

Comparison of some interesting molluscs, trawled by the Belgian fishery in the Bay of Biscay, with similar representatives from adjacent waters: part VIII

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= *Gouldia planata distantelamellata* Nordsieck, 1969

Abstract: In the eighth and last part of the report on the molluscs collected by the Belgian fishery in the Bay of Biscay during the previous decade, a sixth series of bivalves is briefly described, figured and compared with similar specimens from North Atlantic waters, the Mediterranean Sea and West Africa.

Range: From Norway and the British Isles (Pl. CLXXI, Figs 1006-1007), the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXI, Figs 1004-1005), the Iberian Peninsula south to Western Sahara, Senegal and Ivory Coast, W Africa. Into the Mediterranean from the Alboran Sea to the Black Sea and Israel (Pl. CLXXI, Figs 1009-1011; Pl. CLXXII, Figs 1012-1020). It also occurs in the Azores, the Canaries (Pl. CLXXI, Fig. 1008), Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands.

Abbreviations:

BMNH: The Natural History Museum, London – formerly: British Museum (Natural History)

FN: private collection Frank Nolf.

H.: height.

JPK: private collection Jean-Paul Kreps.

JV: private collection Johan Verstraeten.

L.: length.

LV: left valve.

PEMARCO: Pêche Maritime du Congo.

RBINS: Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium.

RV: right valve.

A sublittoral species, living from 5 m to a depth of 200 m, in fine sand, sandy mud or fine gravel bottoms. It has also been reported from a depth of 1290 m.

A very variable shell in colour as well as in pattern, resulting in many names for the different forms in older literature. We refer to Pl. CLXXII, Figs 1019-1020 for figures of *G. minima* var. *mirabilis* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1893), a form with undulating parallel brown lines obliquely running through the concentric striae of the shell surface.

Description of species:

VENERIDAE

Gouldia minima (Montagu, 1803)

Plate CLXXI, Figs 1004-1011; Plate CLXXII, Figs 1012-1020

= *Venus minima* Montagu, 1803

= *Venus triangularis* Montagu, 1803

= *Venus inquinata* Lamarck, 1818

= *Venus pumila* Lamarck, 1818

= *Cytherea minuta* Brown, 1827

= *Venus cyrilli* Scacchi, 1832

= *Cytherea apicalis* Philippi, 1836

= *Cytherea sismondiae* Calcara, 1845

= *Circe striata* Locard, 1892

= *Circe undulata* Locard, 1892

Pitar rudis (Poli, 1795)

Plate CLXXIII, Figs 1021-1029; Plate CLXXIV, Figs 1030-1036

= *Venus rudis* Poli, 1795

= *Venus pectunculus* Brocchi, 1814 [non Gmelin, 1791]

= *Cytherea venetiana* Lamarck, 1818

= *Venus ochropicta* Krynický, 1837

= *Cytherea mediterranea* Aradas & Benoit, 1872

= *Cytherea gracilentata* Locard, 1892

= *Cytherea rugata* Locard, 1892

Range: From the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXIII, Figs 1021-1024), southwards along the Iberian Peninsula (Pl. CLXXIII, Fig. 1025) the Canaries, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands, Madeira and into the Mediterranean Sea from Spain to

the Black Sea and Israel (Pl. CLXXIV, Figs. 1030-1036). It can be assumed that most reports from Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea-Bissau to North Angola (Pl. CLXXIII, Figs 1026-1029) in literature also concern this species.

It lives in the sublittoral zone from -30 m to a depth of 80 m on sand, sandy mud and gravel bottoms. Also recorded from a depth of 3850 m.

This is a very variable shell as far as colouration, pattern and shell structure are concerned.

In 1855 the name *Venus mediterranea* was introduced by Tiberi in mss. on labels for shells from Corsica, but it was never published by Tiberi himself. Aradas & Benoit (1872) used the name *Cytherea mediterranea* for a shell from Sicily with many deeper grooves on a completely white shell. Dautzenberg (1891) mentioned and figured this shell (from the Bay of Biscay) with a reference to Tiberi (1855) and not to Poli (1795), misleading later authors such as Huber (2010) for instance. Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus (1893) treated this shell as *Meretrix rudis* var. *mediterranea* (Aradas & Benoit) (Tiberi mss.) neglecting the opinion of Dautzenberg that it had to be regarded as a separate species. At present CLEMAM and WoRMS consider *Pitar mediterranea* (Aradas & Benoit, 1872) as a different species from *Pitar rudis* (Poli, 1795). We do not follow this point of view as pure white forms are found together with brown coloured shells with a similar shell structure in the same area e.g. Málaga (Spain) (Pl. CLXXIV, Figs 1031-1035). However, we have never received coloured shells from the Bay of Biscay up to now. Especially the larger shells show a sharper ridged structure. We also possess strongly ribbed as well as smoother shells from the mouth of the Congo river (W Africa) (Pl. CLXXIII, Figs 1026-1029). Intermediate shells are common in each locality and neither the structure nor the colour of the shells is typical of a certain area. We think there is no reason to suppose the presence of any subspecies and we are convinced that only one species occurs from the Bay of Biscay to northern Angola and in the Mediterranean Sea.

***Callista chione* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Plate CLXXV, Figs 1037-1041; Plate CLXXVI, Figs 1042-1046

- = *Venus chione* Linnaeus, 1758
- = *Pectunculus glaber* da Costa, 1778
- = *Callista coccinea* Poli, 1795
- = *Chione vulgaris* Gray, 1838

Range: From SW England, the English Channel (Pl. CLXXV, Figs 1039-1040) south to W France (Pl. CLXXV, Fig. 1041) and the Bay of Biscay

(Pl. CLXXV, Figs 1037-1038), the Atlantic coasts of Morocco and into the Mediterranean from the Alboran Sea to Israel and the Sea of Marmara (Pl. CLXXVI, Figs 1042-1047). Also recorded from the Canaries, the Madeira Archipelago and the Azores.

It is more common in the Mediterranean than in the East Atlantic and nearby waters.

This species is a shallow burrower living in the surface layers of fine and clean sand from the tidal zone to about 180 m. It was trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 110 m in the Bay of Biscay.

A large and glossy shell slightly variable in colour and pattern.

Albino shells are often called *Callista chione* var. *pallens* (Scacchi, 1836) (Pl. CLXXVI, Fig. 1047).

***Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Plate CLXXVII, Figs 1048-1059; Plate CLXXVIII, Figs 1060-1069; Plate CLXXIX, Figs 1070-1079

- = *Venus lupinus* Linnaeus, 1758
- = *Venus lincta* Pulteney, 1799 (Great Britain)
- = *Cytherea lunaris* Lamarck, 1818 (Medit. Sea)
- = *Arctoe nitidissima* Risso, 1826 (Medit. Sea)
- = *Arctoe parckinsonia* Risso, 1826 (Medit. Sea)
- = *Arthemis compta* Lovén, 1846 (Sweden)
- = *Arthemis modesta* Reeve, 1850 (no loc.)
- = *Disonia inflata* Locard, 1886 (E Atl.)
- = *Disonia lupinina* Locard, 1886 (Medit. Sea)
- = *Dosinia rissoana* Locard, 1886 (E Atl. & Medit. Sea)
- = *Dosinia rissoiana* Locard, 1886 (E Atl. & Medit. Sea)

Range: From Iceland, the Faroes and the Lofoten Islands (northern Norway), the Baltic Sea, the British Isles (Pl. CLXXVIII, Figs 1060-1064), The English Channel (Pl. CLXXVIII, Figs 1065-1069), W France (Pl. CLXXIX, Figs 1070-1071), the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXVII, Figs 1048-1059) and the Iberian Peninsula south to Senegal (Pl. CLXXIX, 1077-1079), Ghana and Ivory Coast, W Africa. It occurs in the Canaries, the Azores, the Madeira Archipelago and the Mediterranean from the Alboran Sea to the Black Sea (Pl. CLXXIX, Figs 1072-1076).

It lives deeply buried in fine and coarse sand, sandy mud, silty sand and fine gravel bottoms from low in the intertidal zone to about 200 m.

Dosinia lupinus can only be confused with *D. exoleta* (Linnaeus, 1758), which is more circular in shape with a dull and rough surface compared to the more glossy appearance of the former.

Shells from the Mediterranean Sea (Pl. CLXXIX, Figs 1072-1076) are generally smaller, more fragile and generally more trigonal or oblong in

outline. They are glossy and flattened, whereas shells in the East and North Atlantic (Pl. CLXXVII, Figs 1048-1059; Pl. CLXXVIII, Figs 1060-1069; Pl. CLXXIX, Figs 1070-1071) are larger, more circular, globose and less shiny, showing a shell surface with numerous sharper concentric ridges on a heavier shell. We can merely consider the latter as a form, *D. lupinus* var. *lincta* (Pulteney, 1799) (Huber, 2010; Poppe, 1993). It should be risky to suppose these shells belong to a separate subspecies as intermediates can be found in the Mediterranean Sea as well as in the East Atlantic (Bucquoy *et al.*, 1893).

MACTRIDAE

***Mactra stultorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Plate CLXXX, Figs 1080-1086; Plate CLXXXI, Figs 1087-1092; Plate CLXXXII, Figs 1093-1097; Plate CLXXXIII, Figs 1098-1106; Plate CLXXXIV, Figs 1107-1114

- = *Cardium stultorum* Linnaeus, 1758
- = *Cardium corallinum* Linnaeus, 1758
- = *Trigonella radiata* da Costa, 1778 (no loc.)
- = *Mactra cinerea* Montagu, 1808 (Great Britain)
- = *Mactra rufa* Lamarck, 1818 (no loc.)
- = *Mactra fasciata* Lamarck, 1818 (E Atl.)
- = *Mactra inflata* Bronn, 1830 (It. Fossil)
- = *Mactra candida* "Chiereghini" Nardo, 1847
- = *Mactra paulucciae* Aradas & Benoit, 1872 (Med. Sea)
- = *Mactra bourguignati* Locard, 1891 (Med. Sea, E Atl.)

Range: From Iceland, Norway, the Faroes, the Baltic Sea, the British Isles (Pl. CLXXX, Fig. 1082), the North Sea (Pl. CLXXX, Figs 1083-1086; Pl. CLXXXI, Figs 1087-1088; Pl. CLXXXIII, Fig. 1098), the English Channel (Pl. CLXXXI, Fig. 1089), W France (Pl. CLXXXI, Fig 1090-1091; Pl. CLXXXIII, Figs 1099-1100), the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXX, Figs 1080-1081), the Iberian Peninsula (Pl. CLXXXI, Fig. 1092; Pl. CLXXXIII, Fig. 1101). Also in the Canaries, the Cape Verde Islands and in the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar eastwards to the Black Sea and Israel (Pl. CLXXXII, Figs 1093-1097; Pl. CLXXXIV, Figs 1107-1114).

It lives in clean coarse sand or gravel from the very low tide zone to a depth of 65 m.

Since Linnaeus used two different names to describe the same species in his *Systema Naturae* (1758) there has always been much confusion in literature about the correct name which has to be applied for this species. In fact the name *Cardium corallinum* was published on page 680, while *Cardium stultorum* is found on

page 681. Following the rule of priority *Mactra corallina* should be preferred as the correct name, but on the basis of ICZN opinion 73 *Mactra stultorum* was raised to the level of type species of the genus *Mactra*.

This is a highly variable species causing much discussion at the species-level. Mediterranean and East Atlantic specimens are often separated as two subspecies and several authors recognize different species, subspecies or forms within the Mediterranean populations. We provisionally regard all shells as belonging to only one species, namely *Mactra stultorum* (Linnaeus, 1758). The subspecies name *Mactra stultorum cinerea* Montagu, 1808 could possibly be used for all specimens from the E Atlantic and northern waters. However, the Mediterranean shells generally only slightly differ by having a more globose, thicker, less fragile and glossier shell. Moreover, intermediate specimens can be found in many areas.

Albino shells are rather frequently collected compared to other bivalves. They can be considered as the form *Mactra stultorum* var. *corallina* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Pl. CLXXXIII, Figs 1098-1106; Pl. CLXXXIV, Figs 1107-1109).

Among many other forms, generally described by B.D.D. (1896), Locard or Monterosato we here mention a few of them:

- var. *grangeri* B.D.D., 1896: very high shells compared to the length (Pl. CLXXXIV, Figs 1109-1110);
- var. *lignaria* Monterosato: small and slightly elongated shells with darker narrow concentric bands and dark purple umbos. Interior of valves brown with a violet blotch near the pallial sinus (Pl. CLXXXIV, Figs 1111-1114).

PHOLADIDAE

***Xylophaga praestans* E.A. Smith, 1903**

Plate CLXXXV, Figs 1115-1117; Plate CLXXXVI, Figs 1118-1123; Plate CLXXXVII, Figs 1124-1127

Range: Norway, the British Isles (Pl. CLXXXVI, Figs 1118-1123), the North Sea, the English Channel (Pl. CLXXXVII, Figs 1124-1127), the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXXV, Figs 1115-1117) and the western Mediterranean Sea.

In the sublittoral zone from -5 m to a depth of 160 m.

This truly is a rare species that prefers to burrow in submerged wood. Exceptionally large specimens were found by Belgian fishermen in the Bay of Biscay.

LYONSIIDAE

Lyonsia norwegica (Gmelin, 1791)

Plate CLXXXVIII, Figs 1128-1137; Plate CLXXXIX, Figs 1138-1147

- = *Mya norwegica* Gmelin, 1791
- = *Mya nitida* Fabricius, 1798 [non Müller, 1776]
- = *Mya striata* Montagu, 1815
- = *Amphidesma corbuloides* Lamarck, 1818
- = *Mya pellucida* Brown, 1818
- = *Tellina coruscans* Scacchi, 1833
- = *Pandora aequivalvis* Philippi, 1836
- = *Myatella montagui* Brown, 1845
- = *Lyonsiella compressa* Allen & Turner, 1974

Range: From Iceland, the Faroes and northern Norway, the south, west and northeastern coasts of the British Isles (Pl. CLXXXVIII, Figs 1130-1131), W France (Pl. CLXXXVIII, Figs 1132-1135), the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXXVIII, Figs 1128-1129) south to the Iberian Peninsula, Morocco, Madeira, the Canaries and into the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar to the Black Sea (Pl. CLXXXVIII, Figs 1136-1137; Pl. CLXXXIX, Figs 1138-1147).

Inhabiting sandy and silty sand or muddy bottoms from a depth of 15 m to 250 m.

A thin, translucent shell with a fine pale brown periostracum. The left valve overlaps the right one. Elongate narrow forms with nearly parallel dorsal and ventral margins are often called *Lyonsia norwegica* var. *coruscans* (Scacchi, 1833) (Pl. CLXXXIX, Figs 1138-1147).

THRACIIDAE

Thracia pubescens (Pulteney, 1799)

Pl. CLXXXX, Figs 1148-1153; Plate CLXXXXI, Figs 1154-1157

- = *Mya pubescens* Pulteney, 1799
- = *Mya declivis* Auctt., [non Pennant, 1777]
- = *Anatina myalis* Lamarck, 1818

Range: From the southwestern coasts of Great Britain, the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXXX, Figs 1148-1151), the Atlantic coasts of Morocco, Senegal, Guinea Bissau south to Angola, W Africa. Also in the Canaries (Pl. CLXXXX, Figs 1152-1153), the Cape Verde Islands and in the Mediterranean Sea from Spain to Italy (Pl. CLXXXXI, Figs 1154-1157).

