" literature (non-peer-reviewed reports, newsletters, unpublished dissertations, websites, etc.) played a significant role in this contribution; traditional literature (books and peer-reviewed journals) recovered only 44% of the list, that is, effectively missing 56% of the known diversity. We concluded that multiple sources (including literature) are most effective in producing a biotic inventory, although traditional literature was viewed as the least effective single resource.

Since completion of the earlier survey, we have continued our research toward a complete faunistic analysis of Florida Keys bivalves. Results of this expanded study, based on a new database of more than 12,000 original, museum, and literature records, is included elsewhere in this volume (Bieler & Mikkelsen, 2004). This catalog represents an annotated bibliography of the literature sources included in this and the earlier survey, now expanded four-fold to comprise 361 bivalve literature sources, with special focus on gray literature data. Significant additions include one of the earliest surveys of Florida Keys bivalves (22 fully-identified species;

Calkins, 1878), the earliest comprehensive survey (87 species [by today's taxonomic criteria]; Simpson, 1887–1889), and Lermond's (1936) checklist with 216 species, which although fraught with outdated nomenclature, surpasses the only other, much more recent, extensive compilation (163 species; Lyons & Quinn, 1995). It is noteworthy that both of these last two extensive compilations are gray literature; the present database includes 1886 records from 91 separate pieces of gray literature [marked below by superscript "G"].

For the purpose of this study, we have included references to species only if specifically listed from the Florida Keys (i.e., excluding those with broadly stated distributions, for example, from Georgia to Venezuela, which theoretically could also include the Florida Keys). We define the Florida Keys as the waters surrounding the entire island chain from Broad Creek (about 25°21'N, 80°15'W) at the northern end of Key Largo (including Card Sound but not Biscayne Bay, southwest of but not including Old Rhodes Key) to slightly west of the Dry Tortugas (83°30'W). The borders between Keys regions are here defined as between Craig Key and Fiesta Key (Upper Keys/Middle Keys), between the Seven-Mile Bridge and Little Duck Key (Middle Keys/Lower Keys), and between Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas (Lower Keys/Dry Tortugas), with Dry Tortugas standing alone as a fourth region. A tangential east-west line was drawn through Florida Bay in the Upper and Middle Keys (at the levels of, from east to west, the Nest Keys, Russell Key, and the northern limit of Rabbit Key Basin), eliminating what is more properly considered the southern end of the Florida Everglades. Oceanward, the depth limit was set at the 300 m (= 164 fms or 984 ft) isobath, which includes the historically and biologically important Pourtales Terrace. Our study area thus encompasses (and exceeds) the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, as well as all state and county parks, reserves, and management areas of this region, with the exception of the Biscayne Bay area and the northern parts of the Everglades National Park.

Most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century records and the majority of deepwater collections off the Florida Keys stem from U.S. government surveys. The U.S. Coast Survey Steamers *Corwin* (1867, collections by L. F. Pourtales), *Bibb* (1868–1869, Pourtales; 1872, W. Stimpson), *Bache* (1872, Stimpson), and *Blake* (1877–1878, A. Agassiz), and the U.S. Fish Commission

Steamer *Albatross* (1885) all sounded and dredged/trawled off the Keys. Their station records are generally well documented (e.g., S. Smith, 1889; Townsend, 1901). Most named localities (e.g., Key West, Looe Key Reef, Carysfort Reef, etc.), even if unaccompanied by geodetic coordinates, are likewise clearly part of the Florida Keys record. However, the identities of certain named localities remain problematic:

First, Gordon Key (a single unnumbered site sampled at 68 fathoms (124 m) by the U. S. Coast Steamer *Bache* in the 1870s; Dall, 1881, 1886; repeated from Dall by four subsequent authors, see below) is by all accounts part of the Florida Keys (Dall, 1903b; Johnson, 1934). However, no locality of that name exists to our knowledge on any chart or in any gazetteer, so its relative location within the Keys is unclear. It is quite possible that the name is a corruption of Garden Key, the site of the U. S. Civil War era Fort Jefferson (and a popular ship anchorage at the time) in the Dry Tortugas (J. Clupper, pers. comm., August 2003). According to our records, W. H. Dall never specifically mentioned Garden Key in his molluscan reports until 1889 (original description of *Lippistes acrilla* Dall 1889: 391), so it is plausible that he earlier miswrote the island's name. S. Smith's (1889) official compilation of dredging stations by the U.S. Coast Survey steamers during this period shows the *Bache* operating off the Dry Tortugas in 1872, however, no 68 fathom station is evident; the *Blake* (the primary source of mollusks described in Dall's 1881 and 1886 reports) likewise is not recorded to have sampled any stations at this specific depth. S. Smith (1889) indicated a single 68 fathom station sampled by the *Bibb* in 1869, but this is charted near Alligator Reef in the Upper Keys. Without more definite data on the vessel and date of the expedition during which this deepwater station was collected, its location remains enigmatic. "Gordon Key" is the type locality of *Corbula cymella*.

Another issue involves the confusion of the often-cited locality "off Sombrero", which might refer to Sombrero Key/Reef in the Middle Florida Keys. "Off Sombrero, 54 fms" reported by W. H. Dall (1881, 1886) as a station collected by the *Blake* (or *Bache*?) sometime during 1877–1879 has been interpreted as pertaining to the island of Sombrero in the western Caribbean, east of the Virgin Islands (E. V. Coan, in Turgeon et al., 1998: 189). (The situation is further complicated by the fact that the station was unnumbered, and no 54-fm

station, from either Sombrero locality, appears in S. Smith's (1889) compilation of stations dredged by the *Blake*.) The 54-fm Sombrero station was never called "Key" by Dall, although it was later and probably erroneously called Sombrero Key by Clench & Smith (1944) and Pulley (1952). In six bivalve accounts by Dall, the 54-fm station is combined with one at 72 fms (as "off Sombrero, 54–72 fms"), lending support to their co-identity if not their exact location. The uncertainties of these data and their source vessel led us to compare other contemporary expedition accounts, but these provided little additional understanding: Nine *Bibb* stations (sta. 5P–13P) were definitely sampled off Sombrero Reef in April–May 1868, but depths ranged from 111–517 fms (Pourtales, 1871: 169; Peirce & Patterson, 1880: 1; S. Smith, 1889: 958; with several of these stations on the official 1868 survey chart [No. 10] of the Straits of Florida). All 1872 expedition stations of the British Steamer *Challenger* from "off Sombrero" are referable to the Caribbean island (S. Smith, 1889: 973). In January of 1879, the *Blake* operated in the vicinity of the island of Sombrero (sta. 140–141), listed by S. Smith (1889: 967) as "off Virgin Gorda," and again at much deeper depths of 861 and 1,097 fms. In November of 1887, the *Albatross* sampled a single station (2750) south of Sombrero Island in 496 fms (Townsend, 1901: 403). For purposes of this study, both 54 and 72 fm stations listed by Dall as "off Sombrero" (the type locality of *Lucina sombreroensis*, *L. leucocyma*, *Nemocardium peramabile*, and *Myrtea compressa*), have been excluded from Florida Keys records.

Three other localities hint at potential locality confusion but have been retained in this survey for lack of more conclusive data. (1) Turtle Harbor is a 8–9 m (25–30 ft) anchorage just inside Carysfort Reef in the Upper Florida Keys, yet Turtle Harbor at 40–50 fms (73–91 m) was listed by Hayes (1972) and Boss (1972) for two species (*Ptereria colymbus*, *Semele bellastrata*). Although this could refer to a station offshore of the Upper Florida Keys (as in the case of *Eolis* sta. 58; Bieler & Mikkelsen, 2003), there are at least two other Turtle Harbors in the Caribbean: in the Bahamas (Dall, 1886; Pulley, 1952), and off Isla de Utila, Honduras (a popular scuba diving site, with a wall to 300 m). (2) Long Key is a large island in the Middle Florida Keys, between Fiesta Key and Duck Key, but also refers to part of Bush Key in the Dry Tortugas (Clupper, 2003), and to the island on which the city of

St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, lies, adjacent to Boca Ciega Bay. (3) Three Sand Keys are recorded for the Florida Keys: as the site of an historical lighthouse seven miles southwest of Key West, as a former name for Hospital Key in the Dry Tortugas, and as one of the Molasses Keys oceanside of the Seven-Mile Bridge (Clupper, 2003). At least one additional Sand Key exists in Florida, off Clearwater Beach in Pinellas County.

In total, 389 bivalve species are included in this diversity survey, all but ten of which can be traced to at least one literature citation (those ten known to occur in the Florida Keys, but not previously recorded as such, are included in the catalog without following references). An additional 57 taxa are recorded from literature identified to the genus level, plus an additional 25 to family level; most of these probably represent previously listed species, although a few (e.g., *Cymatiosa* sp., *Semierycina* sp.) are probably otherwise unrepresented. An additional four species remain of uncertain taxonomic status.

Thirty-one nominal species-level taxa were originally described from Florida Keys material or had their type localities designated as such:

- Amphidesma laeta* "Adams" Reeve, 1853 [now regarded as a synonym of *Semele purpurascens* (Gmelin, 1791)], had Key West designated as its type locality by Boss (1972).
- Amphidesma variegata* Lamarck, 1818 [now regarded as a synonym of *Semele purpurascens* (Gmelin, 1791)], had Key West designated as its type locality by Boss (1972).
- Anadara springeri* Rehder & Abbott, 1951 (now regarded as a synonym of *A. baughmani* Hertlein, 1951), from off the Dry Tortugas.
- Arca* (*Barbatia*) *balesi* Pilsbry & McLean, 1939 [now regarded as a synonym of *Fugleria tenera* (C. B. Adams, 1845)], holotype from Missouri Key (paratypes from Key West).
- Argopecten irradians taylorae* Petuch, 1987 [now regarded as a synonym of *A. irradians concentricus* (Say, 1822)], from Rabbit Key Basin [Florida Bay, off Long Key].
- Asthenothaerus balesi* Rehder, 1943a, from Missouri Key.
- Cardium* (*Fulvia*) *peramabilis* Dall, 1881 (now *Nemocardium*), from various localities including Blake station 9 (111 fms) off Sand Key, and station 26 (110 fms), west of the Dry Tortugas. Subsequent lectotype selection (Clench & Smith, 1944) restricted the type locality to off Yucatan, Blake station 36.
- Ctenoides sanctipauli* Stuardo, 1982, with original (but not type) material including a specimen from an *R/V Eolis* station at Sand Key Reef.
- Condylocardia floridensis* Pilsbry & Olsson, 1946 [now regarded as a synonym of *Carditopsis smithii* (Dall, 1896)], from Ohio Key.
- Corbula cymella* Dall, 1881, a Florida Keys endemic species, known only from 68 fms off "Gordon Key".
- Cumingia tellinoides vanhyningi* Rehder, 1939, from Lower Matecumbe Key.
- Cytherea* (*Ventricola*) *strigillinus* Dall, 1902 (now *Circomphalus*), from off Key West.
- Dosinia floridana* Conrad, 1866 [now regarded as a synonym of *D. elegans* (Conrad, 1846)] from "Florida Keys, Gulf of Mexico".
- Jagonia orbiculata* var. *filiata* Dall, 1901 [a named form of *Ctena orbiculata* (Montagu, 1808)], from Florida Keys, deep water.
- Jagonia orbiculata* var. *recurvata* Dall, 1901 [a named form of *Ctena orbiculata* (Montagu, 1808)], from Florida Keys, deep water.
- Modiola tulipa* var. *nigra* Calkins, 1878 [now regarded as a synonym of *Modiolus americanus* (Leach in Leach & Nodder, 1815)], an unrayed form from Key Vaccas (*sic*).
- Nucula calcicola* Moore, 1977, from Key Largo.
- Ostrea weberi* Olsson, 1951 (now *Teskeyostrea*), from Key West (type locality) and Grassy Key.
- Pecten* (*Plagioctenium*) *gibbus* var. *amplicostatus* Dall, 1898 (now regarded as a subspecies or variety of *Argopecten irradians*), Pliocene to Recent, ranging from west of the Mississippi River, on the Texas coast, and south to Cartagena, Colombia; no type locality nor type specimen was specified. Schuchert et al. (1905) subsequently listed cotypes (USNM 154186) from Pliocene deposits of Monroe County, Florida (only part of which lies in the Florida Keys); USNM label data more specifically places the material from the Caloosahatchie (*sic*, Caloosahatchee) beds of Monroe County (T. Waller, pers. comm., July 2003). Waller (1969) explained the complicated history of type material for this species, selecting a lectotype from another type lot, USNM 106990, from Texas; he considered the Monroe County fossil lot (USNM 154186) as an unnecessary subsequent designation without nomenclatural standing. Waller (1969) furthermore rejected all evidence of this species from the Pliocene

- of Florida [claiming all examined specimens from this locality were *P. irradians concentricus* (Say, 1822), effectively removing this taxon from this list of those originally described from the Florida Keys.
- Pecten (Chlamys) imbricatus mildredae* F. M. "T." Bayer, 1941 (now *Caribachlamys*), ranging from Biscayne Bay to Dry Tortugas and Bahamas; no type locality was originally specified. Although the author (Bayer, 1942) subsequently designated Biscayne Bay as the type locality, the holotype (USNM 598977) is from Long Key Reef, Dry Tortugas (Waller, 1993: fig. 9d, e).
- Pecten (Euvola) tereinus* Dall, 1925 [now regarded as a synonym of *Euvola chazaliei* (Dautzenberg, 1900)], from off Key West.
- Pitaria cordatus* Schwengel, 1951 (now *Pitar*), from Key West.
- Pseudamysium strigillatum* Dall, 1889b (now *Palliolium*), from "the Antilles and Florida Reefs".
- Pseudochama inezae* F. M. Bayer, 1943 (now *Chama*), from Carysfort Reef.
- Syndosmya lioica* Dall, 1881 (now *Abra*), from various localities including Blake station 9 (111 fms) off Sand Key, station 5 (229 fms) south of the Marquesas Keys, and off Sand Key (30 fms). Boss et al. (1968: 188) subsequently gave "20 miles W of Florida; and others" as the type locality.
- Tellina obliqua* Wood, 1815 (*non* J. Sowerby, 1817) [now regarded as a synonym of *Semele purpurascens* (Gmelin, 1791)], had Key West designated as its type locality by Boss (1972).
- Tellina (Angulus) paramera* Boss, 1964 (now *Angulus*), from various localities, including from off American Shoals (45 fms), Key West, Dry Tortugas (15 fms); type locality is Miami Beach, Florida.
- Tellina (Angulus) probrina* Boss, 1964 (now *Angulus*), from various localities, including from off Sombrero Key, off Sand Key, Key West, and Dry Tortugas; type locality is off Fowey Light, Dade County, Florida.
- Teredo (Zopoterodo) clappi* Bartsch, 1923, from off Key West, from timber.
- Transennella stimpsoni* Dall, 1902, from Cape Hatteras, Egmont Key, and south to Key West. Boss et al. (1968) subsequently gave Egmont Key (at the mouth of Tampa Bay, Hillsborough County, western Florida) as the type locality, based on USNM 54100.
- Venus purpurascens* Gmelin, 1791 (now *Semele*), had Key West designated as its type locality by Boss (1972).
- Names listed in the annotations are as used in the referenced work. Abbreviations used include: ANSP, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; DT, Dry Tortugas; <sup>o</sup>, "gray" literature; LFK, Lower Florida Keys; MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology; MFK, Middle Florida Keys; UFK, Upper Florida Keys; USNM, National Museum of Natural History [United States National Museum]; \*, literature included in earlier analysis (Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000); |, "Florida Keys" literature or taxa excluded from this analysis (for geographical reasons) or former taxonomic names with reference to epithet in present use.

#### ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS CONTAINING REFERENCES TO FLORIDA KEYS BIVALVES

- ABBOTT, R. T., 1954, *American seashells*. Van Nostrand, New York. xiv + 541 pp., 40 pls. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten (Plagioctenium) gibbus nucleus*, *A. lineolaris*, *A. phrygius*, *Chione (Timoclea) grus*, *C. (Lirophora) paphia*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *Isognomon bicolor*, *Noetia (Eontia) ponderosa*, *Nucula crenulata*, *Pitar (Pitarenus) cordata*, *Pseudocyrena floridana*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina (Eurytellina) angulosa*, *T. (Scissula) candeana*, *T. (Eurytellina) punicea*, *Trachycardium magnum*.
- ABBOTT, R. T., 1958, The marine mollusks of Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies. *Monographs of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 11: 138 pp., 5 pls. [second printing, October 1967, also contains 16 unnumbered pages of common names] Specifically occurring in the Florida Keys: *Americardia guppyi*, *Barbatia tenera*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *Trachycardium magnum*.
- ABBOTT, R. T., 1961, *How to know the American marine shells*, rev. ed. A Signet Book, New American Library, New York. 222 pp., 12 color pls. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Antigona listeri*, *Pseudocyrena floridana*, *Trachycardium magnum*. An index list for the common species for "Miami to Key West" also includes *Noetia ponderosa*, *Macrocallista nimbosa* [*Mytilus californianus* and *Macoma calcarea* are also included here, obviously incorrectly].
- ABBOTT, R. T., 1968, *Seashells of North America: a guide to field identification*. Golden Press, New York. 280 pp.

- Map of North America (p. 35) showing faunal provinces includes Florida Keys in Caribbean Province; text (p. 37) refers specifically only to Lower Keys. With distributions including Florida Keys: *Noetia ponderosa*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina candeana*.
- ABBOTT, R. T., 1970, *How to know the American marine shells*, rev. ed. A Signet Book, New American Library, Bergenfield, New Jersey. 222 pp., 12 color pls.
- Specifically occurring in the Florida Keys: *Antigona listeri*, *Pseudocyrena floridana*. This book also has an interesting zoogeographic section, listing "Shells by Localities". Also, with distributions including Key West: *Macrocallista nimbosa*, *Noetia ponderosa* (also indicated as occurring in this region, obviously in error, are *Mytilus californianus* and the northern *Macoma calcarea*).
- \*ABBOTT, R. T., 1974, *American seashells: the marine Mollusca of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York. 663 pp., 24 pls.
- With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten phrygium*, *Americardia guppyi*, *Argopecten irradians*, *Asthenothaerus balesi*, *Chama sarda*, *Chione* (*Chione*) *pubera*, *Codakia* (*Ctena*) *pectinella*, *Isognomon bicolor*, *Lima albicoma*, *Lucina* (*Lucinisca*) *muricata*, *Myrtea* (*Eulopia*) *sagrinata*, *Nuculana pusio*, *N. verrilliana*, *Ostrea weberi*, *Periploma anguliferum*, *P. tenerum*, *Pitar* (*Pitarenus*) *cordatus*, *Plectodon granulatus*, *Pteria longisquamosa*, *P. vitrea*, *Strigilla* (*Strigilla*) *gabbi*, *Tellina* (*Angulus*) *versicolor*, *Thracia corbuloides*, *Trachycardium* (*Acrosterigma*) *magnum*, *Transennella cubaniana*, *Ventricolaria rigida*.
- ABBOTT, R. T. & P. A. MORRIS, 1995, *A field guide to shells, Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the West Indies*. Peterson Field Guide 3. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston & New York. 350 pp., 74 pls.
- With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten acanthodes*, *Periploma anguliferum*, *Pitar cordatus*, *Trachycardium magnum*.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1947a, Pelecypoda – Thracidae (*sic*). *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 126, 1 p.
- Asthenothaerus* (*Asthenothaerus*) *balesi* with Missouri Key as type locality.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1947b, Pelecypoda – Arcidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 143, 1 p.
- Arca* (*Barbatia*) *balesi* with Missouri Key as type locality.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1948a, Pelecypoda – Semelidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 336, 1 p.
- Cumingia vanhyingi* with Lower Matecumbe Key as type locality.
- \*AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1948b, Pelecypoda – Veneridae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 525, 1 p.
- Transennella culebrana* from Key West, deep water.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1948c, Pelecypoda – Veneridae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 526, 1 p.
- Tivela mactroides* from "Cayos de la Florida".
- \*AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1949a, Pelecypoda – Erycinidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 567, 1 p.
- Lasaea rubra* from Tortugas.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1949b, Pelecypoda – Lucinidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 564, 1 p.
- Ctena orbiculata* forma *recurvata* from "Cayos de la Florida".
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1949c, Pelecypoda – Veneridae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 566, 1 p.
- Antigona strigillina* from Key West.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1949d, Pelecypoda – Periplomatidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 580, 1 p.
- Cochlodesma pyramidatum* from "Cayos de la Florida".
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1949e, Pelecypoda – Lucinidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 587, 1 p.
- Phacoides muricatus* from "Cayos de la Florida".
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950a, Pelecypoda – Corbulidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 664, 1 p.
- Corbula cymella* with "Gordon Key" as type locality.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950b, Pelecypoda – Chamidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 602, 1 p.
- Pseudochama inezae* with Carysfort Reef as type locality.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950c, Pelecypoda – Condylardiidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 604, 1 p.
- Condylocardia floridensis* with Ohio Key as type locality.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950d, Pelecypoda – Cuspidariidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 606, 1 p.

- Leiomya granulata* forma *velvetina* from "Cayos de la Florida".
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950e, Pelecypoda – Thraciidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 622, 1 p.  
*Thracia stimpsoni* from "Cayos de la Florida".
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950f, Pelecypoda – Cuspidariidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 626, 1 p.  
*Cuspidaria rostrata* from Sand Key.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950g, Pelecypoda – Terecidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 648, 1 p.  
*Teredo clappi* with Key West as type locality.
- AGUAYO, C. G. & M. L. JAUME, 1950h, Pelecypoda – Pectinidae. *Catalogo Moluscos de Cuba*, no. 649, 1 p.  
*Pecten tereinus* from Key West.
- ALDRICH, B. & E. SNYDER, 1936, *Florida sea shells*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston & New York, and The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. ix + 126 pp., 11 pls. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Arca transversa*, *Lithophaga bisulcata*, *Lucina floridana*, *Tellina radiata*.
- \*ALLEN, D. M., 1979, Biological aspects of the calico scallop, *Argopecten gibbus*, determined by spat monitoring. *The Nautilus*, 94(4): 107–119.  
Key West listed among commercial fishing grounds for the calico scallop. Florida Keys populations postulated as source of larvae recruited to major commercial beds off Cape Canaveral.
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- ANTONIUS, A., A. H. WEINER, J. C. HALAS & E. DAVIDSON, 1978, *Looe Key Reef resource inventory*. Florida Reef Foundation, Homestead, Florida. [6 +] 63 pp. + unpag. figures.  
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- Pinctada radiata*, *Plicatula spondyloidea*, *Pseudochama radians*, *Tellina laevigata*, *Trachycardium isocardia*. Includes a description of the origin of the Florida Keys, their geology, and a physical description of Looe Key.
- ⒸARTMAN, L. P., JR., 1974, *Key West giant map: guide to shells*. Privately published, 1 map.  
Figured along with a map of Key West: *Spondylus americanus*.
- BALES, B. R., 1940, The rock dwellers of the Florida Keys. *The Nautilus*, 54(2): 39–42.  
With occurrence in Florida Keys, and characteristics of burrows: *Botula fusca*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. bisulcata*, *L. nigra*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Rocellaria ovata*, *Rupellaria typica*, *Spengleria rostrata*. A brief summary (without mention of species names) of Bales' presentation "The Rock Dwellers of the Florida Keys" can be found on p. 5 of: H. R. ROBERTSON, 1940. *Tenth Annual Meeting of The American Malacological Union 1940*. [Report of the] *Tenth Annual Meeting, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 17–21, 1940*: 1–11.
- ⒸBALES, B. R., 1944, Florida rock dwellers. *Shell Notes*, 1(7): 47–48.  
During several winters spent in shell collecting along the Florida Keys, that author has taken alive: *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. bisulcata*, *L. nigra*, *L. aristata*, *Botula fusca*, *Gastrochaena ovata*, *G. cueniformis* (sic), *Rupellaria typica*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Coralliophaga coralliophaga*, *Fundella candeana*. *B. fusca*, *Gastrochaena rostrata*, *C. coralliophaga* are called "decidedly rarer" than others. *F. candeana* is found at only one [unspecified] locality. F. Lyman (ed.) notes immediately following the article that "*Botula Fusca* (sic) Gmelin, has long been considered the finest shells to be obtained from the Florida Keys".
- Ⓒ\*BARFIELD, B., 1990, Cognate bivalve species of the western Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans. *American Conchologist*, 18(2): 20–22.  
*Papyridea soleniformis* figured from Key West.
- BARRETT, R. & D. PATTERSON, eds., with technical assistance by the Shell Factory, Ft. Myers, Florida, 1967, *Shells and shelling*. Post Publications, Miami. 64 pp.  
Figured in color, with distributions including Florida Keys: *Trachycardium magnum*, *Aequipecten lineolaris*, *Tivela mactroides*, *Chione paphia*.
- BARTSCH, P., 1923, Additions to our knowledge of shipworms. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*, 36: 95–102.  
*Teredo* (*Zopoteredo*) *clappi* n. sp., with the type from "a piece of oak timber, probably an old ship's keel ... at Key West".
- ⒸBARTSCH, P., 1937, *An ecological cross-section of the lower part of Florida based largely upon its molluscan fauna*. Pp. 11–25, in: Report of the Committee on Paleontology 1936–1937, Washington Research Council, Division of Geology and Geography. Also available at <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/general/lib/cedardoc.html>; last accessed 4 April 2003.  
Characterizes ecological units from the Everglades to plankton. Bartsch "purposely avoided mentioning the numerous minute species ... selected those mollusks which force their attention upon the observer in each habitat ... represent the striking element of each association". From mangrove fringe of the Keys on the bay side: *Melina alata*, *Ostrea floridensis*. From shallow-water sandy stretches beyond the Keys: *Donax variabilis*, *Dosinia discus*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Strigilla flexuosa*, *Tellina alternata*. From shallow water (hard pan) beyond the Keys: *Chama sarda*, *Glycymeris americana*. From shallow water (mud flats) beyond the Keys: *Cardita floridana*, *Tagelus gibbus*. From coral reef walls (Miami to Key West, past the Marquesas and Dry Tortugas): *Chama congregata*, *Lima scabra*. From sandy stretches beyond the coral walls: *Anodontia alba*, *Dosinia elegans*. From the continental shelf, 5–100 fms: *Tellina linteata*. From Pourtales Plateau, 90–300 fms: *Arca glomerula*, *Euciroa elegantissima*, *Modiola polita*, *Protocardia peramabilis*. Also includes a listing from the Florida Straits.
- \*BAYER, [F. M.] "T.", 1941, Notes on Florida Mollusca, with descriptions of two new varieties. *The Nautilus*, 55(2): 43–46, pl. 3 (in part).  
*Pecten* (*Chlamys*) *imbricatus mildredae* nov. var., with distribution to the Dry Tortugas.
- \*BAYER, F. M., 1942, The type locality and dates of *Pecten imbricatus mildredae* Bayer. *The Nautilus*, 55(3): 106.  
Supplement to original description lists Sand Key, Carysfort Reef, and Dry Tortugas. [Biscayne Bay is designated the type locality.]
- \*BAYER, F. M., 1943, The Florida species of the family Chamidae. *The Nautilus*, 56(4): 116–124, pls. 12–15.



- Chama florida*, *C. macerophylla*, *C. sarda*, *C. sinuosa bermudensis*, *C. s. firma*, *Pseudochama inezae* n. sp.
- BEAUPERTHUY, I., 1967, Los mitilidos de Venezuela (Mollusca: Bivalvia). *Boletín del Instituto Oceanográfico de la Universidad de Oriente, Cumana*, 6(1): 7–115.  
Original material of *Modiolus squamosus* n. sp. includes MCZ specimens from Lower Florida Keys.
- \*BENDER, J. F., 1965, Vacation shelling 1965. *Texas Conchologist*, 2(3): 6.  
Collected from Pigeon Key to Key West: *Arca* spp., *Arcopagia fausta*, *Codakia orbicularis*.
- \*BENDER, J. F., 1968, Shelling in Florida – 1966. *Keppel Bay Tidings*, 6(4): 1, 4, 7; 7(1): 3–5.  
Describes shelling at Bahia Honda, Little Duck Key, Boca Chica, Walkers Island, Shell Island, Pigeon Key, and Key West. Species included are: *Arcopagia fausta*, *Argopecten nucleus*, *Caribachlamys sentis*, *Rangia flexuosa*, *Spondylus americanus*.
- BENSON, A. J., D. C. MARELLI, M. E. FRISCHER, J. M. DANFORTH & J. D. WILLIAMS, 2001, Establishment of the green mussel, *Perna viridis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Mollusca: Mytilidae) on the west coast of Florida. *Journal of Shellfish Research*, 20(1): 21–29.  
*Perna viridis* is predicted to invade the Florida Keys from its introduction point in Tampa Bay.
- BIELER, R., I. KAPPNER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, 2004, *Periglypta listeri* (Gray, 1838) (Bivalvia: Veneridae) in the western Atlantic: taxonomy, anatomy, life habits, and distribution. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 427–458.  
*Periglypta listeri* from Florida Keys localities [material from this study].
- BIELSA, L. M. & R. F. LABISKY, 1987, Food habits of blueline tilefish *Caulolatilus microps*, and snowy grouper, *Epinephelus niveatus*, from the Lower Florida Keys. *Northeast Gulf Science*, 9(2): 77–87.  
Gut contents of blueline tilefish (*Caulolatilus microps*) taken off the Lower Keys included: *Laevicardium* sp., *Nuculana* sp.
- BIGATTI, G., M. PEHARDA & J. TAYLOR, 2004, Size at first maturity, oocyte envelopes and external morphology of sperm in three species of Lucinidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia) from Florida Keys, U.S.A. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 417–426.
- Codakia orbicularis*, *Ctena orbiculata*, *Lucina pensylvanica* [material from this study].
- \*BIPPUS, A. C., JR., 1950, Real shells – real thrills – real fun. *Shell Notes*, 2(1012): 166–173.  
Collecting in the Upper Keys by dip net, rock turner, etc., with Frank Lyman aboard the *Junonia*. From the outer reefs off Key Largo, 26 June 1950: *Pecten imbricatus*. From a reef off Tavernier, 29 June 1950: *Pecten sentis*. A partial species list also includes *Arca barbata*, *A. umbonata*, *Chione cancellata*, *Donax* sp., *Laevicardium mortoni*, *L. serratum*, *Pteria radiata* (variety?).
- \*BOONE, C., 1986, Search and seizure: *Dendostrea frons* found on mangrove roots. *Texas Conchologist*, 22(2): 41–45.  
From off Marathon: *Dendostrea frons*, *Spondylus* sp.
- \*BOSS, K. J., 1964, New species of *Tellina* from the western Atlantic. *Occasional Papers on Mollusks, Department of Mollusks, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University*, 2(29): 309–324, pls. 54, 55.  
*Tellina paramera* and *T. probrina* n. spp. from Florida Keys localities.
- \*BOSS, K. J., 1966, The subfamily Tellininae in the western Atlantic. The genus *Tellina* (part I). *Johnsonia*, 4(45): 217–272.  
Museum lots (ANSP, MCZ, USNM) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Tellina (Merisca) aequistriata*, *T. (Elliptotellina) americana*, *T. (Arcopagia) fausta*, *T. (Acorylus) gouldii*, *T. (Laciolina) laevigata*, *T. (Tellinella) listeri*, *T. (Laciolina) magna*, *T. (Merisca) martinicensis*, *T. (T.) radiata*, *T. (Phyllodina) squamifera*.
- \*BOSS, K. J., 1967, Evolutionary sequence in *Phyllodina* (Bivalvia: Tellinidae) [abstract]. *American Malacological Union, Annual Reports for 1966*, 33: 21–23.  
*Tellina (Phyllodina) squamifera* from the Florida Keys.
- \*BOSS, K. J., 1968a, On the evolution of *Spengleria* (Gastrochaenidae: Bivalvia) [abstract]. *American Malacological Union, Annual Reports for 1967*, 34: 1517.  
*Spengleria rostrata* with its main distribution in the Florida Keys.
- \*BOSS, K. J., 1968b, The subfamily Tellininae in the western Atlantic. The genera *Tellina* (part II) and *Tellidora*. *Johnsonia*, 4(46): 273–344.  
Museum lots (ANSP, MCZ, USNM) and private collection records (ex Schmidt) from the

- Florida Keys cited for: *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina* (*Eurytellina*) *alternata*, *T. (Eurytellina)* *angulosa*, *T. (Scissula)* *candeana*, *T. (Scissula)* *consobrina*, *T. (Scissula)* *iris*, *T. (Angulus)* *mera*, *T. (Eurytellina)* *nitens*, *T. (Angulus)* *probrina*, *T. (Scissula)* *similis*, *T. (Angulus)* *sybaritica*, *T. (Angulus)* *tampaensis*, *T. (Angulus)* *texana*, *T. (Angulus)* *versicolor*.
- \*BOSS, K. J., 1969, The subfamily Tellininae in the western Atlantic. The genus *Strigilla*. *Johnsonia*, 4(47): 345–366.  
Museum lots (ANSP, MCZ, USNM) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Strigilla carnaria*, *S. gabbi*, *S. mirabilis*.
- BOSS, K. J., 1972, The genus *Semele* in the western Atlantic (Semelidae; Bivalvia). *Johnsonia*, 5(49): 1–32.  
Material examined includes lots from Florida Keys localities for *Semele bellestriata* (*sic*), *Semele (Semelina)* *nuculoides*, *Semele proficua*, and *Semele purpurascens*. The last species has Key West designated as its type locality (as well as for those of its synonyms *obliqua* Wood, *variegata* Lamarck, and *laeta* Reeve).
- \*BOSS, K. J. & A. S. MERRILL, 1965, The family Pandoridae in the western Atlantic. *Johnsonia*, 4(44): 181–216.  
Museum lots (MCZ, USNM) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Pandora bushiana*, *P. inflata*.
- \*BOSS, K. J. & D. R. MOORE, 1967, Notes on *Malleus (Parimalleus)* *candeanus* (d'Orbigny) (Mollusca: Bivalvia). *Bulletin of Marine Science*, 17(1): 85–94.  
*Malleus candeanus* listed and figured from several Florida Keys localities.
- BOSS, K. J., J. ROSEWATER & F. A. RUHOFF, 1968, The zoological taxa of William Healey Dall. *United States National Museum Bulletin*, no. 287, 427 pp.  
In a catalog of Dall's taxa, from type localities in the Florida Keys: *Corbula cymella*, *Thracia stimpsoni*, *Cytherea (Ventricola)* *strigillina*, *Pecten (Euvola)* *tereinus*.
- \*BOSS, K. J. & M. L. WASS, 1970, Northward range extension of *Cyclinella tenuis* Recluz. *The Nautilus*, 83(3): 112–113.  
Localities cited from Middle, Lower Keys and Dry Tortugas.
- BREWSTER-WINGARD, G. L. & S. E. ISHMAN, 1999, Historical trends in salinity and substrate in central Florida Bay: a paleoecological reconstruction using modern analogue data. *Estuaries*, 22(2B): 369–383.  
Summary of data on Florida Bay mollusks from earlier reports by Wingard et al. (1995) and Brewster-Wingard et al. (1996, 1997).  
Living taxa (from Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996) are *Anomalocardia* sp., *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Brachiodontes (sic)* sp., *Chione cancellata*, *Laevicardium* spp., *Nucula proxima*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Polymesoda* sp., *Tranzenella* spp. Core 19B taxa (from Brewster-Wingard et al., 1997) are: *Brachiodontes (sic)* sp., *Chione cancellata*, *Tranzenella* sp. Core 6A taxa (from Wingard et al., 1995) are: *Tranzenella* spp., *Brachiodontes (sic)* sp.
- ◊BREWSTER-WINGARD, G. L., S. E. ISHMAN, L. E. EDWARDS & D. A. WILLARD, 1996, Preliminary report on the distribution of modern fauna and flora at selected sites in north-central and north-eastern Florida Bay. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report* 96-732, 34 pp. Electronic version available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/pdf/of/ofr96732.html>; last accessed 12 September 2003.  
Of the 14 numbered stations sampled, 9 are within our definition of the Florida Keys [excluding the approximate northern half of Florida Bay, i.e., stations 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9]. Living mollusks were collected in February and July of 1995 using push cores, and abundances are compared among stations and between the two collections. For the entire study, *Tranzenella (sic)* spp. and *Brachiodontes (sic)* sp. are considered "ubiquitous" taxa; *Anomalocardia* sp. and *Parastarte triquetra* are present in significant numbers. *Cyrenoida floridana*, *Polymesoda* sp., and *Mytilopsis leucophaea* are among indicator species for oligohaline-mesohaline conditions. No obvious seasonal trends were observed from the overall molluscan data. *Anomalocardia* sp., *Chione cancellata*, and *Lima* sp. showed seasonal differences, perhaps related to "seasonal spawning". Molluscan data are presented for stations 11–13 only (these correspond to Turney & Perkins' (1972) "interior subenvironment"): *Anomalocardia* sp., *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Brachiodontes (sic)* sp., *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia* sp., *Cumingia tellinoidea (sic)*, *Laevicardium* spp., *Lima* sp., *Nucula proxima*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Polymesoda* sp., *Tellina* spp., *Tranzenella (sic)* spp., rare pelecypods, unidentified pelecypod fragments. A summary of these data was published by Brewster-Wingard & Ishman (1999).
- BREWSTER-WINGARD, G. L., S. E. ISHMAN & C. W. HOLMES, 1998, Environmental impacts on the southern Florida coastal waters: a history of change in Florida Bay.

*Journal of Coastal Research*, Special issue 26: 162–172.

Summary of data on Florida Bay mollusks from earlier reports by Wingard et al. (1995) and Brewster-Wingard et al. (1997), derived from living communities and death assemblages in sediment cores (from cores 6A and 19B). From Bob Allen Core 6A: *Brachiodontes* (*sic*) sp. From Russell Bank Core 19B: *Brachiodontes* (*sic*) sp. Modern studies (living mollusks) at monitoring sites indicate probable habitats through time in the sediment cores. *Anomalocardia* sp. is relatively abundant in mesohaline-polyhaline sites. *Pinctada radiata*, *Transennella* spp., *Laevicardium* sp., and *Chione cancellata* prefer polyhaline to euhaline conditions. *Brachiodontes* (*sic*) sp. is predominantly found on macroalgae associated with *Thalassia* grassbeds. *Pinctada radiata* is found on both *Thalassia* and macroalgal mats.

■ BREWSTER-WINGARD, G. L., S. E. ISHMAN, N. J. WAIBEL, D. A. WILLARD, L. E. EDWARDS & C. W. HOLMES, 1998, Preliminary paleontologic report on Core 37, from Pass Key, Everglades National Park, Florida Bay. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-122*, 22 pp. Electronic version available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/pdf/of/ofr98122.html>; last accessed 12 September 2003.

This work is here excluded as outside our defined area, which extends roughly half-way between the Florida Keys island chain and the tip of peninsular Florida. Pass Key is north of this limit.

⊙ BREWSTER-WINGARD, G. L., S. E. ISHMAN, D. A. WILLARD, L. E. EDWARDS & C. W. HOLMES, 1997, Preliminary paleontologic report on Cores 19A and 19B, from Russell Bank, Everglades National Park, Florida Bay. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 97-460*, 29 pp. Electronic version available at <http://131.247.143.93/publications/ofr/97-460/>; last accessed 12 September 2003.

Study of core samples from Russell Bank, Florida Bay, dating to 115–118 yrs at the core bottom, included shells of *Anomalocardia* sp., *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Brachiodontes* (*sic*) sp., *Chione cancellata*, *Cumingia tellinoidea* (*sic*), *Laevicardium* spp., *Nucula proxima*, pectinid, *Pinctada radiata*, *Tellina* spp., *Transennella* (*sic*) spp., rare pelecypods, unidentified pelecypod fragments. A summary of these data was published by Brewster-Wingard et al. (1998) and Brewster-Wingard & Ishman (1999).

BREWSTER-WINGARD, G. L., J. R. STONE & C. W. HOLMES, 2001, Molluscan faunal distribution in Florida Bay, past and present: an integration of down-core and modern data. Pp. 199–231, in: B. R. WARDLOW, ed., *Paleoecological Studies of South Florida*, *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, no. 361. See full data matrix at <http://flaecoehist/database/Reference/synthesis>; and core data at <http://sofia.usgs.gov/flaecoehist>.

A summary and update of living and dead molluscan assemblages in Florida Bay (previously published in part by Brewster-Wingard et al. (1996, 1997), Brewster-Wingard & Ishman (1999), and Wingard et al. (1995); taxonomy is much updated, acknowledging W. G. Lyons. Analysis of core versus living data suggests changes in Florida Bay marine environments during the past 200 years. Most mollusks are generally present throughout the study period, however the study documents fluctuations in dominance and diversity. Modern assemblages are defined and include: *Brachidontes* assemblage (most dominant), *Pteria* assemblage (on sides of mudbanks in dense *Thalassia*), and three “western” assemblages (near channels, indicative of euhaline conditions). Considered as important biological indicators of conditions in Florida Bay during mandated restoration efforts: *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Pteria longisquamosa*. *Brachidontes exustus* is the dominant mollusk in Florida Bay, due to its tolerance of varying salinity and substrate, and poor water quality.

Live-mollusk data previously presented by Brewster-Wingard et al. (1996) include *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Pteria longisquamosa*, tellinid, *Transennella* sp. Push core data previously published by Brewster-Wingard et al. (1997), Brewster-Wingard & Ishman (1999), and Wingard et al. (1995) include *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Argopecten irradians*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia* spp., *Cumingia tellinoides*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Limaria* cf. *pellucida*, *Luciniscassa nassula*, *Mysella planulata*, *Nucula proxima*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Parvilucina multilineata*, *Pitar simpsoni*, *Pteria longisquamosa*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Tellina* spp., *Transennella* sp.

