



THE AMERICAN MALACOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Fabio Moretzsohn, Managing Editor

American Malacological Bulletin

Harte Research Institute or Gulf of Mexico Studies

Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi

6300 Ocean Drive, Unit 5869

Corpus Christi, Texas 78412-5869

mollusca@gmail.com

June 1st, 2015

Diego G. Zelaya

Departamento Biodiversidad y Biología Experimental

Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales

Universidad de Buenos Aires

Dear Dr. Zelaya

It is my pleasure to confirm that your manuscript, “Marine bivalves from the Argentine coast and continental shelf: Species diversity” has been accepted (18 February 2015) for publication in the *American Malacological Bulletin* as part of the Proceedings of the Symposium “Bivalvia of the Americas” presented at the 79th Annual Meeting of the American Malacological Society, in conjunction with the Society of Malacology of Mexico, the Latinoamerican Society of Malacology, and the Western Society of Malacologists on June 24–25, 2014 in Mexico City, Mexico.

Your manuscript is currently being processed and is expected to be published in AMB 33(2) in September 1st, 2015.

Sincerely,

Fabio Moretzsohn

Marine bivalves from the Argentine coast and continental shelf:

Species diversity and assessment of the historical knowledge

Diego G. Zelaya

Departamento Biodiversidad y Biología Experimental, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, UBA, Argentina. dzelaya@bg.fcen.uba.ar

Key words: Argentina, Biodiversity, Bivalvia

Running title: Argentine marine bivalves

Abstract: Bivalves are one of the most abundant groups of invertebrates in many benthic communities. From 1817 to date, numerous contributions have dealt with the Argentine fauna of marine bivalves. Despite this, at present, there is no a text summarizing the currently available information on this group in Argentine waters. The present contribution aims to provide a synthesis of the current state of knowledge of systematics, geographic distribution, biology, and ecology of the living marine and estuarine species of bivalves from the Argentine coast and its shelf and, based on this information, to analyze the species diversity of these areas. For that, 225 publications, including results of scientific expeditions, systematic revisions, description of new species, new distributional records, check-lists, compilations on the diversity for particular areas, and contributions dealing with biological and ecological information, were surveyed. As part of this study, 277 nominal species of bivalves were found reported for the study area, although only 169 of them are currently regarded as valid. The analysis of the available bibliography makes evident that the Argentine bivalves have been overlooked throughout the years. This fact results in several limitations and gaps in the current knowledge of this fauna, which are highlighted in the present revision.

The Argentine coastline, of about 6,800 km length, extends in a predominantly north to south direction along 21 degrees of latitude, and is associated with an extensive continental shelf, up to 850 km wide, which covers a total surface of *ca.* 1,000,000 km². The study of the marine bivalves from this area started with the pioneer contribution of Dillwyn (1817), who described the first species: *Venus exalbida* (currently in the genus *Retrotapes* del Río, 1997). A subsequent (and greater) contribution was made by d'Orbigny (1834-1847), who provided information on the bivalves collected during his *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*. Since then, several expeditions collected bivalves from the Argentine shelf, providing information from more than 400 stations. In addition, a number of contributions provided new information on species diversity and geographic distributions. The information at hands suggests, at first, that the Argentine bivalves are relatively well-known. However, this body of information has never been comprehensively or critically reviewed. In fact, information on the Argentine bivalves appears widespread in the literature and there is at present no compilation referring to the total number of species present in this area.

The aim of this contribution is to determine what is (un)known at present on systematics, geographic distribution, biology, and ecology of the living marine and estuarine species of bivalves from the Argentine coast and its shelf and, based on this information, to analyze the species diversity of these areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The area considered in this study comprises the Argentine coast (including the estuarine environments) and the continental shelf, from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata River (at about 35°30'S) to Tierra del Fuego (55°S), including the Isla de los Estados archipelago and Malvinas / Falkland Islands (Fig. 1). The Argentine waters also comprise part of the Beagle Channel (south of Tierra del Fuego), although this fauna will be considered separately.

Published literature dealing with Argentine bivalves was compiled and assigned to one of the following six thematic categories, based on to the main subject of the publication: 1) results of scientific expeditions (“expeditions”); 2) systematic revisions of particular genera / families or insights on the identity of particular species, already known for the area (“systematics”); 3) description of new species (“new species”); 4) first records in Argentine waters of species previously known from other geographic areas (“new localities”); 5) check-lists or compilations on the diversity of particular areas (“catalogs”); and 6) information on biological or ecological aspects of species (“biology / ecology”). Often, the two first categories also provide new localities or describe some new species, although even in these cases the contributions were assigned to “expeditions” or “systematics”, according to the previous criteria. Following this criterion, there were no great difficulties to assign each publication to only one of the above-mentioned categories, with the exception of six publications: Dall (1900) and Dell (1964), who provided the results of expeditions but also performed systematic revisions for some particular taxa; Scarabino (1977), who provided information on the material coming from an expedition, but the publication also represents a catalog of the fauna from the San Matías Gulf; Roux *et al.* (1993), who provide information on expeditions but also on the faunistic assemblages (the latter belonging to

“biology / ecology”); and Zelaya and Ituarte (2012, 2013) in which new species were described and information on biological aspects of the species was provided. These five publications were consequently considered twice when analyzing the subject of publication (although only once when counting the total number of published papers). “Gray” literature (*i.e.*, non-peer-reviewed reports, unpublished dissertations, abstracts of meetings or symposia, and technical reports) were excluded from the present compilation, as well as those papers dealing with physiology, fisheries, natural predation, parasites, and the use of bivalves as substrata for non-molluscan taxa. As this contribution deals with living species of bivalves, publications on fossils / subfossils were also disregarded, except for five articles that described fossil species regarded as reaching to (and living in) the Recent: d'Orbigny 1835-1847; Farinati 1978; Ihering 1907; Philippi 1893; and Wahnish 1939 (in these cases, only those species reaching to the Recent were considered).