It inhabits fine sands and muddy bottoms, from below the low-tide mark down to 60 m. It has also been recorded from a depth of 600 m. Only occasionally obtained from the Belgian fishery in the Bay of Biscay.

CUSPIDARIIDAE

Cuspidaria cuspidata (Olivi, 1792)

Plate CLXXXII, Figs 1158-1167; Plate CLXXXIII, Figs 1168-1171

- = *Tellina cuspidata* Olivi, 1792
- = *Anatina brevirostris* Brown, 1829
- = *Cuspidaria typus* Nardo, 1840
- = *Cuspidaria typica* Nardo, 1847
- = *Neaera crassa* Monterosato, 1880

Range: Occurs from the Norwegian Sea, the Shetlands, the northeastern coast of England, the west coast of Scotland (Pl. CLXXXII, Figs 1160-1161), the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Irish Sea (Pl. CLXXXII, Figs 1162-1167), the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXXII, Figs 1158-1159), south to the Iberian Peninsula, along the Atlantic coast of Morocco, Senegal, Sierra Leone to northern Angola, W Africa. Also in the Madeira Archipelago, the Azores and in the Mediterranean Sea from Gibraltar to Israel and the Sea of Marmara (Pl. CLXXXIII, Figs 1168-1171).

It can be found in fine mud, muddy sand and shelly gravel bottoms from the sublittoral zone to bathyal depths (18 to 1850 m). In the Bay of Biscay it is rarely trawled from muddy bottoms at about 100-120 m.

Cuspidaria rostrata (Spengler, 1793)

Plate CLXXXIII, Figs 1172-1177

- = *Mya rostrata* Spengler, 1793
- = *Anatina longirostris* Lamarck, 1818
- = *Neaera attenuata* Forbes, 1843
- = *Neaera renovata* Tiberi, 1855
- = *Neaera ardiniana* Biondi Giunti, 1860

Range: From the Arctic and Iceland to the West Indies and Brazil in the West Atlantic and from the Barents Sea, northern Norway, the Shetlands southwards along the British Isles and from the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXXIII, Figs 1172-1175) to the Atlantic coast of Morocco, the Canary Islands, the Azores and Sierra Leona, W Africa. Also found in the Mediterranean Sea from the Alboran Sea to Israel and the Sea of Marmara (Pl. CLXXXIII, Figs 1176-1177).

In mud and shell grit from the sublittoral zone to bathyal depths (18 to about 1200 m).

It is trawled by the Belgian fishery in muddy bottoms at -120 m of the Bay of Biscay, where it is a scarce species.

Addendum

OVULIDAE

***Simnia patula* (Pennant, 1777)**

Plate CLXXXIV, Figs 1178-1185; Plate CLXXXV, Figs 1186-1191

- = *Bulla patula* Pennant, 1777
- = *Bulla haliotidea* Renier in Gerville, 1825
- = *Bulla virginea* Cantraine, 1835
- = *Ovula pennantiana* Leach, 1847
- = *Ovula blainvillei* Leach, 1847
- = *Ovula adriatica* Tryon, 1885

Range: From Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the British Isles, the western part of the English Channel (Pl. CLXXXV, Figs 1186-1191) and the Bay of Biscay (Pl. CLXXXIV, Figs 1178-1185) south to northern Spain and the Canaries. It occurs further north than any other ovulid species and lives between 15 and 75 m. It is an obligate predator of various cnidarians and it is known to prey on *Alcyonium* spp., e.g. *Alcyonium digitatum* Linnaeus, 1758 and, more rarely, on *A. glomeratum* (Hassall, 1843) and *Paramuricea placomus* (Linnaeus, 1758). However, it has also been collected from *Eunicella* spp., e.g. *Eunicella verrucosa* (Pallas, 1766) and the hydroid *Tubularia indivisa* Linnaeus, 1758 (Høisaeter *et al.*, 2011)

The colour varies from white, creamy white to yellow and pellucid orange. Exceptionally pink. This species differs from *Simnia aperta* (Sowerby II, 1848) by its more inflated shell and wider aperture with a twisted posterior terminal. *S. aperta* is red to reddish brown coloured. Live specimens of the latter have recently been collected from Ria de Arousa, Galicia, NW Spain by SCUBA diving down to -50 m (Fehse *et al.*, 2010). The animals of *S. patula* have translucent white or yellow lobes covered with yellow or brown stripes with few papillae unlike *S. aperta* which possesses no stripes in its mantle completely covered with papillae.

Conclusion

Four years ago we started a series of several papers on the shells collected by the Belgian fishery in the Bay of Biscay during the past ten years. Originally we expected that only two or three papers would be necessary to fulfill this aim, but after all we needed eight full issues of 'Neptunea'. Of course this was due to the extensive comparison of the E Atlantic shells with their representatives in adjacent waters.

Some 120 plates containing about 1000 figures treating 120 different species often completed with illustrations of different forms and subspecies have been published. Some readers are unhappy with the use of Roman characters in the captions of the plates. We fully understand these readers but we did not consider that the total number of plates and figures would exceed fifty and certainly not one hundred. After due consideration we decided to choose for continuity and we sincerely apology for this archaic way of editing.

Most problems were caused by the more common species. As so many specimens were available for study in our collections and the amount of literature treating them was so comprehensive it was often difficult to make a difference between species, subspecies or varieties. Unfortunately, too little information about rare northern and western European seashells is generally available. We hope that this series of papers may be a fruitful contribution to the knowledge of European molluscs, especially by the find of *Pseudosimnia carnea* (Poiret, 1789), *Idas cylindricus* Pelorce, 2009, *Tellina compressa* Brocchi, 1814, three species mentioned from the Bay of Biscay for the first time, and to a lesser extent *Simnia patula* (Pennant, 1777), *Coralliophila squamosa* (Bivona Ant. In Bivona And., 1838) and *Heliacus fallaciosus* (Tiberi, 1872), which are poorly known from this region.

We have included a list of about 80 different species of shells collected by Belgian fishermen. In fact this is not a large number of encountered species. Fishermen usually offer large shells and only after an obstinate asking for more different and especially small shells, interesting material was obtained from detritus and weed. As very few *Asterias irregularis* Pennant, 1777 are trawled at a depth between 100-180 m, we were not able to analyze their stomachs. Most shells were found at a depth between 90 m and 130 m. Only one third of them were gastropods while most shells were bivalves living in sand, coarse sand or mud.

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List of species collected by the Belgian fishery in the Bay of Biscay in the past decade

Species names	<i>Neptunea</i> issues	Plates and figures
GASTROPODA		
FISSURELLIDAE		
<i>Emarginula fissura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 5	Pl. I, Figs 1-2
<i>Jujubinus montagui</i> (W. Wood, 1828)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 5	Pl. IV, Figs 19-20
<i>Clelandella miliaris</i> (Brocchi, 1814)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 5-6	Pl. V, Figs 29-31
<i>Gibbula tumida</i> (Montagu, 1803)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 6	Pl. VI, Figs 38-41
ADDISONIIDAE		
<i>Addisonia excentrica</i> (Tiberi, 1855)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 5	Pl. LIX, Figs 345-347
CALLIOSTOMATIDAE		
<i>Calliostoma granulatum</i> (Born, 1778)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 6-7	Pl. VII, Figs 48-51; Pl. VIII, Figs 52-55
TURRITELLIDAE		
<i>Turritella communis</i> Risso, 1826	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 7	Pl. XI, Figs 74-75
APORRHAIIDAE		
<i>Aporrhais pespelecani</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 7-8	Pl. XV, Figs 111-112
<i>A. pespelecani</i> var. <i>bilobatus</i> Clément, 1875	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 7-8	Pl. XIII, Figs 94-95
<i>Aporrhais serresianus</i> (Michaud, 1828)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 8-9	Pl. XV, Figs 113-114
CAPULIDAE		
<i>Capulus ungaricus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 9	Pl. XVII, Figs 122-123
OVULIDAE		
<i>Pseudosimnia carnea</i> (Poiret, 1789)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 9	Pl. XIX, Figs 132-133
<i>Simnia patula</i> (Pennant, 1777)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 4-5	Pl. CLXXXIV, Figs 1178-1185
NATICIDAE		
<i>Natica fusca</i> (de Blainville, 1825)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 9-10	Pl. XX, Figs 139-140
<i>Euspira pulchella</i> (Risso, 1826)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 7(3): 10	Pl. XXI, Figs 148-149
TONNIDAE		
<i>Semicassis saburon</i> (Bruguière, 1792)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 1	Pl. XXII, Figs 161-162; Pl. XXIII, Fig. 165
<i>Galeodea rugosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 1-2	Pl. XXV, Figs 173-176
RANELLIDAE		
<i>Charonia lampas</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 2	Pl. XXVIII, Figs 183-184; Pl. XXIX, Figs 185-186
<i>Ranella olearia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 3-4	Pl. XXXIV, Figs 200-202
<i>Cymatium corrugatum</i> (Lamarck, 1816)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 4	Pl. XXXVII, Figs 211-212
MURICIDAE		
<i>Coralliophila squamosa</i> (Bivona Ant. In Bivona And., 1838)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 4	Pl. XLI, Figs 232-234
BUCCINIDAE		
<i>Neptunea contraria</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 8(3): 4-5	Pl. XLII, Figs 237-238
<i>Colus gracilis</i> (da Costa, 1778)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 1-2	Pl. XLIV, Figs 243-244
<i>Colus jeffreysianus</i> (P. Fischer, 1868)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 2	Pl. XLVII, Figs 262-267
CONIDAE		
<i>Bela costulata</i> (Risso, 1826)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 3	Pl. LI, Fig. 287
<i>Bela nebula</i> (Montagu, 1803)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 3	Pl. LII, Figs 294-295
<i>Comarmondia gracilis</i> (Montagu, 1803)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 4	Pl. LIV, Fig. 310
<i>Mangelia coarctata</i> (Forbes, 1840)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 4	Pl. LV, Fig. 321
<i>Raphitoma purpurea</i> (Montagu, 1803)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 4	Pl. LVI, Fig. 323
<i>Teretia teres</i> (Reeve, 1844)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 4	Pl. LVII, Fig. 332
ARCHITECTONICIDAE		
<i>Heliacus fallaciosus</i> (Tiberi, 1872)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 4	Pl. LVIII, Figs 340-342
PYRAMIDELLIDAE		
<i>Ondina</i> sp.	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 4-5	Pl. LVII, Figs 338-339; Pl. CVIII, Fig. 619
CYLICHNIDAE		

<i>Roxania utriculus</i> (Brocchi, 1814)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 5	Pl. LVIII, Figs 343-344
BIVALVIA		
NUCULIDAE		
<i>Nucula hanleyi</i> Winckworth, 1931	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 5-6	Pl. LX, Figs 350-352
<i>Nucula nitidosa</i> Winckworth, 1930	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 6	Pl. LXI, Figs 357-358
<i>Nucula nucleus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 6-7	Pl. LXIII, Fig. 370
<i>Nucula sulcata</i> Bronn, 1831	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 7-8	Pl. LXV, Figs 380-383
<i>Ennucula tenuis</i> (Montagu, 1808)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 9(1): 8	Pl. LXVII, Figs 391-392
NUCULANIDAE		
<i>Nuculana commutata</i> (Philippi, 1844)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 1	Pl. LXVIII, Figs 399-400
YOLDIIDAE		
<i>Yoldiella philippiana</i> (Nyst, 1845)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 1	Pl. LXVIII, Figs 401-403
<i>Yoldiella</i> cf. <i>propinqua</i> (Leche, 1878)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 1-2	Pl. LXVIII, Fig. 406
MYTILIDAE		
<i>Idas cylindricus</i> Pelorce, 2009	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 2	Pl. LXIX, Figs 407-408
<i>Idas simpsoni</i> (Marshall, 1900)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 2	Pl. LXIX, Figs 409-412; Pl. LXX, Figs 413-414
GLYCYMERIDIDAE		
<i>Glycymeris glycymeris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 2-3	Pl. LXXII, Figs 423-428
PTERIIDAE		
<i>Pteria hirundo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 3-4	Pl. LXXVIII, Figs 459-461
PINNIDAE		
<i>Atrina fragilis</i> (Pennant, 1777)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 4	Pl. LXXXI, Figs 468-469
GRYPHAEIDAE		
<i>Neopycnodonte cochlear</i> (Poli, 1795)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(1): 4-5	Pl. LXXXV, Figs 476-479; Pl. LXXXVI, Figs 480-482
OSTREIDAE		
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i> (Thunberg, 1793)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(3): 1-2	Pl. LXXXIV, Fig. 511
PECTINIDAE		
<i>Palliolum tigerinum</i> (O.F. Müller, 1776)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(3): 2	Pl. LXXXV, Figs 513-518
<i>Pseudamussium clavatum</i> (Poli, 1795)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(3): 2-3	Pl. CIII, Figs 581-582
LASAEIDAE		
<i>Montacuta phascolionis</i> Dautzenberg & H. Fischer, 1925	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(3): 3-4	Pl. CVII, Figs 605-612; Pl. CVIII, Figs 617-618; Pl. CIX, Figs 625-626
ASTARTIDAE		
<i>Astarte sulcata</i> (da Costa, 1778)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(3): 4-5	Pl. CX, Figs 627-632; Pl. CXI, Figs 633-636
CARDIIDAE		
<i>Acanthocardia echinata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(3): 5-6	Pl. CXIV, Figs 652-655
<i>Laevicardium crassum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 1-3	Pl. CXVIII, Figs 675-676; Pl. CXIX, Figs 679-680
<i>Laevicardium oblongum</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 3	Pl. CXVIII, Figs 677-678
TELLINIDAE		
<i>Tellina compressa</i> Brocchi, 1814	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 3-4	Pl. CXXXVII, Figs 725-726
<i>Tellina donacina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 4	Pl. CXXXVIII, Figs 734-735
<i>Tellina pygmaea</i> Lovén, 1846	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 4	Pl. CXXXII, Figs 761-763
<i>Tellina serrata</i> Brocchi, 1814	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 4	Pl. CXXXIV, Figs 772-777
<i>Arcopagia balaustina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 4	Pl. CXXXVII, Figs 790-795; Pl. CXXXVIII, Figs 796-797
PSAMMOBIIDAE		
<i>Gari costulata</i> (Turton, 1822)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 4-5	Pl. CXXXIX, Figs 802-805
SEMELIDAE		
<i>Abra alba</i> (W. Wood, 1802)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 5	Pl. CXXLI, Figs 813-816
<i>Abra longicallus</i> (Scacchi, 1835)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 5	Pl. CXXLII, Figs 827-828
<i>Abra prismatica</i> (Montagu, 1808)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 10(4): 5	Pl. CXXLIV, Figs 837-840
SOLECURTIDAE		