⊙ BRITTON, J. C., 1970, The Lucinidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia) of the western Atlantic

- Ocean. Ph.D. dissertation, George Washington University, Washington, DC. v + 567 pp., including 23 pls.
- Recorded in materials examined sections from Florida Keys localities: *Anodontia (Anodontia) alba*, *A. (Anodontia) schrammi*, *Callucina (Callucina) radians*, *Cavilinga blanda*, *Codakia (Codakia) orbicularis*, *C. (Ctena) orbiculata*, *Divaricella (Divaricella) dentata*, *D. (Divalinga) quadrisulcata*, *Lucina (PleuroLucina) leucocyma*, *L. (Lucina) pensylvanica*, *L. (PleuroLucina) sombreroensis*, *Megaxinus floridanus*, *Parvilucina (Bellucina) amiantus*, *P. (Parvilucina) costata*, *P. (Parvilucina) multilineata*, *P. (Lucinisca) nassula*, *P. (Parvilucina) pectinella*, *Phacoides (Lucinoma) filusos*, *P. (Phacoides) pectinatus*.
- ©BROOKS, J., 1968a, Keys after "Abby". *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 10(7): 8.
- Results from collecting in the Middle Keys after Hurricane Abby passed between the Dry Tortugas and Key West in early June 1968 include *Antigona listeri*, *Arcopagia fausta*, *Lima lima*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *Tellina similis*, tellins, many other dead bivalves. Continued by Brooks (1968b).
- ©BROOKS, J., 1968b, Further report on Marathon and vicinity in June 1968. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 10(10): 8.
- Continuing notes from Brooks (1968a). Collected from Marathon and vicinity: *Americardium media*, *Chama* spp., *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima pellucida*, *Lima scabra* form *tenera*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Papyridea soleniformis*, *Tellina fausta*, *T. similis*, several other tellins, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. muricatum*.
- ©BROOKS, J., 1969, The Keys in August. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 11(11): 7.
- Collected in early August [1969] from the Marathon area: *Botula fusca*, *Chlamys sentis*.
- ©BURGGRAF, P., 1969, Broward member in the Keys. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 11(10): 6–7.
- From Lower Keys localities, June 28–29 [1969]: *Chlamys sentis*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Tellina radiata*.
- CALKINS, W. W., 1878, Catalogue of the marine shells of Florida, with notes and descriptions of several new species. *Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences*, 2: 232–252, pl. 8.
- "The material for the following monograph has been mainly derived from my own collections, and observations made during two winters spent in Florida in 1875 and 1877. The first time as member of an expedition in the interest of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and in 1877 on my own account. In addition to my personal collections, I have received since my return valuable accessions from my collectors living in Florida. In the determination of species I have been assisted in many instances by Mr. George W. Tryon, Jr., of Philadelphia, to whom, and also to Mr. Thomas Bland, I desire to express my acknowledgments for kindly aid. [...] The largest part of the species enumerated are in my cabinet. A number are in the Museum of the Chicago Academy and in that of the Davenport Academy of Sciences. Other species will be deposited from time to time." [pp. 232–233]. From Florida Keys localities are: *Avicula atlantica*, *A. sp.*, *Chama arcinella*, *C. macrophylla*, *Cytherea dione*, *Lima scabra*, *L. squamosa*, *Lithodomus antillarum*, *L. lithophagus*, *Modiola sulcata*, *M. tulipa*, *M. t. var. nigra* n. var., *Pectunculus pennaceus*, *Perna perna*, *Sanguinolaria sanguinolenta*, *Spondylus gaederopus*, *Strigilla flexuosa*, *S. pisiformis*, *Tellina braziliana*, *T. decora*, *T. iris*, *T. radiata*, *T. tenera*, *Xylotrya fimbriata* (sic).
- \*CAMPBELL, D. C., K. J. HOEKSTRA & J. G. CARTER, 1998, 18S Ribosomal DNA and evolutionary relationships within the Bivalvia. Pp. 75–85, in: P. A. JOHNSTON & J. W. HAGGART, eds., *Bivalves: an eon of evolution – paleobiological studies honoring Norman D. Newell*. University of Calgary Press, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. 461 pp.
- Molecular sequences from *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Isognomon alatus* from West Summerland Key; *Ostrea equestris* from Marathon.
- CAMPBELL, M. R., G. STEINER, L. D. CAMPBELL & H. Dreyer, 2004, Recent Chamidae (Bivalvia) from the western Atlantic Ocean. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 381–415.
- From Florida Keys localities: *Arcinella cornuta*, *Chama congregata*, *C. florida*, *C. inezae*, *C. lactuca*, *C. macerophylla*, *C. radians*, *C. sarda*, *C. sinuosa* [some material from this study].
- CANTILLO, A. Y., G. G. LAUENSTEIN & T. P. O'CONNOR, 1997, Mollusc and sediment

contaminant levels and trends in South Florida coastal waters. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 34(7): 511–521.

The NOAA National Status and Trends (NS&T) Program includes one station in its Mussel Watch Project at Bahia Honda Key (24°39.52'N, 81°16.43'W, three years of data through 1995). *Chama sinuosa* from this site was collected for analysis of organic and inorganic contaminants, although this paper does not present the results on that species. Two other Mussel Watch Project stations in Florida Bay (Flamingo Bay and Joe Bay) are too far north to be included in this survey.

CARTER, J. G., 1978, Ecology and evolution of the Gastrochaenacea (Mollusca, Bivalvia) with notes on the evolution of the endolithic habitat. *Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, Bulletin* 41, 92 pp.

The “three more common gastrochaenids of the Florida Keys” are *Spengleria rostrata*, *Gastrochaena* (*G.*) *hians*, and *G. (Rocellaria) ovata*. *G. hians* dominates the Keys gastrochaenid fauna in terms of population density, whereas *S. rostrata* is generally rare.

◊CHAN, E. I., 1977a, *The ecology of the seagrasses of South Florida: a community profile*. United States Fish and Wildlife Services, FWS/OBS - 82/25, 158 pp. Reprinted September 1985.

Cited by Ziemann, 1982; reporting on the effects of a 1975 tanker discharge SW of the Marquesas, attributed mass mortalities of the pearl oyster (*Pinctada radiata*) a grass bed inhabitant, to some soluble fraction of petroleum.

◊CHAN, E. I., 1977b, Oil pollution and tropical littoral communities: biological effects of the 1975 Florida Keys oil spill. Pp. 539–542, in: *Proceedings 1977 Oil Spill Conference (Prevention, Behavior, Control, Cleanup)*, March 8–10, 1977, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Reports on impact of crude oil discharge 26 mi SSW of the Marquesas, affecting the lower Florida Keys from Little Pine Key to Boca Chica Key. Molluscan species discussed: *Crassostrea virginica*, *Isognomen* (*sic*) *alatus*, *Pinctada radiata* (with mass mortality attributed to oil spill).

◊\*CLAMPIT, L., 1987, Florida Keys. *Texas Conchologist*, 24(1): 8–11.

From Missouri Key, Grassy Key, Little Duck Key, and Ohio Key in July 1987: Arcidae, Chamidae, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Linga pennsylvanica*, Pinnidae, Tellinidae.

◊\*CLAMPIT, L., 1988, Florida Keys revisited. *Texas Conchologist*, 25(1): 28.

From Missouri Key: *Chama macerophylla*.

CLENCH, W. J., 1942, The genera *Dosinia*, *Macrocallista* and *Amiantis* in the western Atlantic. *Johnsonia*, 1(3): 1–8.

Museum lots (ANSP) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Dosinia floridana*.

\*CLENCH, W. J. & L. C. SMITH, 1944, The family Cardiidae in the western Atlantic. *Johnsonia*, 1(13): 1–32.

Museum lots (MCZ) and private collections (ex Van Hyning) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortoni*, *Microcardium peramabile*, *Papyridea semisulcata*, *P. hiatus*, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. magnum*, *T. muricatum*, *Trigoniocardia (Americardia) media*.

◊CLOSE, H. T., 1974, Shelling in the Florida Keys?? *Of Sea & Shore*, 5(4): 183, 200.

Account of a 1973 trip to the lower Keys includes *Chama macerophylla* from Sand Key.

COHEN, S. & R. COHEN, 1991, *Florida Keys divers guide — The Upper Keys*. Seapen, Key Largo & Tel Aviv. 156 pp.

Includes a photo (unnamed) of a living *Ctenoides floridanus* (with light-orange tentacles).

COLIN, P. L., 1978, *Caribbean reef invertebrates and plants*. T. F. H. Publications, Neptune City, New Jersey. 512 pp.

With Florida Keys specifically cited in species distribution: *Spondylus americanus*.

CONRAD, T. A., 1866, Descriptions of new marine bivalve Mollusca. *American Journal of Conchology*, 2(3): 280–281, pl. 15.

*Dosinia floridana* n. sp., from Florida Keys, Gulf of Mexico.

◊CROVO, M. E., 1970, *Gastrochaena hians* Gmelin 1791. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 12(11): 6–7.

Study includes shells examined from the Lower Florida Keys.

\*DALL, W. H., 1881, Reports on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Caribbean Sea, 1877–79, by the United States Coast Survey steamer “Blake”, Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., and Commander J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., commanding. XV. Preliminary report on the Mollusca. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, 9(2): 33–144.

Station information in this paper is insufficient to place all localities. Decisions were made on the basis of S. Smith (1889). Eighteen

Blake stations are mentioned with reference to localities in or off the Florida Keys or Dry Tortugas; these are stations 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 45, 46, 70, and 72. Of these, stations 44, 45, and 46 are here excluded because they are located too far northwest into the Gulf of Mexico (north of the latitude of Cape Sable); stations 29, 30, and 31 are here excluded because they are too far west (beyond 83°30'N), which is also where the 1,000 fm isobath is located (stations 29–31 are very deep); 28 and 43 are also excluded as too deep (863 and 339 fms, respectively). All remaining stations (5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 26, 27, 70, 72) are less than 300 m (164 fms). "Off Sombrero, 54 fms" is in the Virgin Islands, not the Florida Keys (see Introduction). Identified by S. R. Roberts for Dall, and from the Florida Keys, are *Amussium lucidum*, *Avicula* sp., *Cardium* (*Fulvia*) *peramabilis* n. sp., *C. (F.) p. var. tinctum* n. var., *Corbula cymella*, *C. disparilis*, *Gouldia cubaniana*, *Leda carpenteri* n. sp., *L. jamaicensis*, *Neaera alternata*, *N. rostrata*, *Poromya granulata*, *Syndosmya lioica* n. sp., *Verticordia acuticostata* n. sp.

DALL, W. H., 1883, On a collection of shells sent from Florida by Mr. Henry Hemphill. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 6(21): 318–342, pl. 10.

"In the absence of a good collection of named specimens from the region, it is difficult and tedious work identifying specimens connected, as the South Florida shells are, with the West Indian fauna. Consequently it is with a certain diffidence that I attempted, at Mr. Hemphill's request, to work up the extremely interesting collection he has given to the National Museum. The only catalogues relating to South Florida are extremely imperfect though praiseworthy attempts. Conrad's work was never complete and is antiquated; the paper of Mr. Melvill is marred by the inaccuracies of identification for which the present Mr. Sowerby is famous; Mr. Calkins' work is the best of all, but would have been more useful if the specimens actually collected by him had been discriminated in some way from those quoted from other authors, whose localities or identifications may not have been accurate, or at least may not have been confirmed. It is known to most persons interested that the Smithsonian collection of East American shells, especially those belonging south of New York, was in the hands of Dr. Stimpson, and with his own matchless collection was

destroyed totally by the fire at Chicago in 1871.

Under these circumstances, believing it better to make some sort of start at cataloging the shells of our southern coast (even at the risk some erroneous identifications) than to wait for opportunities which not seem likely to be soon offered, the present list has been prepared in the hope that its deficiencies may stimulate others to correct and enlarge it from specimens actually obtained on the spot." (pp. 319–320).

Discussed from Key West: *Anomalocardia flexuosa*, *Arca* (*Barbatia*) *dominguensis*, *A. (Barbatia) gradata*, *Cyrena carolinensis* (sic), *Lucina tigerina*, *Mytilus exustus*, *Perna ephippium*, *Tellina mera*. The list was continued by Dall (1885).

DALL, W. H., 1885, List of marine Mollusca comprising the Quaternary and Recent forms from American localities between Cape Hatteras and Cape Roque including the Bermudas. *Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey*, 24: 1–336.

Cited from Key West (all specifically referring to Dall, 1883): *Anomalocardia flexuosa*, *Arca* (*Barbatia*) *dominguensis*, *A. (B.) gradata*, *Cyrena carolinensis* (sic), *Lucina tigerina*, *Mytilus exustus*, *Perna ephippium*, *Tellina mera*.

\*DALL, W. H., 1886, Report on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico (1877–78) and in the Caribbean Sea (1879–80), by the U.S. Coast Survey Steamer "Blake", Lieut.-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., and Commander J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., commanding. XXIX. Report on the Mollusca. Part I. Brachiopoda and Pelecypoda. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College*, 12: 171–318, pls. 1–9.

*Abra lioica*, *Cardium laevigatum*, *C. (Fulvia) peramabilis*, *Corbula dietziana*, *C. disparilis*, *Cuspidaria rostrata*, *Cytherea hebraea*, *Leda acuta*, *Lima inflata*, *Pecten antillarum*, *P. dislocatus*, *Petricola divaricata*, *Semele obliqua*, *Tellina tenera*, *Thracia corbuloidea*, and *Venus cancellata* are included from Keys localities collected by the Blake Expedition (1877–1880) or noted from other Keys localities. "Off Sombrero, 54 fms" is in the Virgin Islands, not the Florida Keys (see Introduction).

DALL, W. H., 1889a, A preliminary catalogue of the shell-bearing marine mollusks and brachiopods of the southeastern coast of the United States, with illustrations of many of

the species. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, no. 37: 1–121, 74 pls.

The Florida Keys, "very intimately connected, faunally, with the northern shores of Cuba opposite, and with the Bahamas, includes the region south of Biscayne Bay on the east, and south of the southern entrance to Charlotte Harbor on the west side of the Peninsula, to and including the Keys and Tortugas reefs and islands" (p. 10).

A table of species distributions includes the Florida Keys as a single column, plus northern and southern extreme distributional points. Marked as "\*" [known from shores, either picked up on beach or found living between high water and 50 fms]: *Anomia simplex*, *Arca* (*Byssosarca*) *adamsi*, *A.* (*Argina*) *americana*, *A.* (*Scapharca*) *auriculata*, *A.* (*Barbatia*) *barbata*, *A.* (*Arca*) *imbricata*, *A.* (*Scapharca*) *incongrua*, *A.* (*S.*) *lienosa*, *A.* (*Arca*) *noae*, *A.* (*Noetia*) *orbigny*, *A.* (*N.*) *ponderosa*, *A.* (*Byssosarca*) *reticulata*, *A.* (*Scapharca*) *transversa*, *Asaphis deflorata*, *Astarte nana*, *Asthenothaerus hemphillii*, *Avicula nitida*, *Basterotia quadrata*, *Cardita conradii*, *C. floridana*, *Cardium antillarum*, *Chama arcinella*, *C. macerophylla*, *Cardium isocardia*, *C. magnum*, *C. medium*, *C. muricatum*, *Circe* (*Gouldia*) *cerina*, *Corbula barrattiana*, *C. nasuta*, *Crassatella floridana*, *C. (Eriphyla) lunulata*, *Crenella divaricata*, *Cumingia tellinoides*, *Cyrena* (*Leptosiphon*) *carolinensis* (*sic*), *Cyrenoidea floridana* [nomen nudum], *Cytherea albida*, *C. (Transennella) conradina*, *C. (T.) cubaniana*, *C. (Dione) dione*, *C. (Callista) gigantea*, *C. (Tivela) mactroides*, *C. (Callista) maculata*, *C. simpsoni*, *Dacyrdium vitreum*, *Diplodonta semiaspera*, *D. soror*, *D. subglobosa*, *Donax denticulatus*, *D. fossor*, *D. variabilis*, *Donax elegans*, *Ensis americana*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *Gastrochaena cuneiformis*, *G. ovata*, *G. (Spengleria) rostrata*, *Heterodonax bimaculata*, *Iphigenia braziliiana*, *Labiosa canaliculata*, *Lima hians*, *L. inflata*, *L. scabra*, *L. squamosa*, *L. tenera*, *Lithophagus antillarum*, *L. bisulcatus*, *L. caribaeus*, *L. forficatus*, *Loripes edentula*, *L. e. var. chrysostoma*, *Lucina* (*Lucina*) *costata*, *L. (L.) crenulata*, *L. (L.) floridana*, *L. (L.) multilineata*, *L. (L.) pecten*, *L. (L.) pennsylvanica* (*sic*), *L. (L.) squamosa*, *L. (L.) tigrina*, *L. (L.) trisulcata*, *Lucinopsis tenuis*, *Lucicola interstriata*, *Lyonsia beana*, *Macoma brevifrons*, *M. cerina*, *M. tenta*, *M. t. var. souleyetiana*, *Mactra brasiliiana*, *M.*

*lateralis*, *M. solidissima* var. *similis*, *Margaritiphora radiata*, *Martesia corticaria*, *M. cuneiformis*, *M. striata*, *Modiola* (*Botula*) *cinnamomea*, *M. (Amygdalum) lignea*, *M. (Botulina) opifex*, *M. (Brachydontes) sulcata*, *Modiolaria lateralis*, *Mytilus exustus*, *M. hamatus*, *Ostrea cristata*, *O. frons*, *O. virginica*, *Papyridea bullata*, *P. petitiiana*, *P. (Liocardium) serratum*, *Pecten* (*Pecten*) *antillarum*, *P. (P.) exasperatus*, *P. (P.) imbricatus*, *P. (P.) irradians* var. *dislocatus*, *P. (P.) nodosus*, *P. (P.) nucleus*, *P. (P.) ornatus*, *P. (Janira) ziczac*, *Pectunculus pectinatus*, *P. undatus*, *Periploma angulifera*, *Perna ehippium*, *P. obliqua*, *Petricola pholadiformis*, *P. (Choristodon) robusta*, *P. sp.*, *Pholas campechiensis*, *P. (Barnea) costata*, *P. (B.) truncata*, *Pinna carnea*, *P. muricata*, *P. seminuda*, *Placunanomia rudis*, *Plicatula ramosa*, *Saxicava arctica*, *S. azaria*, *Semele cancellata*, *S. obliqua*, *S. reticulata*, *Solenomya occidentalis*, *Spondylus spathuliferus*, *Strigilla carnaria*, *S. flexuosa*, *S. pisiformis*, *Tagelus divisus*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina alternata*, *T. decora*, *T. fausta*, *T. gouldii*, *T. interrupta*, *T. lineata*, *T. magna*, *T. mera*, *T. modesta*, *T. radiata*, *T. squamifera*, *T. striata*, *T. tenera*, *T. sp.*, *Teredo thomsoni*, *Thracia corbuloidea*, *T. phaseolina*, *T. stimpsoni*, *Venus beaufi*, *V. cancellata*, *V. crispata*, *V. mercenaria*, *V. m. var. mortoni*, *V. pygmaea*, *V. (Anomalocardia) rostrata*, *Verticordia* (*Trigonulina*) *ornata*, *Xylotrya fimbriata*.

Marked as "dagger" [archibenthal, 50–800 fms]: *Abra longicallus*, *Arca* (*Byssosarca*) *glomerula*, *A. (Macrodon) sagrinata*, *A. (M.) sp.*, *Asthenothaerus* (*Bushia*) *elegans*, *Astarte lens*, *A. smithii*, *Cardita domingensis*, *Cardium peramabilis*, *Corbula cubaniana*, *C. cymella*, *C. dietziana*, *C. krebsiana*, *Crassatella* (*Eriphyla*) *lunulata* var. *parva*, *Cryptodon obesus*, *C. pyriformis*, *Cuspidaria* (*Liomya*, *Plectodon*) *granulata*, *C. (L., P.) g. var. velvetina*, *C. (Cuspidaria) obesa*, *C. (Cardiomya) perrostrata*, *C. (Cuspidaria) rostrata*, *C. (Cardiomya) striata*, *Cytherea* (*Veneriglossa*) *vesica*, *C. sp.*, *Leda* (*Leda*) *acuta*, *L. (L.) messanensis*, *L. (L.) vitrea*, *L. (Y.) liorhina*, *Lima albicoma*, *L. (Limatula) setifera*, *L. (L.) subauriculata*, *Limopsis antillensis*, *L. aurita*, *L. cristata*, *L. minuta*, *Loripes lens*, *Lucina* (*Lucina*) *filosa*, *L. (L.) lenticula*, *L. (L.) leucocyma*, *L. (L.) pectinella*, *L. (Divaricella) quadrisulcata*, *L. (Lucina) sagrinata*, *L. (L.) scabra*, *L. (L.) sombreroensis*, *Modiola* (*Amygdalum*) *polita*, *M. (A.) p. var. sagittata*, *Myonera lamellifera*, *Nucula*

- aegeënsis*, *Periploma tenera*, *Pandora* (*Kennerlia*) *glacialis*, *Pecten* (*Amusium*, *Propeamusium*) *cancellatum*, *P.* (*A.*, *P.*) *pourtalesianum*, *P.* (*A.*, *P.*) *P.* var. *marmoratum*, *P.* (*A.*, *P.*) *sayanum*, *P.* (*Pecten*) *effluens*, *P.* (*P.*) *phrygium*, *P.* (*Pecten*, *Pseudamusium*) *sigsbeeii*, *P.* (*P.*, *P.*) *thalassinus*, *Poromya* (*Cetomya*) *albida*, *P. granulata*, *Venus granulata*, *V. lamarckii*, *V. pilula*, *V. rugosa*, *V. r.* var. *rugatina*, *Verticordia acuticostata*, *V.* (*Haliris*) *fischeriana*.
- Marked as “\* + dagger” [both shallow (known from shores, either picked up on beach or found living between high water and 50 fms) and deep (archibenthal, 50–800 fms)]: *Avicula atlantica*, *Arca* (*Byssoarca*) *nodulosa*, *Leda* (*Leda*) *carpenteri*, *Lucina* (*Lucina*) *lintea*, *Chama sarda*, *Cardium peramabilis* var. *tinctum*, *Papyridea* (*Liocardium*) *laevigatum*, *Pecten* (*Janira*) *hemicyclica*, *Cytherea hebraea*, *Petricola* (*Naranaio*) *lapicida*, *Abra lioica*, *Cuspidaria* (*Cardiomya*) *costellata*, *Corbula swiftiana*.
- DALL, W. H., 1889b, Report on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico (1877–78) and in the Caribbean Sea (1879–80), by the U.S. Coast Survey Steamer “Blake”, Lieut.-Commander C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., and Commander J. R. Bartlett, U.S.N., commanding. XXIX. Report on the Mollusca. Part II. Gastropoda and Scaphopoda [with “Addenda and Corrigena to Part I, 1886”, pp. 433–452]. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology*, 18: 1–492, pls. 10–40.
- Additions and Corrigena to Part I (Dall, 1886) includes *Pseudamusium strigillatum* n. sp., from the Antilles and Florida Reefs.
- DALL, W. H., 1890, Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer *Albatross*. No. VII. – Preliminary report on the collection of Mollusca and Brachiopoda obtained in 1887–88. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 12(773): 219–362, pls. 5–14 [07 March 1890]. With distribution including Florida Keys: *Crassatella floridana*.
- DALL, W. H., 1896a, The mollusks and brachiopods of the Bahama Expedition of the State University of Iowa. *Bulletin from the Laboratories of Natural History of the State University of Iowa*, 4(1): 12–27, pl. 1.
- From Florida Keys localities, some general, others from stations of the May–July 1893 S.U. I. Bahama Biological Expedition aboard the 95-foot schooner *Emily E. Johnson*, led by Charles C. Nutting: *Arca noae*, *A. umbonata*, *Avicula atlantica*, *A. crocata*, *A. radiata*, *Cardium medium*, *C. serratum*, *Chama* (*Echinochama*) *arcinella*, *Lithophagus antillarum*, *Macoma* sp., *Pecten ornatus*, *Perna oblique* (*sic*), *Pinna pernula*, *Tagelus divisus*, *Tellina* sp., *Venus* (*Chione*) *cancellata*, *Venus* sp. A full narrative of the expedition and station data were published by Nutting (1895).
- DALL, W. H., 1896b, On the American species of *Ervilia*. *The Nautilus*, 10(3): 25–27.
- With distributions including Florida Keys: *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*.
- DALL, W. H., 1897, Synopsis of the Pinnidae of the United States and West Indies. *The Nautilus*, 11(3): 25–26.
- With distribution including Florida Keys: *Pinna carnea*.
- DALL, W. H., 1898, Contributions to the Tertiary fauna of Florida, with especial reference to the silex-beds of Tampa and the Pliocene beds of the Caloosahatchie River, including in many cases a complete revision of the generic groups treated of and their American Tertiary species. Part. IV. 1. Prionodesmacea: *Nucula* to *Julia*. 2. Telodesmacea: *Teredo* to *Ervilia*. *Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute of Science of Philadelphia*, 3(4): 571–947; pls. 23–35.
- As Recent or Pleistocene from the Florida Keys: *Arca* (*Lunarca*) *occidentalis*, *A.* (*L.*) *umbonata*, *Pecten* (*Chlamys*, section *Nodipecten*) *antillarum*, *P.* (*C.*, section *C.*) *ornatus*, *P.* (*C.*, section *Plagiocentium*) *gibbus* var. *nucleus*, *Pinna carnea*, *Scapharca* (*S.*, section *S.*) *transversa*, *S.* (*S.*, section *S.*) *auriculata*.
- DALL, W. H., 1899a, Synopsis of the American species of the family Diplodontidae. *Journal of Conchology*, 9(8): 244–246.
- Diplodonta soror*, with distribution to the Florida Keys.
- DALL, W. H., 1899b, Synopsis of the Solenidae of North America and the Antilles. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 22(1185): 107–112.
- Ensis directus*, with distribution to Indian Key.
- DALL, W. H., 1900a, Contributions to the Tertiary fauna of Florida, with especial reference to the silex-beds of Tampa and the Pliocene beds of the Caloosahatchie River, including in many cases a complete revision of the generic groups treated of and their American Tertiary species. Part V. Teleodesmacea: *Solen* to *Diplodonta*. *Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute of Science of Philadelphia*, 3(5): 949–1218, pls. 36–47.



- With Recent Florida Keys included in species distributions: *Cardium (Papyridea) semisulcatum*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *Donax fossor*, *Ensis directus*, *Metis intastriata*.
- DALL, W. H., 1900b, Synopsis of the family Cardiidae and of the North American species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 23(1214): 381–392. *Protocardia tincta*, from Key West.
- DALL, W. H., 1900c, Synopsis of the family Tellinidae and of the North American species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 23(1210): 285–326, pls. 2–4.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Strigilla pisiformis*, *S. rombergii*, *Tellina (Eurytellina) angulosa*, *T. (Scissula) candeana*, *T. (S.) exilis*, *T. (S.) iris*.
- DALL, W. H., 1901, Synopsis of the Lucinacea and of the North American species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 23(1237): 779–833, pls. 39–42.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Codakia orbicularis*, *Jagonia orbiculata* var. *filiata* n. var., *J. o. var. recurvata* n. var., *Myrtaea (Eulopia) sagrinata*, *Phacoides (Lucinisca) muricatus*.
- DALL, W. H., 1902a, Illustrations and descriptions of new, unfigured, or imperfectly known shells, chiefly American, in the U.S. National Museum. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 24(1264): 499–566, pls. 27–40.  
Listed and figured from the Florida Keys: *Meretrix (Transennella) conradina*.
- \*DALL, W. H., 1902b, Synopsis of the family Veneridae and of the North American Recent species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 26(1312): 335–412, pls. 12–16.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Chione (Chione) intapurpurea*, *C. (C.) subrostrata*, *C. (Timoclea) pygmaea*, *Cytherea (Cytherea) listeri*, *C. (Ventricola) rigida*, *Cytherea (Ventricola) strigillina* n. sp., *Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica*, *D. elegans*, *Macrocallista (Chionella) maculata*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Transennella simpsoni* n. sp., *Venus mercenaria*.
- DALL, W. H., 1903a, Contributions to the Tertiary fauna of Florida with especial reference to the silex beds of Tampa and the Pliocene beds of the Caloosahatchie River, including in many cases a complete revision of the generic groups treated of and their American Tertiary species. Part VI. Concluding the work. *Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute of Science of Philadelphia*, 3(6): 1219–1654, pls. 48–60.  
As Recent or fossil from Florida Keys localities: *Cardita (Carditamera) floridana*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Cyrena (Pseudocyrena) floridana*, *Cytherea (Cytherea, section Ventricola) rugatina*, *Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica*, *Dosinia (Dosinidia) elegans*, *Lucina chrysostoma*, *Macrocallista nimbosa*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Periploma angulifera*, *Phacoides (Lucinisca) muricatus*, *Venus mercenaria* var. *notata*.
- DALL, W. H., 1903b, A preliminary catalogue of the shell-bearing marine mollusks and brachiopods of the southeastern coast of the United States, with illustrations of many of the species. Reprint to which are added twenty-one plates not in the edition of 1889. *Bulletin of the United States National Museum*, no. 37: 1–232, 95 pls.  
With the same text entries as the original version (Dall, 1889a), with the following additional Florida Keys reference in the added plates (pls. 75–95): *Cytherea (Ventricola) strigillina*.
- DALL, W. H., 1903c, Synopsis of the family Astartidae, with a review of the American species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 26(1342): 933–951, pls. 62–63.  
*Astarte nana*, with “Florida reefs” within its distribution.
- \*DALL, W. H., 1925, Notes on the nomenclature of some of our east American species of *Pecten* with descriptions of new species. *The Nautilus*, 38(4): 112–120.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Pecten (Plagioctenium) nucleus*, *Pecten (Euvola) tereinus* n. sp. from Key West.
- DALL, W. H., 1927, Small shells from dredgings off the southeast coast of the United States by the United States Fisheries Steamer “Albatross” in 1885 and 1886. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 70 (Art. 18): 1–134.  
With distributions including Florida Keys: *Poromya granulata*.
- ⒸDALTON, I., 1991, Shelling Marquesas Keys. *Of Sea & Shore*, 13(4): 165–166, 190.  
*Arcinella arcinella* collected July 2–4? [1991] at Marquesas Keys, with Metal Detector’s Club.
- \*DAVIS, J. D., 1973, Systematics and distribution of western Atlantic *Ervilia* (Pelecypoda: Mesodesmatidae) with notes

- on living *Ervilia subcancellata*. *The Veliger*, 15(4): 307–313, 3 pls.  
*Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens* and *E. subcancellata* contrasted, including Florida Keys material.
- ◊DEMARIA, K., 1996, *Changes in the Florida Keys ecosystem based upon interviews with experienced residents*. The Nature Conservancy, Key West; and Center for Marine Conservation, Washington, D.C. [iii +] iii + 105 + 5 + 21 + 3 pp.  
 An interesting interview-based compilation giving the historical perspective on many topics, including the impact of landfills on water circulation, freshwater runoff from the Everglades, the C-111 canal opened in the mid-1960s, etc. "Scallops" (probably *Argopecten irradians*) are discussed as components of the Florida Bay fauna off the Upper and Middle Keys in the 1950s and 1960s.
- ◊DENT, S. R., 1998, Recent mollusk shell encrustation patterns on the South Florida shelf: indicators of environmental conditions? [abstract] *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Program (32<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting, North-Central Section and associated societies)*, 30(2): 14.  
 Epibiont coverage compared on Chamidae and *Tellina* spp. from the Florida Keys.
- DÍAZ MERLANO, J. M. & M. PUYANA HEGEDUS, 1994, *Moluscos del Caribe Colombiano, un catálogo ilustrado*. Colciencias y Fundación Natura Colombia, INVEMAR, Santefe de Bogota, Colombia. 291 pp., 74 pls.  
 Caribbean Colombian mollusks with "cayos de La Florida" in species distributions: *Chama sarda*, *Divarilima albicoma*, *Lucina (Lucinisca) muricata*, *Nucula calcicola*, *Tranzenella (sic) cubaniana*, *Ventricolaria rigida*.
- DOMANESCHI, O. & C. MANTOVANI MARTINS, 2002, *Isognomon bicolor* (C. B. Adams (Bivalvia, Isognomonidae): primeiro registro para o Brasil, redescritção da espécie e considerações sobre a ocorrência e distribuição de *Isognomon* na costa brasileira. *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia*, 19(2): 611–627.  
 From Florida Keys localities: *Isognomon alatus*, *I. bicolor*.
- DOMANESCHI, O. & E. K. SHEA, 2004, Shell morphometry of western Atlantic and Indo-West Pacific *Asaphis*; functional morphology and ecological aspects of *A. deflorata* from Florida Keys, U.S.A. (Bivalvia: Psammobiidae). In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 249–275.  
*Asaphis deflorata* cited from West Summerland Key [material from this study].
- ◊EDWARDS, C. E., 1968a, Looe Key have everything, almost. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 10(12): 1–4.  
 79 species were collected in two trips to Looe Key in November 1968 (plus a short stop at American Shoals) including *Chama florida*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Pinna carnea*, *Spondylus ictericus*, and from cracking rocks: *Botula fusca*, *Cummingia (sic) antillarum*, *Gastrochaena hians*, *Lithophagis (sic) nigra*, *Petricola lapicida*.
- ◊EDWARDS, C. E., 1968b, Snorkeling at Bahia Honda. *Miami Malacological Society Quarterly*, 2(2): 2–5.  
 From a collecting trip off oceanside of Bahia Honda State Park in summer 1969: *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Barbatia domingensis*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Isognomon radiatus*, *Lima pellucida*. Reprinted with minor modifications in *Of Sea & Shore*, 7(3): 167–168.
- ◊EDWARDS, C. E., 1969, Off Tavernier on the reefs. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 11(7): 2–4.  
 From the south end of Molasses Reef in May 1969: *Chama florida*, *Chlamys imbricata*, *C. ornata*, *C. sentis*.
- ◊EDWARDS, C. E., 1970, Off Key West's Key Wester [Motel]. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 12(8–9): 6–7.  
 Collected near Key West during the 1970 American Malacological Union annual meeting: *Arca imbricata*, 5 spp. of ark shells, and large and small *Chama* spp.
- ◊EDWARDS, C. [E.], 1980, Convention shelling and other thoughts ... *Conchologists of America Bulletin*, (21): 3, 8, 13.  
 From the Keys during the Conchologists of America Convention in Key West, shortly after Hurricane Allen, on Geiger Key: *Arca cancellaria*, *A. zebra*, *Brachidontes modiolus*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Periglypta listeri*, *Tellina fausta*, *T. radiata*. A small unidentified Pectinidae was also mentioned, as specimens presented to banquet attendees.
- ◊EDWARDS, C. E., 1987, Key West/Marquesas Keys trip. *The Busycon [Broward Shell Club, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida]*, 22(8): 5.  
 Account of shelling trip on 16 May 1987, listing identifiable species by common names

- only: Mytilidae, and “pearly-inside Oyster Shells”.
- EMERSON, W. K. & M. K. JACOBSON, 1976, *The American Museum of Natural History guide to shells; land, freshwater, and marine, from Nova Scotia to Florida*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 482 + xviii pp., 47 pls. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Botula fusca*, *Chione grus*, *Cumingia antillarum*, *Isognomon bicolor*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. aristata*, *L. nigra*, *Noetia ponderosa*, *Pseudocyrena floridana*, *Tellina fausta*, *Transennella cubaniana*. *Atrina seminuda* is “strangely absent” from the Keys.
- <sup>Ⓔ</sup>EUBANKS, L., 1964, A shell collector’s vacation in the Florida Keys. *Texas Conchologist*, 1(1): 3–4. From a shelling trip, at unspecified localities in the Keys: *Anadara nobilis* (sic), *Arcopagia fausta*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Chama congregata*, *C. macerophylla*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Lima lima*, *L. pellucida*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Papyridea soleniformis*, *Pseudochama radians*, *Pteria colymbus*.
- FORBES, M. L., 1964, Distribution of the commensal oyster, *Ostrea permollis*, and its host sponge. *Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean*, 14(3): 453–464. *Ostrea permollis* from off Molasses Reef in UMML collection (based on G. L. Voss, pers. comm.).
- <sup>Ⓕ</sup>FOSTER, R. W., 1945, The Museum of Comparative Zoology – Burry Marine Museum Expedition of 1944. *The American Malacological Union, News Bulletin and Annual Report, 1944–1945*: 5. An account of dredging operations off the “Lower Florida Keys” including 40 stations from Carysfort Light to Molasses Reef, and from Sombrero Light to Looe Key, depths 21–117 fms, July–Aug. 1944, *M/M L. A. Burry* [Pompano, Florida], yielded 4,500 lots and ~350 species, including: *Modiolus politus sagittatus*, *Pecten tereinus*. Conspicuous for the number of species and abundance of specimens were Pectinidae, Cardidae, Alloididae.
- <sup>Ⓖ</sup>FRUMAR, F., 2000, *Treasures from South Florida*. The Greater St. Louis Shell Club web site, [http://www.stlshell.com/members/FrankFumar/dredging\\_off\\_the\\_florida\\_keys.htm](http://www.stlshell.com/members/FrankFumar/dredging_off_the_florida_keys.htm); last modified June 14, 2000; last accessed April 12, 2001, 2 pp. From deep water off the Florida Keys, illustrated by color photographs: *Amusium laurenti*, *Chlamys benedicti*.
- <sup>Ⓗ</sup>GAERTNER, N. J., 1978, Florida shelling adventure. *Of Sea & Shore*, 9(2): 86. From Bahia Honda Key, 1948: “40 different species”, including egg cockles, mussels, sunrise clams, turkey wings. Also gives a description of shells collected at Bahia Honda and shown to the author by a shop owner in Cocoa, Florida, including Lion’s Paws.
- \*GILMOUR, T. H. J., 1990, The adaptive significance of foot reversal in the Limoida. Pp. 249–263, in: B. S. MORTON, ed., *Proceedings of a memorial symposium in honor of Sir Charles Maurice Yonge (1899–1986), Edinburgh, 1986*. Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong. viii + 355 pp. Material includes *Ctenoides scabra* from Big Pine Key.
- \*GINSBURG, R. N., 1953, Intertidal erosion on the Florida Keys. *Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean*, 3(1): 55–58. Key Largo Limestone erosion is described from Indian Key, Key Largo Sound, and the bay side of Key Vaca. *Arca barbata*, *Mytilus* (*Brachidontes*) *exustus*, and *Acanthopleura granulata* are attributed to the “generally shallow burrows”. *Arca* is stated to “almost buried in the rock”. No regional differences among the three localities are provided.
- <sup>Ⓖ</sup>GODCHARLES, M. F. & W. C. JAAP, 1973, Fauna and flora in hydraulic clam dredge collections from Florida west and southeast coasts. *Florida Department of Natural Resources, Marine Research Laboratory, Special Scientific Report*, 40: 89 pp. Report of taxa collected during an exploratory clam survey, including stations in Hawk Channel from Indian Key to Fowey Rocks. Raw data are presented for stations and taxa but no analysis is offered. Area III, charts 1249 (3.1–5.2 m) and 1250 (4.0–4.6 m) include 13 box dredges by the *R/V Hernan Cortez*, oceanside along the Upper Florida Keys, in 1971. Chart 1249 shows stations 619 through 625, off Key Largo, between shore and the 10 m isobar. Chart 1250 shows stations 617–619, off the Matecumbes, also within the 10 m isobar. W. G. Lyons identified the mollusks; “all live specimens”. Bivalves include: *Anadara notabilis*, *Antigona listeri*, *Arca zebra*, *Argopecten gibbus*, *A. nucleus*, *Barbatia domingensis*, *Chama congregata*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. intapurpurea*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima lima*, *Lucina pensylvanica*,

- Modiolus americanus*, *Pecten ziczac*, *Pseudochama radians*, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. muricatum*.
- ◊GOLDBERG, R., 1978, Shelling in the Florida Keys. *Of Sea & Shore*, 9(2): 109–110.  
From a compilation of three shelling trips to the Florida Keys between January 1977 and January 1978: *Arca zebra*, *Chama macerophylla*, *Isognomon alatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Spondylus ictericus*, *Tellina fausta*, *Ventricolaria rugatina*. A change in molluscan fauna was noted between January 1977 and January 1978 at Indian Key Fill, attributed to a widening project for the Overseas Highway. Ohio Key oceanside is described as one of the best collecting sites in the Keys.
- GRAU, G., 1955, A rectification of *Pecten* nomenclature. *The Nautilus*, 68(4): 113–115.  
The holotype of *Pecten tereinus* Dall [= *P. chazaliei* Dautzenberg] is cited as from off Key West.
- ◊GUNDERSEN, R., 1997, Blinded by the color. *American Conchologist*, 25(4): 19.  
Distinguishing characters of *Caribachlamys sentis* and *C. ornata*, from the Florida Keys.
- HARRY, H. W., 1985, Synopsis of the supraspecific classification of living oysters (Bivalvia: Graphaeidae and Ostreidae). *The Veliger*, 28(2): 121–158.  
*Teskeyostrea weberi*.
- ◊HAVILAND, E., 1994, Tellin' it like it is. *Of Sea & Shore*, 17(1): 21–22.  
From Keys localities: *Tellina radiata*, "candy stripe tellin" (later called *T. similis*).
- HAYAMI, I., 1984, *Natural history and evolution of Cryptopecten (a Cenozoic-Recent pectinid genus)*. University of Tokyo Press, Tokyo. ix + 149 pp., 13 pls.  
*Cryptopecten phrygium* from off Lower Keys, from AMNH collection lots.
- ◊HAYES, H. L., 1972, *The Recent Pteriidae (Mollusca) of the western Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 202 pp., 14 pls.  
Material examined (with localities and repositories) includes *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pteria colymbus*, *P. hirundo vitrea*, *P. longisquamosa*.
- HEMMEN, J. & C. HEMMEN, 1979, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Meeresmollusken-Fauna der Karibischen See. Grenada. *Jahrbuch, Nassauischer Verein für Naturkunde*, 104: 137–172.  
Annotated species list, based on own collecting and literature. Those with specific reference to Florida Keys occurrence include *Codakia (Ctena) pectinella*.
- HENDERSON, J. B., 1911, Extracts from the log of the *Eolis*. *The Nautilus*, 25(6): 71–72; 25(7): 81–82.  
From Sand Key, 1910: *Avicula*, *Lima*, *Lithodomus*, *Pecten*. From off Key West, 1911: *pectens*. From Tortugas Islands, 1911: *Limas*, *Pectens*.
- \*HENDERSON, J. B., 1913, Marine shells from drift on Upper Matecumbe Key, Florida. *The Nautilus*, 27(5): 59–60.  
From shore-drift collecting during *Eolis* cruises in May 1913: *Chione grus*, *Codakia orbiculata*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Transenella (sic) stimpsoni*.
- HENDLER, G., J. E. MILLER, D. L. PAWSON & P. M. KIER, 1995, *Sea stars, sea urchins, and allies: Echinoderms of Florida and the Caribbean*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. 390 pp.  
Molluscan associations with Florida Keys echinoderms [based on literature and original research at Looe Key] include: commensal bivalve on *Ophiophragmus septus* (figured); juvenile Leptonacea symbiotic on *Amphioplus sepultus*; *Mysella* sp. C symbiotic on arm spines of *Amphipholis gracillima*; *Neaeromya* sp. commensal on *Meoma ventricosa*.
- ◊HERTWECK, V., 1977, The Sarasota Shell Show – 1977. *Of Sea & Shore*, 8(1): 36–38.  
Shell of the show, *Xenophora conchyliophora* with a perfect *Glycymeris pectinata* attached, was found by Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Bradley [Bradenton, Florida] at Key West.
- HOWARD, J. F., D. L. KISSLING & J. A. LINEBACK, 1970, Sedimentary facies and distribution of biota in Coupon Bight, Lower Florida Keys. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, 81: 1929–1946.  
An excellent description of Coupon Bight. Whole or fragmented molluscan shells form 22–87% of sediments in all parts of Coupon Bight. "From approximately six liters of unconsolidated sediment from each station sieved through a screen, 4,200 specimens assigned to 94 species of small mollusks were gathered and identified. Of these, 57 percent were bivalves and the remainder gastropods." No overall species list is provided, and no mention is made of voucher specimens. Identifications as per Abbott (1954) and Perry (1940). An open bay assemblage is dominated by bivalves, especially *Chione cancellata*, *Laevicardium*

