

Identifying Common North Atlantic Wood-boring Bivalves Janet R. Voight, Field Museum, Chicago IL USA

Copyright & Photos by J.R. Voight (except where noted)

[fieldguides.fieldmuseum.org] [1001] version 1 3/2018

TEREDINIDAE

(Shipworms) 3 species; Highly invasive Depth: shallow

BOREHOLE Lining: Present in all; Smooth except at very end; tends to follow

the wood grain.



Shipworm borehole lining

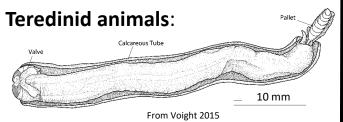




Photo by R. Shipway

Teredinids (Above): siphons very long, uniform; contain gills and organs

XYLOPHAGAIDAE

(Deep-sea borers) 3 species; Native Depth: 5 to over 1000 m

BOREHOLE Lining: Present only in *Xyloredo* spp.; Ridged; tends to cross the wood grain.



Xylophagaid animals:

Xylophagaid animals:

Xylophagaids:
Siphon empty

From Voight 2015

Xylophagaid: *Xyloredo* (below) siphon with distinct parts





Photos R. Shipway

VALVE Identification

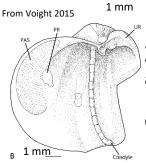
PAS Apophysis (

TEREDINIDS: inner valves with apophysis & usually a bigger Posterior Adductor Scar (PAS) (Left).

Teredinid species are identified by their pallets. Boreholes, valves & bodies do not aid in species identification.



Pallet & concamerations at end of borehole lining. (Photo: R. Shipway)



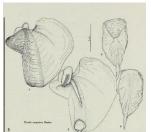
XYLOPHAGAIDS: inner valves lack an apophysis; typically less angular.

Xylophagainid species are identified by differences in siphons, valves & mesoplax.



Species in the North Atlantic

Below are the three teredinid species; three xylophagaid species are to the right.



Psiloteredo megotara

From Turner 1966 p. 181



Nototeredo norvagica

From Turner 1966 p. 178

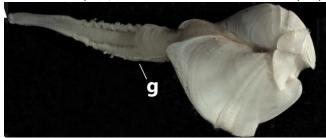


Teredo navalis

From Turner 1966 p. 183 This species lacks concamerations at end of borehole lining (R. Shipway pers. comm.)

Xylophaga praestans Note strong ridges

& odd siphon; mm increments shown. Photo: R. Shipway



Xylophaga dorsalis Note siphon with short Excurrent white spots (g) laterally, fringe distally; incurrent siphon Opening at siphon tip. Mesoplax large two-ply (Modified from Romano et al. 2014).



Xyloredo

(Dorsal view) identified by two-parted siphon (reverse), tiny mesoplax seen here, & ridged borehole lining. Species in genus are confused. Photo: R. Shipway.

References

Turner, RD 1966 A survey and illustrated catalogue of the Teredinidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia). Published by Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/134382#page/9/mode/1up
 Romano, C, JR Voight, R Pérez-Portela, D Martin 2014 Morphological and genetic diversity of the wood- boring *Xylophaga* (Mollusca, Bivalvia): new species and records from deep-sea Iberian canyons. PlosOne DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0102887.
 Voight, JR 2015 Xylotrophic Bivalves: Aspects of their biology and the impacts of humans. Journal of Molluscan Studies.

81 (2): 175-186. http://mollus.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2015/03/10/mollus.eyv008.full.pdf

See also: https://naturalhistory.museumwales.ac.uk/BritishBivalves/home.php