<i>Azorinus chamasolen</i> (da Costa, 1778)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(1): 1	Pl. CXLV, Figs 846-849
<i>Solecortus candidus</i> (Brocchi, 1814)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(1): 1-2	Pl. CXLVIII, Figs 870-871
<i>Solecortus scopula</i> (Turton, 1822)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(1): 2-3	Pl. CLIV, Figs 893-894
GLOSSIDAE		
<i>Glossus humanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(1): 3	Pl. CLVII, Fig. 914
VENERIDAE		
<i>Venus casina</i> Linnaeus, 1758	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(1): 3-4	Pl. CLX, Figs 928-930
<i>Timoclea ovata</i> (Pennant, 1777)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(1): 4	Pl. CLXV, Figs 961-964
<i>Gouldia minima</i> (Montagu, 1803)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 1	Pl. CLXXI, Figs 1004-1005
<i>Pitar rudis</i> (Poli, 1795)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 1-2	Pl. CLXXIII, Figs 1021-1022
<i>Callista chione</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 2	Pl. CLXXV, Figs 1037-1038
<i>Dosinia lupinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 2-3	Pl. CLXXVII, Figs 1048-1056
MACTRIDAE		
<i>Maetra stultorum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 3	Pl. CLXXX, Figs 1080-1081
PHOLADIDAE		
<i>Xylophaga praestans</i> E.A. Smith, 1903	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 3	Pl. CLXXXV, Figs 1115-1117
LYONSIIDAE		
<i>Lyonsia norwegica</i> (Gmelin, 1791)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 3-4	Pl. CLXXXVIII, Figs 1128-1129
THRACIIDAE		
<i>Thracia pubescens</i> (Pulteney, 1799)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 4	Pl. CLXXXX, Figs 1148-1149
CUSPIDARIIDAE		
<i>Cuspidaria cuspidata</i> (Olivi, 1792)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 4	Pl. CLXXXXII, Figs 1158-1159
<i>Cuspidaria rostrata</i> (Spengler, 1793)	<i>Neptunea</i> , 11(2): 4	Pl. CLXXXXIII, Figs 1172-1175

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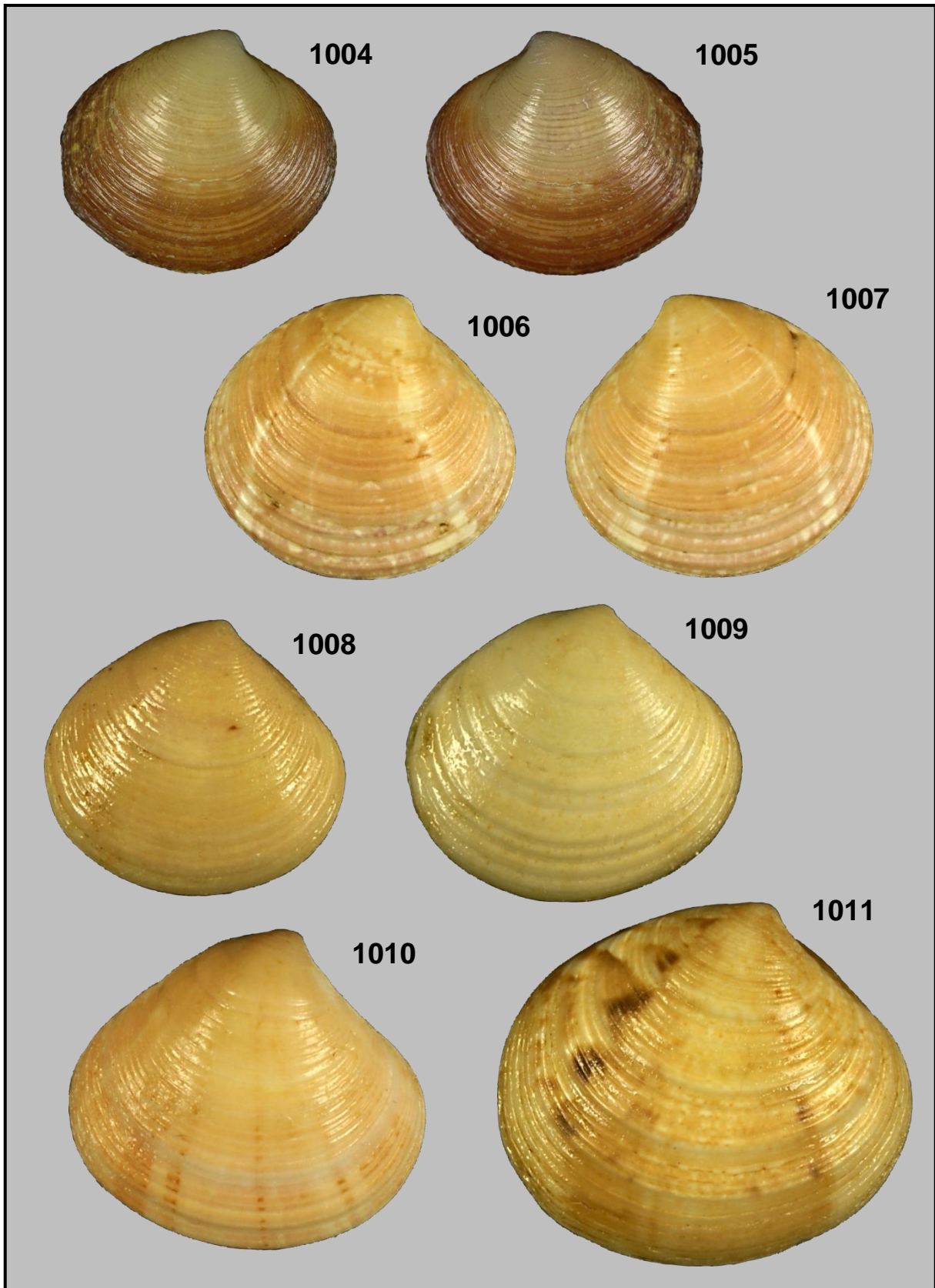


Plate CLXXI. Figs 1004-1011: *Gouldia minima* (Montagu, 1803); 1004-1005: south of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 100 m. July 2002. H. 8.96 mm L. 9.94 mm. JPK; 1004: RV; 1005: LV; 1006-1007: Off Plymouth, S England, UK. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1974. H. 10.70 mm L. 11.52 mm. FN; 1006: RV; 1007: LV; 1008: Off Arrecife, Lanzarote, Canary Islands. Trawled by fishermen. In sand. 1974. H. 9.87 mm L. 10.98 mm. FN; 1009-1011: Llança, Gerona, Spain. Trawled by fishermen. September 1971. RV. FN; 1009: H. 10.81 mm L. 12.67 mm; 1010: H. 11.91 mm L. 13.31 mm; 1011: H. 13.95 mm L. 16.12 mm.

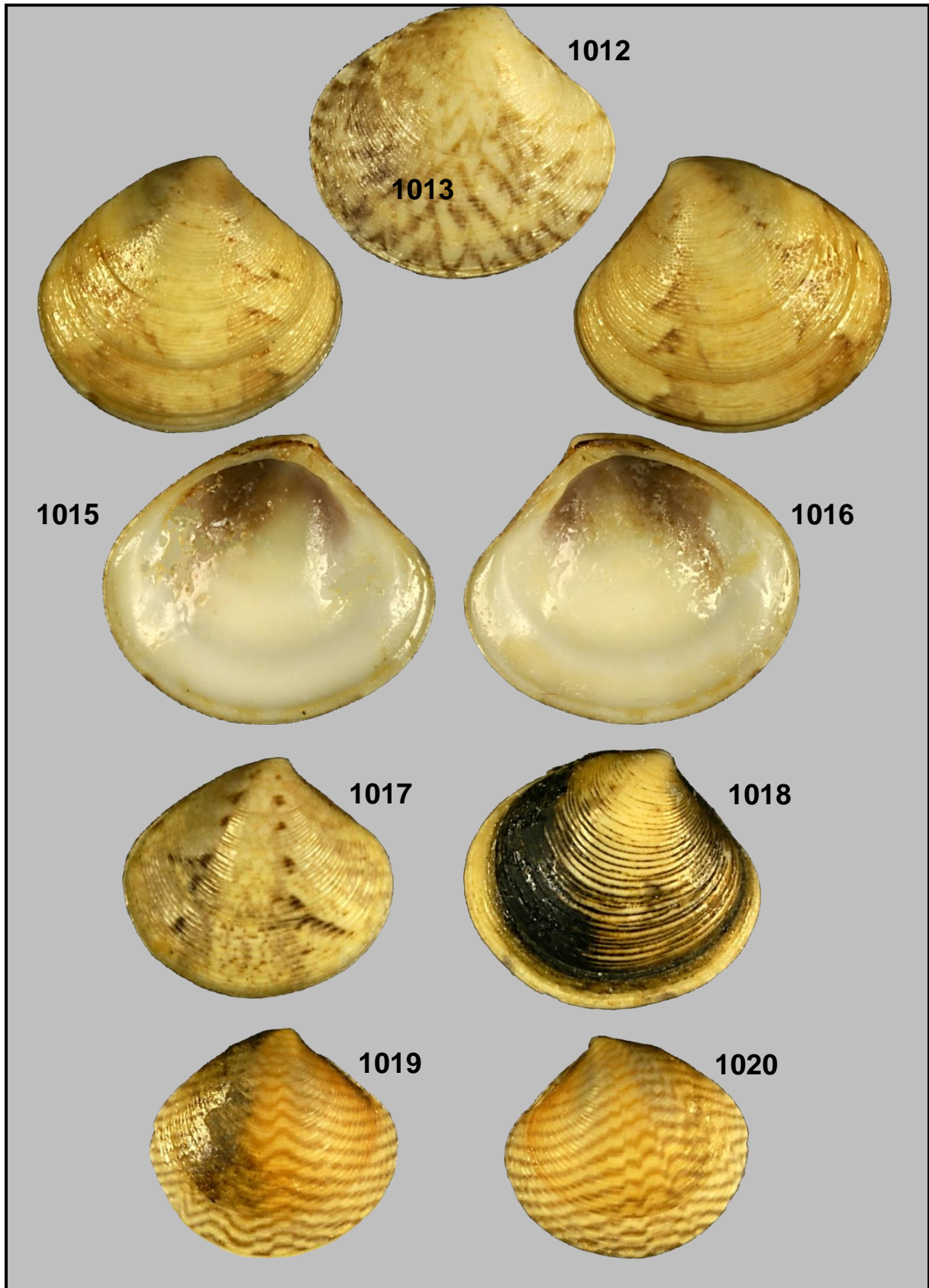


Plate CLXXII. Figs 1012-1018: *Gouldia minima* (Montagu, 1803). FN; 1012-1016: Cala s'Arenella, Cadaqués, Gerona, Spain. April 1974; 1012: H. 9.10 mm L. 10.28 mm. RV; 1013-1016: H. 10.57 mm L. 12.05 mm; 1013: RV; 1014: LV; 1015: Inside view of the LV; 1016: Inside view of the RV; 1017-1018: Qammieh, Malta. Trawled by fishermen at -60 m. August 1988. RV; 1017: H. 7.20 mm L. 7.75 mm; 1018: H. 7.48 mm L. 8.52 mm; 1019-1020: *Gouldia minima* var. *mirabilis* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1893. Qammieh, Malta. Trawled by fishermen at -60 m. August 1988. H. 7.20 mm L. 7.75 mm, 1019: RV; 1020: LV.

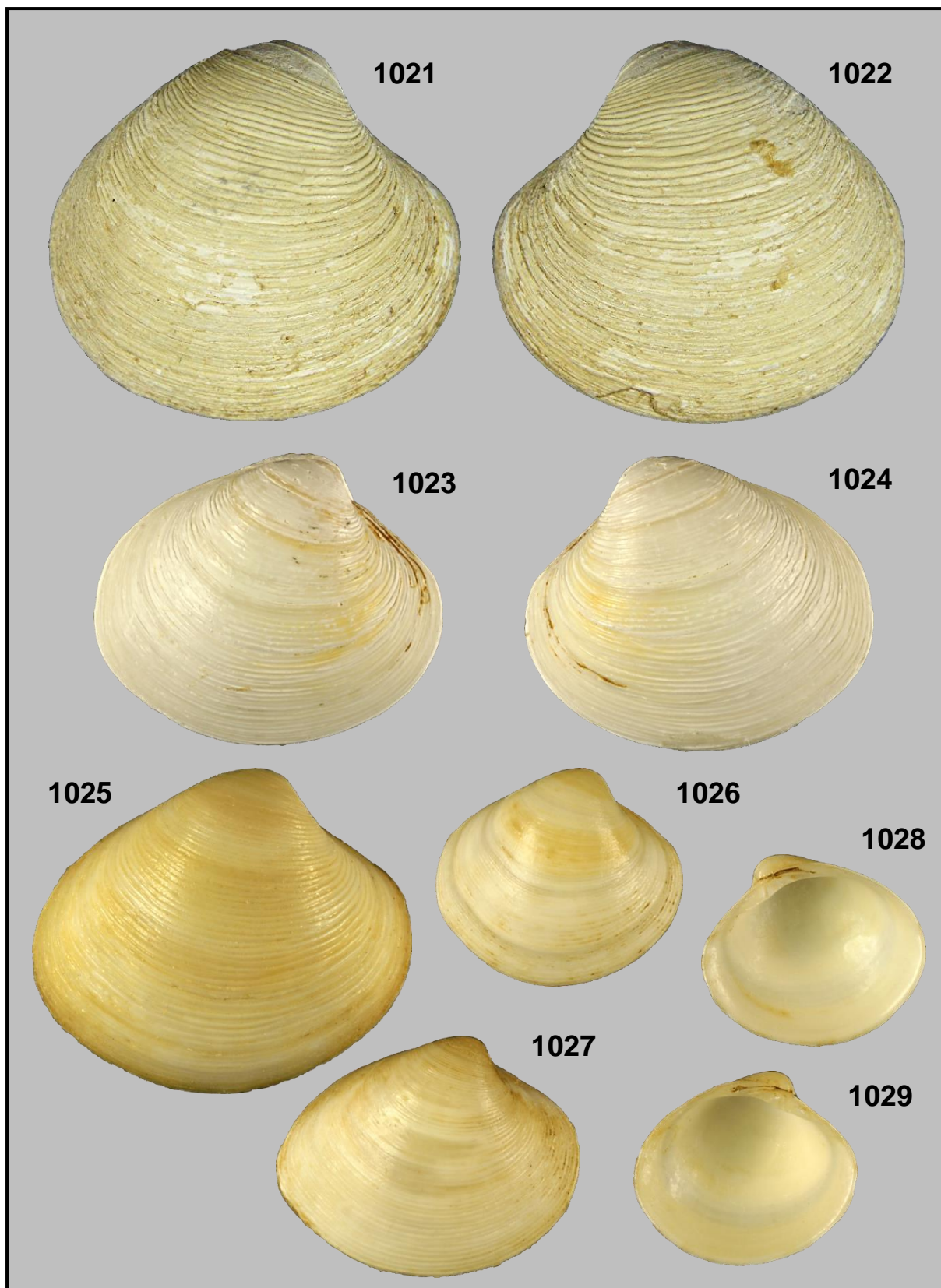


Plate CLXXIII. Figs 1021-1029: *Pitar rudis* (Poli, 1795); 1021-1022: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 100 m. July 2002. H. 19.06 mm L. 20.72 mm. JPK; 1021: RV; 1022: LV; 1023-1024: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at -130 m. July 2003. H. 13.02 mm L. 15.46 mm. FN; 1023; RV; 1024: LV; 1025: Ponta da Piedade, Lagos, Algarve, Portugal. From fishermen at a depth of 57 m. In gill nets in muddy false coral bottom. February 2009. H. 15.67 mm L. 18.58 mm. RV; 1026-1029: From mouth of the Congo river, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Trawled by Belgian fishermen (PEMARCO). 1973. FN; 1026: H. 10.31 mm L. 12.08 mm. RV; 1027: H. 10.92 mm L. 13.59 mm. RV; 1028-1029: H. 9.76 mm L. 11.35 mm; 1028: Inside view of RV; 1029: Inside view of LV.