- mortoni*, *Nucula proxima*, and *Pitar* cf. *fulminata*. Restricted bay includes *Anomalocardia cuneimeris*, *Parastarte triquetra*, and *Polymesoda floridana*. Baymouth Bank includes *Tellina* cf. *mera*. Tidal channel fauna includes *Codakia orbiculata*, *Lucina nassula*, and *Tellina candeana*. Specifically mentioned as absent (while present in comparable Inner Reef Tract waters) are *Arca umbonata*, *A. zebra*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, and *Codakia orbicularis*.
- ◊ HUDSON, J. H., D. M. ALLEN & T. J. COSTELLO, 1970, The flora and fauna of a basin in Central Florida Bay. *United States Fish and Wildlife Service Special Scientific Report – Fisheries*, 604, iii + 14 pp. Sampling sites, 1965–1968, were mudbanks surrounding Porpoise Lake (triangular depression, surrounded by mudbanks, bordered by Foxtrot Keys, Panhandle Key and Bob Allen Key; bayside of Indian Key Fill, next row of keys bayside of Shell Key) in the southern part of central Florida Bay. The authors used a wide variety of techniques (sled-mounted suction sampler, slednet, pushnet, beach seine, castnet, hand collecting, roller-frame trawl from bait-shrimp trawler, snorkeling, hook and line); maximum depth of “lake” 2.1 m; “... we did not attempt to retain plants and animals less than 5 mm long or wide.” (p. 4). Robert C. Work is given as the specialist who identified the mollusks. Included are *Anomalocardia cuneimeris*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Argopecten irradians concentricus*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Cardita floridana*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia orbiculata*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Lima pellucida*, *Lyonsia hyalina floridana*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Tellina lineata*, *T. similis*, *T. tampaensis*, *Transennella cubaniana*, *T. stimpsoni*.
- ◊ HUGHES, M., 1976, Field trip to the Keys. *Conchologists of America Bulletin*, (6): 4–5. From the Keys, June 1975, by Palm Beach and Broward Shell Clubs: *Chlamys sentis*.
- HUMFREY, M., 1975, *Seashells of the West Indies – A guide to the marine molluscs of the Caribbean*. Taplinger Publishing Company, New York. 351 pp., 32 color pls. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten lineolaris*, *Antigona (Ventricolaria) rigida*, *Chama sarda*, *Chione paphia*, *Isognomon bicolor*, *Phacoides muricatus*, *Tellina punicea*, *Trachycardium magnum*.
- HUTSELL, K. C., L. L. HUTSELL & D. L. PISOR, 1997, *Registry of world record size shells*. Snail’s Pace Productions, San Diego, California. ii + 101 pp.
- Florida Keys specimens among world size records: *Arca zebra*, *Caribachlamys sentis*, *Isognomon alatus*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *Mercenaria campechiensis*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Tellina magna*.
- \*INGHAM, R. E. & J. A. ZISCHKE, 1977, Prey preferences of carnivorous intertidal snails in the Florida Keys. *The Veliger*, 20(1): 49–51. Included as molluscan prey species: *Brachidontes exustus*, *Isognomon bicolor*, and *I. radiatus*.
- ISHMAN, S. E., G. L. BREWSTER-WINGARD, D. A. WILLARD, T. M. CRONIN, L. E. EDWARDS & C. W. HOLMES, 1996, Preliminary paleontologic report on Core T-24, Little Madeira Bay, Florida. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 96–543*, 47 pp. Electronic version available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/pdf/of/ofr96543.html>; last accessed 12 September 2003. This work is here excluded as outside our defined area, which extends roughly half-way between the Florida Keys island chain and the tip of peninsular Florida. Little Madeira Bay is north of this limit.
- ◊ IVERSEN, E. S. & M. A. ROESSLER, 1969, *Survey of the biota of Card Sound*. Report to the Florida Power and Light Company. Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami, Miami, Florida. 51 pp. Also available at: <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/general/lib/cedardoc.html>; last accessed 4 April 2003. A biotic survey of Card Sound in March–May 1969 included otter-trawl and plankton samples to assess various ecological zones, including mangroves, shallows and deep basins of the Sound. *Aequipecten muscosus*, *Americardia media*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. umbonata*, *A. zebra*, *Argopecten irradians* [an exploited species; also as *Aequipecten* or *Aequipecten (sic)*], *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, bivalve unid., *Brachidontes exustus* [also as *Trachidontes (sic)*], *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia orbiculata*, *Lima pellucida*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Trachycardium* sp.
- ◊ JAAP, W. C., 1984, *The ecology of the South Florida coral reefs: a community profile*. United States Fish and Wildlife Services, FWS/OBS – 82/08, 138 pp. Describes the impact by divers and aquarium collectors in the Florida Keys as “quite heavy

- on colorful and distinctive species such as ... thorny oyster (*Spondylus* spp.)".
- JACOBSON, M. K. & L. HERNANDEZ, 1973, An unusual habitat for the rough file shell, *Lima scabra* (Born, 1780). *The Veliger*, 16(1): 85–86, 1 pl.  
*Lima scabra* cited from the Dry Tortugas.
- JINDRICH, V., 1969, Recent carbonate sedimentation by tidal channels in the Lower Florida Keys. *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology*, 39(2): 531–553.  
Molluscan shells form a major constituent of the sediments in Bluefish Channel, north of Key West, carbonate bank on Pleistocene bedrock: *Arca umbonata*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia orbicularis*.
- \*JOHNSON, C. W., 1934, List of marine Mollusca of the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Texas. *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, 40(1): 1–204.  
From Florida Keys localities: *Antigona* (*Circumphalus*, *Ventricola*) *rigida*, A. (C., V.) *strigillina*, *Arca auriculata*, *Chama sarda*, *Chione* (*Timoclea*) *granulata*, C. *pubera*, C. (T.) *pygmaea*, *Codakia* (*Jagonia*) *orbiculata filiat*, C. (J.) *orbiculata recurvata*, C. (J.) *pectinella*, *Cochliolepis parasitica*, *Conger* *rossmässleri*, *Corbula* (*Caryocorbula*) *cymella*, *Donax denticulata*, *Dosinia concentrica*, *Ervilia concentrica*, E. *nitens*, *Gouldia parva*, *Kellia rubra*, *Leiomya* (*Plectodon*) *granulata granulata*, L. (P.) *g. velvetina*, *Lucina* (*Lucinisca*) *muricata*, *Myrtea* (*Eulopia*) *sagrinata*, *Nuculana verrilliana*, *Pecten* (*Chlamys*) *imbricatus*, P. (*Lyropecten*) *antillarum*, P. (*Plagiocentenus*) *nucleus*, P. (*Euvola*) *tereinus*, *Pedalion listeri*, P. *semiaurita*, *Periploma angulifera*, P. *tenera*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Poromya granulata granulata*, *Protocardia tincta*, *Pteria hirundo vitrea*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina* (*Arcopagia*, *Eurytellina*) *angulosa*, T. (*Angulus*, *Scissula*) *candearna*, T. (A., S.) *iris*, *Thracia corbulooides*, T. *stimpsoni*, *Tivela mactroides*, *Transenella* (sic) *conradina*, T. *cubaniana*, T. *stimpsoni*.
- JOZEFOWICZ, C. J. & D. Ó FOIGHIL, 1998, Phylogenetic analysis of Southern Hemisphere flat oysters based on partial mitochondrial 16S rDNA gene sequences. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, 10: 426–435.  
Includes *Ostreola equestris* (as *Teskeyostrea weberi*, misidentification indicated by P. Baker, unpub., in Kirkendale et al., 2004) from Big Pine Key.
- KIRKENDALE, L., T. LEE, P. BAKER & D. Ó FOIGHIL, 2004, Oysters of the Conch Re-
- public (Florida Keys); a molecular phylogenetic study of *Parahyotissa mcgintyi*, *Teskeyostrea weberi* and *Ostreola equestris*. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 309–326.  
From Florida Keys localities: *Dendostrea frons*, *Ostreola equestris*, *Hyotissa mcgintyi*, *Pinna* sp., *Teskeyostrea weberi* [material from this study].
- KISSLING, D. L., 1965, Coral distribution on a shoal in Spanish Harbor, Florida Keys. *Bulletin of Marine Science*, 15(3): 599–611.  
The most common bivalves in Spanish Harbor Channel are *Arca umbonata*, *Atrina rigida*, and *Codakia orbicularis*.
- KISSLING, D. L., 1977a, [Partial list of organisms ... from examination of patch reefs south of Boca Chica, Newfound Harbor Keys and at Mosquito Banks]. Pp. 181–182, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp. + 10 maps.  
*Arca umbonata*, A. *zebra*, *Barbatia* sp., *Brachiodontes recurvus*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Isognomen* (sic) *alatus*, *Lithophaga antillarum*.
- KISSLING, D. L., 1977b, [A partial list of organisms that inhabit the surfaces and margins of Rodriguez Bank]. P. 176, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp. + 10 maps.  
*Arca umbonata*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Tellina lineata*.
- KLEEMANN, K. H., 1983, Catalogue of Recent and fossil *Lithophaga* (Bivalvia). *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, Suppl. 12: 1–46.  
With distribution including Florida Keys: *Lithophaga nigra*.
- KNUDSEN, J. W., 1982, Anomalodesmata (Mollusca, Bivalvia) from Saba Bank, the Caribbean region. *Proceedings, Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*, Ser. C, 85(1): 121–146.  
*Cardiomya alternata* is included, citing Dall's (1881) Florida Keys record.
- \*KRAEUTER, J. N., 1973, Notes on mollusks *Ostrea* and *Siphonaria* from Georgia (U.S.A.). *The Nautilus*, 87(3): 75–77.  
*Ostrea permollis* from Molasses Reef.

- KRAUSE, M. K., W. S. ARNOLD & W. G. AMBROSE, JR., 1994, Morphological and genetic variation among three populations of calico scallops, *Argopecten gibbus*. *Journal of Shellfish Research*, 13(2): 529–537. *Argopecten gibbus*, from the vicinity of the Marquesas Keys, is compared to populations from Cape Canaveral and North Carolina.
- ⒸKRISBERG, M. F., 1993, A holiday observation trip to the Keys. *New York Shell Club Notes*, no. 327: 11. From the Lower Florida Keys: *Chione cancellata*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Lima lima*, *Papyridea soleniformis*, *Tagelus divisus*, *Tellina fausta*, *T. lineata*, *T. listeri*, *T. radiata*.
- LAWSON, B., 1993, *Shelling San Sal*. Bahamian Field Station, San Salvador, Bahamas. ix + 63 pp. With distribution including Florida Keys [accompanied by black-and-white sketch]: *Trachycardium magnum*.
- ⒸLEE, V., 1969, After the Lower Keys show. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 11(5): 8–9. Collected from various localities in the Lower Florida Keys: *Anomalocardia brasiliensis* (sic), *Arca imbricata*, *Brachidontes citrinus*, *Chama macerophylla*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Codakia orbiculata*, *C. o. ?form filiatia*, *Glycymeris pectinatus*, *Lima pellucida*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pseudochama radians variegata*, *Tellina similis*.
- ⒸLERMOND, N. W., 1936, *Check list of Florida marine shells*. Privately published, Gulfport, Florida. 56 pp. 247 Florida Keys bivalve names (= 216 species here considered valid), compiled from personal collections (1913–14 through date of publication) and records from various collectors (A. G. Reynolds, C. B. Lungren, C. C. Allen, D. L. Emery), professionals (H. Van Hynning, Florida State Museum, Gainesville; W. J. Clench, MCZ; C. T. Stimpson, “veteran naturalist” of Little River, Florida; H. A. Pilsbry and E. G. Vanatta, ANSP; W. H. Dall and W. B. Marshall, USNM). From “beaches, reefs, and in the bays” of the Florida Keys, excluding deep water forms seldom encountered by collectors [covered by Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Johnson, 1934]: *Abra aequalis*, *A. lioica*, *Anatina lineata*, *A. (Raeta) canaliculata*, *Animalocardia* (sic) *brasiliana* (sic), *A. cuneimeris*, *Anomia simplex*, *Antigona listeri*, *A. rigida*, *A. strigillina*, *Apolymetis intasriata* (sic), *Arca admsi* (sic), *A. auriculata*, *A. barbata*, *A. campechiensis americana*, *A. candida*, *A. chemnitzii*, *A. imbricata*, *A. incongrua*, *A. occidentalis*, *A. ponderosa*, *A. reticulata*, *A. secticostata*, *A. transversa*, *A. umbonata*, *Asaphis deflorata*, *Astarte nana*, *Asthenothaerus hemphillii*, *Avicula atlantica*, *Basterotia quadrata*, *B. q. granatina*, *Botula castanea*, *B. fusca*, *Cardita floridana*, *Cardium arcinella* [but corrected to *Chama* in this copy, signed by Lermond], *C. isocardia*, *C. magnum*, *C. muricatum*, *C. (Hemicardium) medium*, *C. (Laevicardium) laevigatum*, *C. (L.) serratum*, *C. (Papyridea) semisulcatum*, *C. (P.) spinosum*, *C. (Protocardia) peramabilis*, *C. (Trigoniocardia) antillarum*, *Chama congregata*, *C. macerophylla*, *C. sarda*, *Circe cerina*, *Congeria rossmassleri*, *Coralliophaga coralliophaga*, *Corbula barrattiana*, *C. contracta*, *C. cymella*, *C. dietziana*, *C. disparillii* (sic), *C. nasuta*, *C. swiftiana*, *Crassatellites gibbsii*, *Crenella divaricata*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *C. tellinoides*, *Cuspidaria (Cardiomya) costellata*, *Cyclinella tenuis*, *Cytherea albida*, *C. hebraea*, *C. simpsoni*, *C. (Dione) dione*, *C. (Tivela) mactroides*, *C. (Transennella) conradiana* (sic), *C. (T.) cubaniana*, *Dacrydium vitreum*, *Donax denticulata*, *D. fossor*, *D. f. protractus*, *D. roemeri*, *D. tumidus*, *D. variabilis*, *Dosinia concentrica*, *D. discus*, *D. elegans*, *Egeta protecta*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *Gastrochaena cuneiformis*, *G. ovata*, *G. rostrata*, *Gemma purpurea*, *Glycymeris americana*, *G. lineata*, *G. pectinata*, *G. pennacea*, *Gouldia cerina*, *G. mactracea*, *G. parva*, *Heterodonax bimaculata*, *Iphigenia brasiliana*, *Lima hians*, *L. inflata*, *L. lima*, *L. scabra*, *L. tenera*, *Limatula confusa*, *Lithodomus antillarum*, *L. aristata*, *L. bisulcatus*, *L. nigra*, *Lucina pennsylvanica* (sic), *L. (Anodontia) jamaicensis*, *L. (A.) trisulcata*, *L. (Bellucina) amiantus*, *L. (Divaricella) dentata*, *L. (Jagonia) costata*, *L. (J.) orbiculata*, *L. (J.) o. filiatia*, *L. (J.) o. recurvata*, *L. (J.) pectinella*, *L. (Loripinus) edentula*, *L. (L.) e. chrysostoma*, *L. (L.) schrammi*, *L. (Lucinisca) muricata*, *L. (Parvilucina) crenella*, *Lyonsia beana*, *Macoma brevifrons*, *M. cerina*, *M. constricta*, *M. leptonoides* (sic), *M. cimula* (sic), *M. tenta*, *M. t. souleyetiana*, *Macrocallista maculata*, *M. (Callista) gigantea*, *Mactra fragilis*, *Margaritifera radiata*, *Martesia caribaea*, *M. cuneiformis*, *M. striata*, *Modiolaria lateralis*, *M. arborescens*, *M. demissus*, *M. d. granosissimus*, *M. opifex*, *M. sulcatus*, *M. tulipus*, *Mulinia lateralis*, *Mytilus exustus*, *M. recurvus*, *Nucula*

- aegeensis*, *Nuculana carpenteri*, *N. solidula*, *N. verrilliana*, *Ostrea cristata*, *O. frons*, *O. verginica* (*sic*), *Pecten acanthodes*, *P. antillarum*, *P. exasperatus*, *P. gibbus*, *P. heliacus*, *P. imbricatus*, *P. nodosus*, *P. n. fragosus*, *P. nucleus*, *P. ornatus*, *P. raveneli*, *P. sentis*, *P. tereinus*, *P. ziczac*, *Pedalion bicolor*, *P. listeri*, *P. semiaurita*, *P. (Perna) alata*, *Periploma angulifera*, *P. tenera*, *Petricola pholadiformis*, *P. lapicida*, *Pholas campechiensis*, *P. (Barnea) costata*, *P. (B.) truncata*, *Pinna carneae*, *P. rigida*, *P. serrata*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Pitar encymata* (*sic*), *P. fulminata*, *Polodesmus* (*sic*) *decipiens*, *Poromya granulata*, *Semele bellastrata*, *S. nuculoides*, *S. proficua*, *S. purpurascens*, *Solemya occidentalis*, *Spisula solidissima similis*, *Spondylus americanus*, *S. echinatus*, *Strigilla carnaria*, *S. flexuosa*, *S. pisiformis*, *S. rombergii*, *Tagelus divisus*, *Taras notata*, *T. nucleiformis*, *T. punctata*, *T. soror*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina aequistriata*, *T. alternata*, *T. angulosa*, *T. candeana*, *T. crystallina*, *T. decora*, *T. fausta*, *T. georgiana*, *T. gouldi*, *T. interrupta*, *T. iris*, *T. lineata*, *T. lineata*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mera*, *T. modesta*, *T. radiata*, *T. sayi*, *T. squamifera*, *T. striata*, *T. tenera*, *T. versicolor*, *Teredo clappi*, *T. thomsoni*, *Thracia corbuloides*, *Tivela mactroides*, *Transenella* (*sic*) *conradina*, *T. cubaniana*, *T. stimpsoni*, *Venus campechiensis*, *V. mercenaria*, *V. (Chione) cancellatus*, *V. (C.) granulatus*, *V. (C.) grus*, *V. (C.) latiliratus*, *V. (C.) mazyckii*, *V. (C.) paphia*, *V. (C.) pubera*, *V. (C.) pygmaeus*, *V. (C.) subrostrata*, *Verticordia ornata*, *Xylotrya fimbriata*.
- LEVY, J. M., M. CHIAPPONE & K. M. SULLIVAN, 1996, Invertebrate infauna and epifauna of the Florida Keys and Florida Bay. Pp. 1–166, in: *Site characterization for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and environs*, Vol. 5. The Nature Conservancy, Florida and Caribbean Marine Conservation Science Center, University of Miami & The Preserver, Zenda, Wisconsin. Initially lists 5 classes, 26 orders, 31 families, and 712 species of mollusks in the Florida Keys, based on “24” uncited and unacknowledged references. Claims that (p. 24) “Previous studies have shown that mollusks are well-represented and serve important roles in benthic communities of the Florida Keys and Florida Bay (Appendices 7–8). Except for a few ecological inventories that include mollusks, there is a lack of comprehensive, ecosystem-wide species inventories for species in the Florida Keys.”
- Appendix 7 gives a systematic list of mollusks “from southern Florida” [not restricted to Florida Keys], listing 359 species of gastropods, 174 bivalves, 13 cephalopods, 17 polyplacophorans, and 8 scaphopods, or a total of 571 species (not 712 species as cited earlier). Appendix 8 gives an alphabetical listing of molluscan species “recorded in southern Florida”.
- LINEBACK, J. A., 1977, Macrofaunal and floral distributions and controls in Coupon Bight, Lower Florida. P. 96, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp. + 10 maps.
- From Coupon Bight: *Anomalocardia cuneimeris*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia orbiculata*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Lucina nassula*, *Nucula proxima*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pitar* cf. *fulminata*, *Polymesoda floridana*, *Tellina candeana*, *T. cf. mera*.
- LONG ISLAND SHELL CLUB, 1988, *Seashells of Long Island, New York: a guide to their identification and local status*. Long Island Shell Club, New York. 209 pp.
- With distributions including Florida Keys: *Noetia ponderosa*.
- LYMAN, F., 1943, About finding shells. *Shell Notes*, 1(4): 20.
- Pecten sentis* and other *Pecten* (*Chlamys*) in Florida Keys, usually under stones, corals, inside rotten rock and coral. Also *Lima*, *Lithophaga* while turning large slabs of stone or plate coral. *Pedalion listeri* on underside of flat stones between high and low water marks in Lower Keys, especially near “the long bridge” [presumably the Seven-Mile Bridge].
- LYMAN, F., 1944a, Expect to find these shells living as stated. *Shell Notes*, 1(7): 49.
- Illustrated (for purchase) for the Florida Keys: *Pecten imbricatus*, *P. nucleus*, *P. ornatus*, *P. sentis*.
- LYMAN, F., 1944b, Shell collector’s paradise. *Shell Notes*, 1(8): 57–58, 1 map.
- A map of Indian Key includes a map of shallow habitats as a guide to sampling methods and expected species. On the northern side is sandy bottom and boggy flats (*Codakia*, etc.). On the northeastern side is grassy bottom. On the eastern side are small loose rock (pectens, etc.) and grassy bottom. On the southeastern side is jagged rock (*Arca*, etc.). On the southern side is rock



- bottom (many shelled species). On the western side are grassy bottom and boggy flats (*Codakia*, etc.).
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1944c, Pearls are sometimes found in the *Pinna* shells ... *Shell Notes*, 1(9): 67. *Pinna carnea*, almost unknown in America, except the Florida Keys, on soft mud banks.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1945, A report of a trip to the Florida Keys. *Shell Notes*, 1(14): 120–125. Off Key Largo, 26 July 1945, at a known reef that sticks out of the water at low tide, *Pecten* (*Chlamys*) *Mildredaea* (*sic*) [measuring 40 x 35 mm, from an additional paragraph on p. 126].
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1946, *Pinna carnea*. *Shell Notes*, 1(17): 151. Giant 10–12 inch specimens sometimes occur on certain flats in the Florida Keys.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1947a, A trip to the Florida Keys from the log book of the boat *Junonia*. *Shell Notes*, 1(19): 170–175. *Modiolus tulipus* on the beach at Duck Key, January 1, 1947.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1947b, A report of our second shell hunting trip to the Florida Keys in 1947 ... from the log book of the *Junonia*. *Shell Notes*, 1(20): 187–194. By dredging in February 1947: *Arca occidentalis* at Rodriguez Key, *Glycimerus* (*sic*) *pectinatus* in Key Largo Sound.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1948a, *Pecten imbricatus* ... *Shell Notes*, 2(2–3): 36. *Pecten imbricatus* categorized as the rarest species of *Pecten* in shallow waters in Florida, often found on the outer reefs of the Florida Keys.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1948b, Barrier reef list. *Shell Notes*, 2(5): 72–74. An incomplete list of mollusks taken during a four-day cruise aboard the *Junonia*, on the “barrier reef” off the Florida Keys: *Pecten sentis*, *P. imbricatus*, *Lima lima*, *Lithophaga antillarum*.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1949a, As to plate, outer reef shells (Fla. Keys). 1. *Shell Notes*, 2(7–9): 110–111. Illustrated (for purchase) from the Florida Keys: *Pecten sentis* red form and purplish form.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1949b, As to plate, outer reef shells (Fla. Keys). 2. *Shell Notes*, 2(7–9): 122–123. Illustrated (for purchase) from the Florida Keys: *Arca barbata* outer reef form and in-shore form.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1949c, As to plate, outer reef shells (Fla. Keys). 4. *Shell Notes*, 2(7–9): 128–129. Illustrated (for purchase) from the Florida Keys: *Semele bellastrata*, *S. proficua*, *S. purpurascens*, *S. radiata*.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1950, Reef shell collecting. *Shell Notes*, 2(10–12): 128–129. Further comments about Bippus collecting trip [off Upper Keys, June 1950; see Bippus, 1950]: red *Pecten sentis*.
- ◌ LYMAN, F., 1951, Dredging for shells out from Key Largo. *Shell Notes*, 2(13–15): 128–129. Dredging at 50+ ft., 5 April 1951: black pecten.
- ◌ LYONS, W. G., 1999, Responses of benthic fauna to salinity shifts in Florida Bay: evidence from a more robust sample of the molluscan community. Pp. 47–49, in: *Programs and Abstracts, 1999 Florida Bay and Adjacent Marine Systems Science Conference*, Key Largo, Florida. From sampling in Florida Bay, 1994 and 1996: *Brachidontes exustus*, dominating in 1994.
- ◌ LYONS, W. “S” (err. pro G.), 1998, Changes in benthic molluscan assemblages in Florida Bay, 1994–1996. Pp. 177–187, in: T. V. ARMENTANO, ed., *Proceedings, Conference on Ecological and Hydrological Assessment of the 1994–95 High Water Conditions in the Southern Everglades*, Miami, Florida, 22–23 August 1996. From sampling in Florida Bay, 1994 and 1996: *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Tellina tampaensis*.
- ◌ LYONS, W. G. & J. F. QUINN, JR., 1995, Appendix J. Marine and terrestrial species and algae: Phylum Mollusca. Pp. J-10–J-26, in: *Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Draft Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement, Vol. III. Appendices*. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, Maryland. 630 species of marine mollusks are listed (undocumented) from the Florida Keys, including Florida Bay to Cape Sable (W. G. Lyons, pers. comm.); 423 species are gastropods. 207 species are bivalves: *Abra aequalis*, *Aequipecten acanthodes*, *Americardia guppyi*, *A. media*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcinella cornuta*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Argopecten gibbus*, *A. irradians*, *A. nucleus*, *Asaphis deflorata*, *Asthenothaerus balesi*, *Atrina rigida*, *A. seminuda*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *B. domingensis*, *B. tenera*, *Basterotia elliptica*, *B. quadrata*, *Botula fusca*, *Brachidontes domingensis*, *B. modiolus*, *Bractechlamys*

antillarum, *Carditamera floridana*, *Carditopsis smithii*, *Chama congregata*, *C. lactuca*, *C. macerophylla*, *C. sarda*, *C. sinuosa*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. intapurpurea*, *C. latilirata*, *C. puber*, *C. pygmaea*, *Chlamys beneditcti*, *C. imbricata*, *C. mildredae*, *C. multisquamata*, *C. ornata*, *C. sentis*, *Codakia costata*, *C. orbicularis*, *C. orbiculata*, *C. pectinella*, *Coralliophaga coralliophaga*, *Crassinella lunulata*, *C. martinicensis*, *Crenella divaricata*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *Cyclinella tenuis*, *Dendostrea frons*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *D. semiaspera*, *Divaricella dentata*, *D. quadrisulcata*, *Entodesma beana*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *Gastrochaena hians*, *G. ovata*, *Glans dominguis*, *Glycymeris decussata*, *G. pectinata*, *G. undata*, *Gouldia cerina*, *Gregariella coralliophaga*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. bicolor*, *I. radiatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortoni*, *L. sybariticum*, *Leporimetis intaistriata*, *Lima lima*, *L. pellucida*, *L. scabra scabra*, *L. s. tenera*, *Linga amiantus*, *L. leucocyma*, *L. pensylvanica*, *Lioberus castaneus*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. aristata*, *L. bisulcata*, *L. nigra*, *Lucina muricata*, *L. nassula*, *L. pectinata*, *Macoma brevifrons*, *Macrocallista maculata*, *Mactra fragilis*, *Malleus candeanus*, *Modiolus americanus*, *M. modiolus squamosus*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Nodipecten nodosus*, *Ostreola equestris*, *Papyridea semisulcata*, *P. soleniformis*, *Parvilucina blanda*, *P. multilineata*, *Pecten chazaliei*, *P. ziczac*, *Periglypta listeri*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pinna carnea*, *Pitar fulminatus*, *P. simpsoni*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Polymesoda maritima*, *Pseudochama radians*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Pteromeris perplana*, *Rupellaria typica*, *Semele bellastriata*, *S. proficua*, *S. purpurascens*, *Semelina nuculoidea*, *Solemya occidentalis*, *Spengleria rostrata*, *Spondylus americanus*, *S. ictericus*, *Strigilla carnaria*, *S. gabbi*, *S. mirabilis*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina aequistriata*, *T. alternata*, *T. americana*, *T. angulosa*, *T. candeana*, *T. consorbrina* (sic), *T. fausta*, *T. gouldii*, *T. laevigata*, *T. lineata*, *T. listeri*, *T. magna*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mera*, *T. nitens*, *T. paramera*, *T. probina* (sic), *T. radiata*, *T. similis*, *T. squamifera*, *T. sybaritica*, *T. tampaensis*, *T. texana*, *T. versicolor*, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. magnum*, *T. muricatum*, *Transennella conradina*, *T. cubaniana*, *T. stimpsoni*, *Ventricolaria rigida*.  
MAGNOTTE, G., 1970–1979 (various versions, all undated), *Shelling & beachcomb-*

*ing in southern & Caribbean waters*. International Graphics, Hollywood, Florida. 96 pp. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten gibbus*, *A. irradians*, *A. lineolaris*, *A. muscosus*, *Americardia media*, *Anadara lienosa floridana*, *A. notabilis*, *Anatina plicatella*, *Anodontia alba*, *Anomalocardia cuneimeris*, *Anomia simplex*, *Antigona listeri*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcinella cornuta*, *Asaphis deflorata*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *B. candida*, *B. tenera*, *Barnea truncata*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *B. recurvus*, *Chama congregata*, *C. macerophylla*, *C. sardo* (sic), *Chione cancellata*, *C. grus*, *C. paphia*, *Chlamys imbricatus*, *C. mildredae*, *C. sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Cyrtopleura costata*, *Dinocardium robustum*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *Dosinia discus*, *D. elegans*, *Eucrassatella speciosa*, *Glycymeris americana*, *G. decussata*, *G. pectinata*, *Iphigenia brasiliana*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. radiatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortoni*, *Lima lima*, *L. scabra*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *Macrocallista maculata*, *Mercenaria campechiensis*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Mulinia lateralis*, *Noetia ponderosa*, *Ostrea equestris*, *O. frons*, *Pecten ziczac*, *Petricola pholadiformis*, *Phacoides pectinata*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pinna carnea*, *Pitar fulminatus*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Spondylus americanus*, *S. gussoni*, *Strigilla romgergi* (sic), *Tagelus divisus*, *T. plebeius*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina alternata*, *T. laevigata*, *T. lineata*, *T. listeri*, *T. magna*, *T. mera*, *T. radiata*, *T. similis*, *T. tampaensis*, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. muricatum*. More specifically distributed is *Lyropecten nodosus* (to Dry Tortugas). According to the text, the illustrated specimens are deposited at Burry's Shell Museum, Pompano Beach, Florida.

\*MARELLI, D. C., M. K. KRAUSE, W. S. ARNOLD & W. G. LYONS, 1997, Systematic relationships among Florida populations of *Argopecten irradians* (Lamarck, 1819) (Bivalvia: Pectinidae). *The Nautilus*, 110(2): 31–41.

Neither morphometric nor genetic evidence supports the distinction of *A. irradians taylorae* from *A. irradians concentricus* in Florida Bay.

©MASON, L., 1969, AMU report – excerpts. *Seafari* [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter], 11(11): 12–13.

On display during the conference at the Uni-

- versity of Wisconsin – Green Bay in Marinette, Wisconsin, is *Spondylus americanus*, collected from the sides and deck of a salvaged vessel that sank near Key West.
- MAURY, C. J., 1920, Recent molluscs of the Gulf of Mexico and Pleistocene and Pliocene species from the Gulf states. Part I: Pelecypoda. *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, 8(34): 35–147, pl. 1.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Donax fossor*, *Ensis directus*, *Pteria vitrea*, *Scapharca auriculata*, *Thracia stimpsoni*.
- MAURY, C. J., 1925, A further contribution to the paleontology of Trinidad (Miocene horizons). *Bulletins of American Paleontology*, 10(42): 153–402, pls. 12–54.  
*Scapharca (Scapharca) auriculata*, with distribution including Key West.
- \*MCGINTY, P. L. & T. L. MCGINTY, 1957, Dredging for deep water shells in southern Florida. *The Nautilus*, 71(2): 37–47.  
An account of dredging operations from the cabin-cruiser *Triton*, off Palm Beach, Sombrero Key, and Key West. Keys mollusks include: *Aequipecten lineolaris*, *Antigona strigillina*, *Aurinia schmitti*, *Chama lactuca*, *Pecten hazaliei (tereinus)*, *Pecten phrygium*.
- MCGINTY, T. L., 1939, Collecting on a coral reef in Florida. *The Nautilus*, 53(2): 37–39.  
From Middle Sambo Shoal, 8 mi SE of Key West: *Arca*, *Chama*, *Spondylus*.
- ©MCGINTY, T. L., 1942, Diving as applied to shell collecting. Pp. 32–36, in: *The American Malacological Union, The Eleventh Annual Meeting, Rockland and Thomaston, Maine, August 26–29, 1941 [with] Papers Presented at the Symposium on Methods of Collecting and Preserving Mollusks*, Wednesday, August 27, 1941.  
An account of “an imaginary diving trip” [but based on the author’s experience?] on “a wreck of an old schooner which lies in thirty feet of water along the edge of a Florida coral reef”. Using a diving helmet, the diver finds *Arca* sp., *Chama* sp., *Pecten nodosus* “hanging like a pendant, byssus attached to a bit of old spar”, *Spondylus* sp.
- MCGINTY, T. L., 1955, New marine mollusks from Florida. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 107: 75–85.  
Describes material from the cruiser yacht *Triton* [see Thompson et al., 1951]: *Semele bellastriata*.
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*Anomalocardia impressa*, *Arca noae*, *Asaphis dichotoma*, *Barbatia* sp., *Callista (Dione) gigantea*, *Cardita (Mytilocardia) floridana*, *Cardium muricatum*, *Chama macerophylla*, *Chione cancellata*, *Hemicardium medium*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. serratum*, *Lima scabra*, *Loripes chrysostoma*, *L. edentula*, *Lucina jamaicensis*, *L. tigerina*, *Modiola plicatula*, *Mytilus cubitus*, *Ostrea frons*, *O. rhizophorae*, *Pectunculus pectiniformis*, *Pholas costata*, *Ricinula nodulosa*, *Scalaria venosa*, *Scapharca inaequalis*, *S. occidentalis*, *Spondylus ramosus*, *Strigilla carnaria*, *S. pisiformis*, *Tellina fausta*, *T. interrupta*, *T. lineata*, *T. radiata*, *T. r.* var. *unimaculata*, *T. robusta*, *T. similis*, *T. sol*, *T. tenera*. Dall (1889a: 21) stated: “This catalog contains many erroneous identifications.”
- ©MIKKELSEN, P. M., 1981, Mollusks. Pp. 45–48, in: S. C. JAMESON, ed., *Key Largo Coral Reef National Marine Sanctuary Deep Water Resource Survey*, NOAA Technical Report CZ/SP-1, 144 pp.  
From *Johnson-Sea-Link* submersible dives as part of Key Largo Coral Reef National Marine Sanctuary Deep Water Resource Survey: *Arca imbricata*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Barbatia (Acar) domingensis*, *Chama* sp., *Diplodonta (Diplodonta) ?punctata*, *Isognomon radiatus*. Voucher specimens referenced in Harbor Branch Oceanographic Museum, Ft. Pierce, Florida.
- MIKKELSEN, P. M. & R. BIELER, 2000, Marine bivalves of the Florida Keys: discovered biodiversity. Pp. 367–387, in: E. M. HARPER, J. D. TAYLOR & J. A. CRAME, eds., *The evolutionary biology of the Bivalvia* [Proceedings of “Biology & Evolution of the Bivalvia”, an international symposium organized by the Malacological Society of London, 14–17 September 1999, Cambridge, UK]. Geological Society, London, Special Publication 177. 325 bivalve species reported for the Florida Keys: *Abra aequalis*, *A. lioica*, *Aequipecten glyptus*, *Americardia guppyi*, *A. media*, *Amusium laurentii*, *A. papyraceum*, *Amygdalum papyrium*, *A. politum*, *A. sagittatum*, *Anadara baughmani*, *A. floridana*, *A. notabilis*, *A. ovalis*, *A. transversa*, *Anatina anatina*, *Anodontia alba*,

*A. philippiana*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Anomia simplex*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcinella cornuta*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Argopecten gibbus*, *A. irradians*, *A. lineolaris*, *A. nucleus*, *Asaphis deflorata*, *Astarte nana*, *Asthenothaerus balesi*, *A. hemphilli*, *Atrina rigida*, *A. seminuda*, *A. serrata*, *Bankia carinata*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *B. candida*, *B. domingensis*, *Barnea truncata*, *Basterotia elliptica*, *B. quadrata*, *Bathyarca glomerula*, *Botula fusca*, *Brachidontes domingensis*, *B. exustus*, *B. modiolus*, *Brachtechlamys antillarum*, *Callista eucymata*, *Cardiomya costellata*, *C. glypta*, *C. ornatissima*, *C. perrostrata*, *Carditamera floridana*, *Carditopsis smithii*, *Caribachlamys imbricata*, *C. mildredae*, *C. ornata*, *C. sentis*, *Chama congregata*, *C. florida*, *C. lactuca*, *C. macerophylla*, *C. sarda*, *C. sinuosa*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. mazyckii*, *C. paphia*, *Choristodon robustum*, *Circomphalus strigillinus*, *Codakia costata*, *C. orbicularis*, *C. orbiculata*, *C. pectinella*, *Coralliophaga coralliophaga*, *Corbula barrattiana*, *C. caribaea*, *C. contracta*, *C. dietziana*, *C. swiftiana*, *Crassinella dupliniana*, *C. lunulata*, *C. martinicensis*, *Crassostrea rhizophorae*, *C. virginica*, *Crenella decussata*, *Cryptopecten phrygium*, *Cryptostrea permollis*, *Ctenoides floridanus*, *C. planulatatus (sic)*, *C. sanctipauli*, *C. scaber*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *C. tellinoides vanhyningi*, *Cuspidaria gigantea*, *C. rostrata*, *Cyclinella tenuis*, *Cyclopecten sp.*, *Cymatiosa sp.*, *Cymatoica orientalis hendersoni*, *Cyrenoida floridana*, *Cyrtopleura costata*, *Dacrydium elegantulum hendersoni*, *Dendostrea frons*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *D. semiaspera*, *Divalinga quadrisulcata*, *Divaricella dentata*, *Divarilima albicoma*, *Donax variabilis*, *Dosinia discus*, *D. elegans*, *Ennucula tenuis*, *Ensis minor*, *Entodesma beana*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *E. subcancellata*, *Eucrassatella speciosa*, *Euvola chazaliei*, *E. raveneli*, *E. ziczac*, *Gastrochaena hians*, *G. ovata*, *Geukensia granosissima*, *Glans domingensis*, *Globivenus rigida*, *G. rugatina*, *Glycymeris americana*, *G. decussata*, *G. pectinata*, *G. undata*, *Gouldia cerina*, *Gregariella coralliophaga*, *Halirus fischeriana*, *Heterodonax bimaculatus*, *Hiatella arctica*, *Iphigenia brasiliana*, *Ischadium recurvum*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. bicolor*, *I. radiatus*, *Kellia suborbicularis*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortoni*, *L. pictum*, *L. sybariticum*,

*Laevichlamys multisquamata*, *Lasaea adansoni*, *Leporimetis intastriata*, *Lima caribaea*, *Limaria pellucida*, *Limopsis aurita*, *L. cristata*, *L. minuta*, *L. sulcata*, *Lindapecten exasperatus*, *L. muscosus*, *Lioberus castaneus*, *Lirophora latilirata*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. aristata*, *L. bisulcata*, *L. nigra*, *Lucina amianta*, *L. floridana*, *L. leucocyma*, *L. pectinata*, *L. pensylvanica*, *L. radians*, *L. sombrerensis*, *L. trisulcata*, *Lucinisa muricata*, *L. nassula*, *Lucinoma filiosum*, *Lyonsia floridana*, *Lyropecten kallinubilosus*, *Macoma brevifrons*, *M. cerina*, *M. constricta*, *M. mitchelli*, *M. tageliformis*, *M. tenta*, *Macrocallista maculata*, *M. nimbosea*, *Mactrotoma fragilis*, *Malleus candeanus*, *Martesia cuneiformis*, *M. striata*, *Mercenaria campechiensis*, *M. mercenaria forma notata*, *Modiolus americanus*, *M. modiolus squamosus*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Myrtea sagrinata*, *Mysella planulata*, *Mytilopsis leucophaea*, *M. sallei*, *Nemocardium peramabile*, *N. tinctum*, *Neopyncnodonte cochlear*, *Nodipecten nodosus*, *Noetia ponderosa*, *Nototeredo knoxi*, *Nucula aegeensis*, *N. calcicola*, *N. crenulata*, *N. proxima*, *Nuculana acuta*, *N. concentrica*, *N. pusio*, *N. solidula*, *N. verrilliana*, *Oorbitella floridana*, *Ostreola equestris*, *Pandora bushiana*, *P. inflata*, *Papyridea semisulcata*, *P. soleniformis*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Parvilucina multilineata*, *Periglypta listeri*, *Periploma anguliferum*, *P. tenerum*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Petricolaria pholadiformis*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *P. longisquamosa*, *Pinna carnea*, *P. rudis*, *Pitar cordatus*, *P. fulminatus*, *P. simpsoni*, *Plectodon granulatus*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Polymesoda maritima*, *Poromya granulata*, *P. rostrata*, *Propeamussium pourtalesianum*, *P. sayanum*, *Protothaca granulata*, *Pseudochama inezae*, *P. radians*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Pteromeris perplana*, *Puberella intapurpurea*, *P. pubera*, *Raeta plicatella*, *Rangia flexuosa*, *Semele bellastrata*, *S. proficua*, *S. purpurascens*, *Semelina nuculoides*, *Semierycina sp.*, *Solecortus cumingianus*, *Solemya occidentalis*, *Spathochlamys benedicti*, *Spengleria rostrata*, *Sphenia antillensis*, *Spisula raveneli*, *Spondylus americanus*, *S. gussoni*, *S. ictericus*, *Strigilla gabbi*, *S. mirabilis*, *S. pisiformis*, *Tagelus divisus*, *T. plebeius*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina aequistriata*, *T. agilis*, *T. alternata*, *T. americana*, *T. angulosa*, *T. candeana*, *T. consobrina*, *T. fausta*, *T.*

- gouldii*, *T. iris*, *T. laevigata*, *T. lineata*, *T. listeri*, *T. magna*, *T. martinicensis*, *T. mera*, *T. nitens*, *T. paramera*, *T. persica*, *T. probirina*, *T. punicea*, *T. radiata*, *T. similis*, *T. squamifera*, *T. sybaritica*, *T. tampaensis*, *T. texana*, *T. versicolor*, *Teredo clappi*, *Thracia corbuloides*, *T. phaseolina*, *T. stimpsoni*, *Thyasira trisinuata*, *Timoclea grus*, *T. pygmaea*, *Tivela floridana*, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. magnum*, *T. muricatum*, *Tranzenella (sic) conradina*, *T. (sic) cubaniana*, *T. (sic) culebrana*, *T. (sic) stimpsoni*, *Trigonalina ornata*, *Varicorbula limatula*, *V. philippii*, *Verticordia acuticostata*.
- MIKKELSEN, P. M. & R. BIELER, 2001, *Varicorbula* (Bivalvia: Corbulidae) of the western Atlantic: taxonomy, anatomy, life habits, and distribution. *The Veliger*, 44(3): 271–293.  
With Florida Keys specimens cited [including material from this study]: *Varicorbula disparilis*, *V. philippii*.
- MIKKELSEN, P. M. & R. BIELER, 2003, Systematic revision of the western Atlantic file clams, *Lima* and *Ctenoides* (Bivalvia: Limoida: Limidae). *Invertebrate Systematics*, 17: 667–710, cover.  
With Florida Keys specimens cited [including material from this study]: *Ctenoides mitis*, *C. planulatus*, *C. sanctipauli*, *C. scaber*, *C. miamiensis* sp. nov., *Lima caribaea*.
- MIKKELSEN, P. M., I. TĚMKIN, R. BIELER & W. G. LYONS, 2004, *Pinctada longisquamosa* (Dunker, 1852) (Bivalvia: Pteriidae), an unrecognized pearl oyster in the western Atlantic. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 473–501.  
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- ♁MILLER, J., 2001, *Euvola ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758). *American Conchologist*, 29(1): back cover.  
*Euvola ziczac* figured from Key West.
- \*MOORE, D. R., 1977, Small species of Nuculidae (Bivalvia) from the tropical western Atlantic. *The Nautilus*, 91(4): 119–128.  
*Nucula calcicola* n. sp., from Key Largo.
- MOORE, H. B. & B. N. LÓPEZ, 1970, A contribution to the ecology of the lamellibranch *Tellina alternata*. *Bulletin of Marine Science*, 20(4): 971–979.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Tellina alternata*, *T. radiata*.
- MORRIS, P. A., 1947, *A field guide to the shells of our Atlantic coast*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. xvii + 190 pp., 40 pls.  
With distributions including Florida Keys: *Chama sarda*, *Codakia orbicularis*.
- MORRIS, P. A., 1951, *A field guide to the shells of our Atlantic and Gulf coasts*, rev. and enlarged ed. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. xix + 236 pp., 45 pls.  
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- MORRIS, P. A., 1973, *A field guide to shells of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the West Indies*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. xxviii + 330 pp., 76 pls.  
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- \*MORRISON, J. P. E., 1958, Ellobiid and other ecology in Florida. *The Nautilus*, 71(4): 118–124.  
Account of collecting at Bahia Honda Key and Plantation Key, Nov. 1955: *Brachidontes* sp., *Crenella* sp., *Laemodonta cubensis*, *Pseudocyrena maritima*.
- ♁MORRISON, J. P. E., 1970, East Florida Donax. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 12(7): 1–2, 5.  
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- MORTON, B. & M. KNAPP, 2004, Predator-prey interactions between *Chione elevata* (Bivalvia: Chioninae) and *Naticarius canrena* (Gastropoda: Naticidae) in the Florida Keys, U.S.A. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 295–307.  
From Long Key and Lower Matecumbe Key [material from this study]: *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Chione elevata*, *Ctena orbiculata*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Lucinisca nassula*, *Pitar simpsoni*, *Tellina iris*, *T. mera*, *T. similis*, *Tucetona pectinata*.
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- Lima scabra* and *L. s. tenera* collected from the Florida Keys for visual physiological studies.
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- The 1893 S. U. I. Bahama Biological Expedition narrative contains reference to mollusks collected from the Dry Tortugas and Pourtales Plateau off Key West: *Arca velata*, *Arca* sp., *Avicula margaritifera*, *Cardium isocardium*, *Chione cigenda*, *Lucina tigrina*, *Pecten ornatus*. The author noted that “There is no place, probably, on our Atlantic coast where Mollusca are more abundant and more conspicuous than at the Tortugas” (p. 127). The mollusks were reported on more completely by Dall (1896a).
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1975, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). Part I. *Texas Conchologist*, 12(2): 40–56. With distribution including Key West (citing earlier literature): *Strigilla gabbi*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1976a, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). Part I. *Texas Conchologist*, 12(3): 79–94. With distributions including Florida Keys (citing earlier literature): *Pseudocyrena maritima*, *Ventricularia rigida*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1976b, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). *Texas Conchologist*, 12(4): 108–124. With distributions including Florida Keys (citing earlier literature): *Pitar cordatus*, *Transennella cubaniana*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1977a, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). *Texas Conchologist*, 13(3): 74–81, 84–88. With distribution including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Plectodon granulatus*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1977b, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). *Texas Conchologist*, 13(4): 106–107, 114–122. With distribution including Florida Keys (citing earlier literature): *Myrtea sagrinata*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1979a, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). *Texas Conchologist*, 15(3): 69–80. With distribution including Florida Keys (citing earlier literature): *Isognomon bicolor*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1979b, Distribution and records of the marine Mollusca in the northwest Gulf of Mexico (a continuing monograph). *Texas Conchologist*, 16(1): 14–32. With distribution including Florida Keys (citing earlier literature): *Divarilima albicoma*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ODÉ, H., 1984, Additions to monographic list of bivalves of the northwest Gulf of Mexico. *Texas Conchologist*, 20(3): 76–83. With distributions including Florida Keys (citing earlier literature): *Cymatinoa* sp. D.
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- OLSSON, A. A. & A. HARBISON, 1952 [reprint 1979], *Pliocene Mollusca of southern Florida with special reference to those from North Saint Petersburg*. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Monograph 8. v + 457 pp., 65 pls. With Recent distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Cumingia coarctata*, *Hemimetus (Florimetus) intastriata*, *Papyridea semisulcatum*, *Tellina (Scissula) candeana*, *T. (S.) similis*.
- <sup>G\*</sup>ORLIN, Z., 2003, A shelling trip to Florida and the Bahamas. *La Conchiglia*, 34(305): 36–40. While based at Grassy Key, the author collected on the Atlantic beaches of Key Vaca, Missouri Key, Ohio Key, and Boca Chica. The largest number of species (44) was found on Ohio Key; 34 species were not found on the Gulf coast of Florida. An additional 28 species were collected as microshells. On Boca Chica beach, Atlantic side: *Codakia orbicularis*, *Lucina pensylvanica*. Also from unclear localities: *Arca zebra*, *Chama macerophylla*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pteria*

- colymbus*. In all, 45 species were found that were not found the weeks before on Florida's Gulf coast.
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- PARKER, R. H. & J. R. CURRAY, 1956, Fauna and bathymetry of banks on continental shelf, northwest Gulf of Mexico. *Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists*, 40(10): 2428–2439.  
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- PEARSE, A. S., 1929, Observations on certain littoral and terrestrial animals at Tortugas, Florida, with special reference to migrations from marine to terrestrial habitats. *Papers from Tortugas Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington*, 26(6) (Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication 391): 205–223.  
From Loggerhead Key and Garden Key, Dry Tortugas: *Arca saccharina*, *Pteria vitrea*.
- ⊙\*PEASE, R., 1980, Don't underestimate tourist spots. *Conchologists of America Bulletin*, (20): 14.  
Account of diving at Sand Key in May 1979: *Chlamys sentis*.
- PETERSEN, D. W., 1989, Assessing environmental parameters and transport from the spatial distribution of a mollusc-dominated modern shell concentration in a restricted subtropical lagoon, Long Key Lake, Florida Keys, USA. *The Compass [Earth Science Journal of Sigma Gamma Epsilon]*, 67(1): 15–29.  
An assessment of the malacofauna of an oceanside lagoon on Long Key includes *Acropsi (sic) adamsi*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Argopectin (sic) nucleus*, *Brachiodonta (sic) exustus* [listed under Gastropoda], *Carditamera floridana*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia costata*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Ostrea frons*, *Pseudocyrena maritima*, *Tellina mera*, *T. texana*. This is a published version of a Master's thesis (Petersen, 1988).
- \*PETUCH, E. J., 1987, *New Caribbean molluscan faunas*. Coastal Education & Research Foundation (CERF), Charlottesville, Virginia. 154 + 4 pp., incl. 29 pls.  
*Argopecten irradians taylorae* n. ssp. from Rabbit Key Basin, Upper Florida Keys.
- \*PETUCH, E. J., 1988, *Neogene history of tropical American mollusks*. Coastal Estuarine & Research Foundation, Charlottesville, Virginia. 217 pp.  
From Florida Keys localities: *Brachidontes modiolus*. Holotype of *Argopecten irradians taylorae* mentioned and refigured.
- \*PILSBRY, H. A., ed., 1890a, American Association of Conchologists, December 10, 1890. *The Nautilus*, 4(8): 91–95.  
Among donations to the collection of the society is *Pinna carnea* from Key West.
- \*PILSBRY, H. A., ed., 1890b, American Association of Conchologists, December 31, 1890. *The Nautilus*, 4(9): 104–107.  
Among donations to the collection of the society is *Cardium magnum* from Key West and *Asaphis deflorata* from Elbow Key [= Reef].
- PILSBRY, H. A. & T. L. MCGINTY, 1938, Review of Florida Chamidae. *The Nautilus*, 51(3): 73–79, pl. 7.  
*Chama sarda* not observed but earlier reported from Florida Keys by earlier authors.
- \*PILSBRY, H. A. & R. A. MCLEAN, 1939, A new *Arca* from the West Indian region. *Notula Naturae*, no. 39: 1–2.  
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- \*PILSBRY, H. A. & A. A. OLSSON, 1946, *Condylocardia* in Florida and middle America. *The Nautilus*, 60(1): 6–7, pl. 1.  
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- ⊙PLOCKELMAN, C., 1968a, *Chione pygmaea*. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 10(12): 5.  
*Chione pygmaea* as uncommonly found in the Florida Keys.
- ⊙PLOCKELMAN, C., 1968b, Do you collect chiones? *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 10(8): 8–10.  
*Chione pygmaea* occurs uncommonly under rocks and on old conchs, in generally silty spots in the Florida Keys.
- ⊙PLOCKELMAN, C. H., ed., 1968c, Entries for the Whopper Club. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 10(9): 7.  
Among large specimens collected by club members is *Papyridea soleniformis* (50 mm) from Molasses Keys.

- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C., 1968d, Mid-summer review of shelling. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 10(8): 1–3. From the Florida Keys, June–July 1968: *Americardia* sp., *Codakia orbicularis*, *Tellina* sp., *Trachycardium* sp.
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. H., 1968e, Tiny chiton on *Codakia*. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 10(9): 3. *Codakia orbicularis* abundant on Little Duck Key.
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. [H.], 1969a, A Florida prize. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 11(11): 5–6. With type locality of *Pseudochama inezae* given as Carysfort Reef.
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. [H.], 1969b, November in the Keys. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 11(1): 12. From Key West, mid-November 1969: *Chlamys sentis* among very little variety in bivalves. From Grassy Key: *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Lima scabra tenera*. Of special note on south Key West beach: large-sized *Brachidontes citrinus*.
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. H., ed., 1969c, Whopper Club. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 11(2): 3. From Crawl Key: *Rupellaria typica* (35.7 mm).
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. H., ed., 1970a, Eleventh annual shell show. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 12(3): 1–3. An award winning display by Corinne Edwards featured a *Strombus gigas* from the Florida Keys with a juvenile *Spondylus ictericus* lodged in the suture of the body whorl.
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. [H.], 1970b, Maybe you have one? *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 12(5): 5–6. *Aequipecten acanthodes* from west of Sombrero Light is noted in a display of deep water species at Elsie Malone's shell shop (Sanibel Island).
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. [H.], 1970c, Re: *Brachidontes citrinus* Roding (sic). *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 12(3): 14. *Brachidontes citrinus* is found on beaches in the Florida Keys, also living embedded in silt among seagrass and algae (patchy in distribution).
- <sup>6</sup>PLOCKELMAN, C. [H.], 1970d, Shells of Palm Beach County #23. *Seafari* [*Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter*], 12(6): 2–3.
- Cooperella atlantica* from Little Duck Key.
- <sup>6</sup>POLAND, P., 2001, Reef encounters of the first kind. *Shell-o-Gram* (*Jacksonville [Florida] Shell Club*), 42(3): 1, 6. Reproduced at <http://www.jaxshells.org/looe.htm>; last accessed May 29, 2001. *Caribachlamys sentis* from Looe Key in the early 1970s.
- <sup>6</sup>POMPEY, S. L., 1974, Introducing the pretty pecten. *Of Sea & Shore*, 5(4): 161–164, 166. With distribution including Florida Keys: *Aequipecten lineolaris*.
- <sup>6</sup>PULLEY, T. E., 1952, *A zoogeographic study based on the Bivalves of the Gulf of Mexico*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 215 pp., 19 pls. With distributions or figure captions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten gibbus nucleus*, *Aloidis aequivalvis*, *A. operculata*, *Amusium papyraceum*, *Amygdalum arborescens*, *A. papyrium*, *Anadara baughmani*, *A. transversa*, *Antigona listeri*, *Astarte nana*, *Botula castanea*, *B. fusca*, *Brachidontes citrinus*, *Cardiomya perrostrata*, *Cardita domingensis* (sic), *C. floridana*, *Chlamys imbricatus*, *C. muscosus*, *C. phrygius*, *C. sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Coralliophaga coralliophaga*, *Costacallista eucymata*, *Cumingia antillarum*, *Cyrenoida floridana*, *Diplodonta simiaspera* (sic), *Eucrassatella speciosa*, *Euvola raveneli*, *Glycymeris decussata*, *G. pectinata*, *G. undata*, *Isognomon alata*, *I. bicolor*, *I. listeri*, *Lima caribaea*, *L. scabra*, *L. tenera*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *Lucina amiantus*, *L. leucocyma*, *L. sombrerensis*, *Lyrodus pedicellata*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *L. nodosus*, *Macoma cerina*, *M. extenuata*, *M. limula*, *M. pseudomera*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Nucula proxima*, *Nuculana carpenteri* (cotype figured), *Papyridea semisulcata*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pseudocyrena floridana*, *Tellina candeana*, *T. linteae*, *T. mera*, *T. squamifera*, *T. versicolor*, *Teredo bartschi*, *Venericardia tridentata*.
- <sup>6</sup>PURTYMUN, B., 1997, Echoes of the past. *American Conchologist*, 25(4): 28. From vicinity of Key West, 1944: *Chama macerophylla*.
- <sup>6</sup>\*REDLA, N. T., 1990, An excursion to the fabled land of Florida. *Texas Conchologist*, 26(2): 60–61. *Codakia orbicularis* and *Linga pensylvanica* from Keys localities.
- \*REHDER, H. A., 1939, New marine mollusks from the west Atlantic. *The Nautilus*, 53(1): 16–21, pl. 6.



- New species from Keys localities: *Cymatoica orientalis hendersoni*, *Cumingia tellinoides vanhyningi*.
- \*REHDER, H. A., 1943a, New marine mollusks from the Antillean region. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, 93(3161): 187–203, pls. 19–20.  
*Asthenothaerus balesi* n. sp., from Missouri Key.
- REHDER, H. A., 1943b, Corrections and ecological notes on some recently described Florida marine shells. *The Nautilus*, 57: 32–33.  
From Missouri Key: *Asthenothaerus balesi*.
- REHDER, H. A., 1981, *The Audubon Society field guide to North American seashells*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 894 pp., 705 figs. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Chama sarda*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Glans dominguensis*, *Isognomon bicolor*, *Lucina dentata*, *L. leucocyma*, *Parvilucina amianta*, *P. multilineata*, *Phacoides muricata*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*.
- \*REHDER, H. A. & R. T. ABBOTT, 1951, Some new and interesting mollusks from the deeper waters of the Gulf of Mexico. *Revista de la Sociedad Malacologica "Carlos de la Torre"*, 8(2): 53–66, pls. 8–9.  
*Anadara springeri* n. sp., from the Dry Tortugas. Also cited from Florida Keys localities are *Aequipecten glyptus*, *Amusium papyraceum*, *Pitar (Pitarenus) cordata*.
- RICHARDS, H. G., 1936, Some shells from the North Carolina "banks". *The Nautilus*, 49(4): 130–134.  
*Arca auriculata* from the Keys.
- ◊RING, F. M., 1980, Of coral reefs, intertidal shores and sand flats in the Florida Keys. *Of Sea & Shore*, 11(2): 129–135.  
An ecological account of the marine habitats of the Keys, based on a March [presumably 1980] vacation trip. Specific localities visited were Sand Key Light, bridge channel between Boca Chica Key and Key West, and seaward sand flats off Bahia Honda Key, Marathon and Key Largo. Among the few mollusks specifically mentioned or figured are: *Lima scabra*, *Ostrea frons*, mussels.
- RIOS, E. DE C., 1994, *Seashells of Brazil*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Museu Oceanográfico, Rio Grande, Brazil. 368 pp., 113 pls.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Chama sarda*, *Corbula (Caryocorbula) cymella*, *Limaria albicoma*, *Lucina (Lucinisca) muricata*, *Nuculana (Jupitaria) solidula*, *Pitar (Pitarenus) cordatus*, *Strigilla (Strigilla) gabbi*, *Trachycardium (Acrosterigma) magnum*, *Ventricolaria (Ventricolaria) rigida*.
- RIPPLE, J. [with photographs by B. KEOGH & J. RIPPLE], 1995, *The Florida Keys – the natural wonders of an island paradise*. Voyageur Press, Stillwater, Minnesota. 128 pp. Includes a photograph of a living *Ctenoides scaber* (as "rough fileclam") from an unspecified locality.
- ROGERS, G. F., 1941, Wreck of the *Janthina janthina*. *The Nautilus*, 54(3): 75–77.  
*Janthina janthina* washed ashore on Key Largo; also "a good Venus clam, two nice live cowries and several live discus clams".
- ROGERS, J. E., 1908, *The shell book, a popular guide to a knowledge of the families of living mollusks, and an aid to the identification of shells native and foreign*. Doubleday, Page & Company, New York. xxi + 485 pp. With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Arca transversa*, *Lithodomus lithophagus*, *Lucina floridana*.
- \*ROMBOUTS, A., 1991, *Guidebook to pecten shells; Recent Pectinidae and Propeamussiidae of the world*. Universal Book Services/Dr. W. Backhuys, Oegstgeest. 157 pp. Figured from Keys localities: *Aequipecten glyptus*, *A. muscosus*, *Euvola ziczac*, *Nodipecten nodosus*.
- ROMASHKO, S., 1984, *The complete collector's guide to shells & shelling*. Windward Publishing Company, Miami, Florida. 112 pp.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten lineolaris*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Trachycardium magnum*.
- ROOPNARINE, P. D. & G. J. VERMEIJ, 2000, One species becomes two: the case of *Chione cancellata*, the resurrected *C. elevata*, and a phylogenetic analysis of *Chione*. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, 66(4): 517–534.  
Among the material used to distinguish the two species is *Chione elevata* from Key Largo (ANSP 264071).
- ◊ROSS, B., 1969, Field trip to the Keys. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 11(7): 8–10.  
Collected in the Marathon area, during Memorial Day weekend 1969: *Anadara notabilis*, *Anomalocardia cuneimeris*, *Antigona listeri*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcopagia fausta*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *B. domingensis*, *Brachidontes citrinus*, *B. exustus*, *Chama congregata*, *C. macerophylla*, *Chione cancellata*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia obicularis (sic)*, *C. orbiculata*,

- Glycymeris pectinata*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. radiatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortonii*, *Lima pellucida*, *L. scabra*, *L. s. tenera*, *Lima* sp., *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Mactra fragilis*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Papyridea soleniformis*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pinna carnea*, *Tellina mera*, *T. paramera*, *T. similis*, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *T. muricatum*.
- ©ROSS, B., 1971, The Keys – what's become of *Melongena bicolor*? *Seafari* [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter], 13(5): 14–15. Collecting out of Marathon, May [1971]. A few bivalves in mud at East Sister Rock; *Chlamys sentis* and *Lyropecten antillarum* at Looe Key; *Botula fusca* and *Tellina similis* from Little Duck/Ohio/Missouri Keys; several *Tellina* from further north up the Keys. From the more productive gulf side [locale unspecified], Mr. Bennett (at Palm's Motel) found *Lima scabra tenera* by snorkeling. "While shelling in the Keys is not what it used to be, it is still better than any other place in Florida, on a day-to-day basis."
- ©\*SAGE, W., 1987, A day's collecting in the Florida Keys. *American Conchologist*, 15(3): 12. Collecting by scuba near Boca Grande off Key West at 15–18 ft deep: *Chlamys imbricata*, *C. sentis*, *Lima scabra*. A second station 5 miles off Key West, less than 6 ft deep: *Chlamys imbricata*, *C. sentis*.
- \*SALAS, C. & S. GOFAS, 1997, Brooding and non-brooding *Dacrydium* (Bivalvia: Mytilidae): a review of the Atlantic species. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, 63(2): 261–283. *Dacrydium elegantulum hendersoni* n. ssp. described from *Eolis* specimens from Sand Key; other specimens from Key West and Western Dry Rocks. Reports of *D. vitreum* (Holbøll in Møller, 1842) are attributed to this species.
- SALISBURY, A. E., 1952, Mollusca of the University of Oxford Expedition to the Cayman Islands in 1938. *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London*, 30(1–2): 39–54, pls. 7, 8. With distribution including Florida Keys (citing previous authors): *Chlamys nucleus*.
- ©SCHOMER, N. S. & R. D. DREW, 1982, *An ecological characterization of the lower Everglades, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys*. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C., FWS/OBS-82/58.1, xv + 246 pp. Chapter 9 lists Florida Keys mollusks, in great detail, by habitat (presumably based on Stephensen & Stephensen, 1950): *Anadara* sp., *Anomalocardia cuneiveis* (sic), *Arca* sp., *Atrina rigida*, *A. seminuda*, *Barbatia* sp., *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *C. orbiculata*, *Crassostrea virginica*, *Isognomon alatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lithophaga* sp., *Mytilus exustus*, *Tellina* sp.
- ©SCHROEDER, R. E., 1964, Photographing the night creatures of Alligator Reef. *National Geographic*, 125(1): 128–154. Color photographs of living *Dendostrea frons* [as "coon oysters ... on dead gorgonian"], and *Ctenoides floridanus* [as "flame scallop"].
- \*SCHWENGEL, J. S., 1951, New marine mollusks from British West Indies and Florida Keys. *The Nautilus*, 64(4): 116–119, pl. 8. *Pitaria cordata* n. sp. from Key West.
- ©\*SEDLAK, R., 1986, A perfect "10". *The Busycon* [Broward Shell Club, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida], 21(9): 5–7. From Money Key [near Little Duck Key at 7-Mile bridge, from a boat out of mile marker 50], August 1986: *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Papyridea soleniformis*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pinna carnea*.
- \*SHIRAI, S., 1994, *Pearls and pearl oysters of the world*. Marine Planning Company, Okinawa, Japan. 108 pp. *Pinctada imbricata* figured from Key West, as Akoya Pearl Oyster.
- SHOEMAKER, A. H., 1973, Thermal and salinity effects on ciliary activity of excised gill tissue from bivalves of North and South Carolina. *The Veliger*, 15(3): 215–222. *Arca zebra* shells litter beaches of the Florida Keys after storms, attributed to preferred shallow depths in this part of its distribution.
- SIEKMAN [as SEIKMAN (sic)], L. [with color illustrations by E. MALONE], 1965, *The great outdoors book of shells*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Great Outdoors Publishing Company, St. Petersburg, Florida. 99 pp. With distributions including Florida Keys (illustrated by poor black-and-white line drawings and color photos): *Anomia simplex*, *Chione latilirata*, *Noetia ponderosa*, *Pseudocyrena floridana*.
- \*SIEKMAN, L., 1981, *Handbook of shells*, rev. ed. Great Outdoors Publishing Company, St. Petersburg, Florida. 46 [+ ii] pp. With distribution including Key West: *Noetia ponderosa*.
- SIEKMAN, L. [with color photographs by R. VAN DE GOHM], 1982, *Handbook of shells – sea shells of the Gulf and Atlantic Coast*, rev. ed. Great Outdoors Publishing Company, St. Petersburg, Florida. 48 pp., 16 color pls.

- With distribution including Key West: *Noetia ponderosa*.
- SIMONE, L. R. L. & A. CHICHVARKHIN, 2004, Comparative morphological study of four species of *Barbatia* occurring on the southern Florida coast (Arcoidea, Arcidae). In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 355–379.
- From Florida Keys localities: *Arca zebra*, *Barbatia candida*, *B. cancellaria*, *B. domingensis*, *B. tenera* [material from this study].
- SIMONE, L. R. L. & J. DOUGHERTY, 2004, Anatomy and systematics of northwestern Atlantic *Donax* (Bivalvia, Veneroidea, Donacidae). In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 459–472.
- Donax variabilis* from the Florida Keys.
- SIMPSON, C. T., 1887–1889, Contributions to the Mollusca of Florida. *Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences*, 5: 45–72, 63–72 [“read 31 December 1886”; exact dates of pages unclear: p. 49 dated 04 November 1887; p. 57 dated 04 February 1889; p. 65 dated 19 February 1889; second p. 63 dated 01 March 1889].
- 98 Florida Keys bivalve names (= 86 species here considered valid) are listed with specific localities: *Arca barbadensis* var., *A. candida*, *A. deshayesii*, *A. domingensis*, *A. fusca*, *A. gradata*, *A. imbricata*, *A. incongrua*, *A. noae* var. *americana*, *A. transversa*, *Asaphis deflorata*, *Avicula ala-perdicis*, *A. radiata*, *Botula semen*, *Cardita floridana*, *Cardium medium*, *C. petitianum*, *Chama macerophylla*, *Choristodon typicum*, *Coralliophaga hornbeckiana*, *Corbula swiftiana*, *Cumingia tellinoides*, *Cypricardia coralliophaga*, *Cyrenoida floridana*, *Cytherea circinata*, *C. conradina*, *C. convexa*, *C. dione*, *C. hebraea*, *C. (Trigona) incerta*, *Diplodonta candeana*, *D. semiaspera*, *D. soror*, *Donax denticulatus*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *Heterodonax bimaculatus*, *Laevicardium serratum*, *Lasea (sic) rubra*, *Lepton bowmani*, *Lima scabra*, *L. squamosa*, *L. tenera*, *Lithodomus bisulcatus*, *L. forficatus*, *L. niger*, *Lucina costata*, *L. lintea*, *L. muricata*, *L. pecten* yellow var., *L. pennsylvanica (sic)*, *L. quadrisulcata*, *L. squamosa*, *L. tigrina*, *Lutricola gruneri*, *Macoma anomala*, *M. fausta*, *Martesia cuneiformis*, *Modiolaria cinnamomea*, *Mytilus exustus*, *M. lavalleanus*, *Ostrea parasitica*, *Pecten antillarum*, *P. dislocates (sic)*, *P. hemicyclia*, *P. imbricatus*, *P. ornatus*, *P. ornatus* purplish var., *Pectunculus castaneus*, *Periploma angulifera*, *Perna ephippium*, *P. obliqua*, *Petricola divaricata*, *Pinna carnea*, *P. muricata*, *Rocellaria ovata*, *R. rostrata*, *Semele obliqua*, *S. reticulata*, *Spondylus croceus*, *S. spathuliferus*, *Strigilla pisum (sic)*, *Tellina decora*, *T. decora* white var., *T. gouldii*, *T. interrupta*, *T. lineata*, *T. lineata* var. *albida*, *T. mera*, *T. radiata* var., *T. tayloriana*, *Thracia rugosa*, *Venus beauii*, *V. granulata*, *V. listeri*, *V. mortoni*, *V. paphia*, *V. pygmaea*, *V. pygmaea* var. *inaequivalvia*. “Strigillas, *Mytilus exustus*, the pernas” are among species considered characteristic of the Florida Keys, scarcely ever found on Florida west coast, largely due to the trajectory of the Gulf Stream. The author further noted (p. 47) that “The molluscan fauna of the Bermudas, though these islands lie north of the northern limit of Florida, is much more like that of the lower Keys than that of the west coast.”
- SIMPSON, C. T., 1897, The ianthinids. *The Nautilus*, 10(12): 133–134.
- From Key West, January 1893: An account of “untold millions of lanthina, which had washed up in the night”. Also collected “bright Tellinas ... along the south shore”.
- SMITH, J. T., 1991, Cenozoic giant pectinids from California and the Tertiary Caribbean Province: *Lyropecten*, “*Macrochlamis*”, *Vertipecten*, and *Nodipecten* species. *United States Geological Survey Professional Paper* 1391, vi + 155 pp., 38 pls.
- Nodipecten fragosus* common in the Florida Keys; this paper distinguishes continental *N. fragosus* from Caribbean *N. nodosus*.
- SMITH, M., 1937, *East coast marine shells – descriptions of shore mollusks together with many living below tide mark, from Maine to Texas inclusive, especially Florida*. Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan. vii + 308 pp., 74 pls.
- From Florida Keys localities: *Antigona listeri*, *Arca (Acar) adamsi*, *A. auriculata*, *A. (Barbatia) barbata*, *A. (Acar) reticulata*, *A. transversa*, *A. (Navicula) umbonata*, *Barnea truncata*, *Chama sarda*, *Chione (Timoclea) granulata*, *C. intapurpurea*, *C. pubera*, *C. (Timoclea) pygmaea*, *Corbula cymella*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *Donax denticulata*, *D. fossor*, *Dosinia concentrica*, *Ensis directus*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *Glycymeris*

- pectinatus*, *Lucina* (*Cavilucina*, *Lucinisca*) *muricata*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Pecten* (*Lyropecten*) *antillarum*, *P.* (*Chlamys*) *imbricatus*, *P.* (*Aequipecten*, *Plagioctenium*) *nucleus*, *Pedalion alata*, *P. listeri*, *Periploma angulifera*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Pinna carnea*, *Polymesoda floridana*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Strigilla flexuosa*, *S. pisiformis*, *Tellina* (*Acropagia*, *Eurytellina*) *angulosa*, *T.* (*Angulus*, *Scissula*) *candeana*, *T.* (*Acropagia*, *Cyclotellina*) *fausta*, *T.* (*Angulus*, *Scissula*) *iris*, *Tivela mactroides*, *Transennella conradina*, *Trigonocardia* (*Americardia*) *medium*.
- SMITH, M. [together with two articles by Dr. JOSHUA L. BAILY], 1940, *World-wide sea shells – illustrations, geographical range and other data covering more than sixteen hundred species and sub-species of molluscs*. Tropical Photographic Laboratory, Lantana, Florida. xviii + 139 pp.  
With distributions including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Arca auriculata*, *Barnea truncata*, *Donax fossor*, *Ensis directus*, *Lucina muricatus*, *Tivela mactroides*.
- SMITH, M., 1945, *East coast marine shells – descriptions of shore mollusks together with many living below tide mark, from Maine to Texas inclusive, especially Florida*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan. vii + 314 pp., 77 pls.  
From Florida Keys localities: *Arca* (*Acar*) *adamsi*, *A. auriculata*, *A.* (*Barbatia*) *barbata*, *A.* (*Acar*) *reticulata*, *A. transversa*, *A.* (*Navicula*) *umbonata*, *Barnea truncata*, *Chama sarda*, *Chione* (*Timoclea*) *granulata*, *C. intapurpurea*, *C. pubera*, *C.* (*Timoclea*) *pygmaea*, *Corbula cymella*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *Donax denticulatus*, *D. fossor*, *Dosinia concentrica*, *Ensis directus*, *Ervilla concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *Glycymeris pectinatus*, *Lucina* (*Cavilucina*, *Lucinisca*) *muricata*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Pecten* (*Lyropecten*) *antillarum*, *P.* (*Chlamys*) *imbricatus*, *P. mildredae*, *P.* (*Aequipecten*, *Plagioctenium*) *nucleus*, *Pedalion alata*, *P. listeri*, *Periploma angulifera*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Pinna carnea*, *Polymesoda floridana*, *Pseudochama inezae*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina* (*Acropagia*, *Eurytellina*) *angulosa*, *T.* (*Angulus*, *Scissula*) *candeana*, *T.* (*Acropagia*, *Cyclotellina*) *fausta*, *T.* (*Angulus*, *Scissula*) *iris*, *Tivela mactroides*, *Transennella conradina*, *Trigonocardia* (*Americardia*) *medium*.
- SMITH, M., 1961, *Universal shells – marine-fresh water-land*. Alpine Press, Asheville, North Carolina. 254 pp. + unnumbered color pls.  
From Florida Keys: *Eucrassatella floridana*.
- \*SOLEM, A., 1955, Living species of the pelecypod family Trapeziidae. *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London*, 31 (2 "1954"): 64–84, pls. 5–7.  
*Coralliophaga coralliophaga*, with an extensive synonymy and a distribution map showing records in the Lower Keys and Dry Tortugas. Plate 6, figs. 14–15, shows a photograph of a specimen from "Solem Coll. Garden Keys, Dry Tortugas" (verified as FMNH 99831).
- STEPHENSON, T. A. & A. STEPHENSON, 1950, Life between tide-marks in North America. I. The Florida Keys. *The Journal of Ecology*, 38: 354–402, pls. 9–15.  
Clearly datable, well-identified material, based on fieldwork in 1947–48. Mostly covering region from Key Largo to Key West ("North of Key Largo we visited two keys which can only be reached by boat"; p. 362). Areas visited/collected: Plantation Key, Crawl Key, Vaca Key, West Summerland Key, sea-wall at Key West, Little Duck Key, points of the coast of Key Largo, Knights Key, Pigeon Key, Missouri Key, Ohio Key, East Summerland Key and Big Pine Key. Detailed locality information given on p. 362. Mollusks were identified by Clench, Keen, Test, Salisbury, Hubendick, A.G. Smith, Hertlein, and F.M. Bayer. Includes detailed discussion of zonation patterns and individual habitats. From the Florida Keys (some with specific localities): *Arca barbata*, *A. occidentalis*, *A. umbonata*, *Isognomon* (*Pedalion*) *alata*, *I. chemnitziana*, *Mytilus* (*Brachidontes*) *exustus*.
- STEPHENSON, G. B., 1970, *Keyguide to Key West and the Florida Keys*. Banyan Books, Miami, Florida. 64 pp.  
Identifiable species from line drawings are labelled with common names only: *Anadara notabilis* (ark shell), *Arca zebra* (turkey wing), *Chama* sp. (jewelbox), *Codakia orbicularis* (lucine), *Dinocardium* sp. (great heart cockle), *Mytilidae* (mussel), *Pinnidae* (pen shell), *Pteria colymbus* (Atlantic wing oyster), *Teredinidae* (shipworm).
- STEPHENSON, G. B., 1993, *Keyguide to the Florida Keys and Key West*. Blue Water Publishing, Key Largo, Florida. 64 pp.  
Identifiable species from line drawings labelled with common names only: *Anadara notabilis* (ark shell), *Arca zebra* (turkey wing), *Chama* sp. (jewelbox), *Codakia orbicularis*

- (lucine), *Dinocardium* sp. (great heart cockle), Mytilidae (mussel), Pinnidae (pen shell), *Pteria colymbus* (Atlantic wing oyster), Teredinidae (shipworm).
- ©STUARDO, J. R., 1968, On the phylogeny, taxonomy and distribution of the Limidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia). Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 327 pp., 37 pls., 24 maps, 44 figs. Two new species are described from the Florida Keys, although never formally published: *Limaria (Limatulella)* sp., *Limea (Limea)* sp.
- STUARDO, J. [R.], 1982, A new species of *Ctenoides* from the central Atlantic (Bivalvia: Limidae). *Boletín de la Sociedad de Biología de Concepción, Chile*, 53: 145–149. *Ctenoides sanctipauli* n.sp., described in part from Sand Key Reef.
- ©\*SUNDERLAND, K., 1988, Exploring Pickles Reef. *American Conchologist*, 16(3): 12–13. From south end of Key Largo (with black-and-white photographs): *Nodipecten nodosus*, *Spondylus americanus*.
- ©\*SUNDERLAND, K. & M. CAHILL, 1990, Caribbean Pectinidae and Propeamussidae. *American Conchologist*, 18(2): 14–15. From the Keys (with black-and-white photograph): *Aequipecten acanthodes*.
- SUTTY, L., 1990, *Seashells of the Caribbean*. MacMillan Press Ltd., London, etc. vi + 106 pp. With distribution including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Chione paphia*.
- SWEENEY, M. J. & M. G. HARASEWYCH, 1999, Harald A. Rehder (1907–1996): biographical sketch and malacological contributions. *The Nautilus*, 113(4): 127–150. Rehder's taxa originally described from Florida Keys localities: *Anadara springeri*, *Asthenothaerus balesi*, *Cumingia tellinoides vanhyningi*.
- ▮TABB, D. C. & R. B. MANNING, 1961, A checklist of the flora and fauna of northern Florida Bay and adjacent brackish waters of the Florida mainland collected during the period July, 1957 through September, 1960. *Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean*, 11(4): 552–649. Although frequently cited as a source of Florida Keys biotic records, it is here excluded as outside our defined area, which extends roughly half-way between the Florida Keys island chain and the tip of peninsular Florida. The southernmost sampling site, Sandy Key Basin, is north of this limit. The list includes species more typical of the brackish Everglades fringe [e. g., *Tagelus plebeius*, *Crassostrea virginica*] than of the more saline, yet still estuarine, Florida Bay.
- TAYLOR, J. D., E. GLOVER, M. PEHARDA, G. BIGATTI & A. BALL, 2004, Extraordinary flexible shell sculpture: the structure and formation of calcified periostracal lamellae in *Lucina pensylvanica* (Bivalvia: Lucinidae). In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve studies in the Florida Keys*, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 277–294. *Lucina pensylvanica* [material from this study].
- ©TEARE, M. M., 1949, The Key Largo trip. *The American Malacological Union, News Bulletin and Annual Report 1949*, pp. 16–17. Field trip “near an inlet” [called “a shoal at the north end of Key Largo” in annual meeting report on p. 15] during 1949 annual meeting in Miami, 19 June 1949: *Arca barbata*.
- ©TESKEY, M. C., ed., 1969, American Malacological Union thirty-fifth annual meeting. *The American Malacological Union, Inc., Annual Reports for 1969, Bulletin 36*: 1–2. On display throughout the meeting were a dozen specimens of *Spondylus americanus* from the steel hull of an experimental Navy ship, sunk off Key West in 165 ft of water.
- ©THEROUX, R. B. & R. L. WIGLEY, 1983, *Distribution and abundance of east coast bivalve mollusks based on specimens in the National Marine Fisheries Service Woods Hole Collection*. NOAA Technical Report NMFS SSRF-768, 174 pp. From distribution maps of the east coast of the US (extending to 82°W, approximately midway between Key West and Marquesas Keys): *Abra* sp., *Astarte crenata subequilatera*, Cuspidariidae, *Cyclocardia borealis*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Glycymeris* sp., Limopsidae, *Nemocardium peramabile*, *Nuculana carpenteri*, *Nuculana* sp., Nuculanidae, Pectinidae, *Periglypta listeri*, *Pitar* sp., *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Tellina* sp.
- THIELE, J., 1910, Molluskenfauna Westindiens. *Zoologische Jahrbücher*, Suppl. 11: 109–132, pl. 9. Pre-1910 data for mollusks from the Dry Tortugas: *Arca listeri*, *A. plicata*, *A. umbonata*, *Cardium mortoni*, *Chama macrophylla*, *Glycymeris pectinatus*, *Lima lima*, *L. scabra*, *Lithophaga nigra*, *Melina lata*, *M. listeri*, *Modiolaria lateralis*, *Pecten (Chlamys) imbricatus*, *P. (C.) pusio*, *Pinna carnea*, *Pteria radiata*.