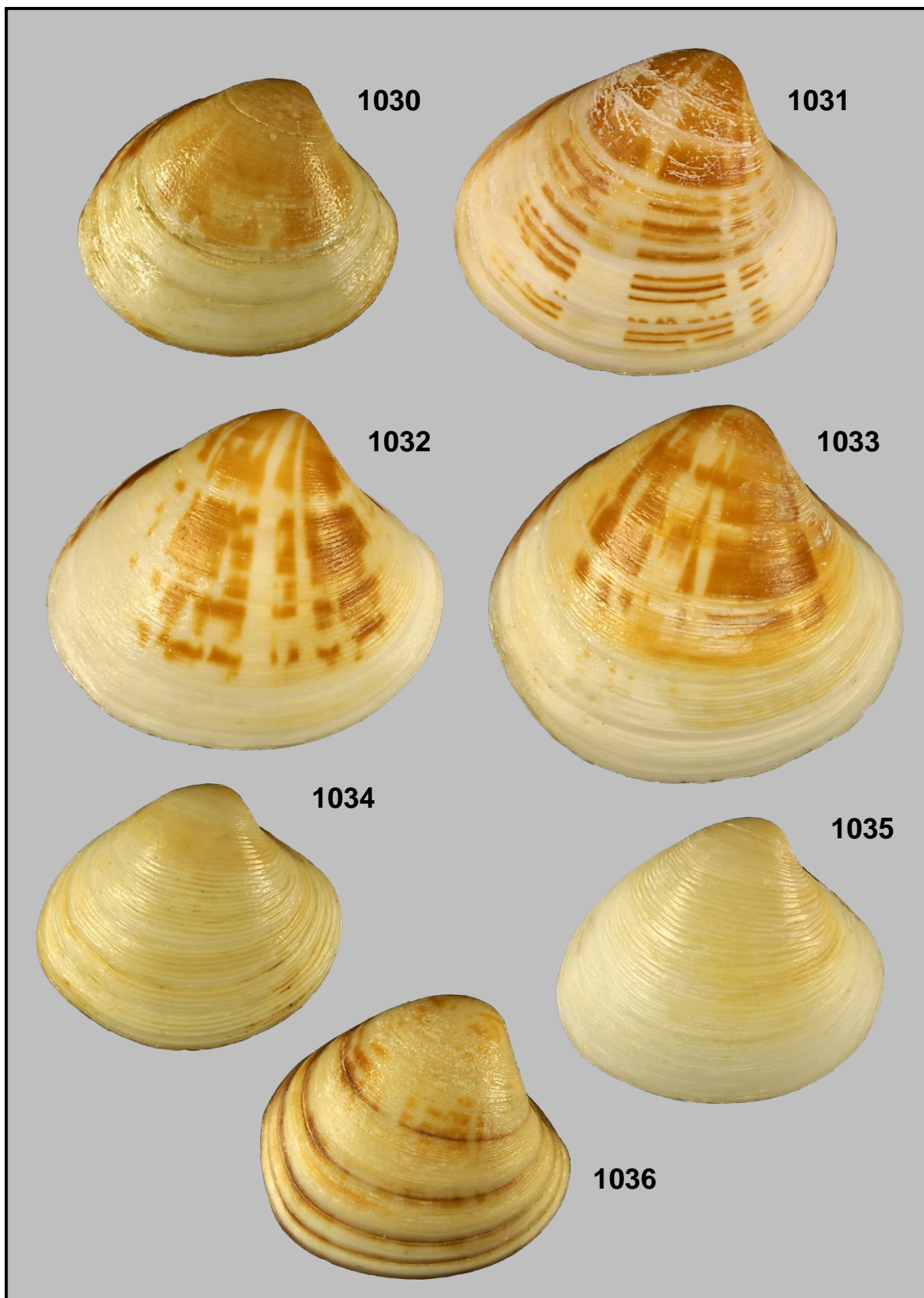


Plate CLXXIV. Figs 1030-1036: *Pitar rudis* (Poli, 1795). RV. FN; 1030: Fano, Italy, Adriatic Sea. Dredged in mud at a depth of 60 m. H. 13.91 mm L. 16.10 mm; 1031-1035: Off Málaga, Spain. Trawled by local fishermen. 1998; 1031: H. 22.07 mm L. 25.19 mm; 1032: H. 22.24 mm L. 25.97 mm; 1033: H. 24.66 mm L. 27.07 mm; 1034: H. 15.59 mm L. 18.24 mm; 1035: H. 18.76 mm L. 21.56 mm; 1036: Riva, Black Sea, Turkey. Dived at a depth of 5 m. June 1976. H. 18.97 mm L. 20.61 mm.

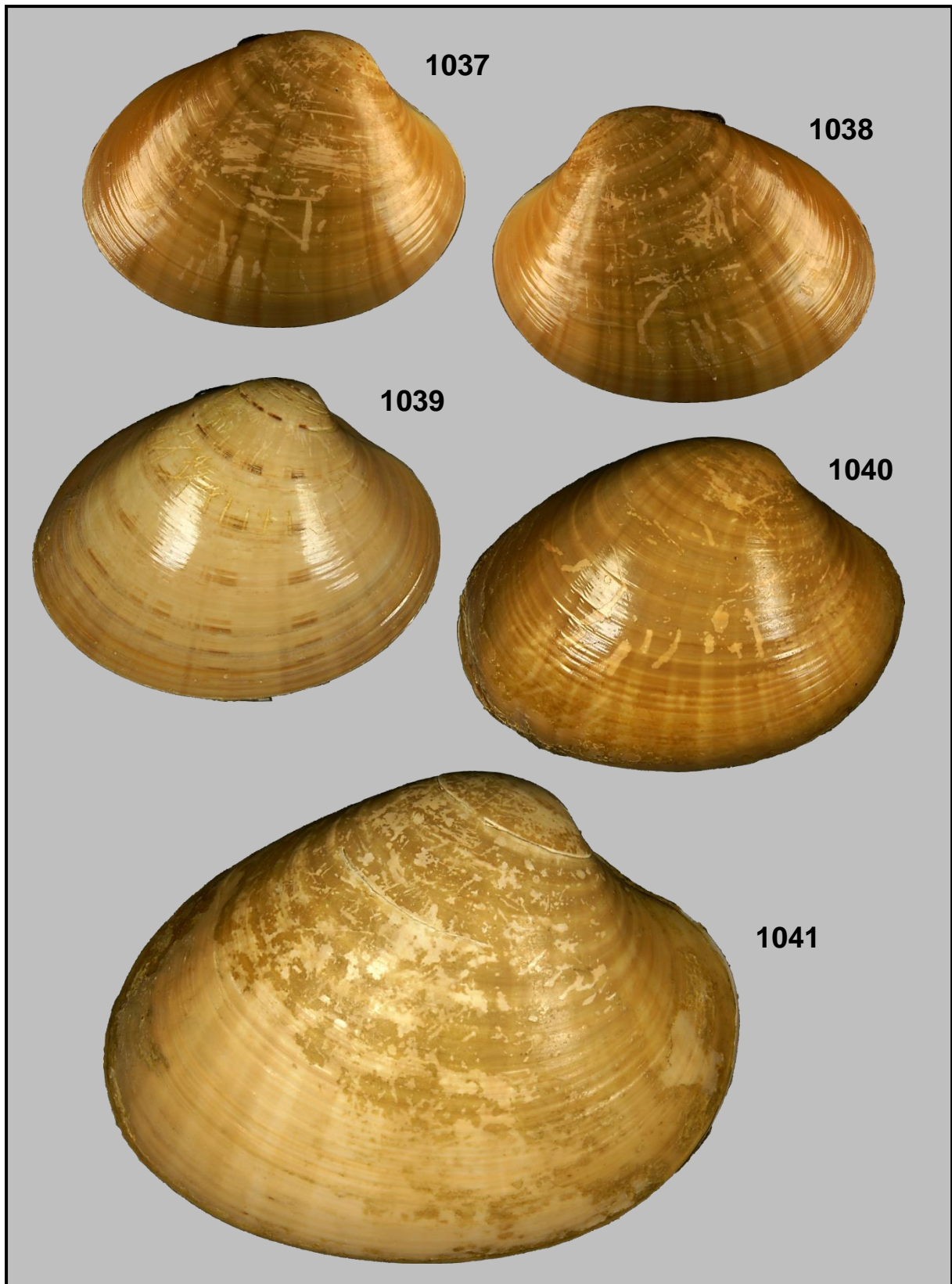


Plate CLXXV. Figs 1037-1041: *Callista chione* (Linnaeus, 1758); 1037-1038: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 80 m. August 2007. H. 58.24 mm L. 74.25 mm. JPK; 1037: RV; 1038: LV; 1039-1040: Trédrez-Locquémeau, Brittany, France. Trawled by fishermen. June 1976. RV. FN; 1039: H. 62.39 mm L. 78.72 mm; 1040: 65.67 mm L. 86.75 mm; 1041: Kerhostin, Morbihan, Brittany, W France. In sand at low tide. March 1973. H. 77.86 mm L. 101.14 mm. RV. FN.

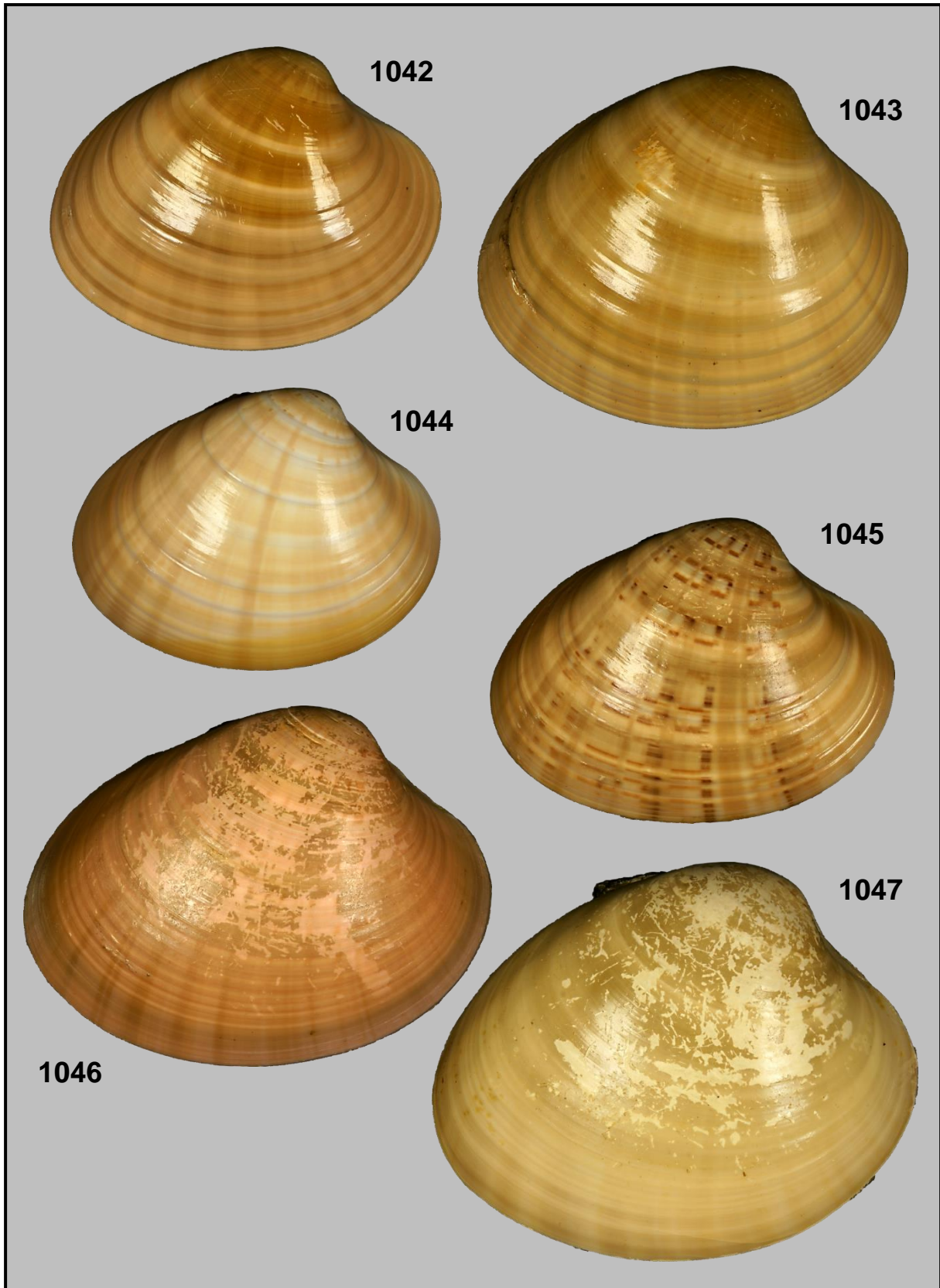


Plate CLXXVI. Figs 1042-1046: *Callista chione* (Linnaeus, 1758). RV. FN; 1042: Trawled by fishermen off Barcelona, Spain. May 1962. H. 50.62 mm L. 65.49 mm; 1043: Mar Chica, off Melilla, Alboran Sea. 1967. H. 63.23 mm L. 75.15 mm; 1044-1045: Sithonia, Lagonisi, Greece. In mud of lagoon. August 1994; 1044: H. 48.50 mm L. 63.51 mm; 1045: H. 53.02 mm L. 70.51 mm; 1046: Sant Carlos de la Rápita, Spain. Trawled by fishermen. In sand. July 1974. H. 62.48 mm L. 80.81 mm; Fig.1047: *Callista chione* var. *pallens* (Scacchi, 1836). Trawled by fishermen off Barcelona, Spain. 1961. H. 67.20 mm L. 83.43 mm.