- ◊THOMAS, R. D. K., 1970, *Functional morphology, ecology and evolution in the genus Glycymeris*. Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. xxii + 397 pp., 11 pls.  
Locality data are provided for living and dead *Glycymeris pectinata* (supplementing those provided in the published version; Thomas 1975) and *G. decussata* from the Middle and Lower Florida Keys.
- THOMAS, R. D. K., 1975, Functional morphology, ecology, and evolutionary conservatism in the Glycymerididae (Bivalvia). *Paleontology*, 18(2): 217–254, pl. 38. [published version of Thomas, 1970]  
The distribution of living and dead *Glycymeris pectinata* [assumed 1960s] is indicated on a map of the Lower and Middle Keys, with symbols indicating relative abundance. Occasional specimens were widely distributed on offshore, unstable, poorly sorted, skeletal sands in 2–5 m; the species was more common on very shallow subtidal gravel banks and most abundant in sheltered bayside bays, in quiet water at 1–4 m.
- THOMPSON, A. R., P. L. MCTINTY & T. L. MCTINTY, 1951, Dredging from the cruiser *Triton*. *The Nautilus*, 65(2): 37–43.  
General account of dredging for mollusks from the *Triton* which included the Florida Keys.
- TRAPPE, C. A. & G. L. BREWSTER-WINGARD, 2001, Molluscan fauna from Core 25B, Whipray Basin, Central Florida Bay, Everglades National Park. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 01-143*, 21 pp. Electronic version available at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/of01-143/>; last accessed 12 September 2003.  
This work is here excluded as outside our defined area, which extends roughly half-way between the Florida Keys island chain and the tip of peninsular Florida. Whipray Basin is north of this limit.
- ◊TREMOR, M. E., JR., 1998, A shelling trip to Key West. *Shell-o-gram [Jacksonville Shell Club, Jacksonville, Florida]*, 39(5): 7–9.  
An account of a shelling trip with Peggy Williams. From snorkeling at 3 ft in the back country, north of Key West: *Codakia orbicularis*, *Linga pensylvanica*, *Lithopoma americanum*, *Periglypta listeri*. West of Key West: *Tellina fausta*, *T. radialis* (sic). Originally published in *Tidelines [St. Petersburg Shell Club]*, September 1998 [not seen].
- TRYON, G. W., JR., 1873, *American marine conchology: descriptions of the shells of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Maine to Florida*. G. W. Tryon Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 208 pp., 44 pls.  
From Florida Keys localities: *Cardita (Carditamera) floridana*.
- TURGEON, D. D., J. F. QUINN, JR., A. E. BOGAN, E. V. COAN, F. G. HOCHBERG, W. G. LYONS, P. M. MIKKELSEN, R. J. NEVES, C. F. E. ROPER, G. ROSENBERG, B. ROTH, A. SCHELTEMA, F. G. THOMPSON, M. VECCHIONE & J. D. WILLIAMS, 1998, *Common and scientific names of aquatic invertebrates from the United States and Canada: mollusks*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 26, Bethesda, Maryland. 526 pp. + CD.  
From the Florida Keys: *Argopecten irradians taylorae*.
- \*TURNER, R. D., 1955, The family Pholadidae in the western Atlantic and the eastern Pacific. Part II – Martesiinae, Jouannetiinae and Xylophaginae. *Johnsonia*, 3(34): 65–160.  
Museum lots (ANSP, Charleston Museum, USNM) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Martesia cuneiformis*, *M. striata*.
- TURNER, R. D., 1966, *A survey and illustrated catalogue of the Teredinidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia)*. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 265 pp., 64 pls.  
Reiteration of original description of *Teredo (Zopoteredo) clappi* Bartsch, from Key West.
- \*TURNER, R. D. & K. J. BOSS, 1962, The genus *Lithophaga* in the western Atlantic. *Johnsonia*, 4(41): 81–116.  
Museum lots (MCZ, USNM) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. aristata*, *L. bisulcata*, *L. nigra*.
- \*TURNER, R. D. & J. ROSEWATER, 1958, The family Pinnidae in the western Atlantic. *Johnsonia*, 3(38): 285–326.  
Museum lots (ANSP, CAS, MCZ, USNM, collections of Flipse, Kline, Merrill, Schwengel, Schmidt, Yale) from the Florida Keys cited for: *Atrina rigida*, *A. serrata*, *Pinna carneae*.
- TURNEY, W. J., 1977, Molluscan distribution in Florida Bay. P. 85, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp., 10 maps.  
No specific molluscan taxa are mentioned, but four subenvironments are described in Florida Bay. "The fauna of Florida Bay is predominantly molluscan, principally gastropods and bivalves which are represented by ap-

proximately 100 genera and 140 recognized species. [...] Molluscan debris comprises 58 to 95 percent of the sediment particles greater than 1/8 mm."

©TURNER, W. J. & B. F. PERKINS, 1972, Molluscan distribution in Florida Bay. *Sedimentia III*: 37 pp. Comparative Sedimentology Laboratory, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Florida.

These results first appeared as a Shell Development Company report in 1958. Each station included a 2-gallon sample of sediment down to an average depth of seven inches [estimate age of deposition = 300–400 yrs]; 100 genera and 140 species are tabulated, "based chiefly on death assemblages". Identifications were verified using the collections and type specimens at USNM.

Florida Bay was divided into four hydrological "subenvironments": Northern (freshwater from mainland/Everglades), Interior (restricted circulation – includes shoreline of Upper Keys above Snake Creek on Plantation Key), Atlantic (tidal flow through Florida Keys – the border meets the Keys chain at Plantation Key), and Gulf (continuous with Gulf of Mexico). To assimilate these data into this survey, we drew our mid-line through Florida Bay (as described above), and found that all stations of the Northern subenvironment, and part of the stations of the Interior and Gulf subenvironments were outside of our Florida Keys definition; all included stations fell either within our Upper or Middle Keys zones. Collections from each station were qualitatively recorded by the authors as abundant, common, few, or rare, and as including living specimens or dead only.

Recorded from Florida Keys stations: *Abra lioica*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Anodontia alba*, *A. philippiana*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *A. cuneimeris*, *Arca umbonata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcopagia fausta*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Atrina* sp., *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Barnea costata*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Cardiomya costellata*, *Cardita floridana*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. pygmaea*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *C. orbiculata*, *Corbula* sp., *Crenella divaricata*, *Cumingia tellinoides*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *Divaricella quadrisulcata*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortoni*, *Lima pellucida*, *Linga trisulcata*, *Lucina multilineata*, *L. pennsylvanica*, *Mactra fragilis*, *Noetia ponderosa*, *Nucula proxima*, *Nuculana acuta*,

*Parastarte triquetra*, *P.* sp., Pectinidae, *Phacoides nassula*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pitar fulminata*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Pseudochama radians*, *Pseudocyrena maritima*, *Semele proficua*, *Strigilla mirabilis*, *Tagelus divisus*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina alternata*, *T. mera*, *T. similis*, *T. texana*, *Trachycardium muricatum*, *Transennela* (sic) sp., *Trigonocardia medium*, *Venericardia tridentata*, *Volsella americana*.

©UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY [USGS], 2003 [ver. 24 January 2003], South Florida Ecosystem History Project: Florida Bay. <http://sofia.usgs.gov/flaecohist/floridabay.html>; last accessed 12 September 2003.

Twenty-eight of 39 USGS field sites in Florida Bay lie within our definition of the Florida Keys; to our knowledge only sites 1–25 have had data published in some form. The online database includes living molluscan species occurrences from 160 specific USGS stations sampled between 1994 and 2001 in Florida Bay: *Anodontia alba*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Anomia simplex*, Arcoidea, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Argopecten irradians*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Carditamera floridana*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia* spp., *Cumingia* sp. or spp., *Cyrenoida floridana*, *Diplodonta* spp., *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Limaria* sp. cf. *L. pellucida*, *Lucina pectinata*, Lucinidae, Mactridae, *Mercenaria* spp., *Modiolus squamosus*, *Nucula proxima*, Ostreidae, *Parastarte triquetra*, Pinnidae, *Pitar simpsoni*, *Polymesoda maritima*, *Pteria longisquamosa*, *Tagelus* spp., *Tellina* sp. or spp., *Trachycardium muricatum*, *Transennella* spp., and unknown pelecypod. Empty shell records dated to the mid-1800s are derived from six sediment cores: *Anodontia ?alba*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Argopecten irradians*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Codakia* spp., *Cumingia tellinoides*, *Cyrenoida floridana*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. mortoni*, *L.* spp., *Lima* spp., *Limaria* sp. cf. *L. pellucida*, *Lucinisca nassula*, *Mysella planulata*, *Nucula proxima*, *Ostreea equestris*, *Parastarte triquetra*, *Parvilucina multilineata*, pectinid, *Pitar simpsoni*, *Pteria longisquamosa*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Tellina* spp., *Transennella* spp., and unidentified pelecypod.

VALENTICH-SCOTT, P. & G. E. DINESEN, 2004, Rock and coral boring Bivalvia (Mollusca) of the Middle Florida Keys, U.S.A. In: R. BIELER & P. M. MIKKELSEN, eds., *Bivalve stud-*

- ies in the Florida Keys, Proceedings of the International Marine Bivalve Workshop, Long Key, Florida, July 2002. *Malacologia*, 46(2): 339–354.
- From Florida Keys localities: *Botula fusca*, *Choristodon robustum*, *C. sp. A*, *Gastrochaena hians*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. aristata*, *L. bisulcata*, *Petricola lapicida* [material from this study].
- VERRILL, A. E., 1882, Catalogue of marine Mollusca added to the fauna of the New England region, during the past ten years. *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy*, 5: 447–587, pls. 42–44, 57, 58.
- Neaera rostrata* from Sand Key as per Dall's Blake report (Dall, 1881).
- \*VILAS, C. N. & N. R. VILAS, 1945, *Florida marine shells – a guide to [sic] amateur collectors of Florida marine shells which is completely illustrated with colored photo-engravings*. Aberdeen Press, Chicago. iv + 152 pp., incl. 12 color pls.
- With distribution including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Barnea truncata*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Pecten muscosus*, *Pedalion alata*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Tellina radiata*, *T. r. unimaculata*.
- VILAS, C. N. & N. R. VILAS, 1970, *Florida marine shells*. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont. 170 pp., 14 pls.
- With distribution including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten muscosus*, *Barnea truncata*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Pedalion alata*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Tellina radiata*, *T. r. var. unimaculata*.
- ⊙\*[BARRY A.] VITTOR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1997a [March], *Florida Bay Benthic Community Assessment*. Report to NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland, 42 pp.
- From bayside localities in Upper, Middle and Lower Florida Keys: Lucinidae, *Nucula aegeensis*, *Solemya occidentalis*, Tellinidae.
- ⊙\*[BARRY A.] VITTOR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1997b [June], *Florida Bay and adjacent waters benthic community assessment*. Report to NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland, unpaginated.
- From bayside localities in Lower Florida Keys: *Crassinella martinicensis*, *Diplodonta semiaspera*, *Tellina sp.*
- ⊙\*[BARRY A.] VITTOR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1997c [August], *Biscayne Bay, Florida benthic community assessment*. Report to NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland, unpaginated.
- From Card Sound: *Americardia media*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Diplodonta semiaspera*, *Laevicardium mortoni*, *Lucina multilineata*, *L. radians*, *L. sp.*, Lucinidae, *Modiolus modiolus squamosus*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Mysella planulata*, Mytilidae, *Nucula aegensis*, Pelecypoda, *Pitar sp.*, Semelidae, *Tellina similis*, *T. sybaritica*, *T. sp.*, Tellinidae, *Transennella conradina*, Veneridae.
- ⊙\*[BARRY A.] VITTOR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1998 [April], *Florida Keys to Dry Tortugas benthic community assessment*. Report to NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland, unpaginated.
- From localities from Lower Florida Keys to Dry Tortugas: *Abra aequalis*, *Amygdalum sagittatum*, *Anadara sp.*, *Anomalocardia auberiana*, *Arca zebra*, Arcidae, *Arcinella cornuta*, *Argopecten gibbus*, *Asthenothaerus hemphilli*, *Bivalvia*, *Bushia sp.*, Carditidae, *Cardiomya perrostrata*, *Cardiomya sp.*, *Chama congregata*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. grus*, *C. sp.*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *C. sp.*, *Corbula contracta*, Corbulidae, Crassatellidae, *Crassinella lunulata*, *C. martinicensis*, *C. sp.*, *Crenella divaricata*, *Cumingia coarctata*, *C. tellinoides*, *Diplodonta semiaspera*, *D. sp.*, *Dosinia discus*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *Gastrochaena hians*, *Glans dominguenis*, *Glycymerididae*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *G. sp.*, *Gouldia cerina*, *Hiatella arctica*, *Lima pellucida*, *Linga amiantus*, *L. pensylvanica*, *L. sp.*, *Lioberus castaneus*, *Lucina blanda*, *L. multilineata*, *L. nassula*, *L. sp.*, Lucinidae, *Lyonsia beana*, *L. hyalina floridana*, *Macoma brevifrons*, *M. sp.*, *Macrocallista maculata*, Mactridae, *Modiolus modiolus squamosus*, Montacutidae, *Musculus lateralis*, Mytilidae, *Naeromya floridana*, *Nucula aegeensis*, *Nuculana acuta*, *N. concentrica*, *N. sp.*, *Pandora sp.*, Pectinidae, *Pitar fulminatus*, *P. simpsoni*, *P. sp.*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Semele bellastrata*, *S. nuculoides*, *S. proficua*, Semelidae, *Solemya occidentalis*, *S. sp.*, *Tellidora cristata*, *Tellina aequistriata*, *T. iris*, *T. listeri*, *T. mera*, *T. similis*, *T. sybaritica*, *T. texana*, *T. versicolor*, *T. sp.*, Tellinidae, Thraciidae, *Trachycardium egmontianum*, *Transennella stimpsoni*, Ungulinidae, *Varicorbula operculata*, Veneridae.
- ⊙\*[BARRY A.] VITTOR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1999a [June], *Florida Keys (including outer Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Boundary) – Dry Tortugas benthic commu-*



- nity assessment, July 1998. Report to NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland, unpaginated. Twenty stations from off the oceanside of the Upper and Lower Keys and Dry Tortugas include collections of: *Abra aequalis*, *Amygdalum sagittatum*, *A. sp.*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Arca zebra*, *Argopecten sp.*, *Asthenothaerus hemphilli*, *Bivalvia*, *Cardiidae*, *Cardiomya perrostrata*, *Carditidae*, *Chione grus*, *Corbula contracta*, *Crassinella lunulata*, *C. martiniensis*, *Crenella divaricata*, *Dosinia discus*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *Gastrochaena hians*, *Glans dominguensis*, *Glycymeris decussata*, *Gouldia cerina*, *Hiatella arctica*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima locklini*, *L. pellucida*, *L. sp.*, *Lucina multilineata*, *L. muricata*, *L. nassula*, *L. pectinata*, *L. radians*, *L. sp.*, *Lucinidae*, *Lyonsia hyalina floridana*, *Macoma tenta*, *Macrocallista maculata*, *M. nimbosea*, *Montacutidae*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Musculus sp.*, *Mysella sp.*, *Nucula aegeensis (sic)*, *Nuculana acuta*, *N. concentrica*, *Pandora arenosa*, *P. sp.*, *Pitar simpsoni*, *P. sp.*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Semele bellastrata*, *S. nuculoides*, *S. proficua*, *S. purpurascens*, *S. sp.*, *Semelidae*, *Tellina sybaritica*, *T. texana*, *T. sp.*, *Tellinidae*, *Thraciidae*, *Varicorbula operculata*, *Veneridae*.
- [BARRY A.] VITTOR & ASSOCIATES, INC., 1999b [November], *Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary benthic community assessment, August–September 1998*. Report to NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland, unpaginated. Thirteen stations from off the oceanside of the Upper, Middle and Lower Keys include collections of: *Abra lioica*, *A. sp.*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Arca zebra*, *Arcidae*, *Asthenothaerus hemphilli*, *A. sp.*, *Bivalvia*, *Bushia elegans*, *Cardiidae*, *Carditidae*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. grus*, *C. sp.*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Crassinella lunulata*, *C. sp.*, *Crenella divaricata*, *Cumingia tellinoides*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *D. sp.*, *Dosinia discus*, *Ervilia concentrica*, *E. nitens*, *E. sp.*, *Glans dominguensis*, *Glycymerididae*, *Gouldia cerina*, *Hiatella arctica*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *L. sybariticum*, *L. sp.*, *Lima pellucida*, *L. sp.*, *Limidae*, *Lioberus castaneus*, *Lucina muricata*, *L. nassula*, *L. radians*, *L. sp.*, *Lucinidae*, *Macoma sp.*, *Modiolus modiolus squamosus*, *Montacutidae*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Mytilidae*, *Neaeromya floridana*, *Nucula aegeensis (sic)*, *Pectinidae*, *Pitar fulminatus*, *P. simpsoni*, *P. sp.*, *Pleuromeris tridentata*, *Pteriidae*, *Semele bellastrata*, *S. nuculoides*, *S. sp.*, *Semelidae*, *Tagelus divisus*, *Tellina gouldii*, *T. iris*, *T. mera*, *T. similis*, *T. tampaensis*, *T. tenella*, *T. sp.*, *Tellinidae*, *Trachycardium muricatum*, *T. sp.*, *Veneridae*. Five stations (98FKNMS09, -10, -13, -14, -15) had no mollusks listed; two additional stations (98FKNMS01, -02) lie north of Keys north-eastern boundary, as defined by this study.
- \*VOKES, H. E., 1969, The anadardid subgenus *Caloosarca* in the western Atlantic region. *Tulane Studies in Geology and Paleontology*, 7(1): 1–40, incl. pls. 1–6. *Anadara (Caloosarca) notabilis* from Long Key.
- VOSS, G. L., 1948, A trip to the outer reef. *Shell Notes*, 2(5): 58–72. Collecting with Frank Lyman and Don Moore, from reefs out of Garden Cove [Key Largo]: *Pecten imbricatus*, *P. sentis*.
- VOSS, G. L., 1949, Notes from the log of the *Junonia*. *Shell Notes*, 2(7–9): 112–120. From reefs out of Garden Cove [Key Largo]: *Arca sp.*, *Glycymeris americana lineata*, *Lima sp.*, *Pecten antillarum*, *P. sentis*. The authors notes of Conch Reef: “We had very little luck here ... as the reef in this section is dead as far as molluscan life is concerned.”
- VOSS, G. L., 1983, *Final report: an environmental assessment of the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary*. Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami. 517 pp. Requested by the U.S. Office of Coastal Zone Management, “to provide a base-line study of the fauna and flora for use in management, planning and future studies”. Surveying 10 reef sites and 7 shallow grass and hard-bottom sites shoreward of 18 m isobath, using rotenone, visual transect lines, and collection of unknown organisms. Identifications of mollusks were achieved using Voss (1980). In sand areas, the sand was removed to a depth of 10 cm in 4 m<sup>2</sup> quadrats, then screened; all specimens 1 cm or longer in length were retained for identification. Voucher specimens are deposited at the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences. The molluscan species list includes *Americardia media*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Argopecten gibbus*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *B. candida*, *B. domingensis*, *Chama macerophylla*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. paphia*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *Glycymeris*

- (sic) *pectinata*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima lima*, *L. pellucida*, *Linga pensylvanica*, *Lithophaga* sp., *Lopha frons*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *Modiolus americanus*, *M. modiolus squamosus*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Ostrea frons*, *Papyridea semisulcata*, *Pecten* sp., *Periglypta listeri*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Tagelus* sp., *Tellina listeri*.
- VOSS, G. L., N. A. VOSS, A. Y. CANTILLO & M. J. BELLO, 1983, *An environmental assessment of the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and the Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary*. Joint NOAA/University of Miami Report. NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS NCCOS CCMA 161. NOAA LISD Current References 2002-6. Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Miami, Florida. 452 pp. 2002 edited version available at <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/general/lib/cedardoc.html>; last accessed 04 April 2003. Qualitative and quantitative studies were conducted to determine the state of marine communities after approximately 10 years post-establishment of John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park and Key Largo Coral Reef Marine Sanctuary. Transects of 400 m length (3 per site) perpendicular to the reef or shoreline were surveyed by scuba divers. Some voucher specimens were located by PMM in February 2003 in the Invertebrate Museum, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science. *Americardia media*, *Anadara floridana*, *A. notabilis*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arca* sp., ark shells, *Argopecten gibbus*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *B. candida*, *B. domingensis*, bivalve, *Chama congregata*, *C. macerophylla*, *Chione cancellata*, *C. paphia*, *Codakia orbicular* (sic), *C. orbicularis*, *Diplodonta punctata*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Glycymeris* sp., *Isognomon* sp., *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima lima*, *L. pellucida*, *L. scabra*, *Lima* spp. (with "red and yellow tentacles"), *Linga pensylvanica*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. nigra*, *Lithophaga* spp., *Lopha frons*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *Modiolus americanus*, *M. modiolus squamosus*, *Musculus lateralis*, *Ostrea frons*, *O. (Lopha) frons*, *Papyridea semisulcata*, *Pecten antillarum*, *P.* sp., *Periglyphus* (sic) *listeri*, *Periglypta listeri*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Tagelus* sp., *Tellina listeri*.
- VOSS, G. L. & N. A. VOSS, 1955, An ecological survey of Soldier Key, Biscayne Bay, Florida. *Bulletin of Marine Science of the Gulf and Caribbean*, 5(3): 203–229.
- Although cited as a source of Florida Keys biotic records (Levy et al., 1996), this work is here excluded as being outside our defined area, which extends south of Broad Creek at the northern end of Key Largo. Soldier Key is north of this point, at the eastern extent of Biscayne Bay.
- WAGNER, R. J. L. & R. T. ABBOTT, 1990, *Wagner and Abbott's world size records*. Standard Catalog of Shells, Suppl. 4. American Malacologists, Melbourne, Florida. ii + 80-001–80-080. World size records from Florida Keys: *Aequipecten acanthodes*, *A. muscosus*, *Arca zebra*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Isognomon alatus*, *Lyropecten antillarum*, *Mercenaria campechiensis*, *Psammotreta intastriata*, *Tellina fausta*, *T. listeri*, *T. magna*, *T. radiata*, *T. r. unimaculata*.
- WALLER, T. R., 1969, The evolution of the *Argopecten gibbus* stock (Mollusca: Bivalvia), with emphasis on the Tertiary and Quaternary species of eastern North America. The Paleontological Society, Memoir 3. *Journal of Paleontology*, 43(Suppl. to no. 5): v + 125 pp., 3 fold-outs. From Florida Keys or Keys localities: *Argopecten gibbus*, *A. irradians concentricus*, *A. nucleus*.
- \*WALLER, T. R., 1993, The evolution of "Chlamys" (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Pectinidae) in the tropical western Atlantic and eastern Pacific. *American Malacological Bulletin*, 10(2): 195–249. From Florida Keys localities: *Caribachlamys imbricata*, *C. mildredae*, *C. ornata*, *C. sentis*.
- \*WALLER, T. R. & I. G. MACINTYRE, 1982, Larval settlement behavior and shell morphology of *Malleus candeanus* (d'Orbigny) (Mollusca: Bivalvia). Pp. 489–497, in: K. RUTZLER & I. G. MACINTYRE, eds., *The Atlantic barrier reef ecosystem at Carrie Bow Cay, Belize*, 1. *Structure & Communities*, Smithsonian Contributions to Marine Science 12, 539 pp. *Malleus candeanus* from the Dry Tortugas.
- \*WARMKE, G. L. & R. T. ABBOTT, 1961, *Caribbean seashells*. Dover Publications, New York. 348 pp., 44 pls. With distribution including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Aequipecten lineolaris*, *Antigona rigida*, *Chama sarda*, *Chione paphia*, *Cumingia antillarum*, *Isognomon bicolor*, *Phacoides muricata*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina punicea*, *Trachycardium magnum*, *Transennella cubaniana*.
- WATTERS, G. T., 2002, The status and identity of *Papyridea soleniformis* (Bruguère,

- 1789) (Bivalvia: Cardiidae). *The Nautilus*, 116(4): 118–128.
- A systematic study of *Papyridea soleniformis* reveals involvement of a second species, *P. lata*. Florida Keys localities are cited for each, from University of Florida, University of Michigan, ANSP, and H. G. Lee collections.
- WEBB, W. F., 1937, *Shells and other invertebrates of the United States*. Privately published, Rochester, New York. xiv + 80 pp.
- From Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Cytherea hebraea*, *Dosinia discus*, *Mytilus perna*, *Ostrea foliata*, *Tranzenella (sic) conradina*.
- WEBB, W. F., 1939, *A Catalogue of Recent Mollusca for sale by Walter F. Webb*. W. F. Webb, Rochester, New York. [iv] + 148 pp. incl. 34 pls.
- From Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Cytherea hebraea*, *Mytilus perna*, *Tranzenella (sic) conradina*.
- WEBB, W. F., 1942, *United States Mollusca: a descriptive manual of many of the marine, land and fresh water shells of North America, north of Mexico*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Privately published, Rochester, New York. 220 pp., 63 pls.
- "The Pourtales Plateau which lies just off the S. E. Florida coast at the Tropic of Cancer fairly swarms with oceanic life. The Gulf Stream sweeps over it constantly, bringing warm water literally swarming with minute life. The larger Pelagic life like *Janthinias* and the smaller *Hyalaeas*, *Creseis*, *Cuverias* and others sweep along by the millions. The minute pelagic animals are constantly dying, and there is always a gingle rain of food falling over the bottom of the ocean. A veritable free soup kitchen for the myriads of shell life. The food literally drops into their mouth without any effort to obtain same. It is no wonder that the dredge bridge brings up unbelievable quantities of shells which are seldom found on the shore lines." (p. 37).
- From Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Chama variegata*, *Chione latilirata*, *C. paphia*, *Cytherea hebraea*, *Dosinia discus*, *Glycimeris (sic) americana*, *Lima fragilis*, *L. tenera*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Macoma constricta*, *Modiola duplicata*, *Mytilus perna*, *Ostrea foliata*, *Paphridea (sic) spinosum*, *Pecten antillarum*, *P. sentis*, *Pitar fulminata*, *Plicatula mantilla*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina candeana*, *Tranzenella (sic) conradina*.
- WEBB, W. F., 1951, *United States Mollusca – a descriptive manual of many of the marine, land and fresh water shells of North America, north of Mexico*. Privately published, St. Petersburg, Florida. 224 pp., incl. 67 pls.
- With distribution including Florida Keys (or specific localities): *Arca candida*, *Chama variegata*, *Chione latilirata*, *C. paphia*, *Cyrena floridana*, *Cytherea hebraea*, *Dosinia discus*, *Glycimeris americana*, *Lima fragilis*, *L. tenera*, *Lithophaga antillarum (sic)*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Macoma constricta*, *Modiola duplicata*, *Mytilus perna*, *Ostrea foliata*, *Paphridea spinosum*, *Pecten antillarum*, *P. imbricatus*, *P. muscosus*, *P. nucleus*, *P. ornatus*, *P. sentis*, *Pitar fulminata*, *Plicatula mantilla*, *Strigilla pisiformis*, *Tellina brazilliana*, *T. candeana*, *T. crystallina*, *T. laevigata*, *Tranzenella (sic) conradina*.
- WEBSTER, R., 1978, *Gems: their sources, descriptions and identification*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Arcon Books, Handon, Connecticut. 931 pp.
- Reference to pearling (undoubtedly from *Pinctada imbricata*) is made: "The Gulf of Mexico is often mentioned as an area for pearl fishery, and admittedly there is an important fishery off the Marquesas ...".
- WHEATLEY, C. M., 1845, *Catalogue of the shells of the United States, with their localities*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. John Towers, New York. 35 pp.
- Chama lazerus* from Key West.
- <sup>6</sup>WIENER, J., 1988b, More Mystery Island ... *The Busycon [Broward Shell Club, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida]*, 23(10): 2–4.
- Account of a July 1988 shelling trip to Sawyer Island, out of Little Torch Key lists only "assorted bi-valves".
- <sup>6</sup>WILLIAMS, P., 1990, Scallops I have known. *American Conchologist*, 18(2): 3–4.
- Chlamys sentis*, common in shallow reefs in the Keys.
- \*WILLIAMS, W., 1988, *Florida's fabulous seashells and other seashore life*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. World Publications, Tampa, Florida. 112 pp.
- From Florida Keys (with color photographs labelled by common names): *Chlamys imbricatus*, *C. sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Ctenoides floridana* [photographed, as "file clam"], *Lima lima*, *Lyropecten nodosus*, *Spondylus americanus*. Also notes on commercial use of bivalve species.
- <sup>6</sup>WINGARD, G. L., S. ISHMAN, T. CRONIN, L. E. EDWARDS, D. A. WILLARD & R. B. HALLEY, 1995, Preliminary analysis of down-core biotic assemblages: Bob Allen Keys, Everglades National Park, Florida Bay. *United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 95-628*, 35 pp. Electronic version available at <http://131.247.143.93/publications/ofr/95-628/>; last accessed 12 September 2003.

- From Core 6A, a sediment core dated to the mid-1800s, at the Bob Allen Keys, Florida Bay: *Anomalocardia cuneimeris*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Brachiodontes (sic) sp.*, *Chione cancellata*, *Cumingia tellinoidea*, *Laevicardium spp.*, *Lima sp.*, *Mysella sp.*, *Nucula proxima*, *Parastarte triquetra*, pectinid, *Pinctada radiata*, *Pitar sp.*, *Semele bellastrata*, *Tellina spp.*, *Tranzenella (sic) spp.*, unidentified pelecypod fragments. A summary of these data was published by Brewster-Wingard et al. (1998) and Brewster-Wingard & Ishman (1999).
- WOODS, E., 1970, June Keys field trip. *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 12(10): 2–4.  
From Missouri Key [June 1970], among rubble, seagrass, and mud: *Antigona listeri*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcopagia fausta*, arks, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Glycymeris pectinata*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Pinctada radiata*; from along shore: *Pecten antillarum*; from an evening trip to an unspecified area: *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Lima scabra tenera*.
- WOODS, E., 1971, Grassy Key enclosure – gone! *Seafari [Palm Beach County Shell Club Newsletter]*, 13(1): 1–2.  
The author is lamenting closure of a “man-made pool” on the Gulf side of Grassy Key that was formerly a popular shelling site. From among rocks at that site are *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Lima pellucida*, *Lima scabra tenera*, and “little mussels and oysters”.
- WORK, R. C., 1969, Systematics, ecology, and distribution of the mollusks of Los Roques, Venezuela. *Bulletin of Marine Science*, 19(3): 614–711.  
From Florida Keys localities (citing literature and author’s personal records): *Americardia media*, *Arca imbricata*, *Arca zebra*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Barbatia candida*, *Brachiodontes exustus*, *Chama congregata*, *C. macerophylla*, *Chlamys imbricata*, *C. ornata*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. radiatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima lima*, *L. pellucida*, *L. scabra*, *L. scabra form tenera*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pinna carnea*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Spondylus americanus*, *S. ictericus*, *Tellina fausta*, *T. laevigata*, *T. listeri*, *T. radiata*.
- ZIEMAN, J. C., 1982, *The ecology of the seagrasses of south Florida: a community profile*. United States Fish and Wildlife Services, FWS/OBS - 82/25, 158 pp. Reprinted September 1985.  
Referring to a paper by Chan (1977), reporting on the effects of a 1975 tanker discharge SW of the Marqueses: “The author attributed mass mortalities of the pearl oyster (*Pinctada radiata*) a grass bed inhabitant, to some soluble fraction of petroleum” (p. 88).
- ZISCHKE, J. A., 1973, *An ecological guide to the shallow-water marine communities of Pigeon Key, Florida*. St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota. [vi +] 44 pp.  
The text refers to some molluscan species’ particular zones and habitats. “This list does not include all species present, nor does it include species that are exclusively found in mangrove and coral communities or forms generally restricted to deeper water” (p. 26). The listing indicates habitats for each species [intertidal, *Echinometra* zone, loose rock, Alcyonaria-sponge zone, grass beds]. Included are: *Americardia media*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Antigona listeri*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. bicolor*, *I. radiatus*, *Lima scabra*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. nigra*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Ostrea equestris*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Sanguinolaria sanguinolenta*.
- ZISCHKE, J. A., 1977a, Checklist of macroflora, invertebrates and fishes of Pigeon Key. Pp. 27–30, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp., 10 maps.  
From Pigeon Key: *Americardia media*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Antigona listeri*, *Arca imbricata*, *A. zebra*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. bicolor*, *I. radiatus*, *Laevicardium laevigatum*, *Lima scabra*, *Lithophaga antillarum*, *L. nigra*, *Lucina pensylvanica*, *Modiolus americanus*, *Ostrea equestris*, *Petricola lapicida*, *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pteria colymbus*, *Sanguinolaria sanguinolenta*.
- ZISCHKE, J. A., 1977b, *An ecological guide to the shallow-water marine communities of Pigeon Key, Florida*. Pp. 23–27, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp., 10 maps.  
Mentions mollusks (some with sketched fig-

ures) and other organisms and their occurrence in the various ecological zones of Pigeon Key, including: *Anadara* sp., *Arca* sp., *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia* sp., *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Isognomon alatus*, *I. bicolor*, *Ostrea equestris*.

ZISCHKE, J. A., 1977c, Some common invertebrates of Pigeon Key. Figure A.14, in: H. G. MULTER, *Field guide to some carbonate rock environments – Florida Keys and western Bahamas*, new ed. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Dubuque, Iowa. 415 pp. + 10 maps.

Illustrated from Pigeon Key: *Anadara notabilis*, *Antigona listeri*, *Arca zebra*, *Arcopsis adamsi*, *Atrina rigida*, *Barbatia cancellaria*, *Brachidontes exustus*, *Chione cancellata*, *Chlamys sentis*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Isognomon alatus*, *Lima scabra*.

#### CRITICAL CATALOG OF FLORIDA KEYS BIVALVES

(Those species listed without references occur in the Florida Keys according to our survey of original and museum collections, but have not been previously recorded as such in the literature.)

##### Anomiidae

*Anomia simplex* Orbigny, 1842: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Siekman, 1965; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].

*Pododesmus rudis* (Broderip, 1834): Dall, 1889a [as *Placunanomia*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Polodesmus (sic) decipiens* Philippi, 1837].

##### Arcidae

Edwards, 1970 [LFK; as ark shells]; Woods, 1970 [LFK; as arks]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as ark shells]; Clampit, 1987 [LFK; as ark shells]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999b [MFK, LFK].

*Acar domingensis* (Lamarck, 1819): Dall, 1883 [LFK; as *Arca (Barbatia) dominguensis* and misidentified as *Arca (Barbatia) gradata* Broderip & G. B. Sowerby I, 1829, a recognized eastern Pacific species], 1885 [LFK; as *Arca (Barbatia) dominguensis* and as *Arca*

(*Barbatia) gradata*], 1889a [as *Arca (Byussoarca) reticulata* auct. non Gmelin, 1792; also misidentified as *Arca (Byussoarca) nodulosa* Müller, 1776, a synonym of *Barbatia scabra* (Poli, 1795), a recognized European species], 1903b [as *Arca (Byussoarca) reticulata*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Arca domingensis* and as *Arca gradata*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; misidentified as *Arca plicata* Dillwyn, 1817, a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca reticulata*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Arca (Acar) reticulata*]; Edwards, 1968b [LFK; as *Barbatia*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Barbatia*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *Barbatia*]; Mikkelsen, 1981 [UFK; as *Barbatia (Acar)*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Barbatia*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Barbatia*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Barbatia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Barbatia*]; Oliver & Järegren, 2004 [LFK]; Simone & Chichvarkhin, 2004 [MFK, LFK; as *Barbatia*].

*Anadara baughmani* Hertlein, 1951: Rehder & Abbott, 1951 [DT; as *A. springeri* Rehder & Abbott, 1951]; Pulley, 1952 [DT]; Sweeney & Harasewych, 1999 [DT; as *A. springeri*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].

[*Anadara brasiliiana* (Lamarck, 1819) – see under *Scapharca*.]

[*Anadara chemnitzii* (Philippi, 1851) – see under *Scapharca*.]

*Anadara floridana* (Conrad, 1869): Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *Arca (Scapharca) lienosa* Say, 1832, which is fossil]; Pearce, 1929 [DT; as *Arca "saccharina"*, probably a misspelling for *Arca (Anadara) floridana* var. *secernenda* Lamy, 1907]; Lermond, 1936 [misidentified as *Arca secticostata* Reeve, 1844, from indeterminate locality]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *A. lienosa floridana*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].

*Anadara notabilis* (Röding, 1798): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Arca deshayesii* Hanley, 1843]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [LFK; misidentified as *Arca (Scapharca) auriculata* Lamarck, 1819, a recognized Red Sea species], 1898 [LFK; as *Scapharca (Scapharca)*, section *Scapharca auriculata*]; Maury, 1920 [LFK; as *S. (S.) auriculata*], 1925 [as *S. (S.) auriculata*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Arca auriculata* and *A. deshayesii*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca auriculata*]; Richards, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1940, 1945 [as *Arca auriculata*]; Eubanks, 1964 [as *A. nobilis*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Vokes, 1969 [MFK];

- Magnotte, 1970–1979; Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as ark shell]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [UFK], b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Anadara ovalis* (Bruguière, 1789) – see under *Lunarca*.
- Anadara transversa* (Say, 1822): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Arca*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [LFK; as *Arca* (*Scapharca*)], 1898 [LFK; as *Scapharca* (*Scapharca*, section *Scapharca*)]; Rogers, 1908 [as *Arca*]; Aldrich & Snyder, 1936 [as *Arca*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [LFK; as *Arca*]; Pulley, 1952 [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Anadara* sp.: Zischke, 1977b [MFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK].
- Arca imbricata* Bruguière, 1789: Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; also as *Arca noae* var. *americana* Orbigny, 1846]; Nutting, 1895 [DT; as *Arca velata* “Sowerby”, [date unknown]. Although the taxonomic status of Sowerby’s name could not be verified, Nutting’s Tortugas material was later identified as the recognized synonym, *A. umbonata* Lamarck, 1819, by Dall, 1896a]; Dall, 1889a [as *A. (Arca)*], 1896a [DT; as *A. umbonata*], 1903b [as *A. (Arca)*], 1898 [Pleistocene; as *A. (Lunarca) umbonata*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *A. umbonata*]; Lermond, 1936 [also as *A. umbonata*]; M. Smith, 1937 [as *A. (Navicula) umbonata*], 1945 [as *A. (Navicula) umbonata*]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *A. umbonata*]; T. A. Stephenson & A. Stephenson, 1950 [LFK; as *A. umbonata*]; Kissling, 1965 [LFK], 1977a [UFK, LFK], 1977b [UFK]; all as *A. umbonata*]; Edwards, 1968b [LFK]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; also as *A. umbonata*]; Jindrich, 1969 [LFK; as *A. umbonata*]; Lee, 1969 [LFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Edwards, 1970 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *A. umbonata*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Mikkelsen, 1981 [UFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Oliver & Järnegren, 2004 [LFK].
- Arca zebra* (Swainson, 1833): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Scapharca occidentalis* (Philippi, 1847) and misidentified as *Arca noae* (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized eastern Atlantic species]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as var. of *A. barbadensis* “Petiver” Orbigny, 1846]; Dall, 1889a [as *A. (A.) noae*], 1896a [LFK; as *A. noae*], 1898 [Pleistocene; as *A. (Lunarca) occidentalis*], 1903b [as *A. (A.) noae*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *A. occidentalis*]; Lyman, 1947b [UFK; as *A. occidentalis*]; T. A. Stephenson & A. Stephenson, 1950 [LFK; as *A. occidentalis*]; Edwards, 1968b [LFK]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as turkey wing]; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Shoemaker, 1973; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK]; Kissling, 1977a; Goldberg, 1978 [LFK]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990; Andrews, 1994; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Hutsell et al., 1997; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999a [UFK], b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Orlin, 2003; Simone & Chichvarkhin, 2004 [LFK].
- Arca* (s. l.) sp.: Nutting, 1895 [LFK]; T. L. McGinty, 1939 [LFK], 1942; Lyman, 1944b [UFK]; Voss, 1949 [UFK; as “some Arcas”]; Bender, 1965 [MFK, LFK; as *Arcas*]; Zischke, 1977b [MFK]; Gaertner, 1978 [LFK, as turkey wings]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Oliver & Järnegren, 2004 [LFK].
- Barbatia cancellaria* (Lamarck, 1819): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; misidentified as *Arca fusca* Bruguière, 1789, synonym of *Barbatia amygdalumtostum* (Röding, 1798) a recognized Indian Ocean species]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [misidentified as *Arca (Barbatia) barbata* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized Mediterranean species]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Arca listeri* Philippi, 1849, newly synonymized herein]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca barbata*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [UFK; as *Arca (B.) barbata*]; Lyman, 1949b [as *A. barbata*]; Teare, 1949 [UFK; as *A. barbata*]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *A. barbata*]; T. A. Stephenson & A. Stephenson, 1950 [LFK; as *A. barbata*]; Ginsburg, 1952 [UFK, MFK; as *A. barbata*]; Eubanks, 1964; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Plockelman, 1969b [MFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Woods, 1971 [MFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK]; Kissling, 1977b [UFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK; as *Arca*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Sedlak, 1986

- [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Campbell et al., 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Simone & Chichvarkhin, 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Barbatia candida* (Helbling, 1779) – see under *Cucullaearca*.
- Barbatia domingensis* (Lamarck, 1819) – see under *Acar*.
- Barbatia tenera* (C. B. Adams, 1845) – see under *Fugleria*.
- Barbatia* sp.: Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; Kissling, 1977a; Zischke, 1977b [MFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982.
- Bathyarca glomerula* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Arca* (*Byussoarca*)]; Bartsch, 1937 [LFK; as *Arca*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Bathyarca inaequalis* (Dall, 1927).
- Bentharca sagrinata* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Arca* (*Macrodon*)].
- Bentharca* sp.: Dall, 1889a [as *Arca* (*Macrodon*)].
- Cucullaearca candida* (Helbling, 1779): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Arca*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca*]; Webb, 1951 [as *Arca*]; Work, 1969 [LFK; as *Barbatia*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Barbatia*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Barbatia*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Barbatia*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Barbatia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Barbatia*]; Simone & Chichvarkhin, 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Barbatia*].
- Fugleria tenera* (C. B. Adams, 1845): Pilsbry & McLean, 1939 [LFK; as *Arca* (*Barbatia*) *balesi* Pilsbry & McLean, 1939]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1947b [LFK; as *Arca* (*B.*) *balesi*]; Abbott, 1958 [LFK; as *Barbatia* and as *Arca balesi*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Barbatia*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Barbatia*]; Simone & Chichvarkhin, 2004 [MFK, LFK; as *Barbatia*].
- Lunarca ovalis* (Bruguière, 1789): Dall, 1889a [as *Arca* (*Argina*) *Americana* “Gray” Wood, 1828]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca campechiensis americana*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].
- Scapharca brasiliiana* (Lamarck, 1819): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; misidentified as *S. inaequalis* (Bruguière, 1789), a recognized Indian Ocean species]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [as *A. incongrua* Say, 1822]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *A. (S.) incongrua*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *A. incongrua*].
- Scapharca chemnitzii* (Philippi, 1851): Dall, 1889a [as *Arca* (*Noetia*) *Orbigny* (err. pro *d’orbigny*) Kobelt, 1891]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca*].
- Astartidae
- Astarte crenata subequilatera* G. B. Sowerby II, 1854: Dall, 1889a [as *A. lens* “Stimpson” Verrill, 1872]; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK, LFK].
- Astarte globula* Dall, 1886.
- Astarte nana* Jeffreys in Dall, 1886: Dall, 1889a, 1903b, c; Lermond, 1936; Pulley, 1952 [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT].
- Astarte smithii* Dall, 1886: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *A. Smithii*].
- Cardiidae
- Foster, 1945; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [UFK], 1999b [UFK, MFK].
- Acrosterigma magnum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Cardium*]; Pilsbry, 1890b [LFK; as *Cardium*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [DT; as *Trachycardium*]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*], 1958 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*], 1961 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*], 1974 [as *Trachycardium* (*Acrosterigma*)]; Parker & Curray, 1956 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*]; Barrett & Patterson, 1967 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*]; Humfrey, 1975 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*]; Romashko, 1984 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*]; Lawson, 1993 [as *Trachycardium*]; Rios, 1994 [as *T. (Acrosterigma)*]; Abbott & Morris, 1995 [LFK; as *Trachycardium*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Trachycardium*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Trachycardium*].
- Americardia guppyi* (Thiele, 1910): Abbott, 1958 [MFK, LFK], 1974; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Americardia media* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Hemicardium medium*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Cardium*]; Dall, 1889a [as *C. medium*], 1896a [LFK; as *C. medium*], 1903b [as *C. medium*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. (Hemicardium) medium*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [both UFK; as *Trigoniocardia (A.) medium*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Trigoniocardia (A.)*]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *T. medium*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [both MFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK];

- Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Americardia* sp.: Plockelman, 1968d.
- Dinocardium robustum* (Lightfoot, 1786): Magnotte, 1970–1979.
- Dinocardium* sp.: Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as great heart cockle].
- Laevicardium laevigatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *L. laevigatum* and misidentified as *L. serratum* (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Dall, 1886 [LFK; as *Cardium*], 1889a [as *Papyridea* (*Liocardium*) *laevigatum* and *P. (L.) serratum*], 1896a [LFK; as *C. serratum*], 1903b [as *P. (Liocardium) laevigatum* and *P. (L.) serratum*]; Simpson, 1887/1889 [LFK; as *L. serratum*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium* (*Laevicardium*) *laevigatum* and *C. (L.) serratum*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [LFK, DT]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *L. serratum*]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Zischke, 1977a [MFK]; Goldberg, 1978c [LFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [DT], b [MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2002 [UFK].
- Laevicardium mortoni* (Conrad, 1830): Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Cardium*]; Bartsch, 1937; Clench & Smith, 1944 [UFK, MFK]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *L. spp.*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997 [both as *L. spp.*], 1998 [as *L. sp.*] 2001 [also as *L. spp.*] [all UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK; as *L. spp.*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].
- Laevicardium pictum* (Ravenel, 1861): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].
- Laevicardium sybariticum* (Dall, 1886): Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.
- Laevicardium* sp.: Gaertner, 1978 [LFK; as egg cockles]; Bielsa & Labisky, 1987 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK; as *L. spp.*].
- Nemocardium peramabile* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1881 [DT; as *Cardium* (*Fulvia*) *peramabilis*], 1886 [LFK; as *C. (F.) peramabilis*], 1889a, 1903b [as *C. peramabilis*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. (Protocardia) peramabilis*]; Bartsch, 1937 [LFK; as *P. peramabilis*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [LFK; as *Microcardium*]; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].
- Nemocardium tinctum* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1881 [DT; as *Cardium* (*Fulvia*) *peramabilis* var. *tinctum*], 1889a [LFK; as *C. peramabilis* var. *tinctum*], 1903b [LFK; as *C. peramabilis* var. *tinctum*], 1900b [LFK; as *Protocardia tincta* Dall, 1886]; Johnson, 1934 [LFK; as *P. tincta*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Papyridea lata* (Born, 1778): Webb, 1942, 1951 [in part, figured as *Paphridea spinosum* (Meuschen, 1787)]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [in part, as *P. hiatus* (Meuschen, 1787)]; Barfield, 1990 [LFK; as *P. soleniformis* (Bruguère, 1789)]; Watters, 2002 [LFK].
- Papyridea semisulcata* (Gray, 1825): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Cardium petitianum* Orbigny, 1842]; Dall, 1889a [as *P. Petitiانا*], 1900a [UFK; as *Cardium* (*Papyridea*) *semisulcatum*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium* (*Papyridea*) *semisulcatum*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [LFK]; Olsson & Harbison, 1952 [LFK; as *P. semisulcatum*]; Pulley, 1952 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Papyridea soleniformis* (Bruguère, 1789): Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *P. bullata* (Linnaeus, 1758)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium* (*Papyridea*) *spinosum*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [in part, figured as *Paphridea spinosum* (Meuschen, 1787)]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [MFK, LFK; in part, as *P. hiatus* (Meuschen, 1787)]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Plockelman, 1968c [MFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Sedlak, 1986 [LFK]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Watters, 2002 [LFK, DT].
- Trachycardium egmontianum* (Shuttleworth, 1856): Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *Cardium isocardia* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized southern Caribbean species]; Nutting, 1895 [DT; as *C. isocardium*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. isocardia*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [DT]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *T. isocardia*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].