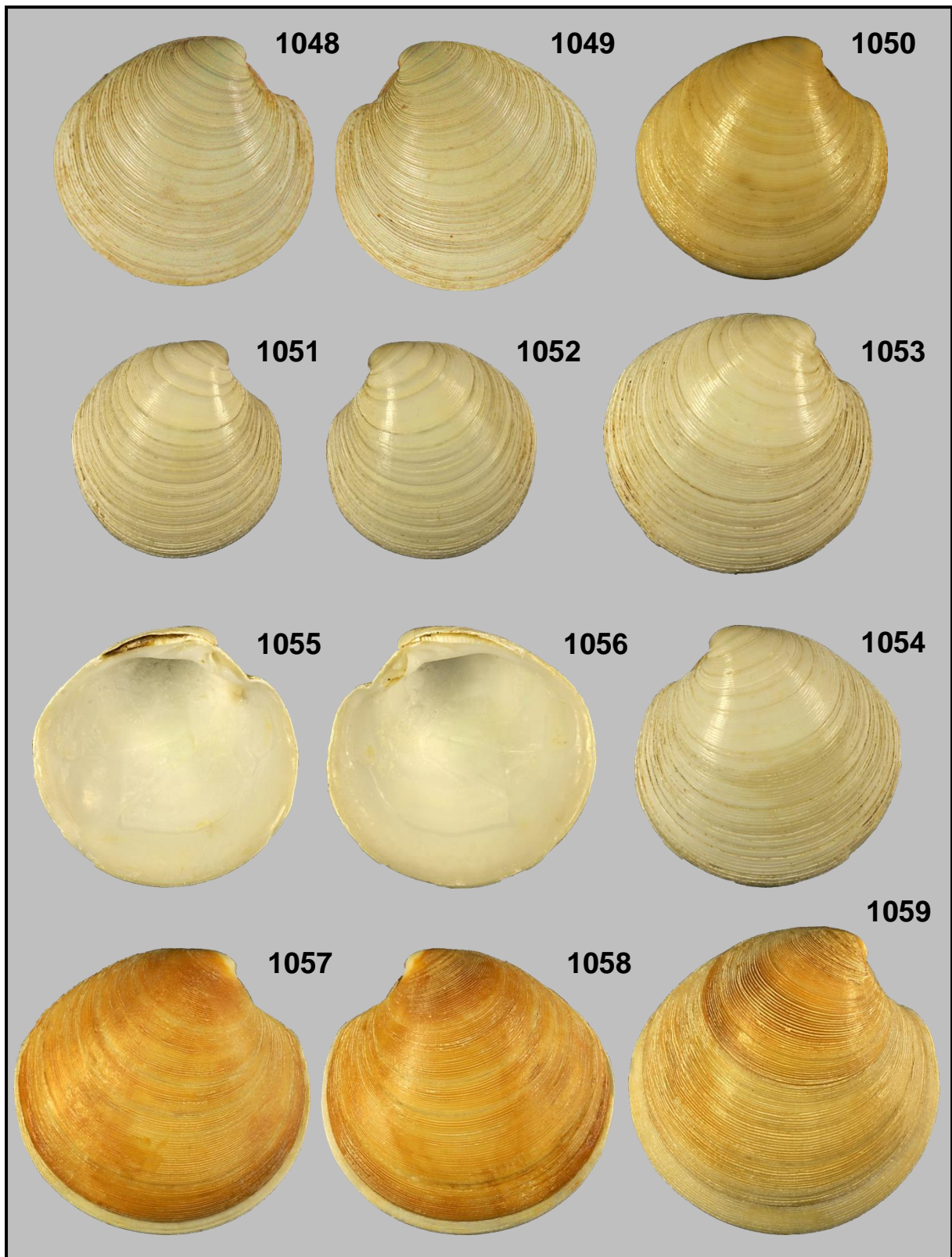


Plate CLXXVII. Figs 1048-1059: *Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758). FN; 1048-1056: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 80 m. In sand. August. 2005; 1048-1049: H. 23.10 mm L. 23.57 mm; 1048: RV; 1049: LV; 1050: H. 22.64 mm L. 23.48 mm. RV; 1051-1052: H. 20.93 L. 20.37 mm; 1051: RV; 1052: LV; 1053-1056: H. 23.44 mm L. 23.81 mm; 1053: RV; 1054: LV; 1055: Inside view of LV; 1056: Inside view of RV; 1057-1059: Off Arcachon, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by 'Station Marine d'Arcachon'. 1966; 1057-1058: 28.04 mm L. 28.78 mm; 1057: RV; 1058: LV; 1059: H. 30.40 mm L. 30.32 mm. RV.

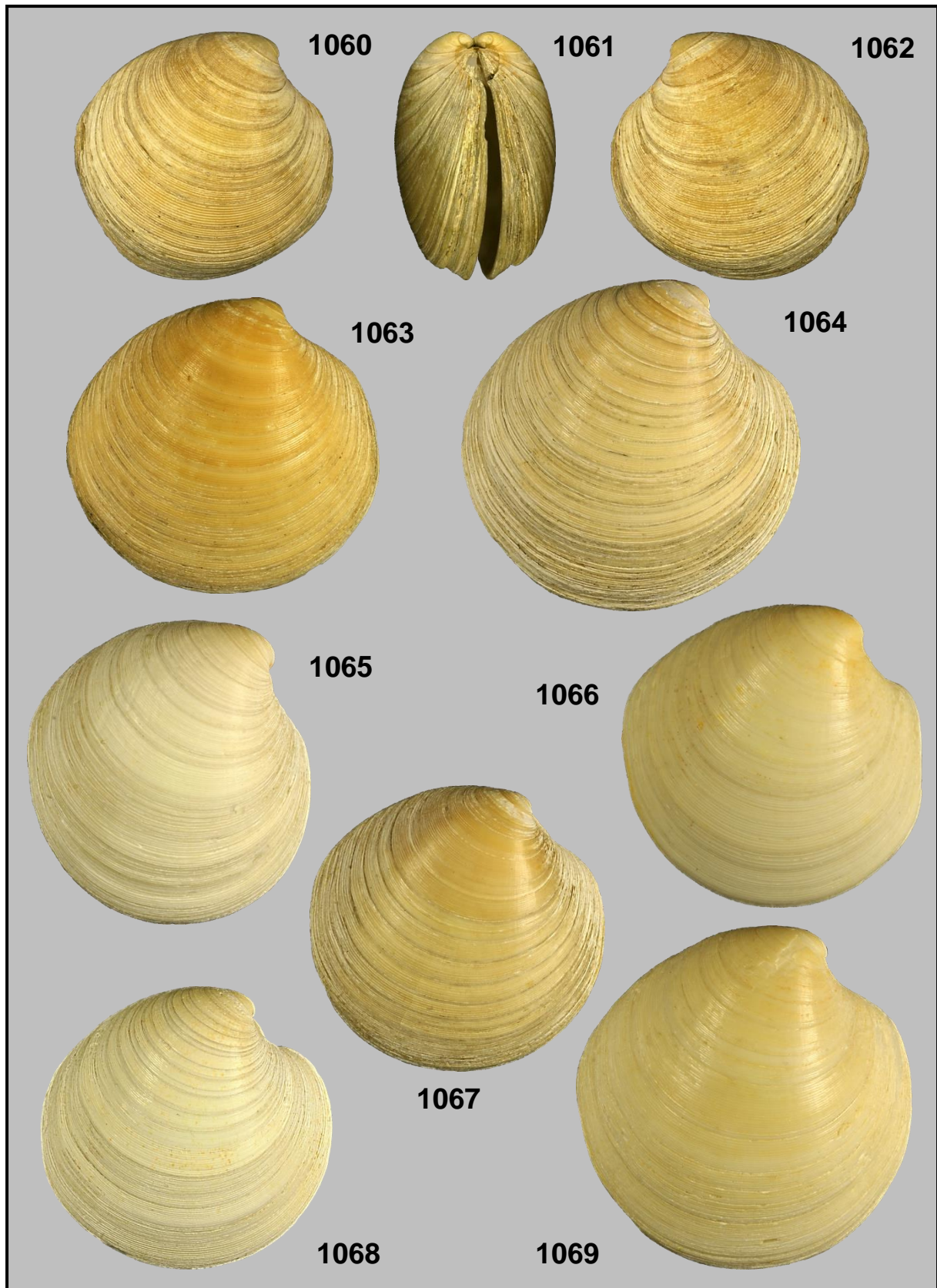


Plate CLXXVIII. Figs 1060-1069: *Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758). FN; 1060-1064: Cardigan Bay, W England, UK. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 30 m. In sand. May 1985; 1060-1062: H. 26.81 mm L. 27.56 mm; 1060: RV; 1061: view of the front side; 1062: LV; 1063: H. 35.06 mm L. 37.36 mm. RV; 1064: 42.13 mm L. 43.00 mm. RV; 1065-1069: Lilia, Phare de l'Île Vierge, Finistère, Brittany, France. In sand at extreme low tide. 31 July 1996. RV; 1065: H. 31.57 mm L. 30.25 mm; 1066: H. 32.62 mm L. 33.54 mm; 1067: H. 32.34 mm L. 32.26 mm; 1068: H. 32.91 mm L. 33.89 mm; 1069: H. 37.31 mm L. 36.09 mm.

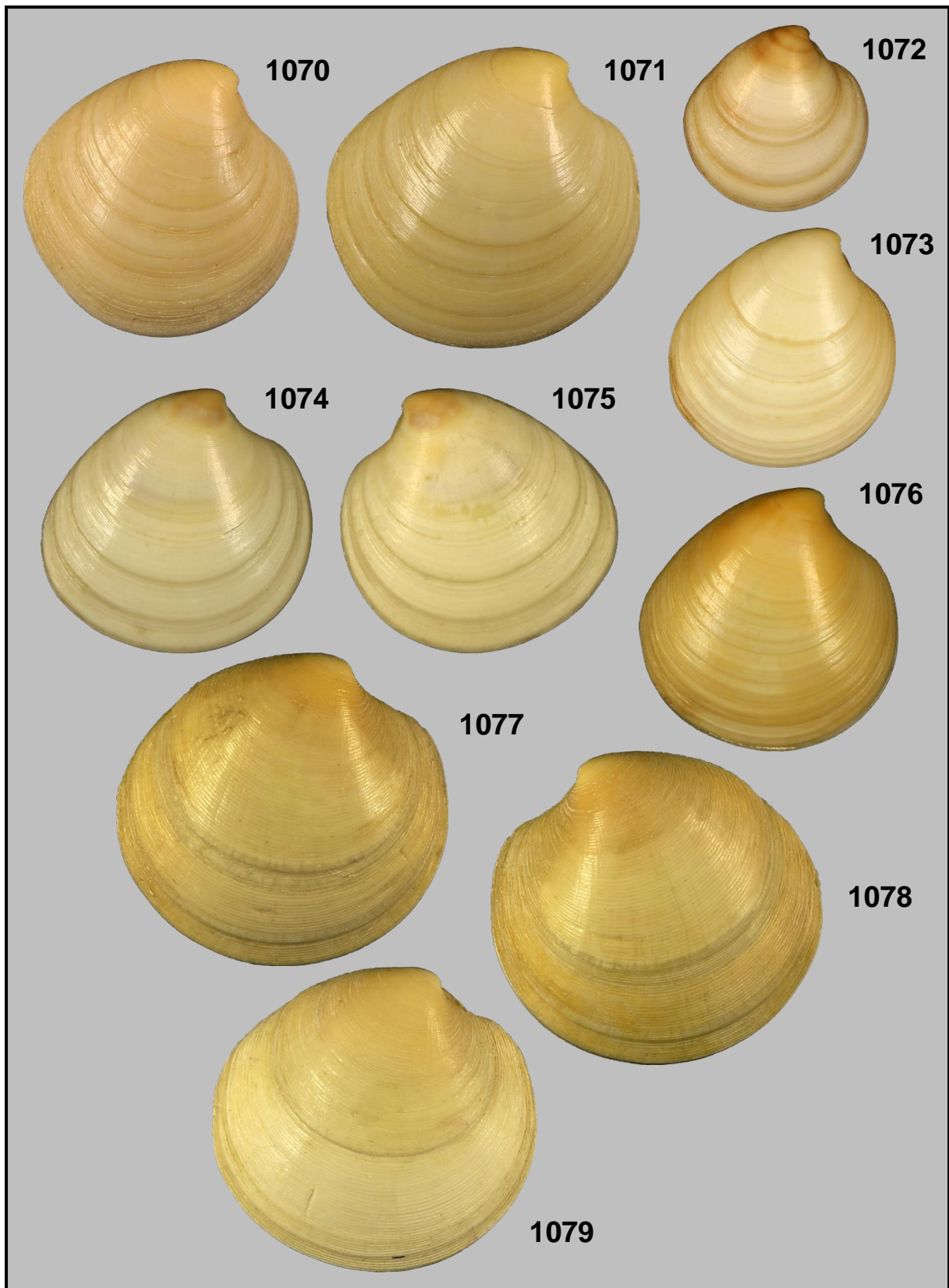


Plate CLXXIX. Figs 1070-1079: *Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758); 1070-1071: Kerhostin, Quibéron, Morbihan, Brittany, W France. In sand at extreme low tide. 6 April 1997. RV. FN; 1070: H. 32.66 mm L. 31.86 mm; 1071: H. 34.15 mm L. 35.42 mm; 1072-1076: Sant Carlos de la Rápita, Spain. Trawled by fishermen. July 1969. FN; 1072: 18.59 mm L. 18.66 mm. RV; 1073: H. 23.92 mm L. 22.25 mm. RV; 1074-1075: H. 24.37 mm L. 23.95 mm; 1074: RV; 1075: LV; 1076: H. 25.84 mm L. 26.56 mm. RV; 1077-1079: Baie de Gorée, Dakar, Senegal, W Africa. Trawled by fishermen. 1978. FN; 1077-1078: H. 33.58 mm L. 35.50 mm; 1077: RV; 1078: LV; 1079: H. 31.16 mm L. 32.26 mm. RV.

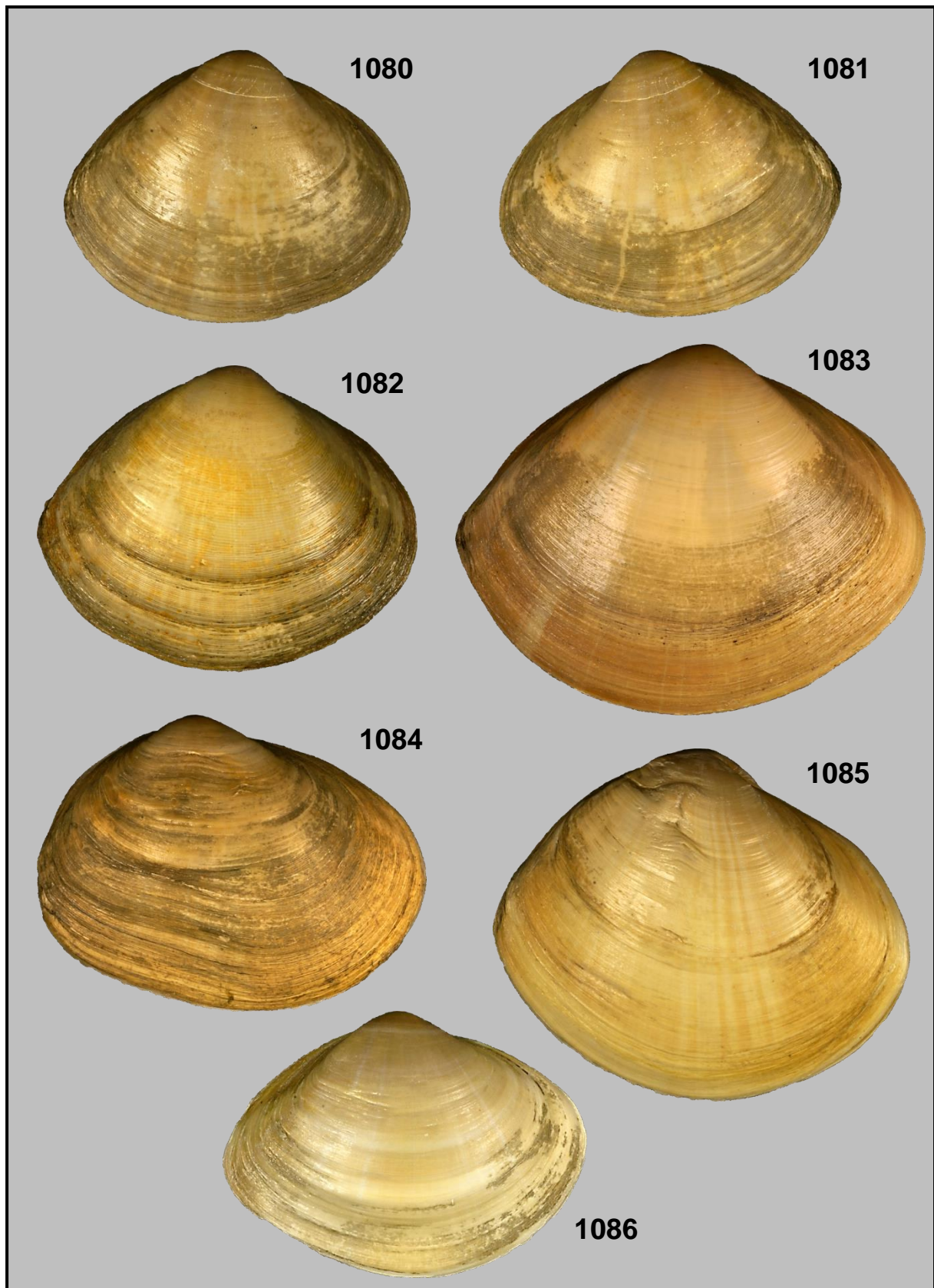


Plate CLXXX. Figs 1080-1086: *Mactra stultorum* (Linnaeus, 1758). FN; 1080-1081: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 80 m. July 2001. H. 33.12 mm L. 42.48 mm; 1080: RV; 1081: LV; 1082: St. Andrews Bay, Scotland, UK. Dived at a depth of 10 m. 19 August 1974. H. 38.42 mm L. 47.86 mm. RV; 1083-1086: Oostduinkerke, Belgium. Among shell grit near tidal pool. 1 January 1969. RV; 1083: H. 49.54 mm L. 63.13 mm; 1084-1086: Freak specimens; 1084: H. 35.71 mm L. 47.75 mm; 1085: H. 42.74 mm L. 51.58 mm; 1086: 31.32 mm L. 43.19 mm.