*Trachycardium magnum* (Linnaeus, 1758) – see under *Acrosterigma*.

*Trachycardium muricatum* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Cardium*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium*]; Clench & Smith, 1944 [MFK, LFK]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; USGS, 2003 [MFK].

*Trachycardium* sp.: Plockelman, 1968d; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK].

*Trigoniocardia antillarum* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1889a [as *Cardium*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium* (*Trigoniocardia*)].

#### Carditidae

Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [DT], 1999b [UFK].

*Carditamera floridana* Conrad, 1838: Tryon, 1873 [LFK; as *Cardita* (*Carditamera*)]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; *Cardita* (*Mytilicardia*) *floridana* (“Sowerby”)]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *Cardita*]; Dall, 1889a [LFK; also as “?” *Cardita* *Conradii* (err. pro *conradi*) Shuttleworth, 1856], 1903b [LFK; as *Cardita*], 1903a [as *C.* (*Carditamera*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardita*]; Bartsch, 1937 [as *Cardita*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Cardita*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *Cardita*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Cardita*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; also as *Cardita*].

*Glans dominguensis* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1889a [as *Cardita domingensis* (*sic*)]; Pulley, 1952 [UFK; as *Cardita domingensis* (*sic*)]; Rehder, 1981; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK], b [MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

*Pleuromeris tridentata* (Say, 1826): Henderson, 1913 [UFK]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Venericardia*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK; as *Venericardia*]; Rehder, 1981; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT], b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].

*Pteromeris perplana* (Conrad, 1841): Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

#### Chamidae

Dent, 1998.

*Arcinella cornuta* Conrad, 1866: Calkins, 1878 [DT; misidentified as *Chama arcinella* Linnaeus, 1767, a recognized Caribbean species of *Arcinella*]; Dall, 1889a [as *C. arcinella*], 1896a [as *C.* (*Echinochama*) *arcinella*], 1903b [as *C. arcinella*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cardium arcinella*, but corrected to *Chama arcinella* in copy signed by Lermond]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Dalton, 1991 [LFK; as *A. arcinella*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT]; Campbell et al., 2004.

*Chama congregata* Conrad, 1833: Lermond, 1936; Bartsch, 1937 [LFK, DT]; Eubanks, 1964; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Campbell et al., 2004 [MFK, LFK].

*Chama florida* Lamarck, 1819: Bayer, 1943b [UFK, DT]; Edwards, 1968a [LFK], 1969 [UFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Campbell et al., 2004 [MFK].

*Chama inezae* (F. M. Bayer, 1943): Bayer, 1943b [UFK; as *Pseudochama*]; M. Smith, 1945 [UFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950b [UFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Plockelman, 1969a [UFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Campbell et al., 2004 [MFK].

*Chama lactuca* Dall, 1886: P. L. McGinty & T. L. McGinty, 1957 [MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen, 1981 [UFK; as *C.* sp.]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Campbell et al., 2004.

*Chama macerophylla* Gmelin, 1791: Wheatley, 1845 [misidentified as *C. lazarus* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Calkins, 1878; Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Thiele, 1910 [DT]; Lermond, 1936; Bayer, 1943b [LFK, DT]; Eubanks, 1964; Lee, 1969 [LFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Close, 1974 [LFK]; Goldberg, 1978 [MFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Clampit, 1987 [LFK]; Clampit 1988 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Purtymun, 1997 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Orlin 2003; Campbell et al., 2004 [MFK, LFK].

- Chama radians* Lamarck, 1819: Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Chama variegata* Reeve, 1847, a small corrugated growth form from eastern Florida]; Eubanks, 1964 [as *Pseudochama*]; Lee, 1969 [LFK; as *Pseudochama radians variegata*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Pseudochama*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Pseudochama*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Pseudochama*]; Campbell et al., 2004 [MFK, LFK].
- Chama sarda* Reeve, 1847: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Johnson 1934; Lermond, 1936; Bartsch, 1937; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Pilsbry & McGinty, 1938; Bayer, 1943b [UFK]; Morris, 1947, 1951; Warmke & Abbott, 1961; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *C. sardo* (sic)]; Abbott, 1974; Humfrey, 1975; Rehder, 1981; Díaz Merlano & Puyana Hegedus, 1994; Rios, 1994; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Campbell et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Chama sinuosa* Broderip, 1835: Bayer, 1943b [DT; as *C. sinuosa bermudensis* Heilprin, 1889, & as *C. sinuosa firma* Pilsbry & McGinty, 1938]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *C. sinosa* (sic)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Cantillo et al., 1997 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Campbell et al., 2004 [MFK].
- Chama* sp.: T. L. McGinty, 1939 [LFK], 1942; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Edwards, 1970 [LFK, as large and small *Chama*]; Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as Jewelbox]; Oliver & Järnegren, 2004 [LFK].
- |*Pseudochama inezae* F. M. Bayer, 1943 – see under *Chama*.
- |*Pseudochama radians* (Lamarck, 1819) – see under *Chama*.
- Condyllocardiidae
- Carditopsis smithii* (Dall, 1896): Pilsbry & Olsson, 1946 [LFK; as *Condylocardia floridensis* Pilsbry & Olsson, 1946]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950c [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Corbiculidae
- Polymesoda maritima* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1883, 1885 [LFK; misidentified as *Cyrena carolinensis*; err. pro *caroliniana* Bosc, 1801, a recognized western Atlantic species], 1889a, 1903b [as *Cyrena* (*Leptosiphon*) *carolinensis* (sic)], 1903a [as *C. (Pseudocyrena) floridana* Conrad, 1846]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [LFK; as *Polymesoda floridana*]; Webb, 1951 [as *Cyrena floridana*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Pseudocyrena floridana*]; Abbott, 1954, 1961 [LFK, as *Pseudocyrena*], 1970 [LFK; as *Pseudocyrena floridana*]; Morrison, 1958 [UFK, LFK; as *Pseudocyrena*]; Siekman, 1965 [as *Pseudocyrena floridana*]; Bender, 1968 [probably misidentified as *Rangia flexuosa* (Conrad, 1840), a recognized species of *Rangianella* from Gulf of Mexico marshes]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *Polymesoda floridana*]; Andrews, 1971 [LFK; as *Polycyrena floridana*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976 [LFK; as *Pseudocyrena floridana*]; Odé, 1976a [LFK; as *Pseudocyrena*]; Andrews, 1977, 1981a, b, 1992, 1994 [LFK; as *P. (Pseudocyrena)*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *P. floridana*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Pseudocyrena*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996 [UFK; as *Polymesoda* sp.]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK; as *Polymesoda* sp.]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; also as *Rangia flexuosa*, based on Bender, 1968 (see previous)]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].
- Corbulidae
- Foster, 1945 [as Aloididae]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT].
- Caryocorbula caribaea* Orbigny, 1842: Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Corbula swiftiana* (C. B. Adams, 1852)]; Dall, 1889a [as *Corbula barrattiana* (C. B. Adams, 1852) and *Corbula swiftiana*], 1903b [as *Corbula Barrattiana* and *Corbula Swiftiana*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Corbula barrattiana* and *Corbula swiftiana*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Corbula swiftiana*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Corbula*, also as *Corbula barrattiana* and *Corbula swiftiana*].
- Caryocorbula chittyana* (C. B. Adams, 1852): Dall, 1889a [as *Corbula nasuta* Say, 1833]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Corbula nasuta*].
- Caryocorbula contracta* (Say, 1822): Lermond, 1936 [as *Corbula*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT; as *Corbula*], 1999a [LFK, DT; as *Corbula*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT; as *Corbula*].

- Caryocorbula cymella* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1881, 1889a, 1903b [all Gordon Key; as *Corbula*]; Johnson, 1934 [Gordon Key; as *Corbula* (*Caryocorbula*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Corbula*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [both Gordon Key; as *Corbula*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950a [Gordon Key; as *Corbula*]; Parker & Curray, 1956 [Gordon Key; as *Corbula*]; Boss et al., 1968 [Gordon Key; as *Corbula*]; Abbott, 1974 [Gordon Key; as *Corbula* (*Caryocorbula*)]; Rios, 1994 [as *Corbula* (*Caryocorbula*)].
- Caryocorbula dietziana* (C. B. Adams, 1852): Dall, 1886 [Gordon Key; as *Corbula*], 1889a [as *Corbula*], 1903b [as *Corbula Dietziana*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Corbula*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [U FK, LFK, DT; as *Corbula*].
- Corbula* (s. l.) sp.: Turney & Perkins, 1972 [U FK, MFK].
- Juliacorbula aequivalvis* Philippi, 1836: Dall, 1889a [as *Corbula Cubaniana* (Orbigny, 1842)]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Aloidis*].
- Varicorbula disparilis* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1881 [DT]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Corbula disparillis* (*sic*)]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Aloidis operculata* (Philippi, 1848)]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [L FK, DT; as *V. operculata*], 1999a [L FK, DT; as *V. operculata*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [U FK, LFK, DT; as *V. limatula* (Conrad, 1846)], 2001 [U FK, LFK, DT].
- Varicorbula krebsiana* (C. B. Adams, 1852): Dall, 1889a [as *Corbula Krebsiana*].
- Varicorbula philippii* (E. A. Smith, 1885): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [L FK, DT], 2001 [L FK, DT].
- Crassatellidae**
- Vittor & Associates, 1998 [L FK].
- Crassinella dupliniana* (Dall, 1903): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].
- Crassinella lunulata* (Conrad, 1834): Dall, 1889a [as *Crassatella* (*Eriphyla*)], also as *Crassatella* (*Eriphyla*) *lunulata* var. *parva* (C. B. Adams, 1845)], 1903b [as *Crassatella* (*Eriphyla*)]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Gouldia parva* (C. B. Adams, 1845)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Gouldia mactracea* (Linsley, 1845) and as *G. parva*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [L FK, DT], 1999a [L FK, DT], b [U FK, MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [U FK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Crassinella martinicensis* (Orbigny, 1842): Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1997b [L FK], 1998 [L FK, DT], 1999a [L FK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [L FK, DT].
- Crassinella* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [L FK, DT], 1999b [MFK].
- Eucrassatella speciosa* (A. Adams, 1852): Dall, 1889a [as *Crassatella floridana* Dall, 1881], 1890 [as *Crassatella floridana*], 1903b [as *Crassaella floridana*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Crassatellites gibbsii* err. pro *gibbesii* (Tuomey & Holmes, 1856)]; Pulley, 1952; M. Smith, 1961 [as *Eucrassatella floridana*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [U FK, LFK, DT].
- Cuspidariidae**
- Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [U FK, LFK].
- Cardiomya alternata* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1881 [L FK; as *Neaera*]; Knudsen, 1982 [L FK].
- Cardiomya costellata* (Deshayes, 1830): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Cuspidaria* (*Cardiomya*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cuspidaria* (*Cardiomya*)]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [L FK].
- Cardiomya glypta* (Bush, 1885): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Cardiomya ornatissima* (Orbigny, 1842): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Cardiomya perrostrata* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1886 [DT; as *Cuspidaria* (*Cardiomya*)], 1889a, 1903b [DT; as *Cuspidaria* (*Cardiomya*)]; Pulley, 1952 [DT]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [L FK, DT], 1999a [L FK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [L FK, DT].
- Cardiomya striata* (Jeffreys, 1876): Dall, 1889a [as *Cuspidaria* (*Cardiomya*)].
- Cardiomya* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT].
- Cuspidaria gigantea* (A. E. Verrill, 1884): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [L FK].
- Cuspidaria obesa* (Lovén, 1846): Dall, 1889a [as *Cuspidaria* (*Cuspidaria*)].
- Cuspidaria rostrata* (Spengler, 1793): Dall, 1881 [L FK; as *Neaera*], 1889a, 1903b [as *C. (Cuspidaria)*]; A. E. Verrill, 1882 [L FK; as *Neara*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950f [L FK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Leiomya claviculata* (Dall, 1881) – all records based on *Blake* sta. 44 (here excluded; see entry for Dall, 1881).
- Myonera lamellifera* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1889a.
- Myonera limatula* (Dall, 1881) – all records based on *Blake* sta. 44 (here excluded; see entry for Dall, 1881).
- Myonera paucistriata* Dall, 1886.
- Plectodon granulatus* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as both *Cuspidaria* (*Liomya*), *Plectodon*] *granulata* and *C. (L., P.) g.* var.

*velvetina* Dall, 1881]; Johnson, 1934 [as both *Leiomya (P.) granulata granulata* and *L. (P.) granulata velvetina*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950d [as *Leiomya (P.) granulata f. velvetina*]; Abbott, 1974; Odé, 1977a; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

#### Cyrenoididae

*Cyrenoida floridana* (Dall, 1896): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; *nomen nudum*]; Dall, 1889a [*nomen nudum*, as *Cyrenoidea*], 1903b [as *Cyrenoidea*]; Pulley, 1952; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK]; USGS, 2003 [MFK].

#### Donacidae

*Donax variabilis* Say, 1822: Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; misidentified as *D. denticulatus* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized Caribbean species]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [also misidentified as *D. denticulatus* and *D. fossor* Say, 1822, a recognized Atlantic U.S. species], 1900a [as *D. fossor*]; Maury, 1920 [as *D. fossor*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *D. denticulata*]; Lermond, 1936 [also as *D. roemeri* Philippi, 1849, and *D. fossor protractus* Conrad, 1849, and misidentified as *D. denticulata*, *D. fossor*, and *D. tumidus* Philippi, 1848, a synonym of *D. texasianus* Philippi, 1847, a recognized Gulf of Mexico species]; Bartsch, 1937; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *D. denticulata* and *D. fossor*], 1940 [as *D. fossor*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK]; Simone & Dougherty, 2004 [UFK].

*Donax* sp.: Bippus, 1950 [UFK]; Morrison, 1970 [LFK].

*Iphigenia brasiliana* (Lamarck, 1818): Dall, 1889a [as *I. braziliana*], 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

#### Dreissenidae

*Mytilopsis leucophaeata* (Conrad, 1831): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

*Mytilopsis sallei* (Récluz, 1849): Johnson, 1934 [as *Congeria rossmässleri* Dunker, 1853]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. rossmässleri*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

#### Entoliidae

*Pectinella sigsbeeii* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Pecten (Pecten, Pseudamusium) Sigsbeeii*].

#### Galeommatoidea

Hendler et al., 1995 [as “commensal bivalve”]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as Montacutidae], 1999a [LFK; as Montacutidae], b [LFK; as Montacutidae].

*Cymatiosa* sp.: Odé, 1984; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

*Kellia suborbicularis* (Montagu, 1803): Mikkelsen, 1981 [UFK; misidentified as *Diplodonta (Diplodonta) ?punctata* (Say, 1822); reidentification of voucher specimen]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

*Lasaea adansonii* (Gmelin, 1791): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lasea (sic) rubra* (Montagu, 1803)]; Johnson, 1934 [DT; as *Kellia rubra*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1949a [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, DT].

*Mysella planulata* (Krause, 1885): Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *M. sp.*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK].

*Mysella* sp.: Hendler et al., 1995 [as *M. sp. C*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [DT].

*Orobitella floridana* (Dall, 1899): Hendler et al., 1995 [LFK; as *Naeromya* sp.]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT; as *Naeromya*], 1999b [UFK, LFK; as *Naeromya*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].

*Semierycina* sp.: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK].

#### Gastrochaenidae

*Gastrochaena hians* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *G. cuneiformis* Spengler, 1783], a recognized Indo-Pacific species; Bales, 1944 [as *G. cueniformis (sic)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *G. cuneiformis*]; Edwards, 1968a [LFK]; Crovo, 1970 [LFK]; Andrews, 1971 [as *Rocellaria*]; Carter, 1978 [as *G. (Gastrochaena)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK], 1999a [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [MFK, LFK].

*Gastrochaena ovata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1834: Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Rocellaria*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Bales, 1940, 1944; Carter, 1978 [as *G. (Rocellaria)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

[*Rocellaria ovata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1834) – see under *Gastrochaena*.

*Spengleria rostrata* (Spengler, 1783): Dall, 1886 [LFK; as *Cuspidaria*], Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Gastrochaena* (*Spengleria*)]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Rocellaria*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Gastrochaena*]; Bales, 1940, 1944 [as *Gastrochaena*]; Boss, 1968a; Carter, 1978; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

## Glycymerididae

Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK], 1999b [UFK].

*Glycymeris americana* (DeFrance, 1829): Lermond, 1936; Bartsch, 1937; Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Glycimeris*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT].

*Glycymeris decussata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Calkins, 1878 [as *Pectunculus pennaceus* Lamarck, 1819]; Lermond, 1936 [as *G. pennacea*]; Pulley, 1952 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Thomas, 1970 [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

*Glycymeris pectinata* (Gmelin, 1791) – see under *Tucetona*.

*Glycymeris spectralis* (Nicol, 1952).

*Glycymeris undata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pectunculus undatus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *G. lineata* Reeve, 1847]; Voss, 1949 [UFK; as *Glycimeris americana lineata*]; Pulley, 1952; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.

*Glycymeris* (s. l.) sp.: Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK, MFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT].

*Tucetona pectinata* (Gmelin, 1791): Melville, 1880 [LFK; misidentified as *Pectunculus pectiniformis* Lamarck, 1819, a junior synonym of *Tucetona pectunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pectunculus pectinatus*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Glycymeris pectinatus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Glycymeris*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *G. pectinatus*]; Lyman, 1947b [UFK; as *Glycimeris* (*sic*) *pectinatus*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Glycymeris*]; Eubanks, 1964 [as *Glycymeris*]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Burggraf, 1969 [LFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Glycymeris*]; Thomas, 1970 [MFK, LFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Woods, 1970 [LFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Godcharles & Jaap,

1973 [UFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Thomas, 1975 [MFK, LFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Hertweck, 1977 [LFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Glycimeris* (*sic*)]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Glycymeris*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Glycymeris*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Glycymeris*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Glycymeris*]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].

## Gryphaeidae

*Hyotissa mcgintyi* (Harry, 1985): Kirkendale et al., 2004 [MFK].

*Neopycnodonte cochlear* (Poli, 1795): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].

## Hiatellidae

*Hiatella arctica* (Linnaeus, 1767): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Saxicava*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [DT], b [UFK, MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].

*Hiatella azaria* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1889a [as *Saxicava*].

## Isognomonidae

*Isognomon alatus* (Gmelin, 1791): Calkins, 1878 [DT; misidentified as *Perna perna* “Wood”, err. pro (Linnaeus, 1767) (*non* Linnaeus, 1758 = Mytilidae) with synonym *Perna ephippium* “Sowerby” err. pro (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized Indo-Pacific species of *Isognomon*]; Dall, 1883, 1885 [LFK; misidentified as *P. ephippium*], 1889a [as *P. ephippium* “Lamarck” and *P. obliqua* Lamarck, 1819], 1896a [as *Perna oblique* (*sic*)]; 1903b [as *P. ephippium* “Lamarck”]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT, as *Perna obliqua*; also DT, as *P. ephippium*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Melina lata* (*sic*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pedalion* (*Perna*)]; Bartsch, 1937 [as *Melina*]; M. Smith, 1937 [UFK; as *Pedalion alata*], 1945 [UFK; as *Pedalion alata*]; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945, 1970 [as *Pedalion alata*]; T. A. Stephenson & A. Stephenson, 1950 [LFK; as *I. (Pedalion) alata*]; Pulley, 1952 [UFK; as *I. alata*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b, c [MFK]; Chan, 1977b [LFK]; Kissling, 1977a [as *Isognomen* (*sic*)]; Goldberg, 1978c [MFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Wagner & Abbott, 1990; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Hutsell et al., 1997; Campbell et al., 1998 [LFK];

- Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Domaneschi & Mantovani, 2002 [MFK, LFK].
- Isognomon bicolor* (C. B. Adams, 1845): Johnson, 1934 [as *Pedalion semiaurita* (Linnaeus, 1758)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pedalion*, also as *P. semiaurita*]; T. A. Stephenson & A. Stephenson, 1950 [LFK; as *I. chemnitziana* (Orbigny, 1846)]; Pulley, 1952; Abbott, 1954 [LFK]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961; Andrews, 1971, 1977, 1981a, b, 1992, 1994; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b [MFK]; Abbott, 1974; Humfrey, 1975; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976; Ingham & Zischke, 1977 [MFK]; Odé, 1979a; Rehder, 1981; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Domaneschi & Mantovani, 2002.
- Isognomon radiatus* (Anton, 1839): Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Melina listeri* Hanley, 1846]; Johnson 1934 [as *Pedalion listeri*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P. listeri*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *P. listeri*]; Lyman, 1943 [LFK; as *P. listeri*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Isognomon listeri*]; Edwards, 1968b [LFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Ingham & Zischke, 1977 [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Mikkelsen, 1981 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; also as *Neopycnodonte cochlear* from MFK, based on misidentified specimen].
- Isognomon* sp.: Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Oliver & Järnegren, 2004 [LFK].
- Limidae**
- Henderson, 1911 [DT; as *Limas*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK].
- [*Ctenoides floridanus* (Olsson & Harbison, 1953) – see *Ctenoides mitis*.]
- Ctenoides miamiensis* Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2003: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2003 [LFK, DT].
- Ctenoides mitis* (Lamarck, 1807): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lima tenera* “Chemnitz” G. B. Sowerby II, 1843]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *L. tenera*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. tenera*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [both as *L. tenera*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *L. tenera*]; Schroeder, 1964 [UFK; as flame scallop]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK; as *L. scabra* form *tenera*]; Plockelman, 1969b [MFK; as *L. scabra tenera*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *L. scabra tenera*], 1971 [MFK; as *L. scabra tenera*]; Work, 1969 [LFK; as *L. scabra* form *tenera*]; Woods, 1970, 1971 [MFK] [both as *L. scabra tenera*]; Mpitsos, 1973 [as *L. scabra tenera*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as
- Lima* sp. with “red and yellow tentacles”]; Williams, 1988 [as “file clam”]; Cohen & Cohen, 1991 [UFK; unnamed, with light-orange tentacles]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *L. scabra tenera*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *C. floridanus* (Olsson & Harbison, 1953)], 2003 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Morton, 2000 [MFK; as *C. floridanus*].
- Ctenoides planulatus* (Dall, 1886): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *C. planulatus (sic)*]; 2003 [LFK].
- Ctenoides sanctipauli* Stuardo, 1982: Stuardo, 1982 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT], 2003 [MFK, LFK, DT].
- Ctenoides scaber* (Born, 1778): Calkins, 1878 [DT; as *Lima scabra*]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *L. scabra*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *L. scabra*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *L. scabra*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *L. scabra*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. scabra*]; Bartsch, 1937 [LFK, DT; as *L. scabra*]; Webb, 1942 [misidentified as *L. tenera*, synonym of *Ctenoides floridanus* (see above)]; Pulley, 1952 [as *L. scabra*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *L. scabra*]; Work, 1969 [LFK; as *L. scabra*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *L. scabra*]; Jacobson & Hernandez, 1973 [DT; as *L. scabra*]; Mpitsos, 1973 [as *L. scabra*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK; as *L. scabra*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *L. scabra*]; Ring, 1980 [LFK; as *L. scabra*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *L. scabra* and as *L. sp.* with “red and yellow tentacles”]; Sage, 1987 [LFK; as *L. scabra*]; Gilmour, 1990 [LFK; as *C. scabra*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *L. scabra scabra*]; Ripple, 1995 [as rough fileclam]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT], 2003 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Divarilima albicoma* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lima*]; Abbott, 1974 [as *Lima*]; Odé, 1979b; Díaz Merlano & Puyana Hegedus, 1994; Rios, 1994 [as *Limaria*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.
- Lima caribaea* Orbigny, 1842: Calkins, 1878 [DT; misidentified as *Lima squamosa* Lamarck, 1801, a synonym of *L. lima* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized eastern Atlantic species]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *L. squamosa*]; Dall, 1889a [as *L. squamosa*], 1903b [as *L. squamosa*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *L. lima* (Linnaeus, 1758)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. lima*]; Lyman, 1948b [as *L. lima*]; Pulley, 1952; Eubanks, 1964 [as *L. lima*]; Brooks, 1968a [MFK; as *L. lima*]; Work, 1969 [LFK; as *L. lima*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *L. lima*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *L. lima*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *L. lima*]; Voss

- et al., 1983 [UFK; as *L. lima*]; Williams, 1988 [as "spiny lima *Lima lima*"]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK; as *L. lima*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *L. lima*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT], 2003 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- [*Lima lima* Linnaeus, 1758 – see *Lima caribaea*.]
- [*Lima scabra* (Born, 1778) – see *Ctenoides scaber*.]
- [*Lima tenera* "Chemnitz" G. B. Sowerby II, 1843 – see *Ctenoides floridanus*.]
- Lima* (s. l.) sp.: Henderson, 1911 [LFK]; Lyman, 1943; Voss, 1949 [UFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996 [UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [UFK], b [UFK, MFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK; as *Lima* spp.].
- Limaria locklini* (T. L. McGinty, 1955): Vittor & Associates, 1999a [LFK; as *Lima*].
- Limaria pellucida* (C. B. Adams, 1846): Dall, 1886 [LFK; misidentified as *Lima inflata* Link, 1807, a recognized eastern Atlantic species], 1889a [misidentified as *Lima inflata* and *Lima hians* (Gmelin, 1791), a recognized eastern Atlantic species], 1903b [as *Lima inflata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lima inflata* and *Lima hians*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [both misidentified as *Lima fragilis* "Conrad" (?); Eubanks, 1964; Brooks, 1968b [MFK; as *Lima*]; Edwards, 1968b [LFK; as *Lima*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; as *Lima*]; Lee, 1969 [LFK; as *Lima*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Lima*]; Work, 1969 [LFK; as *Lima*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *Lima*]; Woods, 1971 [MFK; as *Lima*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Lima*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Lima*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Lima*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Lima*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK; as *Lima*], 1999a [UFK, DT; as *Lima*], b [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Lima*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *Limaria* sp. cf. *L. pellucida*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK; as *Limaria* cf. *pellucida*].
- Limaria* sp.: Stuardo, 1968 [UFK; as *Limaria (Limatulella)* sp. nov., but never published].
- Limatula confusa* (E. A. Smith, 1885): Lermond, 1936.
- Limatula setifera* Dall, 1886: Dall, 1889a [as *Lima (Limatula)*].
- Limatula subauriculata* (Montagu, 1808): Dall, 1889a [as *Lima (Limatula)*].
- Limea bronniiana* Dall, 1886.
- Limea* sp.: Stuardo, 1968 [LFK; as *Limea (Limea)* sp. nov., but never published].
- Limopsidae
- Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [LFK].
- Limopsis aurita* (Brocchi, 1814): Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Limopsis cristata* Jeffreys, 1876: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Limopsis minuta* Philippi, 1836: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Limopsis sulcata* A. E. Verrill & Bush, 1898: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT].
- [*Limopsis tenella* Jeffreys, 1876 – all records based on *Blake* sta. 44 (here excluded; see entry for Dall, 1881).
- Lucinidae
- Vittor & Associates, 1997a [UFK, MFK, LFK], 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT], b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; USGS, 2003 [MFK].
- Anodontia alba* Link, 1807: Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Loripes chrysostoma* ("Meuschen" Philippi, 1847) and misidentified as *L. edentula* (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized Micronesian species]; Dall, 1889a [as *Loripes edentula* and as *L. e.* var. *chrysostoma*]; 1903a [Pleistocene; as *Lucina chrysostoma*], b [as *Loripes edentula* and as *L. e.* var. *chrysostoma* "Mörch"]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (Loripinus) edentula* and as *L. (L.) e. chrysostoma*]; Bartsch, 1937; Britton, 1970 [MFK, LFK, DT; as *A. (Anodontia)*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].
- Anodontia schrammi* (Crosse, 1876): Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (Loripinus)*]; Britton, 1975 [LFK, DT; as *A. (Anodontia)*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; as *A. philippiana* (Reeve, 1850), a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *A. philippiana*].
- Callucina keenae* Chavan in Cox et al., 1971: Britton, 1975 [LFK, DT; as *Callucina (Callucina) radians* Conrad, 1841, *non* Bory de St. Vincent, 1824]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK; as *Lucina radians*], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT; as *L. radians*], b [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *L. radians*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT; as *L. radians*].
- Cavilinga blanda* (Dall & Simpson, 1901): Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *Lucina (Lucina)*

- trisolcata* Conrad, 1841, and *L. (L.) crenulata* Conrad, 1845, two recognized Miocene-Pliocene fossil species from the eastern United States], 1903b [as *L. (Lucina) trisolcata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. (Anodontia) trisolcata*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Linga trisolcata*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Parvilucina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK; as *Lucina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; *Lucina trisolcata*].
- Codakia orbicularis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Lucina tigrina* (Linnaeus, 1758)]; Dall, 1883, 1885 [LFK; as *L. tigrina (sic)*], 1889a, 1903b [as *L. (L.) tigrina (sic)*], 1901, 1903a [Pleistocene]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *L. tigrina (sic)*]; Nutting, 1895 [DT, as *L. tigrina (sic)*]; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945, 1970; Morris, 1947, 1951; Pulley, 1952 [MFK]; Eubanks, 1964; Bender, 1965 [MFK, LFK]; Kissling, 1965 [LFK], 1977a [UFK], 1977b [UFK]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Plockelman, 1968d, 1968e [MFK]; Edwards, 1968b, 1980 [both LFK]; Jindrich, 1969 [LFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *C. orbicularis (sic)*]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *C. (Codakia)*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as *lucine*]; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; also as *C. orbicular (sic)*]; Sedlak, 1986 [LFK]; Clampit, 1987 [LFK]; Williams, 1988; Redla 1990 [UFK, LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Tremor, 1998 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK], 1999b [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK]; Orlin, 2003 [LFK]; Bigatti et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Codakia* (s. l.) sp.: Lyman, 1944b [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 2001 [as *Codakia* spp.] [both UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *Codakia* spp.].
- Ctena orbiculata* (Montagu, 1808): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK, LFK; as *Lucina squamosa* Lamarck, 1806, and *L. pecten* Lamarck, 1818, yellow var.]; Dall, 1889a [as *L. (Lucina) pecten* and *L. (L.) squamosa*]; Dall, 1901 [as *Jagonia orbiculata* var. *filata* n. var. and *J. o. var. recurvata* n. var.]; Henderson, 1913 [UFK; as *Codakia*]; Johnson 1934 [as *Codakia (Jagonia) orbiculata filata* and *C. (Jagonia) orbiculata recurvata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (J.)*, also as *L. (J.) o. filata* and *L. (J.) o. recurvata*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1949d [as *Codakia*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; as *Codakia*]; Lee, 1969 [LFK; as *Codakia orbiculata* and as *C. o. ?form filata*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Codakia*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Codakia (Ctena)*]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *Codakia*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *Codakia*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Codakia*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *Codakia*]; Schomer & Drew, 1982 [as *Codakia*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Codakia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Codakia*]; Bigatti et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].
- Ctena pectinella* (C. B. Adams, 1852): Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina*], 1903b [as *Lucina (Lucina)*]; Johnson 1934 [as *Codakia (Jagonia)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. (Jagonia)*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Parvilucina (Parvilucina)*]; Abbott, 1974 [as *Codakia (Ctena)*]; Hemmen & Hemmen, 1979 [as *Codakia (Ctena)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Codakia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT; as *Codakia*].
- Divalinga quadrisulcata* (Orbigny, 1842): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lucina*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lucina (Divaricella)*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Divaricella (Divalinga)*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK; as *Divaricella*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Divaricella*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Divaricella dentata* (Wood, 1815): Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (D.)*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *D. (Divaricella)*]; Rehder, 1981 [as *Lucina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Linga* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK].
- Lucina leucocyma* (Dall, 1886) – see under *Pleurolocina*.
- Lucina pectinata* (Gmelin, 1791) – see under *Phacoides*.
- Lucina pensylvanica* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Lucina*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *L. pensylvanica (sic)*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *L. (L.) pensylvanica (sic)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. pensylvanica (sic)*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [MFK]; Eubanks, 1964; Brooks, 1968b [MFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Lucina (Lucina)*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Linga*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as



- Linga*]; Clampit, 1987 [LFK]; Redla 1990 [UFK, LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Linga*]; Tremor, 1998 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Orlin, 2003 [LFK]; Bigatti et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Taylor et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK].
- Lucina radians* Conrad, 1841 – see *Callucina keenae*.
- Lucina sombreroensis* (Dall, 1886) – see under *Pleurolucina*.
- Lucina* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK, LFK], b [MFK, LFK].
- Lucinisca muricata* (Spengler, 1798): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lucina*]; Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina (Lucina) scabra* Lamarck, 1819], 1901, 1903a [as *Phacoides (Lucinisca) muricatus*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *L. (Lucinisca) muricata* and *L. scabra*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (Lucinisca)*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Lucina (Cavilucina, Lucinisca)*], 1940 [as *Lucina muricatus*]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961 [as *Phacoides*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1949g; Abbott, 1974 [LFK; as *Lucina (Lucinisca)*]; Humfrey, 1975 [as *Phacoides*]; Rehder, 1981 [LFK; as *Phacoides*]; Díaz Merlano & Puyana Hegedus, 1994 [as *Lucina (Lucinisca)*]; Rios, 1994 [as *Lucina (Lucinisca)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Lucina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [LFK; as *Lucina*], b [UFK, LFK; as *Lucina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Lucinisca nassula* (Conrad, 1846): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *Lucina lintea* Conrad, 1866]; Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina (Lucina) lintea*]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *Lucina*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Parvilucina (Lucinisca)*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Phacoides*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *Lucina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Lucina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Lucina*], 1999a [LFK; as *Lucina*], b [MFK, LFK; as *Lucina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].
- Lucinoma filosa* (Stimpson, 1851): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lucina (Lucina)*]; Britton, 1975 [LFK, DT; as *Phacoides (Lucinoma) filusius*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Myrtea lens* (A. E. Verrill & Smith, 1880) – see under *Myrteopsis*.
- Myrtea sagrinata* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lucina (Lucina)*], 1901 [as *M. (Eulopia)*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *M. (Eulopia)*]; Abbott, 1974 [as *M. (Eulopia)*]; Odé, 1977b; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.
- Myrteopsis lens* (A. E. Verrill & Smith, 1880): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *Loripes*].
- Parvilucina costata* (Orbigny, 1842): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lucina*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (Jagonia)*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *P. (Parvilucina)*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Barnea*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Codakia*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Codakia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [as *Codakia*].
- Parvilucina crenella* (Dall, 1901): Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina (L.) multilineata* (“Conrad” Tuomey & Holmes, 1857)], 1903b [as *L. (L.) multilineata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *L. (Parvilucina)*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *P. (Parvilucina) multilineata*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK; as *L. multilineata*]; Rehder, 1981 [as *P. multilineata*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *P. multilineata*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK; as *L. multilineata*], 1998 [LFK, DT; as *L. multilineata*], 1999a [LFK, DT; as *L. multilineata*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *P. multilineata*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK; as *P. multilineata*]; USGS, 2003 [UFK; as *P. multilineata*].
- Phacoides pectinata* (Gmelin, 1791): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Lucina jamaicensis* (Lamarck, 1801)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (Anodontia) jamaicensis*]; Britton, 1975 [LFK; as *Phacoides (Phacoides) pectinatus*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Phacoides pectinatus*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Lucina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [LFK; as *Lucina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Lucina*]; USGS, 2003 [MFK; as *Lucina*].
- Pleurolucina leucocyma* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina*], 1903b [as *Lucina (Lucina)*]; Pulley, 1952 [UFK; as *Lucina*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Lucina (Pleurolucina)*]; Rehder, 1981 [as *Lucina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Linga*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT; as *Lucina*].
- Pleurolucina sombreroensis* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina*], 1903b [as *Lucina (Lucina)*]; Pulley, 1952 [MFK; as *Lucina*]; Britton, 1975 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Lucina (Pleurolucina)*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Lucina*].
- Pseudomiltha floridana* (Conrad, 1833) – see under *Stewartia*.
- Radiolucina amianta* (Dall, 1901): Dall, 1889a [as *Lucina (L.) costata* Tuomey & Holmes, 1857, non Orbigny, 1842]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lucina (Bellucina) amiantus*]; Pulley, 1952 [LFK; as *Lucina amiantus*]; Britton,

1975 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Parvilucina* (*Bellucina*) *amiantus*]; Rehder, 1981 [as *Parvilucina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Linga amiantus*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Lucina amiantus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Lucina amiantus*].  
*Stewartia floridana* (Conrad, 1833): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both LFK; as *Lucina* (*Lucina*)]; Rogers, 1908 [as *Lucina Floridana*]; Aldrich & Snyder, 1936 [as *Lucina*]; Britton, 1975 [LFK; as *Megaxinus floridanus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *Lucina*].