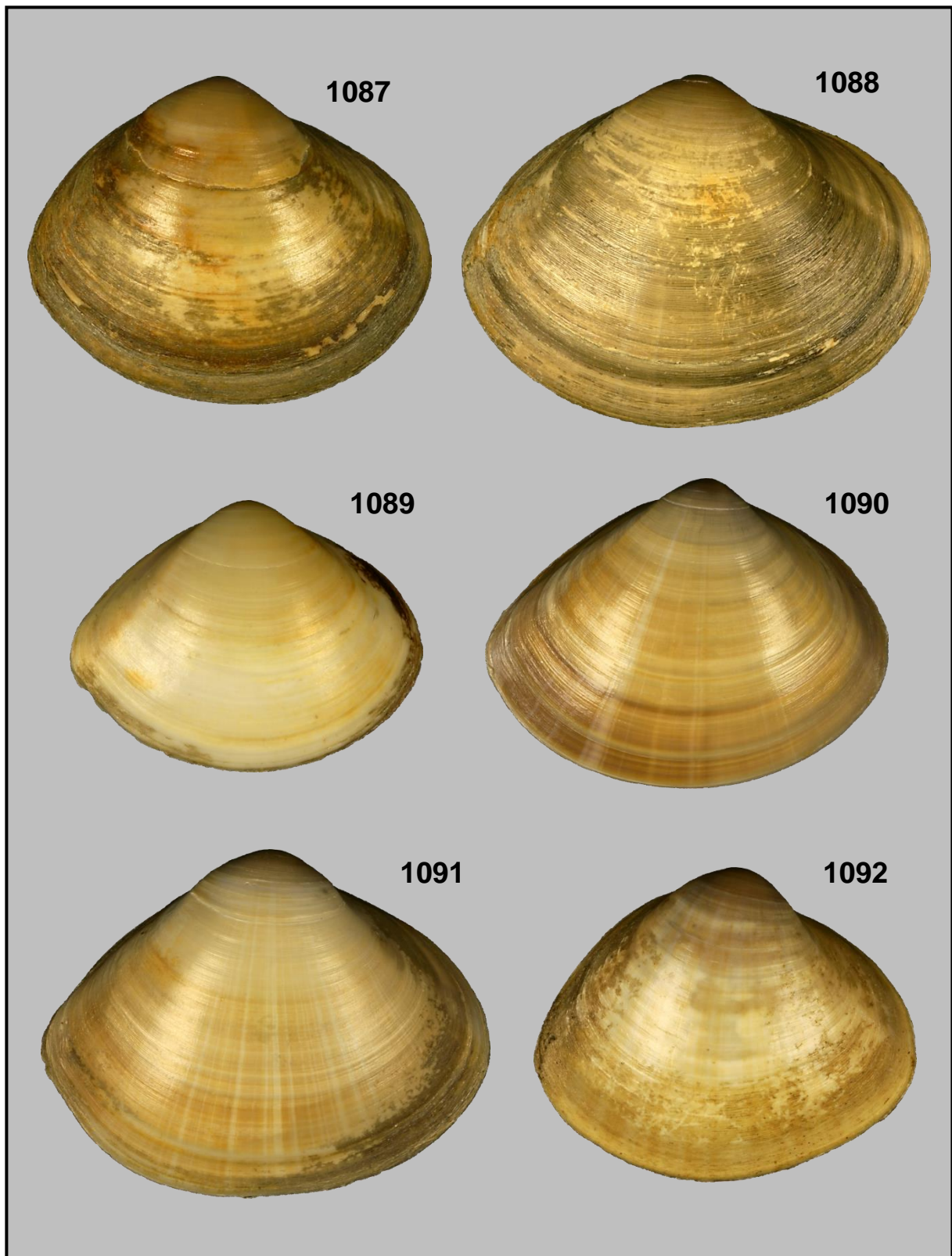


Plate CLXXXI. Figs 1087-1092: *Mactra stultorum* (Linnaeus, 1758). RV. FN; 1087-1088: Off Nieuwpoort, Belgium. Trawled by fishermen. In sand. 1977; 1087: H. 41.04 mm L. 51.53 mm; 1088: H. 45.06 mm L. 60.27 mm; 1089: St.-Michel-en-Grève, Brittany, France. On sand at low tide. June 1976. H. 31.21 mm L. 41.25 mm; 1090-1091: Penthièvre, Morbihan, Brittany, W France. On sand at low tide. 21 July 1993; 1090: H. 40.40 mm L. 52.57 mm; 1091: 43.94 mm L. 57.17 mm; 1092: Quarteira, Algarve, Portugal. In sand at low tide. 29 December 1974. H. 39.26 mm L. 47.45 mm.

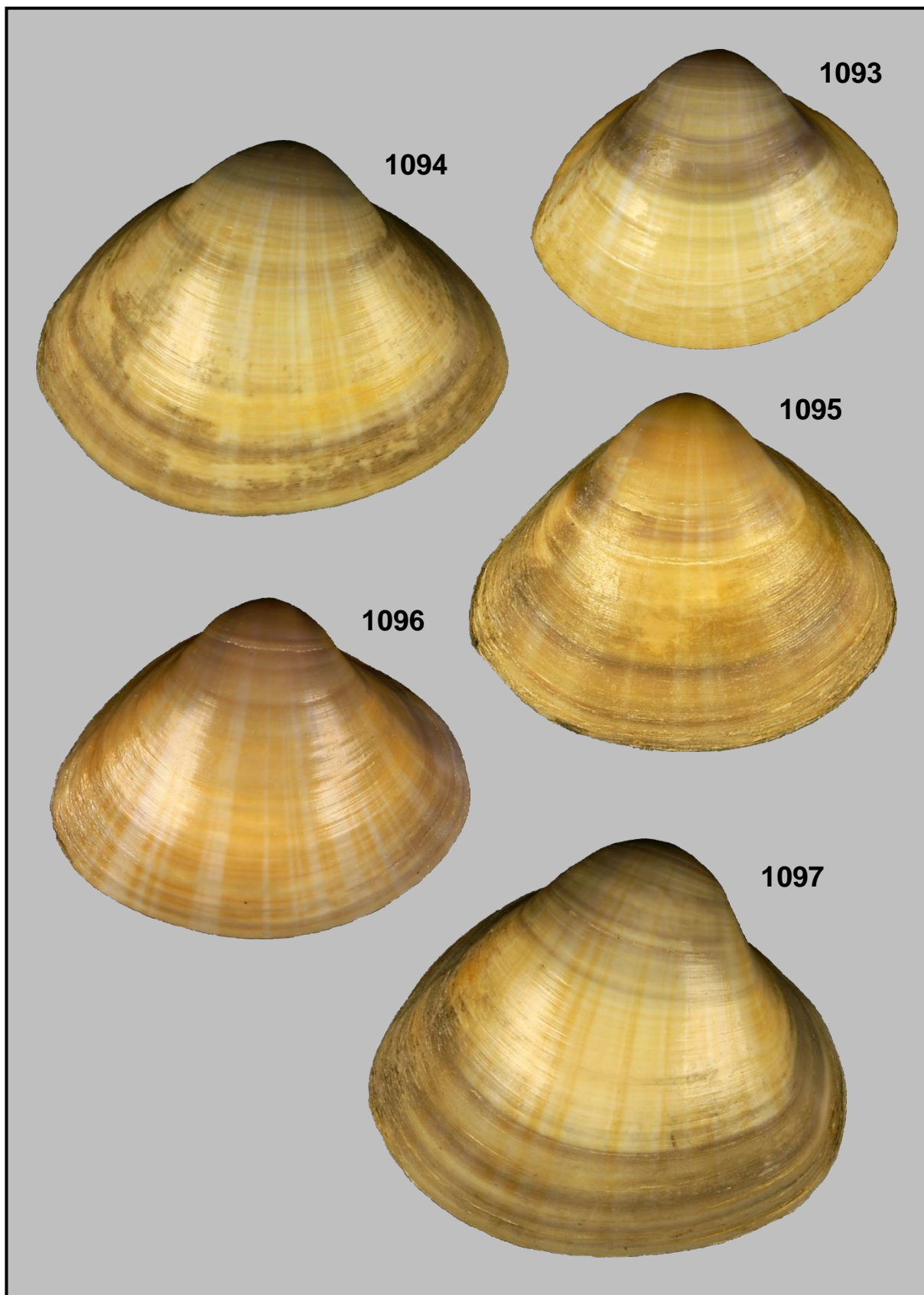


Plate CLXXXII. Figs 1093-1097: *Mactra stultorum* (Linnaeus, 1758). RV. FN; 1093-1094: Off Barcelona, Spain; 1093: H. 28.31 mm L. 34.84 mm; 1094: H. 41.21 mm L. 52.06 mm; 1095: Tunesia. In sand. 1 August 1975. H. 39.85 mm L. 47.42 mm; 1096-1097: Palo, Ladispoli, Italy. Trawled by fishermen; 1096: H. 38.50 mm L. 47.56 mm; 1097: 48.38 m L. 55.22 mm.

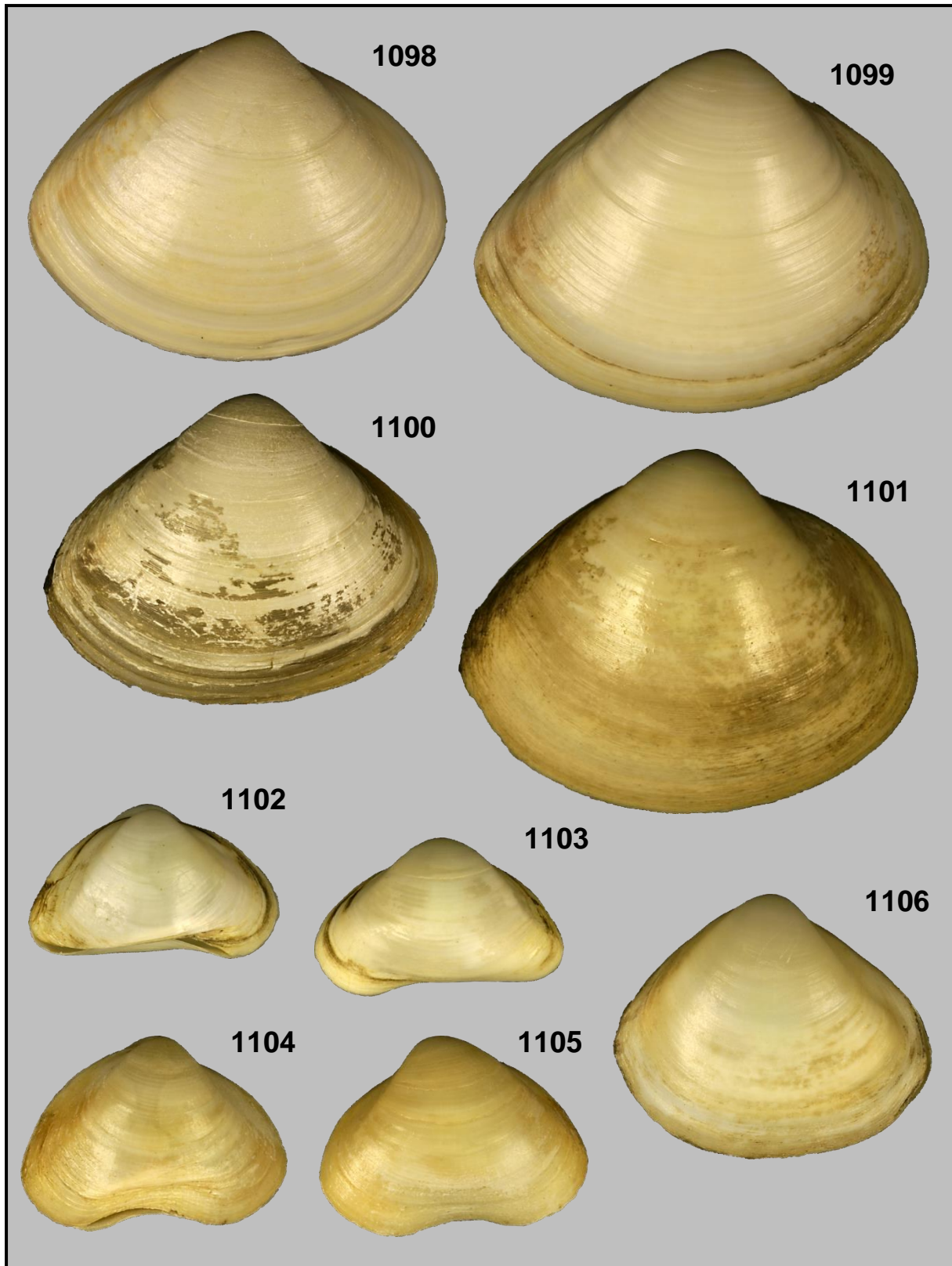


Plate CLXXXIII. Figs 1098-1106: *Mactra stultorum* var. *corallina* (Linnaeus, 1758). FN; 1098: Oostduinkerke, Belgium. Among shell grit after gale. H. 37.95 mm L. 48.50 mm. RV; 1099: Penthièvre, Morbihan, Brittany, W France. H. 40.47 mm L. 50.85 mm. RV; 1100: Carnac-Plage, Morbihan, Brittany, W France. In sand at low tide. August 2006. H. 35.49 mm L. 45.25 mm. RV; 1101: Quarteira, Algarve, Portugal. In sand at low tide. 29 December 1974. H. 44.43 mm L. 55.81 mm. RV; 1102-1106: Palombina, Ancona, Italy. Dived at a depth of 2 m. November 1971. Freak specimens. FN; 1102-1103: H. 14.85 mm L. 23.76 mm; 1102: RV; 1103: LV; 1104-1105: H. 19.87 mm L. 25.79 mm; 1104: RV; 1105: LV; 1106: H. 28.74 mm L. 34.33 mm. RV.