#### Lyonsiidae

*Entodesma beana* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lyonsia Beana*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lyonsia*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [UFK; as *Lyonsia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

*Lyonsia floridana* Conrad, 1849: Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *L. hyalina floridana*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *L. hyalina floridana*], 1999a [LFK, DT; as *L. hyalina floridana*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].

#### Mactridae

Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].

*Anatina anatina* (Spengler, 1802): Lermond, 1936 [as *A. lineata* (Say, 1822)]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].

*Mactrotoma fragilis* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1889a [as *Mactra brasiliiana* Lamarck, 1818]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Mactra*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Mactra*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK; as *Mactra*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Mactra*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].

*Mulinia lateralis* (Say, 1822): Dall, 1889a [as *Mactra*]; Lermond, 1936; Magnotte, 1970–1979.

*Raeta plicatella* (Lamarck, 1818): Dall, 1889a [as *Labiosa canaliculata* Say, 1822]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Anatina* (*Raeta*) *canaliculata*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Anatina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].

*Spisula raveneli* (Conrad, 1831): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Mactra solidissima* var. *similis* Say, 1822]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Spisula solidissima similis*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK].

#### Malleidae

*Malleus candeanus* (Orbigny, 1842): Bales, 1944 [as *Fundella candeana*]; Boss & Moore, 1967 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *M. (Parimalleus)*]; Waller & McIntyre, 1982 [DT]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

#### Myidae

*Sphenia fragilis* (H. & A. Adams, 1854): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK; as *Sphenia antillensis* Dall & Simpson, 1901].

#### Mytilidae

Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as mussel]; Woods, 1971 [MFK; as little mussels]; Gaertner, 1978 [LFK; as mussels]; Ring, 1980 [LFK; as mussels]; Edwards, 1987 [LFK; as Ribbed Mussel]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [DT], 1999b [MFK, LFK].

*Amygdalum papyrium* (Conrad, 1846): Lermond, 1936 [as *Modiolaria arborescens* (Dillwyn, 1817)]; this species name is variously considered as a synonym of *A. dendriticum* Muhlfeld, 1811, or (as *auctt.*, *non* Dillwyn) a synonym of *A. papyrium*; it is conservatively listed here]; Pulley, 1952 [also as *A. arborescens*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK].

*Amygdalum politum* (A. E. Verrill & Smith, 1880): Dall, 1881, 1886 [DT; as *Modiola polita*], 1889a, 1903b [as *M. (Amygdalum) polita*]; Bartsch, 1937 [LFK; as *Modiola polita*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].

*Amygdalum sagittatum* (Rehder, 1935): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Modiola (Amygdalum) polita* var. *sagittata* (*nomen nudum*)]; Foster, 1945 [as *Modiolus politus sagittatus*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].

*Amygdalum* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1999a [DT].

*Botula fusca* (Gmelin, 1791): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Modiolaria cinnamomea* Lamarck, 1819]; Dall, 1889a [as *Modiola (Botula) cinnamomea*]; Bales, 1940, 1944; Lermond, 1936; Pulley, 1952; Edwards, 1968a [LFK]; Brooks, 1969 [MFK]; Ross, 1971 [LFK]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [MFK, LFK].

[*Brachidontes domingensis* (Lamarck, 1819) – see *B. exustus*.

- Brachidontes exustus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1883, 1885 [LFK; as *Mytilus*], 1889a, 1903b [as *Mytilus*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Mytilus*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Mytilus lavalleanus* Orbigny, 1842]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Mytilus*]; T. A. Stephenson & A. Stephenson, 1950 [MFK, LFK; as *M. (Brachidontes)*]; Ginsburg, 1952 [UFK, MFK]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; also as *Trachidontes (sic)*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [UFK]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b, c [MFK]; Ingham & Zischke, 1977 [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Brachidontes (sic)*]; Schomer & Drew, 1982 [as *Mytilus*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Brachidonta (sic)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *B. domingensis* (Lamarck, 1819)]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *Brachidontes (sic)* sp.]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 1998 [as *Brachidontes (sic)* sp.], 2001 [all UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK]; Lyons, 1998 [UFK, MFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [as *Brachidontes (sic)* sp.], 2001 [both UFK]; Lyons, 1999; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; also as *B. domingensis*]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].
- Brachidontes modiolus* (Linnaeus, 1767): Calkins, 1878 [LFK; as *Modiola sulcata* Lamarck, 1819]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Mytilus cubitus* Say, 1822]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *Modiola (Brachydontes) sulcata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Modiolaria sulcatus*]; Webb, 1937, 1939, 1942, 1951 [LFK; figured, as *Mytilus perna* “Dall” (Linnaeus, 1758)]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Brachidontes citrinus* (Röding, 1798)]; Lee, 1969 [LFK; as *B. citrinus*]; Plockelman, 1969b [LFK, as *B. citrinus*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *B. citrinus*]; Plockelman, 1970c [as *B. citrinus*]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK; as *Brachidonta (sic)*]; Petuch, 1988 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Brachidontes* sp.: Morrison, 1958 [UFK]; Oliver & Järegren, 2004 [LFK].
- Crenella decussata* (Montagu, 1808): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *C. divaricata* (Orbigny, 1845)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. divaricata*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *C. divaricata*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *C. divaricata*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *C. divaricata*], 1999a [LFK, DT; as *C. divaricata*], 1999b [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *C. divaricata*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Crenella* sp.: Morrison, 1958 [UFK].
- Dacrydium elegantulum hendersoni* Salas and Gofas, 1997: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [misidentified as *D. vitreum* (Møller, 1842, ex Holbøll ms), a recognized North Atlantic species]; Lermond, 1936 [as *D. vitreum*]; Salas and Gofas, 1997 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Geukensia granosissima* (G. B. Sowerby III, 1914): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Modiola plicatula* Lamarck, 1819]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Modiolaria demissus* (Dillwyn, 1817) and *M. d. granosissimus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].
- Gregariella coralliophaga* (Gmelin, 1791): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *Botula semen* (“Reeve” err. pro Lamarck, 1819)]; Dall, 1889a [as *Modiola (Botulina) opifex* Say, 1825]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Modiolaria opifex*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Ischadium recurvum* (Rafinesque, 1820): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Mytilus hamatus* Say, 1822]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Mytilus recurvus*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Brachidontes recurvus*]; Kissling, 1977a [as *Brachidontes (sic) recurvus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].
- Lioberus castaneus* (Say, 1822): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Pectunculus*]; Dall, 1889a [as *Modiola (Amygdalum) lignea* Reeve, 1858]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Botula castanea*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Botula*]; Andrews, 1971, 1977, 1981a, b, 1992, 1994 [as *Lioberis (sic)*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Lithophaga antillarum* (Orbigny, 1842): Calkins, 1878 [DT; as *Lithodomus*]; Dall, 1889a [as *Lithophagus*], 1896a [DT; as *Lithophagus*], 1903b [as *Lithophagus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lithodomus*]; Bales, 1940, 1944; Webb, 1942 [LFK], 1951 [LFK; as *L. antillarum (sic)*]; Lyman, 1948b; Pulley, 1952; Turner & Boss, 1962 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Brooks, 1968a [MFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976; Kissling, 1977a; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Lithophaga aristata* (Dillwyn, 1817): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Lithodomus candigerus*, err. pro *L. caudigerus* (Lamarck, 1819)]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lithodomus*

- forficatus* Ravenel, 1861]; Dall, 1889a [as *Lithophagus forficatus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lithodomus*]; Bales, 1944; Turner & Boss, 1962 [LFK, DT]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [LFK].
- Lithophaga bisulcata* (Orbigny, 1842): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *Lithodomus bisulcatus*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lithophagus bisulcatus*]; Aldrich & Snyder, 1936; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lithodomus*]; Bales, 1940, 1944; Turner & Boss, 1962 [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [MFK, LFK].
- Lithophaga nigra* (Orbigny, 1842): Calkins, 1878 [DT; misidentified as *Lithodomus lithophagus* (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized eastern Atlantic species]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Lithodomus niger*]; Dall, 1889a [as *Lithophagus caribaeus* Philippi, 1847]; Rogers, 1908 [as *Lithodomus lithophagus*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Lithodomus*]; Bales, 1940, 1944; Turner & Boss, 1962 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Edwards, 1968a [LFK; as *Lithophagis (sic) nigra*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Kleemann, 1983; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Lithophaga* sp.: Henderson, 1911 [LFK; as *Lithodomus* sp.]; Lyman, 1943; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK].
- Modiolus americanus* (Leach in Leach & Nodder, 1815): Calkins, 1878 [LFK, as *Modiola tulipa* Lamarck, 1819; MFK, as *M. t.* var. *nigra* n. var.]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Modiolaria tulipus*]; Lyman, 1947a [MFK; as *Modiolus tulipus*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Volsella americana*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Modiolus squamosus* Beuperthuy, 1967: Beuperthuy, 1967 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *M. modiolus squamosus*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *M. modiolus squamosus*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *M. modiolus squamosus*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK], 1999b [LFK] [all as *M. modiolus squamosus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *M. modiolus squamosus*]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].
- Musculus lateralis* (Say, 1822): Dall, 1889a [as *Modiolaria*], 1903b [as *Modiolaria*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Modiolaria*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Modiolaria*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Modiola duplicata* (Say, [date unknown])]; although this name has not been verified as a synonym and Webb's (1942: 74, pl. 25, fig. 30) figure is poor, the figure and brief text suggest *M. lateralis*; Pulley, 1952; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [DT], b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Musculus* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1999a [UFK].
- Mytilus californianus* Conrad, 1837: Abbott, 1961 [LFK; in error].
- Mytilus perna* (Linnaeus, 1758) – see under *Brachidontes Modiolus*.
- Perna viridis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Benson et al., 2001 (predicted introduction).
- Neilonellidae
- Neilonella pusio* (Philippi, 1844) – Florida Keys records (Abbott, 1974 [LFK; as *Nuculana*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *Nuculana*]) based on Dall's (1889a, 1903b [as *Leda (Leda)*]) archibenthal category (50–800 fms); however species' minimum depth range given by Dall (1889a) is 856 [fms], and it is here excluded as beyond depth limit.
- Noetiidae
- Arcopsis adamsi* ("Shuttleworth" Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Arca (Byssosarca) Adamsi*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca adamsi (sic)*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Arca (Acar)*]; Edwards, 1968b [LFK]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK]; Woods, 1970; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b, c [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Acropsis (sic)*]; Mikkelsen, 1981 [UFK]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Acropsi (sic)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 2001 [all UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999, 2001 [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK]; Oliver & Järnegren, 2004 [MFK, LFK].

*Noetia ponderosa* (Say, 1822): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Arca* (*Noetia*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Arca*]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK; as *N. (Eontia)*], 1961 [LFK], 1968, 1970 [LFK]; Siekman, 1965, 1981, 1982 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Andrews, 1971, 1977, 1981a, b, 1992, 1994 [LFK; as *N. (Eontia)*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976 [LFK]; Long Island Shell Club, 1988; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].

#### Nuculanidae

Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK]

[*Ledella solidula* (E. A. Smith, 1885): Florida Keys records (Lermond, 1936, as *Nuculana*); Rios, 1994 [as *N. (Jupitaria)*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [as *Nuculana*]) probably based on Dall (1889a, 1903b [as *Leda (Leda)*]), categorized as archibenthal (50–800 fms) but with minimum species depth as 640 [fms]; here excluded as beyond depth limit.

*Ledella sublevis* A. E. Verrill & Bush, 1898: Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *Leda (Leda) messanensis* Seguenza, 1877, a recognized eastern Atlantic species of *Yoldiella*; some material identified as *Y. messanensis* was subsequently described as the new species *L. bushae* Warén, 1978, but all cited material is post-1889; *L. sublevis* was originally described as a western Atlantic variety of *Y. messanensis*].

*Nuculana acuta* (Conrad, 1832): Dall, 1886 [LFK; as *Leda*], 1889a, 1903b [as *Leda (Leda)*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

*Nuculana concentrica* (Say, 1824): Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].

*Nuculana jamaicensis* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1881 [LFK; as *Leda*].

*Nuculana solidifacta* (Dall, 1886).

*Nuculana verrilliana* (Dall, 1886): Johnson, 1934; Lermond, 1936; Morris, 1973; Abbott, 1974; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.

*Nuculana vitrea* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1889a [as *Leda (Leda)*].

*Nuculana* sp.: Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [MFK, LFK]; Bielsa & Labisky, 1987 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT].

*Propeleda carpenteri* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1881 [LFK; as *Leda*], 1889a [as *L. (L.) Carpenteri*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Nuculana*]; Pulley, 1952 [LFK; as *Nuculana*]; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK; as *Nuculana*].

#### Nuculidae

*Ennucula aegeensis* (Forbes, 1844): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *Nucula aegeensis*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Nucula*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997a [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *N. aegeensis (sic)*], 1997c [UFK; as *N. aegensis (sic)*], 1998 [LFK, DT; as *N. aegeensis (sic)*], 1999a [DT; as *N. aegeensis (sic)*], 1999b [LFK; as *N. aegeensis (sic)*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Nucula*].

*Ennucula tenuis* Montagu, 1808: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].

*Nucula calcicola* Moore, 1977: Moore, 1977 [UFK]; Díaz Merlano & Puyana Hegedus, 1994; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].

*Nucula crenulata* A. Adams, 1856: Abbott, 1954 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT]; other “Tortugas” records are based on Blake sta. 44, here excluded (see entry for Dall, 1881).

*Nucula proxima* Say, 1822: Pulley, 1952; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 2001 [all UFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK].

#### Ostreidae

Woods, 1971 [MFK; as little oysters]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK]; Oliver & Järnegren, 2004 [LFK; as oysters].

*Crassostrea rhizophorae* (Goulding, 1828): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Ostrea*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; misidentified as *O. parasitica* “Lamarck” err. pro Gmelin, 1791, a recognized Indo-Pacific species of *Striostrea*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].

*Crassostrea virginica* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Ostrea*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *O. verginica (sic)*]; Bartsch, 1937 [as *Ostrea floridensis* G. B. Sowerby II, 1871]; Chan, 1977b [LFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].

[*Cryptostrea permollis* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1871) – see *Teskeyostrea weberi*].

*Dendostrea frons* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Ostrea*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Ostrea*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Ostrea*]; Webb, 1937, 1942, 1951 [all as *Ostrea foliata* Lamarck [date unknown]; although the taxonomic status of this name is unverified, Webb’s illustrations strongly suggest *D. frons*; ?err. pro *Ostrea folium* Linnaeus, 1758,

- a recognized Indo-West Pacific species of *Dendostrea*; Schroeder, 1964 [UFK; as "coon oysters"]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Ostrea*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Lopha* and as *Ostrea*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Lopha*, *Ostrea* and as *Ostrea (Lopha)*]; Boone, 1986 [MFK]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Ostrea*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Kirkendale et al., 2004.
- Ostrea equestris* (Say, 1834): Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *Ostrea cristata* Born, 1778, a recognized South American species]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Ostrea cristata*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Ostreola*]; Campbell et al., 1998 [MFK; as *Ostreola*]; Jozefowicz & Ó Foighil, 1998 [LFK; misidentified as *Teskeyostrea weberi*, fide Kirkendale et al., 2004]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Ostreola*]; USGS, 2002 [UFK]; Kirkendale et al., 2004 [MFK, LFK; as *Ostreola*].
- Teskeyostrea weberi* (Olsson, 1951): Olsson, 1951 [MFK, LFK; as *Ostrea*]; Forbes, 1964 [UFK; misidentified as *Ostrea permollis* G. B. Sowerby II, 1871, a recognized obligate sponge commensal of *Cryptostrea* from the western Atlantic]; Kraeuter, 1973 [UFK; as *Ostrea permollis*]; Harry, 1985 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Ostrea permollis*]; Kirkendale et al., 2004 [MFK].
- Pandoridae**
- Pandora arenosa* Conrad, 1834: Vittor & Associates, 1999a [LFK, DT].
- Pandora bushiana* Dall, 1886: Boss & Merrill, 1965 [UFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT].
- Pandora glacialis* Leach, 1819: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *P. (Kennerlia)*].
- Pandora inflata* Boss & Merrill, 1965: Boss & Merrill, 1965 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Pandora* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK].
- Pectinidae**
- Henderson, 1911 [LFK; as *Pectens*]; Lyman, 1944b [UFK; as *pectens*], 1951 [UFK, as black *pecten*]; Foster, 1945; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK; as *Pecten* pairs]; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [MFK]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *pectinid*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1997 [UFK; as *pectinid*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999b [MFK, LFK]; USGS, 2002 [UFK].
- Aequipecten acanthodes* Dall, 1925 – see *Lindapecten muscosus*.
- Aequipecten glyptus* (A. E. Verrill, 1882): Rehder & Abbott, 1951 [DT]; Rombouts, 1991 [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Aequipecten heliacus* (Dall, 1925): Lermond, 1936 [as *Pecten*].
- Aequipecten lineolaris* (Lamarck, 1819): Abbott, 1954; P. L. McGinty & T. L. McGinty, 1957 [MFK, LFK]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961; Barrett & Patterson, 1967; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Pompey, 1974; Humfrey, 1975; Romashko, 1984; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT; as *Argopecten*].
- Aequipecten exasperatus* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1847) – see *Lindapecten muscosus*.
- Aequipecten muscosus* (Wood, 1828) – see under *Lindapecten*.
- Aequipecten phrygius* (Dall, 1886) – see *Cryptopecten phrygium*.
- Amusium laurentii* (Gmelin, 1791) – see under *Euvola*.
- Amusium papyraceum* (Gabb, 1873) – see *Euvola* cf. *papyracea*.
- Argopecten gibbus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1886 [LFK; as *Pecten dislocatus* Say, 1822], 1889a, 1903b [as *P. (Pecten) irradians* var. *dislocatus*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *P. dislocates (sic)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pecten*]; Waller, 1969; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Aequipecten*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Allen, 1979 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Krause et al., 1994 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Argopecten irradians* (Lamarck, 1819): Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; also as *Aequipecten* or *Aequipecten (sic)*]; Waller, 1969 [MFK; as *A. i. concentricus* (Say, 1822)]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *A. i. concentricus*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Aequipecten*]; Petuch, 1987 [MFK; as *A. i. taylorae* Petuch, 1987], 1988 [MFK; as *A. i. taylorae*]; Marelli et al., 1997 [MFK; as *A. i. concentricus* and *A. i. taylorae*]; Turgeon et al., 1988; Abbott, 1974; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; DeMaria, 1996 [UFK, MFK; as scallops]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].

- Argopecten nucleus* (Born, 1778): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pecten* (*Pecten*)], 1898 [as *P.* (*Chlamys*, section *Plagioctenium*) *gibbus* var. *nucleus*]; 1925 [as *P.* (*Plagioctenium*)]; Johnson 1934 [as *Pecten* (*Plagioctenium*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pecten*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Pecten* (*Aequipecten*, *Plagioctenium*)]; Lyman, 1944a [as *Pecten*]; Webb, 1951 [as *Pecten*]; Salisbury, 1952 (as *Chlamys*); Abbott, 1954 [as *Aequipecten* (*Plagioctenium*) *gibbus nucleus*]; Bender, 1968 [LFK]; Waller, 1969; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Argopectin* (*sic*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Argopecten* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1999a [LFK].
- Brachtechlamys antillarum* (Récluz, 1853): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *Pecten*]; Dall, 1886 [as *Pecten*], 1889a, 1903b [LFK; as *Pecten* (*Pecten*)], 1898 [as *P.* (*Chlamys*, section *Nodipecten*)]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Pecten* (*L.*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pecten*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Pecten* (*Lyropecten*)]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [LFK; as *Pecten*]; Voss, 1949 [UFK; as *Pecten*], 1983 [UFK; as *Lyropecten*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Lyropecten*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; as *Lyropecten*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Lyropecten*]; Woods, 1970 [LFK; as *Pecten*]; Ross, 1971 [LFK; as *Lyropecten*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Lyropecten* and as *Pecten*]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *Lyropecten*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Hutsell et al., 1997 [as *Lyropecten*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Caribachlamys imbricata* (Gmelin, 1791): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Pecten imbricatus*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [DT; as *P.* (*P.*) *imbricatus*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *P.* (*Chlamys*) *imbricatus*]; Johnson 1934 [as *P.* (*Chlamys*) *imbricatus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P.* *imbricatus*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *P.* (*Chlamys*)]; Lyman, 1944a, 1948a, b [as *P.* *imbricatus*]; Voss, 1948 [UFK; as *P.* *imbricatus*]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *P.* *imbricatus*]; Webb, 1951 [as *P.* *imbricatus*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Chlamys*]; Edwards, 1969 [UFK; as *Chlamys*]; Work, 1969 [UFK, LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Chlamys*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Sage, 1987 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Williams, 1988; Waller, 1993 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chlamys*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Caribachlamys mildredae* (F. M. Bayer, 1941): Bayer, 1941 [DT, as *Pecten* (*Chlamys imbricatus* var. *mildredae*], 1942 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Pecten imbricatus mildredae*]; Lyman, 1945 [UFK; as *P.* (*Chlamys*) *Mildredae* (*sic*)]; M. Smith, 1945 [as *Pecten*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Chlamys*]; Waller, 1993 [DT]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chlamys*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Caribachlamys ornata* (Lamarck, 1819): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *Pecten ornatus* and as purplish var.]; Dall, 1889a [as *P.* (*P.*) *ornatus*], 1896a [DT; as *P.* *ornatus*]; 1903b [as *P.* (*P.*) *ornatus*]; 1898 [Pleistocene; as *P.* (*Chlamys*, section *Chlamys*) *ornatus*]; Nutting, 1895 [DT; as *P.* *ornatus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P.* *ornatus*]; Lyman, 1944a [as *P.* *ornatus*]; Webb, 1951 [as *Pecten*]; Edwards, 1969 [UFK; as *Chlamys*]; Work, 1969 [UFK; as *Chlamys*]; Waller, 1993 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chlamys*]; Gundersen, 1997; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Caribachlamys sentis* (Reeve, 1853): Lermond, 1936 [LFK; as *Pecten*]; Webb, 1942 [LFK; as *Pecten*], 1951 [as *Pecten*]; Lyman, 1943 [as *Pecten*]; Lyman, 1944a, 1948b, 1949a [as *Pecten*], 1950 [UFK; as *Pecten*]; Voss, 1948, 1949 [UFK; as *Pecten*]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *Pecten*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Chlamys*]; Eubanks, 1964 [as *Chlamys*]; Bender, 1968 [LFK]; Brooks, 1968b [MFK; as *Chlamys*]; Edwards, 1968a, b [both LFK], 1969 [UFK] [all as *Chlamys*]; Brooks, 1969 [MFK; as *Chlamys*]; Burggraf, 1969 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Chlamys*]; Plockelman, 1969b [LFK, as *Chlamys*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Chlamys*], 1971 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK; as *Chlamys*]; Hughes, 1976 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Kissling, 1977b [UFK; as *Chlamys*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Pease, 1980 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Rehder, 1981 [as *Chlamys*]; Romashko, 1984 [as *Chlamys*]; Sage, 1987 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Williams, 1988 [as *Chlamys*]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *Chlamys*]; Williams, 1990 [as *Chlamys*]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK; as *Chlamys*]; Waller, 1993 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chlamys*]; Gundersen, 1997; Hutsell et al., 1997; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Poland, 2001 [LFK].
- [*Chlamys benedicti* A. E. Verrill & Bush, 1897 – see under *Spathochlamys*.]
- [*Chlamys imbricata* (Gmelin, 1791) – see under *Caribachlamys*.]
- [*Chlamys multisquamata* (Dunker, 1864) – see under *Laevichlamys*.]

- [*Chlamys mildredae* (F. M. Bayer, 1941) – see under *Caribachlamys*.  
 |*Chlamys ornata* (Lamarck, 1819) – see under *Caribachlamys*.  
 |*Chlamys sentis* (Reeve, 1853) – see under *Caribachlamys*.  
*Chlamys* (s. l.) sp.: Lyman, 1943 [as *Pecten* (*Chlamys*)].  
*Cryptopecten phrygium* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pecten* (*Pecten*)]; Pulley, 1952 [UFK, DT; as *Pecten* (*E.*) *tereinus*]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK; as *Aequipecten phrygius*]; P. L. McGinty & T. L. McGinty, 1957 [MFK, LFK; as *Pecten*]; Abbott, 1974 [as *Aequipecten*]; Hayami, 1984 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].  
*Euvola chazaliei* (Dautzenberg, 1900): Dall, 1925 [LFK; as *Pecten* (*E.*) *tereinus*]; Johnson, 1934 [LFK; as *P.* (*E.*) *tereinus*]; Lermond, 1936 [LFK; as *P. tereinus*]; Foster, 1945 [as *Pecten tereinus*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950h [LFK; as *P.* (*E.*) *tereinus*]; Grau, 1955 [LFK; as *P.* (*E.*) *tereinus*]; P. L. McGinty & T. L. McGinty, 1957 [MFK, LFK; as *P. chazaliei* (*tereinus*)]; Boss et al., 1968 [LFK; as *P.* (*E.*) *tereinus*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Pecten*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].  
*Euvola laurentii* (Gmelin, 1791): Frumar, 2000 [DT; as *Amusium*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT; as *Amusium*].  
*Euvola* cf. *papyracea* (Gabb, 1873) [= *Euvola* sp. A of Waller (1991); *Amusium papyraceum*, a Dominican Republic fossil, is a true *Amusium* and not conspecific]: Rehder & Abbott, 1951 [DT; as *Amusium papyraceum*]; Pulley, 1952 [DT; as *A. papyraceum*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT; as *A. papyraceum*].  
*Euvola raveneli* (Dall, 1898): Simpson, 1887–1889 [misidentified as *Pecten* “*hemicyclica*”, err. pro *P. hemicyclicus* “*Ravenel*” Tuomey & Holmes, 1855, a recognized Pliocene *Euvola* from South Carolina]; Dall, 1889a [as *Pecten* (*Janira*) *hemicyclica*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pecten*]; Pulley, 1952; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].  
*Euvola ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pecten* (*Janira*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pecten*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Pecten*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *Pecten*]; Rombouts, 1991 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Pecten*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT]; Miller, 2001 [LFK].  
*Laevichlamys multisquamata* (Dunker, 1864): Dall, 1889a [as *Pecten* (*Pecten*) *effluens*]; Dall, 1886]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chlamys*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.  
*Lindapecten muscosus* (Wood, 1828): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both misidentified as *Pecten* (*Pecten*) *exasperatus* G. B. Sowerby II, 1847, a recognized Caribbean species of *Lindapecten*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P. exasperatus* and *P. acanthodes* Dall, 1925]; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945 [as *Pecten*], 1970 [as *Aequipecten*]; Webb, 1951 [as *Pecten*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Chlamys*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; as *Aequipecten*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Aequipecten*]; Plockelman, 1970b [MFK; as *Aequipecten acanthodes*]; Andrews, 1971, 1977, 1994 [as *Aequipecten*]; Sunderland & Cahill, 1990 [MFK; as *A. acanthodes*]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *Aequipecten*, also as *A. acanthodes*]; Rombouts, 1991 [LFK; as *Aequipecten*]; Abbott & Morris, 1995 [as *A. acanthodes*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *A. acanthodes exasperatus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; also as *L. exasperatus*].  
|*Lyropecten antillarum* (Récluz, 1853) – see under *Brachtechlamys*.  
*Lyropecten kallinubilosus* (F. M. Bayer, 1943): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].  
*Nodipecten fragosus* (Conrad, 1849): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both misidentified as *Pecten* (*Pecten*) *nodosus* (Linnaeus, 1758), a recognized Caribbean species of *Nodipecten*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P. nodosus fragosus*, also as *P. nodosus*]; T. L. McGinty, 1942 [as *P. nodosus*]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Lyropecten nodosus*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [DT; as *Lyropecten nodosus*]; Andrews, 1971, 1977, 1981a, b, 1992, 1994 [all as *Lyropecten* (*Nodipecten*) *nodosus*]; Gaertner, 1978 [LFK, as *Lion's Paws*]; Sunderland, 1988 [UFK; as *N. nodosus*]; Williams, 1988 [as *N. nodosus*]; Rombouts, 1991 [DT; as *N. nodosus*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *N. nodosus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *N. nodosus*].  
|*Nodipecten nodosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – see *Nodipecten fragosus*.  
|*Pecten chazaliei* (Dautzenberg, 1900) – see under *Euvola*.  
|*Pecten raveneli* Dall, 1898 – see under *Euvola*.  
|*Pecten ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758) – see under *Euvola*.  
*Pecten* (s. l.) sp.: Henderson, 1911 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK].  
*Spathochlamys benedicti* (A. E. Verrill & Bush, 1897): Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chlamys*]; Frumar, 2000 [DT; as *Chlamys*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].



## Periplomatidae

*Cochlodesma pyramidatum* Stimpson, 1860: Aguayo & Jaume, 1949 f.

*Periploma margaritaceum* (Lamarck, 1801): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *P. angulifera* (Philippi, 1847)]; Dall, 1889a, 1903a, b [as *P. angulifera*]; Johnson 1934 [as *anguliferum*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P. angulifera* (*sic*)]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [both as *P. angulifera*]; Abbott, 1974 [as *P. anguliferum*]; Abbott & Morris, 1995 [as *P. anguliferum*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *P. anguliferum*].

*Periploma tenerum* P. Fischer, 1882: Dall, 1889a [as *P. tenera* “Jeffreys”]; Johnson 1934 [as *P. tenera*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *P. tenera*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].

## Petricolidae

*Choristodon robustum* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1834): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *C. typicum* Jonas, 1844]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Petricola* (*Choristodon*) *robusta*]; Bales, 1940 [as *Rupellaria typica*], 1944 [as *R. typica*]; Plockelman, 1969c [MFK; as *R. typica*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *R. typica*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [LFK].

*Choristodon* sp.: Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [LFK; as *C. sp. A*].

*Cooperella atlantica* Rehder, 1943: Plockelman, 1970d [LFK].

*Petricola lapicida* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1886 [Gordon Key; as *P. divaricata* Chernitz in Orbigny, 1842], 1889a, 1903b [as *P. (Naranaio)*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *P. divaricata*]; Johnson, 1934; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Bales, 1940, 1944; Edwards, 1968a [LFK]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Valentich-Scott & Dinesen, 2004 [LFK].

*Petricolaria pholadiformis* (Lamarck, 1818): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Petricola*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Petricola*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].

*Petricolaria* sp.: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Petricola*].

[*Rupellaria typica* (Jonas, 1844) – see *Choristodon robustum*.

## Pharidae

*Ensis minor* Dall, 1900: Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *E. americana* (Gould,

1870), a synonym of the recognized but much larger *E. directus* Conrad, 1843, from the eastern United States], 1899b [UFK; as *E. directus*], 1900a [UFK; as *E. directus*]; Maury, 1920 [as *E. directus*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1940, 1945 [as *E. directus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].

## Philobryidae

*Cratis antillensis* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1889a, 1903b (both as *Limopsis*).

## Pholadidae

*Barnea truncata* (Say, 1822): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pholas* (*Barnea*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pholas* (*Barnea*)]; M. Smith, 1937, 1940, 1945; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945, 1970; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.

*Cyrtopleura costata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pholas* (*Barnea*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pholas* (*Barnea*)]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].

*Martesia cuneiformis* (Say, 1822): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK, DT]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936 [also as *M. caribaea* (Orbigny, 1842)]; Turner, 1955 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].

*Martesia striata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Coralliophaga hornbeckiana*, err. pro *Pholas hornbeckii* Orbigny, 1842]; Dall, 1889a [also as *M. corticata* Adams, err. pro *corticaria* “Gray” G. B. Sowerby II, 1849], 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Turner, 1955 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].

*Pholas campechiensis* Gmelin, 1791: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936.

[*Xylopholas altanai* Turner, 1972 – Florida Keys records (Abbott, 1974; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [as *X. altanai* (*sic*)]) based on original description, here excluded as beyond depth limit).

## Pinnidae

Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as pen shell]; Clampit, 1987 [LFK; as “two types of Pen Shells”]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].

*Atrina rigida* (Lightfoot, 1786): Lermond, 1936 [as *Pinna*]; Turner & Rosewater, 1958 [MFK, LFK]; Kissling, 1965 [LFK], 1977b [UFK]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Magnotte,

- 1970–1979; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b, c [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Atrina seminuda* (Lamarck, 1819): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pinna*]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK].
- Atrina serrata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825): Simpson, 1887–1889 [as *Pinna muricata* Linnaeus, 1758]; Dall, 1889a [as *P. muricata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Pinna*]; Turner & Rosewater, 1958 [UFK, MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Atrina* sp.: Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK].
- Pinna carnea* Gmelin, 1791: Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT]; Dall, 1889a, 1896a [DT]; as *Pinna pernula* Chemnitz, 1785], 1898 [post-Pleistocene], 1903b; Pilsbry, 1890a [LFK]; Dall, 1897; Thiele, 1910 [DT]; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [DT]; Lyman, 1944c, 1946; Turner & Rosewater, 1958 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Edwards, 1968a [LFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK, DT]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Sedlak, 1986 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; also misidentified as *Pinna rudis* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized Mediterranean species].
- Pinna* sp.: Kirkendale et al., 2004 [MFK].
- Plicatulidae
- Plicatula gibbosa* Lamarck, 1801: Dall, 1889a [as *P. ramosa* Lamarck, 1819]; Lermond, 1936; Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Plicatula mantilla* Conrad [date unknown]] (not verified as a synonym); Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; as *P. spondyloidea* Meuschen, 1781]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Poromyidae
- [*Cetoconcha margarita* (Dall, 1886) – all records based on *Blake* sta. 44 (here excluded; see entry for Dall, 1881), including Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.
- Poromya albida* Dall, 1886: Dall, 1889a [as *Poromya (Cetomya)*].
- [*Poromya elongata* Dall, 1886 – only Florida Keys record (Dall, 1889a) probably based on Gulf of Mexico, 199 fms (Abbott, 1974; here excluded as beyond depth limit.
- Poromya granulata* (Nyst & Westendorp, 1839): Dall, 1881 [LFK], 1889a, 1903b, 1927; Johnson, 1934 [as *P. g. granulata*]; Lermond, 1936; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Poromya rostrata* Rehder, 1943: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].
- Propeamussiidae
- Cyclopecten nanus* A. E. Verrill & Bush, 1897.
- Cyclopecten strigillatus* (Dall, 1889): Dall, 1889b [as *Pseudamusium*].
- Cyclopecten* sp.: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Parvamussium cancellatum* (E. A. Smith, 1885): Dall, 1889a [as *Pecten (Amusium, Propeamussium)*].
- Parvamussium thalassinum* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Pecten (Pecten, Pseudamusium)*].
- [*Propeamussium dalli* (E. A. Smith, 1885) – only Florida Keys record (Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000) based on specimens beyond depth limit].
- Propeamussium pourtalesianum* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1881 [LFK]; as *Amusium lucidum* (Jeffreys in Thompson, 1873)], 1889a [as *Pecten (Amusium, Propeamussium) Pourtalesianum* and as var. *marmoratum* (Dall, 1881)], 1903b [as *Pecten (Amusium, Propeamussium) Pourtalesianum*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Propeamussium sayanum* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Pecten (Amusium, Propeamussium) Sayanum*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Psammobiidae
- Asaphis deflorata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; as *Asaphis dichotoma* (Anton, 1839), synonym of *A. violascens* (Forsskål, 1775), a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Pilsbry, 1890b [UFK]; Lermond, 1936; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Domaneschi & Shea, 2004 [LFK].
- Gari circe* (Mörch, 1876): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; misidentified as *Macoma anomala* (Deshayes, 1855), a recognized Indo-Pacific species of *Gari*].
- Heterodonax bimaculatus* (Linnaeus, 1758): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *H. bimaculata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *H. bimaculata*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.
- Sanguinolaria sanguinolenta* (Gmelin, 1791): Calkins, 1878 [DT]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [MFK].

## Pteriidae

Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK, MFK].

*Pinctada imbricata* Röding, 1798: Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Avicula radiata* Leach, 1814, also as *A. ala-perdicis* Reeve, 1857]; Dall, 1889a [as *Margaritiphora radiata*], 1896a [DT; as *A. radiata* and as *A. crocata* (Swainson, 1831), a possible synonym described from Ceylon], 1903b [as *Margaritiphora radiata*]; Thiele, 1910 [DT; as *Pteria radiata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Margaritifera radiata*]; Webb, 1937 [misidentified as *Pedalion alata* Gmelin, 1791, now *Isognomon alatus* (see above)]; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945 [as *Pinctada radiata*], 1970; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *Pteria radiata* (variety?)]; Pulley, 1952 [as *Pinctada radiata*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Pinctada radiata*]; Woods, 1970 [LFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Hayes, 1972 [UFK, MFK, UFK, DT]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a [both MFK]; Chan, 1977a, b [LFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Kissling, 1977b [UFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *P. radiata*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Webster, 1978 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Sedlak, 1986 [LFK]; Shirai, 1994 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Campbell et al., 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Orlin 2003; Mikkelsen et al., 2004.

*Pinctada longisquamosa* (Dunker, 1852): Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; misidentified as *Pinctada radiata* (Leach, 1814), a synonym of *P. imbricata* (above)]; Hayes, 1972 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Pteria*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; misidentified as *Pinctada radiata*, fide Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001]; Abbott, 1974; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 1998 [all as *Pinctada radiata*], 2001 [as *Pteria*] [all UFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK; as *Pinctada radiata*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *Pteria*]; Mikkelsen et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

*Pinctada margaritifera* (Linnaeus, 1758): Nutting, 1895 [DT; as *Avicula*] [This distinctive Indo-Pacific species, widely appreciated for its natural and cultured pearls, has been recently and irrefutably recorded as introduced into the western Atlantic (Chesler, 1994;

Carlton, 1996), but is not believed to have become established; if it can be believed, Nutting's record would establish a considerably earlier date of first introduction].

*Pteria colymbus* (Röding, 1798): Calkins, 1878 [as *Avicula atlantica* Lamarck, 1819]; Dall, 1889a [as *A. atlantica*], 1896a [DT; as *A. atlantica*], 1903b [as *A. atlantica*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *A. atlantica*]; Eubanks, 1964; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK]; Work, 1969 [LFK]; Hayes, 1972 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [as Atlantic wing oyster], 1993; Zischke, 1977a [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Hutsell et al., 1997; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Orlin, 2003; Mikkelsen et al., 2004.

[*Pteria longisquamosa* (Dunker, 1852) – see under *Pinctada*.

*Pteria vitrea* (Reeve, 1857): Dall, 1889a [as *Avicula nitida* A. E. Verrill, 1880]; Maury, 1920 [DT]; Pearse, 1929 [DT]; Johnson, 1934 [as *P. hirundo vitrea*]; Hayes, 1972 [UFK, DT; as *Pteria hirundo vitrea*]; Abbott, 1974.

*Pteria* (s. l.) sp.: Calkins, 1878 [DT; as *Avicula*]; Dall, 1881 [DT; as *Avicula*]; Henderson, 1911 [LFK; as *Avicula*].

## Semelidae

Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK, DT], 1999b [UFK, LFK].

*Abra aequalis* (Say, 1822): Lermond, 1936; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].

*Abra lioica* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1881 [LFK; as *Syndosmya*], 1886 [LFK], 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK].

*Abra longicallis americana* A. E. Verrill & Bush, 1898: Dall, 1889a [as *A. longicallis*, err. pro *A. longicallis* (Scacchi, 1836)].

*Abra* sp.: Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK].

*Cumingia coarctata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833: Dall, 1900a; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Olsson & Harbison, 1952 [LFK]; Pulley, 1952 [LFK; as *C. antillarum* (Orbigny, 1842)]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK], 1958 [LFK]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961 [LFK; as *C. antillarum*]; Edwards, 1968a [LFK; as *Cumingia* (*sic*) *antillarum*]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976 [as *C. antillarum*, a "form" of *C. tellinoides* (Conrad, 1831)]; Lyons &

- Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Cumingia vanhyningi* Rehder, 1939: Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK, DT; as *C. tellinoides* (Conrad, 1831)]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *C. tellinoides*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. tellinoides*]; Rehder, 1939 [UFK, LFK; as *C. tellinoides vanhyningi*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1948a [UFK; as *C. vanhyningi*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *C. tellinoides*]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *C. tellinoidea (sic)*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996 [as *C. tellinoidea (sic)*], 1997, 2001 [both as *C. tellinoides*] [all UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK; as *C. tellinoides*], 1999b [LFK; as *C. tellinoides*]; Sweeney & Harasewych, 1999 [UFK; as *C. tellinoides vanhyningi*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *C. tellinoides vanhyningi*]; USGS, 2003 [UFK; as *C. tellinoides*].
- Cumingia* sp.: USGS, 2003 [UFK; as *Cumingia* sp. or spp.].
- Ervilia concentrica* (Holmes, 1860): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK, DT]; Dall, 1896b, 1889a, 1903b [LFK]; Johnson, 1934 [as Gould, 1862]; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Davis, 1973 [LFK, DT]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK, DT], b [UFK, MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Ervilia nitens* (Montagu, 1806): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT]; Dall, 1896b, 1889a, 1903b [DT]; Johnson, 1934; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Davis, 1973 [MFK, LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK].
- Ervilia subcancellata* E. A. Smith, 1885: Davis, 1973 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Ervilia* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1999b [MFK].
- Semele bellastrata* (Conrad, 1837): Dall, 1889a [as *S. cancellata* (Orbigny, 1842)]; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [LFK]; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945, 1970 [LFK]; Lyman, 1949c; T. L. McGinty, 1955; Boss, 1972 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *S. bellestrata (sic)*]; Andrews, 1994; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK], 1999a [UFK, DT], b [UFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK].
- Semele proficua* (Pulteney, 1799): Simpson, 1887–1889 [as *S. reticulata* "Lamarck" Spengler, 1798]; Dall, 1889a [as *S. reticulata* "Gmelin" Spengler, 1798]; Lermond, 1936; Lyman, 1949c [also as *S. radiata* (Say, 1826) and *S. radiata* "dark form"]; Boss, 1972 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999a [LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Semele purpurascens* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1886 [DT], 1889a, 1903b [as *S. obliqua* (Wood, 1815, *non* J. Sowerby, 1817)]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *S. obliqua*]; Lermond, 1936; Lyman, 1949c; Boss, 1972 [LFK, DT]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Semele* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1999a [UFK, LFK], b [UFK, MFK].
- Semelina nuculoides* (Conrad in Hodge, 1841): Lermond, 1936 [as *Semele*]; Boss, 1972 [LFK; as *Semele (Semelina)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Semele*], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Semele*], b [MFK, LFK; as *Semele*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Solecurtidae
- Solecurtus cumingianus* (Dunker, 1861): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].
- Tagelus divisus* (Spengler, 1794): Dall, 1889a, 1895a [LFK], 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Tagelus plebeius* (Lightfoot, 1786): Bartsch, 1937 [as *T. gibbus* (Spengler, 1794)]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].
- Tagelus* sp.: Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *Tagelus* spp.].
- Solemyidae
- Solemya occidentalis* Deshayes, 1857: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Solenomya*]; Lermond, 1936; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1997a [MFK, LFK], 1998 [LFK, DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Solemya velum* Say, 1822.
- Solemya* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT].
- Spondylidae
- ?Thiele, 1910 [DT; misidentified as *Pecten (Chlamys) pusio* Linnaeus, 1758, a recog-

nized eastern Atlantic species of *Hinnites*; possibly a *Spondylus* sp.].

*Spondylus americanus* Hermann, 1781: Lermond, 1936 [also as *S. echinatus* Martyn, 1784]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945, 1970 [LFK]; Bender, 1968 [MFK]; Mason, 1969 [LFK]; Teskey, 1969 [LFK]; Work, 1969; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Artman, 1974 [LFK]; Colin, 1978; Sunderland, 1988 [UFK]; Williams, 1988; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; also as *S. gussoni* O. G. Costa, 1829, based on misidentified specimens].

*Spondylus ictericus* Reeve, 1856: Calkins, 1878 [DT; misidentified as *S. gaederopus* Linnaeus, 1758, a recognized Mediterranean species]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [misidentified as *S. croceus* “Chemnitz”, err. pro Lamarck, 1819, a recognized Indo-Pacific species; and DT, misidentified as *S. spathuliferus* Lamarck, 1819, a recognized Indo-Pacific species]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *S. ramosus* Reeve, 1856; Dall, 1889a [as *S. spathuliferus*]; Edwards, 1968a [LFK]; Work, 1969 [UFK, LFK]; Plockelman, 1970a; Goldberg, 1978c [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [misidentified as *S. gussoni*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

*Spondylus* sp.: T. L. McGinty, 1939 [LFK], 1942; Jaap, 1984; Boone, 1986 [MFK].

#### Sportellidae

*Basterotia elliptica* (Récluz, 1850): Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.

*Basterotia quadrata* (Hanley, 1843): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *B. quadrata* “Hinds”]; Lermond, 1936 [also as *B. q. granatina* (Dall, 1881)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.

*Ensitellops protexta* (Conrad, 1841): Lermond, 1936 [UFK; as *Egeta*].

#### Tellinidae

Brooks, 1968a [MFK; as tellins], b [MFK; as tellins]; Lee, 1969 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1997a [UFK, MFK, LFK], 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK], b [UFK, MFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK; as tellinid].

*Acorylus gouldii* (Hanley, 1846): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Tellina*]; Dall, 1889a [as

*Tellina*], 1903b [as *T. Gouldii*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. gouldii*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Acorylus*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].

*Angulus agilis* (Stimpson, 1857): Calkins, 1878 [as *Tellina tenera* Say, 1822]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *T. tenera*]; Dall, 1886 [LFK; as *Tellina*], 1889a [as *Tellina*], 1903b [as *T. tenera*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. tenera*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *Tellina*].

*Angulus merus* (Say, 1834): Dall, 1883, 1885 [LFK; as *Tellina*], 1889a, 1903b [both as *Tellina*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*, also as *Macoma leptonoidea*, err. pro *M. leptonoidea* Dall, 1895, a synonym of *Macoma carlottensis* Whiteaves, 1880, a recognized Californian species, superficially similar to *A. mero*]; Pulley, 1952 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1968b [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *T. cf. mero*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Tellina*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *T. cf. mero*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*], 1999b [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*].

*Angulus paramerus* (Boss, 1964): Boss, 1964 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].

*Angulus probrinus* (Boss, 1964): Boss, 1964 [MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Boss, 1968b [MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *T. probina* (*sic*)]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].

*Angulus sybariticus* (Dall, 1881): Boss, 1968b [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK; as *Tellina*], 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*], 1999a [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].

*Angulus tampaensis* (Conrad, 1866): Henderson, 1913 [UFK]; Boss, 1968b [UFK, LFK; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Lyons, 1998 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*];

- Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Angulus tenellus* (A. E. Verrill, 1874): Dall, 1889a [as *Tellina modesta* A. E. Verrill, 1872, non Carpenter 1864]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. modesta*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [MFK; as *Tellina*].
- Angulus texanus* (Dall, 1900): Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina sayi* "Deshayes" Dall, 1900]; Boss, 1968b [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998, 1999a [both DT, as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Angulus versicolor* ("Cozzens" DeKay, 1843): Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*]; Pulley, 1952 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1968b [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Abbott, 1974 [LFK; as *Tellina* (*Angulus*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Arcopagia fausta* (Pulteney, 1799): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Tellina*, also as *Tellina robusta* Hanley, 1844, a recognized Indo-Pacific, possibly misidentified juvenile *T. fausta*]; Simpson, 1887-1889 [LFK; as *Macoma fausta* "Dillwyn"]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Tellina*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [LFK; as *T. (Arcopagia, Cyclotellina)*]; Eubanks, 1964; Bender, 1965 [MFK, LFK; as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Arcopagia*)]; Bender, 1968 [MFK, LFK]; Brooks, 1968a [MFK], b [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK]; Work, 1969 [DT; as *Tellina*]; Woods, 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976 [as *Tellina*]; Goldberg, 1978c [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *Tellina*]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Tremor, 1998 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Cymatoeca orientalis* forma *hendersoni* Rehder, 1939: Rehder, 1939 [DT; as subspecies]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, DT; as subspecies].
- Elliplotellina americana* (Dall, 1900): Boss, 1966 [LFK; as *Tellina* (*Elliplotellina*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Eurytellina alternata* (Say, 1822): Simpson, 1887-1889 [DT; as *Tellina tayloriana* G. B. Sowerby II, 1867]; Dall, 1889a [as *Tellina*, 1903b [as *Tellina*]; Bartsch, 1937 [as *Tellina*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1968b [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Eurytellina*)]; Magnotte, 1970-1979 [as *Tellina*]; Moore & Lopez, 1970 [as *Tellina*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Eurytellina angulosa* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1889a [as *Tellina striata* "Hanley", err. pro Spengler, 1798, 1900c [as *T. (Eurytellina)*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *T. (Arcopagia, Eurytellina)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*; also as *T. striata*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *T. (Arcopagia (sic), Eurytellina)*]; Morris, 1951 [as *T. angulosa (sic)*]; Abbott, 1954 [as *T. (Eurytellina)*]; Boss, 1968b [LFK; as *Tellina* (*Eurytellina*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Eurytellina lineata* (Turton, 1819): Calkins, 1878 [LFK; as *Tellina braziliana*, err. pro *brasiliiana* Lamarck, 1819]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Simpson, 1887-1889 [MFK, DT; also as *T. lineata* var. *albida* Hanley [date unknown]]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Tellina*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*]; Webb, 1951 [as *T. braziliana*, err. pro *brasiliiana*]; Magnotte, 1970-1979 [as *Tellina*]; Kissling, 1977b [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Eurytellina nitens* (C. B. Adams, 1845): Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina georgiana* Dall, 1900]; Boss, 1968b [LFK; as *Tellina* (*Eurytellina*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Eurytellina punicea* (Born, 1778): Abbott, 1954 [as *Tellina* (*Eurytellina*)]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961 [as *Tellina*]; Humfrey, 1975 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [as *Tellina*].
- Laciolina laevigata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Webb, 1951 [as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, LFK; as *Tellina* (*Laciolina*)]; Work, 1969 [as *Tellina*]; Magnotte, 1970-1979 [as *Tellina*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Laciolina magna* (Spengler, 1798): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Tellina* (*Phylloda*) *sol* (Hanley, 1844)]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1966 [MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Laciolina*)]; Magnotte, 1970-1979 [as *Tellina*]; Wagner

- & Abbott, 1990 [as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Hutsell et al., 1997 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Leporimetus intastriata* (Say, 1827): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Lutricola gruneri* (Philippi, 1845)]; Dall, 1889a [as *Lutricola interstriata* (sic)], 1900a [as *Metis*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Apolymetus intastriata* (sic)]; Olsson & Harbison, 1952 [LFK; as *Hemimetus (Florimetus)*]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *Psammotreta*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK].
- Macoma brevifrons* (Say, 1834): Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Macoma calcarea* (Gmelin, 1791): Abbott, 1961 [LFK; in error].
- Macoma cerina* (C. B. Adams, 1845): Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Pulley, 1952 [MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Macoma constricta* (Bruguière, 1792): Lermond, 1936; Webb, 1942, 1951 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].
- Macoma extenuata* Dall, 1900: Pulley, 1952 [MFK].
- Macoma limula* Dall, 1895: Lermond, 1936 [as *M. cimula* (sic)]; Pulley, 1952 [MFK].
- Macoma mitchelli* Dall, 1895: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].
- Macoma pseudomera* Dall & Simpson, 1901: Pulley, 1952 [MFK].
- Macoma tageliformis* Dall, 1900: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Macoma tenta* (Say, 1834): Dall, 1889a [also as *M. t.* var. *Souleyetiana* Récluz, 1852], 1903b; Lermond, 1936 [also as *M. t. souleyetiana*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].
- Macoma* sp.: Dall, 1896a [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999b [LFK].
- Merisca aequistriata* (Say, 1824): Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*; also as *T. lintea* Conrad, 1837]; Bartsch, 1937 [as *T. lintea*]; Pulley, 1952 [MFK; as *T. lintea*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, LFK; as *Tellina* (*Merisca*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Merisca cristallina* (Spengler, 1798): Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina cristallina* Wood, 1815]; Webb, 1951 [as *T. cristallina*].
- Merisca martinicensis* (Orbigny, 1842): Lermond, 1936 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1966 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Merisca*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Psammotreta intastriata* (Say, 1827) – see under *Leporimetus*.
- Scissula candeana* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1900c [as *Tellina* (*Scissula*)]; Johnson, 1934 [as *T. (Angulus, Scissula)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *T. (Angulus, Scissula)*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Tellina*]; Olsson & Harbison, 1952 [as *T. (Scissula)*]; Pulley, 1952 [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK; as *T. (Scissula)*], 1968 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Boss, 1968b [MFK, LFK; as *Tellin* (*Scissula*)]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK; as *Tellina*].
- Scissula consobrina* (Orbigny, 1842): Boss, 1968b [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Scissula*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *T. consobrina* (sic)]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].
- Scissula iris* (Say, 1822): Calkins, 1878 [as *Tellina*]; Dall, 1900c [as *T. (Scissula)*]; also as *Tellina* (*Scissula*) *exilis* Lamarck, 1818, *non* Meuschen, 1787, *nec* Link, 1808] for which Boss (1968b) proposed *T. (S.) sandix* as a replacement name. *Scissula sandix* is Caribbean and South American in distribution and Floridian records were listed by Boss, who gave Jamaica as its northernmost record. Boss (1968b: 335) said *S. sandix* “has often been confused” and “is very closely allied” with *S. iris*; Johnson, 1934 [as *T. (Angulus, Scissula)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Tellina*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *T. (Angulus, Scissula)*]; Boss, 1968b [LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Scissula*)]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*], 1999b [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*].
- Scissula similis* (J. Sowerby, 1806): Calkins, 1878 [as *Tellina decora* Say, 1826]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK, LFK; as *T. decora* and *T. decora* white var.]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *T. decora*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. decora*]; Olsson & Harbison, 1952 [as *T. (Scissula)*]; Boss, 1968b [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Scissula*)]; Brooks, 1968a, b [MFK; as *Tellina*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Tellina*], 1971 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Tellina*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*]; Clampit, 1987 [LFK; as “some small

- rose-striped tellin-like shells”; Haviland, 1994 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK; as *Tellina*], 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Tellina*], 1999b [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina*].
- Strigilla carnaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; Dall, 1889a, 1900c [as *S. rombergii* Mörch, 1853]; 1903b; Lermond, 1936 [also as *S. rombergii*]; Boss, 1969 [LFK]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *S. rombergii* (*sic*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Strigilla gabbi* Olsson & McGinty, 1958: Boss, 1969 [LFK]; Abbott, 1974 [LFK; as *S. (Strigilla)*]; Odé, 1975 [LFK]; Rios, 1994 [LFK; as *S. (Strigilla)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Strigilla mirabilis* (Philippi, 1841): Calkins, 1878 [DT; as *S. flexuosa* (Say, 1822), *non* Montagu, 1803]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *S. flexuosa*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *S. flexuosa*]; Bartsch, 1937 [as *S. flexuosa*]; M. Smith, 1937 [LFK; as *S. flexuosa*]; Boss, 1969 [MFK, LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Strigilla pisiformis* (Linnaeus, 1758): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *S. pisum* (*sic*)]; Calkins, 1878; Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [LFK], 1900c; Johnson, 1934; Lermond, 1936; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Webb, 1942, 1951; Abbott, 1954, 1968; Warmke & Abbott, 1961; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Tellidora cristata* (Récluz, 1842): Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Boss, 1968b [UFK]; Lermond, 1936; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].
- | *Tellina aequistriata* (Say, 1824) – see under *Merisca*.
- | *Tellina agilis* (Stimpson, 1857) – see under *Angulus*.
- | *Tellina alternata* (Say, 1822) – see under *Eurytellina*.
- | *Tellina americana* (Dall, 1900) – see under *Elliptotellina*.
- | *Tellina angulosa* (Gmelin, 1791) – see under *Eurytellina*.
- | *Tellina candeana* (Orbigny, 1842) – see under *Scissula*.
- | *Tellina consobrina* (Orbigny, 1842) – see under *Scissula*.
- | *Tellina cristallina* (Spengler, 1798) – see under *Merisca*.
- | *Tellina fausta* (Pulteney, 1799) – see under *Arcopagia*.
- | *Tellina gouldii* (Hanley in G. B. Sowerby I, 1846) – see under *Acorylus*.
- | *Tellina iris* (Say, 1822) – see under *Scissula*.
- | *Tellina laevigata* (Linnaeus, 1758) – see under *Laciolina*.
- | *Tellina lineata* (Turton, 1819) – see under *Eurytellina*.
- | *Tellina listeri* (Röding, 1798) – see under *Tellinella*.
- | *Tellina magna* (Spengler, 1798) – see under *Laciolina*.
- | *Tellina martinicensis* (Orbigny, 1842) – see under *Merisca*.
- | *Tellina mera* (Say, 1834) – see under *Angulus*.
- | *Tellina nitens* (C. B. Adams, 1845) – see under *Eurytellina*.
- | *Tellina paramera* (Boss, 1964) – see under *Angulus*.
- Tellina persica* Dall & Simpson, 1901: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- | *Tellina probrina* (Boss, 1964) – see under *Angulus*.
- | *Tellina punicea* (Born, 1778) – see under *Eurytellina*.
- Tellina radiata* Linnaeus, 1758: Calkins, 1878 [DT]; Melvill, 1880 [LFK]; also *T. r.* var. *unimaculata* Lamarck, 1818; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *T. radiata* var.]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Aldrich & Snyder, 1936 [LFK]; Lermond, 1936; C. N. Vilas & N. R. Vilas, 1945, 1970 [also as *T. r.* var. *unimaculata*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *T. (Tellina)*]; Burggraf, 1969 [LFK]; Work, 1969 [UFK, DT]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Moore & López, 1970; Gaertner, 1978 [LFK; as sunrise clams]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *T. radiata* and *T. r. unimaculata*]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK]; Haviland, 1994 [LFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Tremor, 1998 [LFK; as *radiala* (*sic*)]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- | *Tellina sandix* (Boss, 1968) – see under *Scissula iris*.
- | *Tellina similis* (J. Sowerby, 1806) – see under *Scissula*.
- Tellina squamifera* Deshayes, 1855: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936; Pulley, 1952 [MFK]; Boss, 1967 [as *T. (Phyllodina)*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *T. (Phyllodina)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- | *Tellina sybaritica* (Dall, 1881) – see under *Angulus*.
- | *Tellina tampaensis* (Conrad, 1866) – see under *Angulus*.



*Tellina tenella* (A. E. Verrill, 1874) – see under *Angulus*.

*Tellina texana* (Dall, 1900) – see under *Angulus*.

*Tellina versicolor* (“Cozzens” DeKay, 1843) – see under *Angulus*.

*Tellina* (s. l.) sp.: Dall, 1889a [LFK], 1895a [LFK], 1903b [LFK]; Simpson, 1897 [LFK; as “bright Tellinas”]; Plockelman, 1968d; Ross, 1971 [UFK]; Schomer & Drew, 1982; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [MFK, LFK]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *T. spp.*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 2001 [all UFK; as *T. spp.*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997b [LFK], 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT], b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Dent, 1998; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *Tellina* sp. or spp.].

*Tellinella listeri* (Röding, 1798): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Tellina interrupta* Wood, 1815]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK, DT; as *T. interrupta*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *T. interrupta*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. interrupta*]; Boss, 1966 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina* (*Tellinella*)]; Work, 1969 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Tellina*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Tellina*]; Wagner & Abbott, 1990 [as *Tellina*]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Tellina*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK; as *Tellina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Tellina*].

#### Teredinidae

Stevenson, 1970, 1993 [both as shipworm].

*Bankia carinata* (Gray, 1827): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK].

*Bankia fimbriatula* (Moll & Roch, 1931): Calkins, 1878 [LFK; as *Xylotrya fimbriata*, err. pro *X. fimbriata* (Jeffreys, 1860)]; Dall, 1889a [as *X. fimbriata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *X. fimbriata*].

*Lyrodus pedicellatus* (de Quatrefages, 1849): Pulley, 1952 [LFK; as *L. pedicellata*].

*Nototeredo knoxi* (Bartsch, 1917): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].

*Teredo bartschi* Clapp, 1923: Pulley, 1952.

*Teredo clappi* Bartsch, 1923: Bartsch, 1923 [LFK; as *T. (Zopoteredo)*]; Johnson, 1934 [LFK; as *T. (Zopoteredo)*]; Lermond, 1936 [LFK]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950g [LFK]; Turner, 1966 [LFK; as *T. (Zopoteredo)*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK].

*Teredora malleolus* (Turton, 1822): Dall, 1889a [as *Teredo Thomsoni* Tryon, 1863]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. thomsoni*].

#### Thraciidae

Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [DT].

*Asthenothaerus hemphillii* Dall, 1886: Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Lermond, 1936 [as *A. hemphilli*]; Rehder, 1943a, b [LFK; as *A. balesi* Rehder, 1943]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1947a [LFK; as *A. (Asthenothaerus) balesi*]; Abbott, 1974 [LFK; as *A. balesi*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *A. balesi*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT], b [MFK, LFK] [all as *A. hemphilli*]; Sweeney & Harasewych, 1999 [LFK; as *A. balesi*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT; as *A. hemphilli* and *A. balesi*].

*Asthenothaerus* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1999b [LFK].

*Bushia elegans* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Asthenothaerus (Bushia)*]; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK].

*Bushia* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT].

*Thracia distorta* (Montagu, 1803): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *T. rugosa* Lamarck, 1818].

*Thracia morrisoni* Petit, 1964: Dall, 1886 [LFK; misidentified as *Thracia corbuloidea* (*sic*, err. pro *corbuloidea*) Blainville, 1827, a recognized Mediterranean species], 1889a [LFK; as *T. corbuloidea*], 1903b [LFK; as *T. corbuloidea*]; Johnson 1934 [as *T. corbuloidea* (*sic*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *T. corbuloidea* (*sic*)]; Abbott, 1974 [as *T. corbuloidea* (*sic*)]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK; as *T. corbuloidea* (*sic*)].

“*Thracia phaseolina* Lamarck, 1822” [a European species; western Atlantic specimens appear to represent a new species (Coan, 1990)]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.

*Thracia stimpsoni* Dall, 1886: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [DT]; Maury, 1920 [DT]; Johnson, 1934 [DT]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1950e [DT]; Boss et al., 1968 [DT]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].

#### Thyasiridae

*Thyasira grandis* (A. E. Verrill & Smith, in: A. E. Verrill, 1885): Dall, 1889a [as *Cryptodon pyriformis* Dall, 1886, and misidentified as *C. obesus* A. E. Verrill, 1872 (fide Maury, 1920)].

*Thyasira trisinuata* (Orbigny, 1842): Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].

## Trapezidae

*Coralliophaga coralliophaga* (Gmelin, 1791): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Cypricardia*]; Lermond, 1936; Bales, 1944; Pulley, 1952; Solem, 1955 [LFK, DT]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].

## Ungulinidae

Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK].

*Diplodonta notata* Dall & Simpson, 1901: Lermond, 1936 [LFK; as *Taras*].

*Diplodonta nucleiformis* Wagner, 1838: Lermond, 1936 [as *Taras*].

[*Diplodonta pilula* Dall, 1881 – all records based on Blake sta. 43 (here excluded; see entry for Dall, 1881).

*Diplodonta punctata* (Say, 1822): Dall, 1889a [as *Diplodonta subglobosa* (C. B. Adams, 1852)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Taras*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1999b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].

*Diplodonta* sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; USGS, 2003 [MFK; as *Diplodonta* spp.].

*Felaniella candeana* (Orbigny, 1842): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Diplodonta*].

*Phlyctiderma semiaspera* (Philippi, 1836): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Diplodonta*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [both as *Diplodonta*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Diplodonta*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1997b [LFK], 1998 [LFK, DT] [all as *Diplodonta*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Diplodonta*].

*Phlyctiderma soror* (C. B. Adams, 1852): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Diplodonta*]; Dall, 1889a [DT; as *Diplodonta*], 1899a [as *Diplodonta* (*Phlyctiderma*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Taras*].

## Veneridae

Dall, 1889a [as *Cytherea* sp.; also as *Venus Lamarckii* Gray, 1838, synonym of *Antigona lamellaris* Schumacher, 1817, a recognized Indo-Pacific species, similar to several *Chione* s.l. spp. (so cannot be assigned to a recognized Florida Keys species)], 1896a [LFK; as *Venus* sp.]; Rogers, 1941 [UFK; as *Venus* clam]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK], b [UFK, MFK].

*Anomalocardia auberiana* (Orbigny, 1842): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; misidentified as *Anomalocardia impressa* (Anton, 1837), synonym of *A. producta* Kuroda & Habe, 1951, a recognized Chinese/Japanese species]; Dall, 1883, 1885 [both LFK; as *A. flexuosa* (Linnaeus, 1767), a recognized Caribbean/South American species, probably misidentified *A. auberiana*], 1889a [as *Venus* (*Anomalocardia*) *rostrata* G. B. Sowerby II, 1853]; Lermond, 1936 [misidentified as *Animalocardia* (*sic*) *brasiliiana*, err. pro *A. brasiliiana* (Gmelin, 1791), a recognized species of the Caribbean, Central and South America, and as *A. cuneimeris* (Conrad, 1846)]; Lee, 1969 [LFK; as *A. brasiliensis* (*sic*)]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *A. cuneimeris*]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *A. cuneimeris*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *A. cuneimeris*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *A. cuneimeris*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; also as *A. cuneimeris*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *A. cuneimeris*]; Schomer & Drew, 1982 [as *A. cuneiveis* (*sic*)]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *A. cuneimeris*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 1998 [all as *A. sp.*], 2001 [all UFK]; Lyons, 1998 [UFK, MFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK; as *A. sp.*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK].

*Callista eucymata* (Dall, 1890): Lermond, 1936 [as *Pitar encymata* (*sic*)]; Palmer, 1947 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Costacallista*]; Pulley, 1952 [UFK; as *Costacallista*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

[*Chione cancellata* (Linnaeus, 1767) – see *C. elevata*.

[*Chione clenchi* Pulley, 1952 – see under *Lirophora*.

*Chione elevata* (Say, 1822): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *C. cancellata* (Linnaeus, 1767)]; Dall, 1886 [Gordon Key; as *C. cancellata*], 1889a [as *Venus cancellata*; also LFK, as *V. Beau* Récluz, 1852; also DT, misidentified as *V. granulata* Gmelin, 1791, a recognized Caribbean species of *Protothaca*], 1896a [LFK, DT; as *V. (C.) cancellata*], 1902b [misidentified as *C. (C.) subrostrata* (Lamarck, 1818), a recognized Brazilian species], 1903b [as *V. cancellata*; also DT, as *V. granulata*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT, as *V. beau*]; also DT, as *V. granulata*]; Nutting, 1895 [LFK, DT; as *C. cigenda* (Dillwyn, 1817)]; Johnson, 1934 [as *C. (Timoclea) granulata*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *V. (C.)*

- cancellatus*, V. (C.) *subrostrata*, and V. (C.) *granulatus*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *C. (Timoclea) granulata*]; Bippus, 1950 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Iversen & Roessler, 1969 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Jindrich, 1969 [LFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *C. cancellata*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, b, c [MFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Schomer & Drew, 1982 [as as *C. cancellata*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Petersen, 1989 [MFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Krisberg, 1993 [LFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *C. cancellata*]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997, 1998 [all UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK; as *C. cancellata*], 1998 [LFK, DT; as *C. cancellata*], 1999b [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Lyons, 1998 [UFK, MFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999, 2001 [UFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT, as *C. cancellata*]; also as *Protothaca granulata*]; Roopnarine & Vermeij, 2000 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *C. cancellata*]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].
- |*Chione grus* (Holmes, 1858) – see under *Timoclea*.
- |*Chione inatapurpurea* (Conrad, 1849) – see under *Puberella*.
- |*Chione latilirata* (Conrad, 1841) – see under *Lirophora*.
- Chione mazyckii* Dall, 1902: Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus (Chione)*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- |*Chione paphia* (Linnaeus, 1767) – see under *Lirophora*.
- |*Chione pubera* (Bory Saint-Vincent, 1827) – see under *Puberella*.
- |*Chione pygmaea* (Lamarck, 1818) – see under *Timoclea*.
- Chione* (s. l.) sp.: Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999b [LFK].
- Circomphalus strigillinus* (Dall, 1902): Dall, 1902, 1903b [LFK; as *Cytherea (Ventricola) strigillina*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Antigona (Circomphalus, Ventricola)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Antigona strigillina*]; Aguayo & Jaume, 1949e; P. L. McGinty & T. L. McGinty, 1957 [MFK, LFK; as *Antigona strigillina*]; Boss et al., 1968 [LFK; as *Cytherea (Ventricola) strigillina*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].
- Cyclinella tenuis* (Récluz, 1852): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Lucinopsis*]; Lermond, 1936; Boss & Wass, 1970 [MFK, LFK, DT]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Dosinia discus* (Reeve, 1850): Lermond, 1936; Bartsch, 1937; Webb, 1937, 1942, 1951; Rogers, 1941 [UFK; as *discus clam*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999a [LFK, DT], b [MFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK, LFK, DT].
- Dosinia elegans* (Conrad, 1846): Dall, 1889a, 1903b, 1902a, b [DT; as *Dosinia (Dosinidia) concentrica* (Born, 1780), a recognized Caribbean to South American species “not found in Florida” (Abbott, 1974: 533)]; Conrad, 1866 [as *D. floridana* Conrad, 1866]; Johnson 1934 [as *D. concentrica*]; Lermond, 1936 [also as *Dosinia concentrica*]; Bartsch, 1937; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *D. concentrica*]; Clench, 1942a [as *D. floridana*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Gemma gemma* (Totten, 1834): Lermond, 1936 [as *Gemma purpurea* (H. C. Lea, 1842)].
- Globivenus rigida* (Dillwyn, 1817): Dall, 1889a [as *Venus rugosa* Gmelin, 1791, *non* Linnaeus, 1758], 1902b [as *Cytherea (Ventricola)*]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Antigona (Circomphalus, Ventricola)*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Antigona*]; Abbott, 1974; Humfrey, 1975 [as *Antigona (Ventricolaria)*]; Odé, 1976a; Warmke & Abbott, 1961 [as *Antigona*]; Díaz Merlano & Puyana Hegedus, 1994 [as *Ventricolaria*]; Rios, 1994 [as *Ventricolaria (Ventricolaria)*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Ventricolaria*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Globivenus rugatina* (Heilprin, 1886): Dall, 1889a, 1903a [as *Cytherea (Cytherea, section Ventricola)*], 1903b [as *Venus rugosa* var. *rugatina*]; Goldberg, 1978c [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Globivenus* sp.: Dall, 1889a [misidentified as *Venus pilula* Reeve, 1863, a recognized Okinawan species of *Globivenus*, similar to *G. rigida/rugatina*].
- Gouldia cerina* (C. B. Adams, 1845): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Circe (Gouldia)*]; Lermond, 1936 [also as *Circe*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK], b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].

- Lirophora clenchi* (Pulley, 1952).  
*Lirophora latilirata* (Conrad, 1841): Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus* (*Chione*) *latiliratus*]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Chione*]; Siekman, 1965 [as *Chione*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chione*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Lirophora paphia* (Linnaeus, 1767): Simpson, 1887–1889 [as *Chione*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus* (*Chione*)]; Webb, 1942, 1951 [as *Chione*]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK; as *Chione* (*Lirophora*)]; Warmke & Abbott, 1961 [LFK; as *Chione*]; Barrett & Patterson, 1967 [LFK; as *Chione*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Chione*]; Humfrey, 1975 [LFK; as *Chione*]; Voss, 1983 [UFK; as *Chione*]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; as *Chione*]; Suttly, 1990 [LFK; as *Chione*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT; as *Chione*].
- Macrocallista maculata* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Cytherea* (*Callista*)], 1902b [as *M.* (*Chionella*)]; Lermond, 1936; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999a [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].
- Macrocallista nimbosea* (Lightfoot, 1786): Melvill, 1880 [LFK; as *Callista* (*Dione*) *gigantea* “(Chemnitz)” (Gmelin, 1790)]; Dall, 1889a [as *Cytherea* (*Callista*) *gigantea*], 1903a; Lermond, 1936 [as *M.* (*Callista*) *gigantea*]; Abbott, 1961 [LFK], 1970 [LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1999a [DT]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, LFK, DT].
- Mercenaria campechiensis* (Gmelin, 1791): Simpson, 1887–1889 [as *Venus mortoni* Conrad, 1837]; Dall, 1889a [as *V. mercenaria* var. *Mortoni*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Wagner & Abbott, 1990; Hutsell et al., 1997; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK].
- Mercenaria mercenaria* (Linnaeus, 1758): Dall, 1889a [as *Venus*], 1903b [as *Venus* and as *V. m.* var. *notata* (Say, 1822)], 1902b [as *Venus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK; as *M. m.* forma *notata*].
- Mercenaria* sp.: USGS, 2003 [MFK; as *Mercenaria* spp.].
- Parastarte triquetra* (Conrad, 1846): Dall, 1902b, 1903a; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; also as *Parastarte* sp.]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 2001 [UFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; USGS, 2003 [UFK].
- Periglypta listeri* (Gray, 1838): Simpson, 1887–1889 [LFK; as *Venus*]; Dall, 1889a, [misidentified as *Venus crispata* Deshayes, 1853, an Indo-Pacific form of unresolved status in *Periglypta*], 1902b [as *Cytherea* (*Cytherea*)]; Palmer, 1927–1929 [as *Antigona* (*Dosina*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Antigona*]; M. Smith, 1937 [LFK; as *Antigona*]; Pulley, 1952 [LFK; as *Antigona*]; Abbott, 1961, 1970 [both as *Antigona*]; Brooks, 1968a [MFK; as *Antigona*]; Ross, 1969 [MFK; as *Antigona*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Antigona*]; Woods, 1970 [LFK; as *Antigona*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *Antigona*]; Zischke, 1973, 1977a, c [MFK; as *Antigona*]; Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [MFK]; Tremor, 1998 [LFK]; Edwards, 1980 [LFK]; Voss, 1983 [UFK]; Voss et al., 1983 [UFK; also as *Periglyphus* (*sic*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Bieler et al., 2004 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Pitar albidus* (Gmelin, 1791): Dall, 1889a [as *Cytherea albidus*], 1896a [DT; as *C. albidus*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cytherea*].
- Pitar circinatus* (Born, 1778): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Cytherea circinata*].
- Pitar cordatus* (Schwengel, 1951): Schwengel, 1951 [DT; as *Pitaria cordata*]; Rehder & Abbott, 1951 [DT; as *P. (Pitarenus) cordata*], 1954 [as *P. (Pitarenus) cordata*], 1974 [as *P. (Pitarenus)*]; Morris, 1973 [LFK; as *Pitar cordata*]; Abbott & Morris, 1995 [LFK]; Odé, 1976b; Rios, 1994 [as *P. (Pitarenus)*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Pitar dione* (Linnaeus, 1758): Calkins, 1878 [DT; as *Cytherea dione*]; Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Cytherea*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *C. (Dione) Dione*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. (D.)*].
- Pitar fulminatus* (Menke, 1828): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Cytherea hebraea* Lamarck, 1818]; Dall, 1886 [Gordon Key; as *C. (Dione) hebraea*], 1889a [as *C. hebraea*], 1903b [as *C. hebraea*]; Lermond, 1936 [also as *C. hebraea*]; Webb, 1937, 1939 [both as *C. hebraea*], 1942, 1951 [both as *P. fulminata* and *C. hebraea*]; Howard et al., 1970 [LFK; as *P. cf. fulminata*]; Magnotte, 1970–1979; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *P. fulminata*]; Lineback, 1977 [LFK; as *P. cf. fulminata*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [DT], 1999b [UFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK, DT].
- Pitar simpsoni* (Dall, 1895): Dall, 1889a [as *Cytherea Simpsoni*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Cytherea*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *P. sp.*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [UFK, LFK, DT], b [UFK, MFK, LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000

- [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 2001 [UFK]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK]; Morton & Knapp, 2004 [UFK, MFK].
- Pitar* sp.: Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [MFK, LFK]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK], 1998 [LFK, DT], 1999a [LFK], b [UFK].
- Puberella intapurpurea* (Conrad, 1849): Dall, 1902b [as *Chione* (*Chione*)]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Chione*]; Godcharles & Jaap, 1973 [UFK; as *Chione*]; Antonius et al., 1978 [LFK; as *Chione*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chione*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Puberella pubera* (Bory Saint-Vincent, 1827): Johnson, 1934 [as Valenciennes, 1827]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus* (*Chione*)]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Chione*]; Abbott, 1974 [as *Chione* (*Chione*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chione puber*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000.
- Timoclea grus* (Holmes, 1858): Henderson, 1913 [UFK; as *Chione*]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus* (*Chione*)]; Abbott, 1954 [LFK; as *Chione* (*Tellina*)]; Magnotte, 1970–1979 [as *Chione*]; Andrews, 1971 [LFK; as *Chione*], 1977, 1981a, b, 1992, 1994 [LFK; as *Chione* (*Timoclea*)]; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976 [LFK; as *Chione*]; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK, DT; as *Chione*], Vittor & Associates, 1999a [DT; as *Chione*], b [LFK; as *Chione*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Timoclea pygmaea* (Lamarck, 1818): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *Venus*, also as *V. pygmaea* var. *inaequivalvia* Orbigny, 1846]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Venus*], 1902b [as *Chione* (*Timoclea*)]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Chione* (*Timoclea*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Venus* (*Chione*) *pygmaeus*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945 [as *Chione* (*Timoclea*)]; Plockelman, 1968a, b [both as *Chione*]; Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Chione*]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995 [as *Chione*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT].
- Tivela abaconis* Dall, 1902.
- Tivela floridana* Rehder, 1939: Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK].
- Tivela mactroides* Born, 1778: Dall, 1889a [as *Cytherea* (*T.*)]; Johnson, 1934; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. (T.) mactroides* and *T. mactroides*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1940, 1945; Aguayo & Jaume, 1948c; Barrett & Patterson, 1967.
- Tivela trigonella* (Lamarck, 1818): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT; as *C. (Trigona) incerta* “Römer” err. pro G. B. Sowerby II, 1851].
- Transennella conradina* (Dall, 1884): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *Cytherea*]; Dall, 1889a, 1903b [LFK; as *Cytherea* (*T.*) *Conradina*]; 1902a [LFK; as *Meretrix* (*T.*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. (T.) conradina* (*sic*) and *Transenella* (*sic*) *conradina*]; M. Smith, 1937, 1945; Webb, 1937, 1939, 1942, 1951 [all as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Vittor & Associates, 1997c [UFK]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK, DT; as *Transenella* (*sic*)].
- Transennella cubaniana* (Orbigny, 1842): Dall, 1881 [LFK; as *Gouldia*], 1889a, 1903b [as *Cytherea* (*T.*)]; Johnson, 1934 [as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *C. (T.) cubaniana* and *Transenella* (*sic*) *cubaniana*]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK]; Abbott, 1974; Emerson & Jacobson, 1976; Odé, 1976b; Warmke & Abbott, 1961; Díaz Merlano & Puyana Hegedus, 1994 [as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [MFK; as *Transenella* (*sic*)].
- Transennella culebrana* (Dall & Simpson, 1901): Aguayo & Jaume, 1948b [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [as *Transenella* (*sic*)].
- Transennella stimpsoni* Dall, 1902: Dall, 1902b [LFK]; Henderson, 1913 [UFK; as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Johnson, 1934 [LFK; as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Transenella* (*sic*)]; Hudson et al., 1970 [UFK]; Lyons & Quinn, 1995; Vittor & Associates, 1998 [LFK]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, MFK, LFK; as *Transenella* (*sic*)].
- Transennella* sp.: Turney & Perkins, 1972 [UFK, MFK; as *Transennella* (*sic*)]; Wingard et al., 1995 [UFK; as *Transenella* (*sic*) spp.]; Brewster-Wingard et al., 1996, 1997 [both as *Transenella* (*sic*) spp.], 1998 [as *T.* spp.], 2001 [all UFK]; Brewster-Wingard & Ishman, 1999 [UFK; as *T.* spp. and *T.* sp.]; USGS, 2003 [UFK, MFK; as *T.* spp.].
- [*Ventricolaria* spp. – see *Globivenus* spp.]
- Verticordiidae
- Euciroa elegantissima* (Dall, 1881): Bartsch, 1937.
- Haliris fischeriana* (Dall, 1881): Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Verticordia* (*H.*) *Fischeriana*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [DT].
- Spinospella acuticostata* (Philippi, 1844): Dall, 1881 [LFK], 1889a, 1903b; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [LFK] [all as *Verticordia*].
- Trigonulina ornata* Orbigny, 1842: Dall, 1889a, 1903b [as *Verticordia* (*Trigonulina*)]; Lermond, 1936 [as *Verticordia*]; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2000 [UFK, DT].

- |*Verticordia acuticostata* Philippi, 1844 – see under *Spinosipella*.  
 |*Verticordia elegantissima* (Dall, 1881) – see under *Eucliroa*.  
 |*Verticordia fischeriana* (Dall, 1881) – see under *Haliris*.  
 |*Verticordia ornata* (Orbigny, 1842) – see under *Trigonulina*.

#### Vesicomysidae

- |*Vesicomys venusta* (Dall, 1886) – only Florida Keys record (Dall, 1889a) probably based on Florida Straits, 801 fms (Abbott, 1974); here excluded as beyond depth limit.  
*Vesicomys vesica* (Dall, 1886): Dall, 1889a [as *Cytherea (Veneriglossa)*].

#### Yoldiidae

- Yoldia liorhina* Dall, 1881: Dall, 1889a [as *Leda (Yoldia)*].

#### Species of Uncertain Taxonomic Status

*Callucina bermudensis* (Dall, 1901): Dall, 1889a [UFK; as *Lucina (Lucina) lenticula* Reeve, 1850, non Gould, 1850]. Dall (1889a) tabulated *L. lenticula* as a deep-water species from the Florida Keys, with Turtle Harbor (a problematic locality, see above) as its northern limit. However, Dall (1901: 810) stated in the original description of *C. bermudensis* that “it is not the species catalogued by me in 1889 as *L. lenticula*”, without any indication of what the latter might be. Dall’s (1889a) column listing might be suspected as derived from his *Blake* report material (Dall, 1886), all of which is deep water, but none from the Florida Keys. In his revision of western Atlantic Lucinidae, Britton (1970) did not include Dall (1889a) in his synonymy of *C. bermudensis*; neither did Britton list Turtle Harbor as the locality for any *L. lenticula* examined, stating that *C. bermudensis* occurs only in Bermuda. Dall (1886: 265) said that his *Blake* material (again, none from the Florida Keys) was “too poor and insufficient for a satisfactory determination”; Dall (1901) reidentified part of this material as *Codakia cubana* Dall, 1901, a species otherwise known from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, but not from the Florida Keys [Dall’s (1886) “*L. lenticula*” material also included specimens of *Myrtea pristiphora* Dall & Simpson, 1901 (Britton, 1970)]. Dall’s

(1889a) “Turtle Harbor” record must then derive from another source, possibly the USNM collections; Britton (1970) saw Turtle Harbor material in the USNM of *Cavilinga blanda*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Ctena orbiculata*, *C. pectinella*, *Divalinga quadrisulcata*, *Lucinisca nassula*, *Pleurolucina leucocyma*, and *P. sombrerensis*, mainly from the *Eolis* expeditions (see Bieler & Mikkelsen, 2003).

*Cyclocardia borealis* (Conrad, 1831): Theroux & Wigley, 1983 [UFK]. This species’ Florida Keys record is based on an unverified specimen lot at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; it is distributed from eastern Canada to North Carolina, and is thus probably misidentified.

*Lepton bowmani* (Holmes, 1860): Simpson, 1887–1889 [DT]. *Lepton bowmani* was originally described from the Pleistocene of South Carolina. To our knowledge, it does not appear in any current work on galeommatoidan bivalves, but it cannot be attributed to another species due to rampant taxonomic uncertainties in this group.

*Pitar morrhuanus* (“Linsley” Dall, 1902): Simpson, 1887–1889 [MFK; as *Cytherea convexa* “Say,” err. pro Conrad, 1830]. *Pitar morrhuanus* is typically a cold-water species, ranging from eastern Canada to Cape Hatteras. Sometimes called the “false quahog”, it is superficially similar to a cherry-stone-sized *Mercenaria* spp., but its true identity in the Florida Keys (from Long Key, a problematic locality, see above) cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. Both *P. fulminatus* and *Agriopoma texasiana* Dall, 1892, have been called similar to *P. morrhuanus*, but are distributed farther south.

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