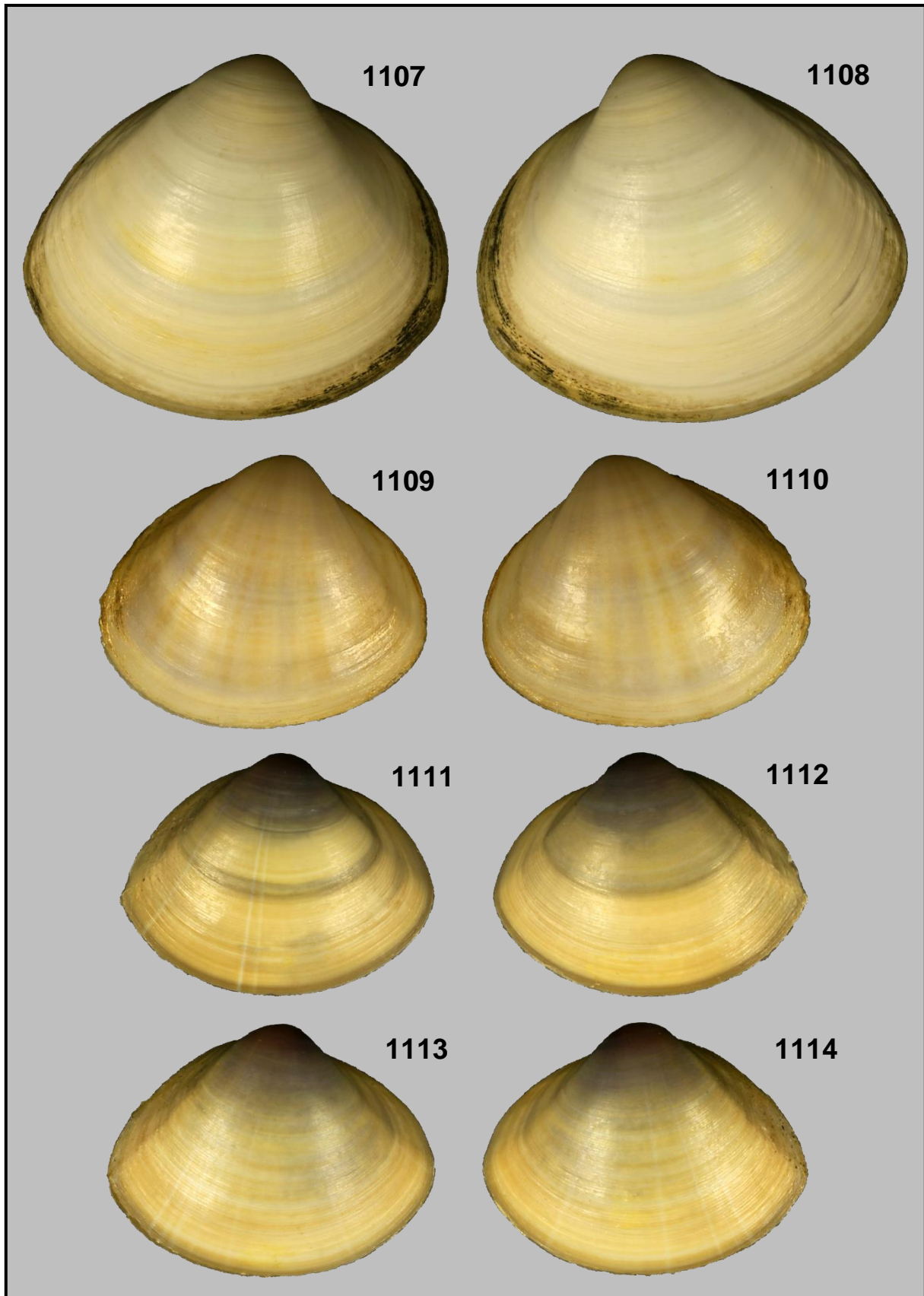


Plate CLXXXIV. Figs 1107-1114: *Mactra stultorum* var. *corallina* (Linnaeus, 1758). FN; 1107-1108: Frontignan, Hérault, S France. 1966. H. 56.60 mm L. 66.07 mm; 1107: RV; 1108: LV; 1109-1110: *Mactra stultorum* var. *grangeri* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1896. Greece. 1974. H. 27.75 mm L. 33.30 mm; 1109: RV; 1110: LV; 1111-1114: *Mactra stultorum* var. *lignaria* Monterosato. Molfetta, Bari, Italy. Dived at a depth of 8 m. In sand. August 1991; 1111-1112: H. 21.63 mm L. 28.23 mm; 1111: RV; 1112: LV; 1113-1114: H. 22.66 mm L. 29.34 mm; 1113: RV; 1114: LV.

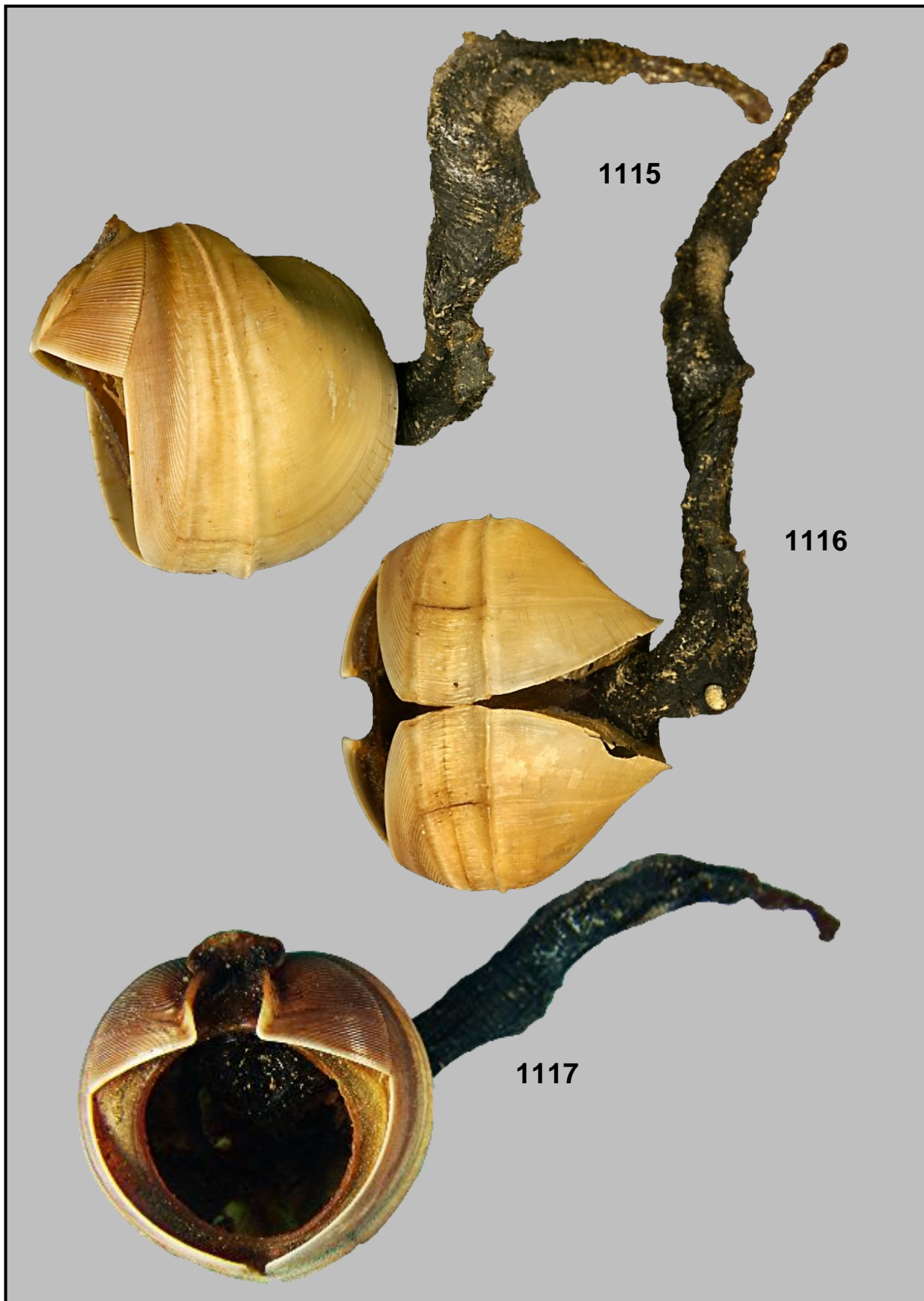


Plate CLXXXV. Figs 1115-1117: *Xylophaga praestans* E.A. Smith, 1903. South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 100 m. July 2002. H. 19.4 mm L. 17.8 mm. JPK; 1115: LV; 1116: Bottom view; 1117: Head on view.

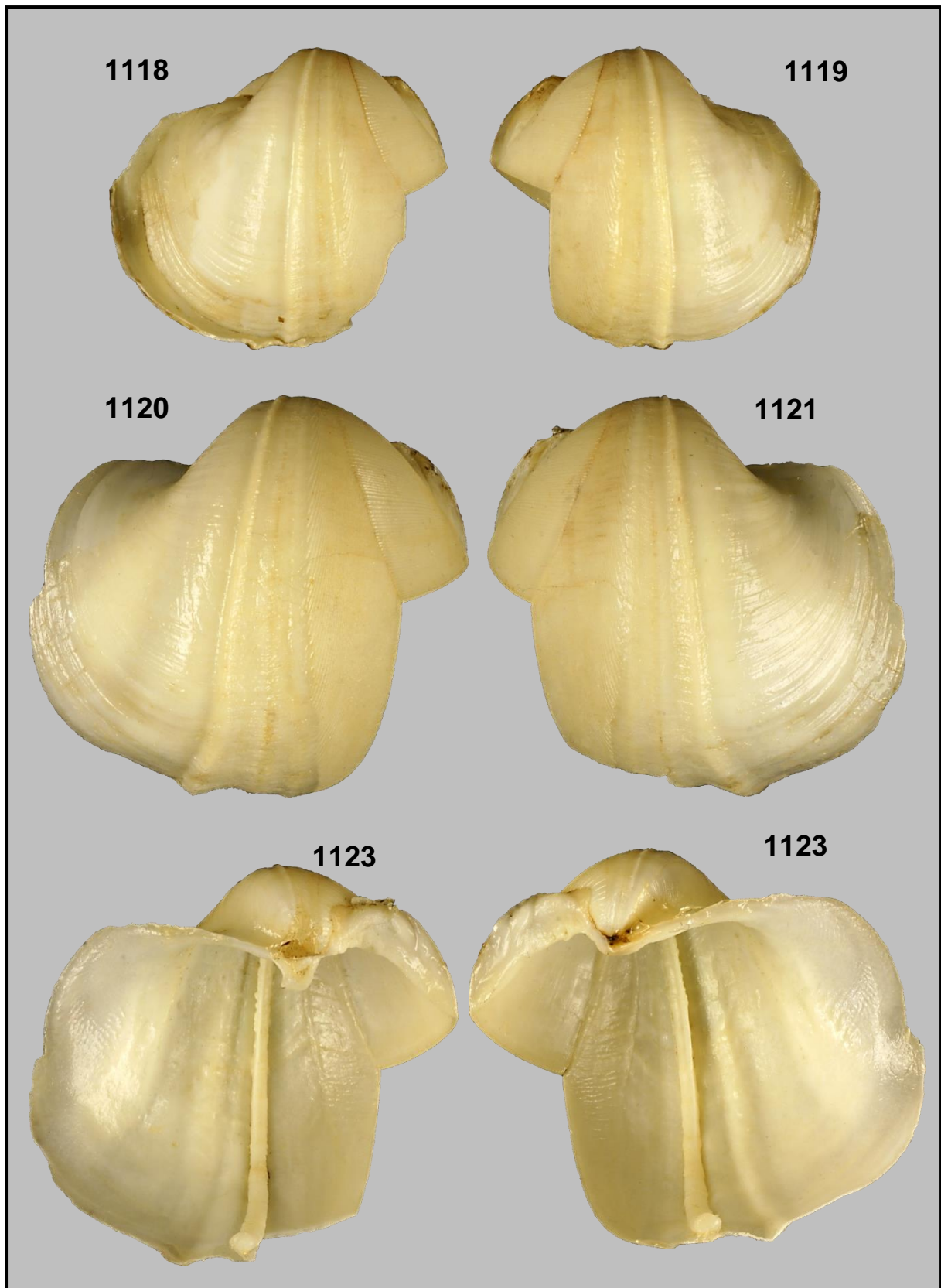


Plate CLXXXVI. Figs 1118-1123: *Xylophaga praestans* E.A. Smith, 1903. Irish Sea, W England, UK. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. In piece of wood. FN; 1118-1119: H. 20.22 mm L. 21.16 mm; 1118: RV; 1119: LV; 1120-1123: H. 30.71 mm L. 28.34 mm; 1120: RV; 1121: LV; 1122: Inside view of LV; 1123: Inside view of RV.

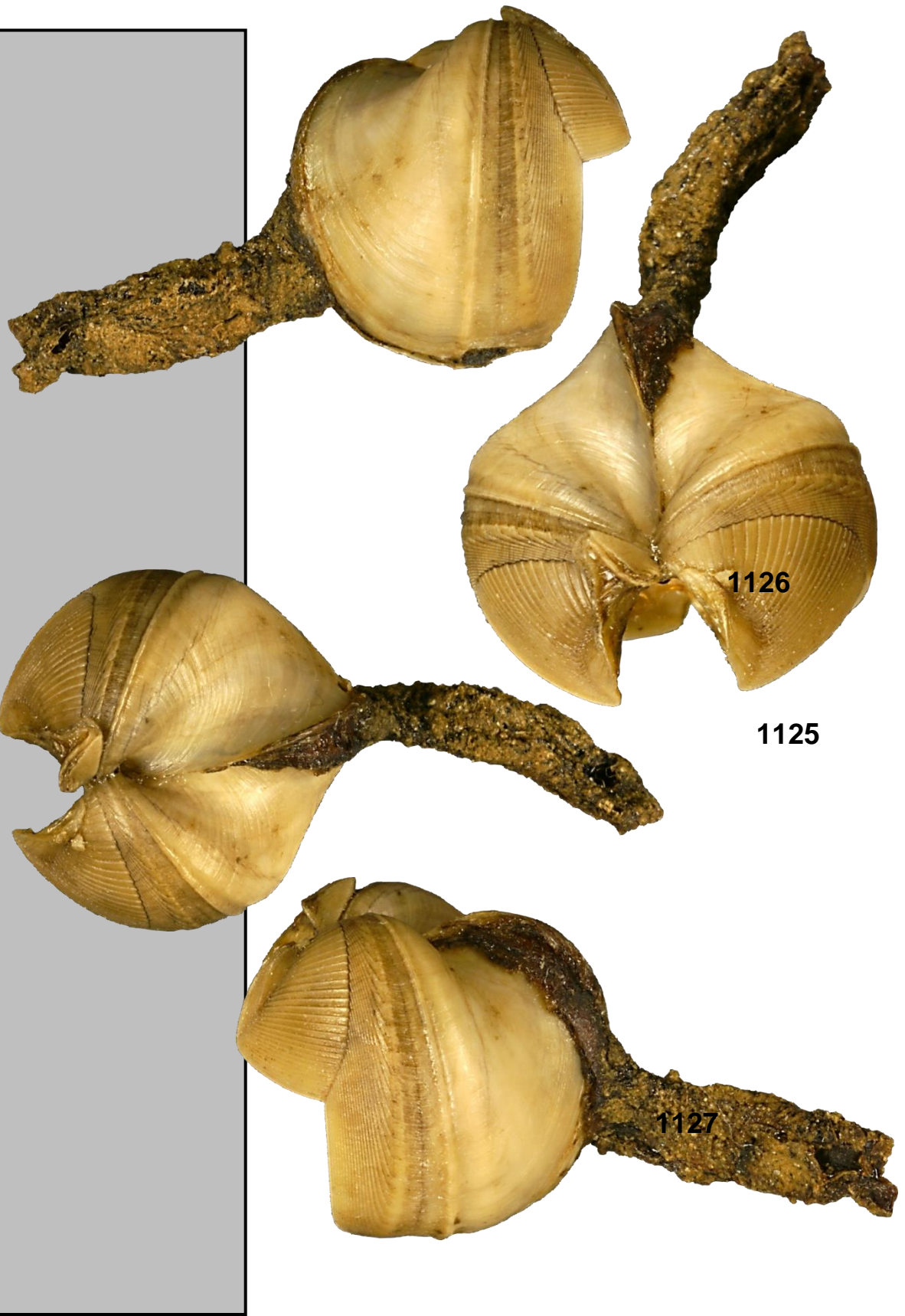


Plate CLXXXVII. Figs 1124-1127: *Xylophaga praestans* E.A. Smith, 1903. Beachy Head, S England, UK.



Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 2003. H. 15.24 mm L. 14.17 mm. FN; 1124: RV; 1125-1126: Dorsal view

; 1127: LV.



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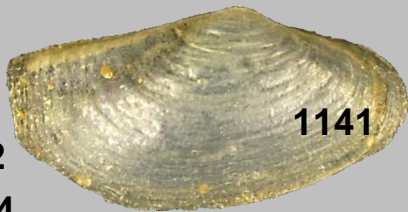
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CLXXXVIII. Figs 1128-1137: *Lyonsia norvegica* (Gmelin, 1791); 1128-1129: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fisherman at a depth of 100 m. July 2002. H. 16.10 mm L. 29.56 mm. JPK; 1128: RV; 1129: LV; 1130-1131: Off Lerwick, Shetland Islands. From scallop trawler at a depth of 120 m. May 1996. H. 17.90 mm L. 35.05 mm. FN; 1130: RV; 1131: LV; 1132-1135: Locmiquel, Morbihan, W France. In oyster farm. 5 April 2004. FN; 1132-1133: H. 19.57 mm L. 38.22 mm; 1132: RV; 1133: LV; 1134-1135: H. 22.34 mm L. 41.99 mm; 1134: RV; 1135: LV; 1136-1137: Capraia Island, Italy. H. 8.51 mm L. 15.64 mm. FN; 1136: RV; 1137: LV.

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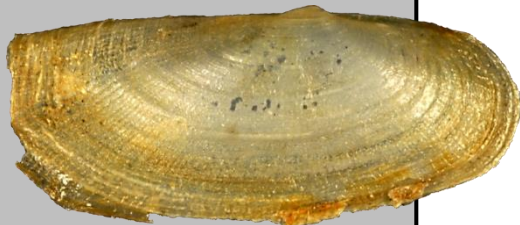


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Plate CLXXXIX. Figs 1138-1147: *Lyonsia norwegica* var. *coruscans* (Scacchi, 1839). FN; 1138-1141: Catania, Sicily, Italy. Trawled at a depth of 70 m. In sand. December 2005; 1138-1139: H. 11.09 mm L. 24.56 mm; 1138: RV; 1139: LV; 1140-1141: H. 13.54 mm L. 31.69 mm; 1140: RV; 1141: LV; 1142-1147: L'Ampolla, El Fangar, Spain. April 1975; 1142-1145: H. 7.27 mm L. 18.69 mm; 1142: RV; 1143: LV; 1144: Inside view of LV; 1145: Inside view of RV; 1146-1147: H. 9.48 mm L. 20.78 mm; 1146: RV; 1147: LV.

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Plate CLXXXX. Figs 1148-1153: *Thracia pubescens* (Pulteney, 1799); 1148-1149: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 122 m. August 2010. H. 58.29 mm L. 91.99 mm. JPK; 1148: LV; 1149: RV;

1150-1151: Off Santander, Bay of Biscay, N Spain. Trawled by fishermen at a depth of 300 m. October 2001. H. 54.65 mm L. 86.21 mm. FN; 1150: LV; 1151: RV; 1152-1153: Puerto del Carmen, Lanzarote, Canary Islands. May 1996. H. 27.16 mm L. 45.38 mm. FN; 1152: LV; 1153: RV.



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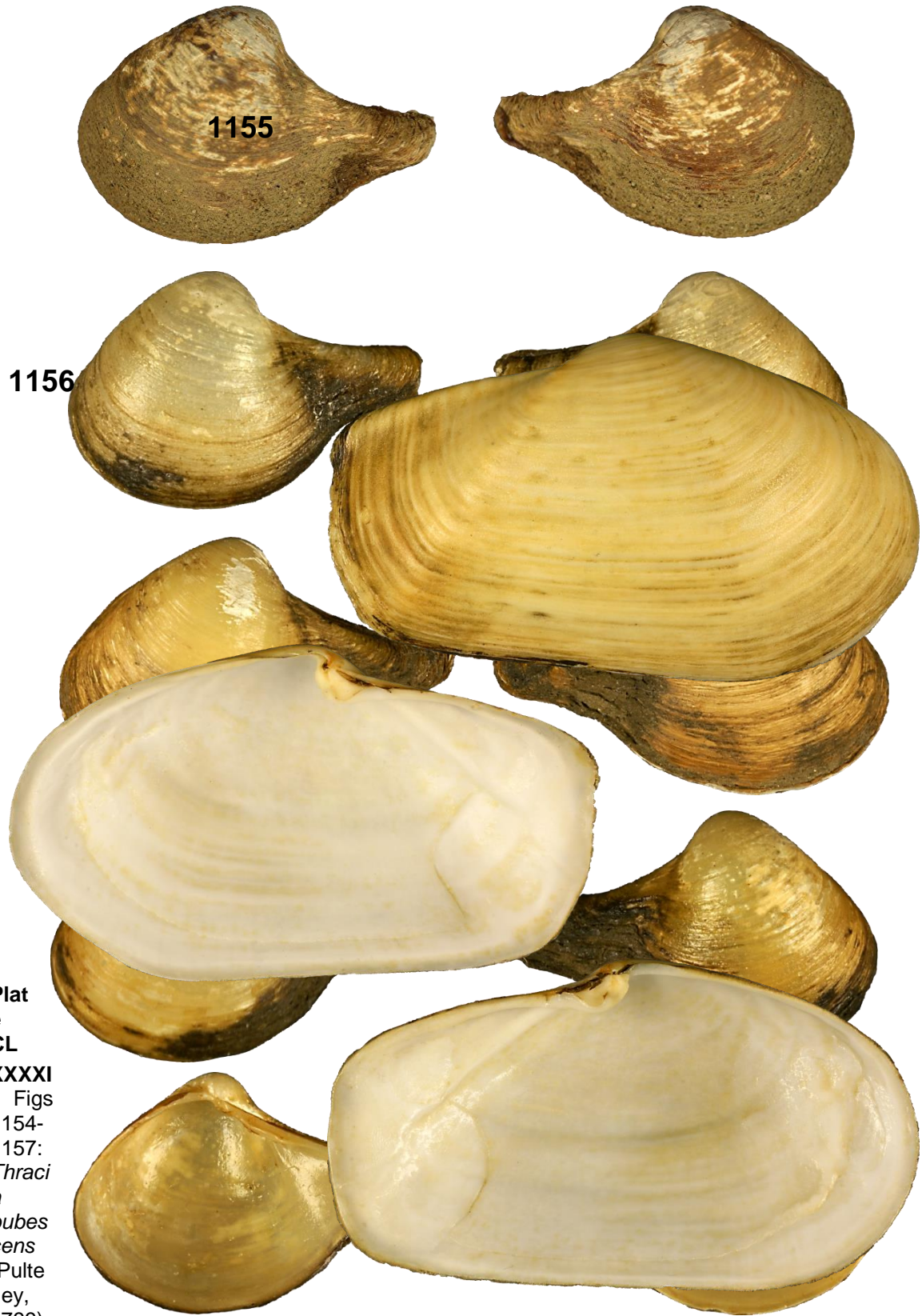


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1154-
1157:
*Thracia
pubes
cens*
(Pulte
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1799).

Ancona, Italy. Trawled by fishermen. May 1971. H. 51.59 mm L. 90.27 mm. FN; 1154: LV; 1155: RV; 1156: Inside view of RV; 1157: Inside view of LV.

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Plate CLXXXII. Figs 1158-1167: *Cuspidaria cuspidata* (Olivi, 1792); 1158-1159: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 100 m. July 2002. H. 11.74 mm L. 17.31 mm. JPK; 1158: LV; 1159: RV; 1160-1161: Loch Fyne, Scotland, UK. Trawled by local fishermen. May 1996. H. 11.09 mm L. 16.61 mm. FN; 1160: LV; 1161: RV; 1162-1167: Irish Sea, W England, UK. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1968. FN; 1162-1163: H. 11.81 mm L. 18.32 mm; 1162: LV; 1163: RV; 1164-1167: H. 11.30 mm L. 17.43 mm; 1164: LV; 1165: RV; 1166: Inside view of RV; 1167: Inside view of LV.

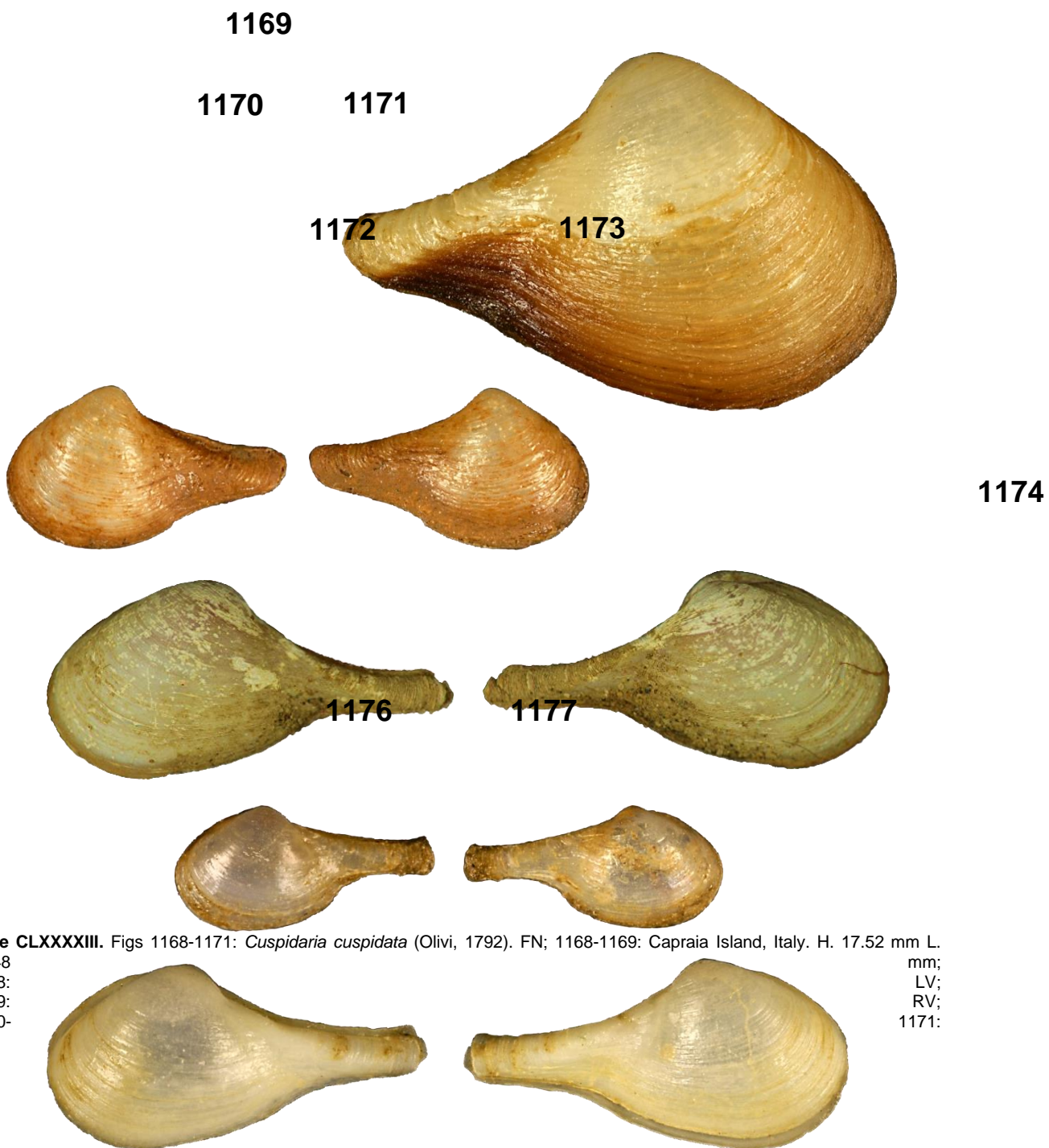


Plate CLXXXIII. Figs 1168-1171: *Cuspidaria cuspidata* (Olivi, 1792). FN; 1168-1169: Capraia Island, Italy. H. 17.52 mm L. 27.48 mm; 1168: LV; 1169: RV; 1170-1171: Chioggia, Italy, Adriatic Sea. H. 6.38 mm L. 11.35 mm; 1170: LV; 1171: RV;

Chioggia, Italy, Adriatic Sea. H. 6.38 mm L. 11.35 mm; 1170: LV; 1171: RV;

Figs 1172-1177: *Cuspidaria rostrata* (Spengler, 1793); 1172-1173: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 130 m. June 2007. H. 9.42 mm L. 20.46 mm. JPK; 1172: LV; 1173: RV; 1174-1175: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 133 m. August 2009. H. 4.98 mm L. 9.91 mm. FN; 1174: LV; 1175: RV; 1176-1177: Capraia Island, Italy. H. 8.04 mm L. 16.63 mm. FN; 1176: LV; 1177: RV.



Plate CLXXXIV. Figs 1178-1185: *Simnia patula* (Pennant, 1777). JPK; 1178-1181: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 120 m. July 2011; 1178-1179: 20.12 mm; 1180-1181: 20.25 mm; 1182-1185: South of La Rochelle, Bay of Biscay, W France. Trawled by Belgian fishermen at -122 m. August 2011; 1182-1183: 20.42 mm; 1184-1185: 20.39 mm.



Plate CLXXXV. Figs 1186-1191: *Simnia patula* (Pennant, 1777). 20 miles northwest of Trevoze Head, SW England, UK. Found alive, attached to *Eunicella verrucosa* (Pallas, 1766). Trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 80 m. 17 May 1976. FN; 1186-1187: 19.27 mm; 1188-1189: 24.16 mm; 1190-1191: 24.89 mm.