With a view to evaluate the temporal variation in the number of publications on Argentine bivalves, the period between the first report (1817) and the present (December 2014), was divided in 20-calendar-year intervals. In the case of contributions that were published as separate issues in different years, only that / those section(s) involving the Argentine species were considered for the year(s) of publication(s). This is the case of d'Orbigny (1834-1847), whose contribution extends over two different periods; however, all Argentine bivalve species were published after 1842, and the publication is consequently here considered as belonging to a single period. In the case of Lamy's (1936-1937) systematic revision of living Mytilidae, the publication was assigned to two different periods, due to the fact that different sections (corresponding to different temporal intervals) refer to Argentine species. The average number of publications per period was

calculated as the ratio of the total number of publications in a period and the total number of years comprising that period.

For the purposes of this contribution, the term species “described from Argentine waters” refers to those taxa whose original locality(ies) being listed as located on the Argentine shelf or coast. The “valid names” of the species follow Huber (2010), except for the Mactridae and Carditidae / Condylocardiidae, for which the subsequent local revisions by Signorelli and Pastorino (2011, 2012) and Güller and Zelaya (2013), respectively, were followed. In the current compilation, synonymies are based on the available literature, and encompass only those records coming from Argentine waters (*i.e.*, names currently regarded as synonyms but not mentioned from the studied area are not considered herein).

RESULTS

Publications dealing with Argentine bivalves

From the first publication by Dillwyn (1817) to December 2014, after nearly two centuries, a total of 225 publications dealing with Argentine bivalves, were issued. This means a general average of one publication per year. However, the rate of publication was not the same over time, and there is a fluctuation in the number of publications when comparing different periods (Fig. 2). In fact, in the 80 years between 1817 and 1896, the number of publications was extremely low, with a maximum of eight publications between 1877 and 1896, but with seven or less publications in the remaining periods. Between 1897 and 1916, the number of publications reached a peak, with a threefold increase when compared with the previous period; although this value decreased in the next period. However, it is

interesting to note that since 1917, there is a clear tendency to increase the number of publications per period (Fig. 2). In fact, in the present period (1996-2014) the average number of publications per year is 3.8.

Regarding the subject of these publications, it is noted that: 1) most papers belong to the categories “systematics” and “biology / ecology”, which account for 67 % of the total publications; 2) although “systematics” contributions are represented since the 1850s, “biology / ecology” contributions began in the 1960s, and are restricted to the last three periods, when they show a fast increase in number; and 3) both “systematics” and “biology / ecology” categories reach the maximum number of publications in the current period, when the latter category represents the main subject of publications (Fig. 3).

Most of the contributions in “biology / ecology” deal with reproductive aspects or other life history traits (see appendix, SM1). Studies addressing reproduction at the population level are currently available for 23 species, including venerids (Schuldt 1975; Verdinelli and Schuldt 1976; Morsan and Kroeck 2005), pectinids (Christiansen and Olivier 1971; Christiansen *et al.* 1974; Lasta and Calvo 1978; Calvo *et al.* 1998; Narvarte and Kroeck 2002; Ciocco *et al.* 2006; Campodónico *et al.* 2008), ostreids (Morriconi and Calvo 1979, 1980, 1989; Calvo and Morriconi 1978; Pascual *et al.* 1989; Castaños *et al.* 2009), mytilids (Penchaszadeh 1971, 1980; Barrionuevo *et al.* 1976; Vinuesa 1977, 1979, 1981; Vinuesa and Tortorelli 1980; Amor 1981; Gray *et al.* 1997), the geoduck *Panopea abbreviata* Valenciennes, 1839 (van der Molen *et al.* 2007; Zaidman *et al.* 2012), the pinnid *Atrina seminuda* (Lamarck, 1819) (Soria *et al.* 2002), the tellinid *Tellina petitiana* d'Orbigny, 1846 (Barón and Ciocco 2001), the glycymerid *Glycymeris longior* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) (Ituarte, 1979), the mesodesmatid *Amarilladesma mactroides* (Reeve, 1854) (Olivier *et al.*,

1971; Herrmann *et al.* 2009, 2011), the corbulid *Erodona mactroides* Bosc, 1801 (Pujals, 1986), the wedge clam *Donax hanleyanus* Philippi, 1847 (Herrmann *et al.* 2010), and the razor clams *Ensis macha* (Molina, 1782) (Barón *et al.* 2004) and *Tagelus plebeius* (Lightfoot, 1786) (Cledón *et al.* 2004). Reproductive aspects of small-sized bivalves were reported for only three taxa: *Tellimya tehuelcha*: Zelaya and Ituarte 2012; and *Waldo digitatus* and *W. paucitentaculatus*: Zelaya and Ituarte 2013 (in each case, the information was provided in the context of the original description). Information on the habitat of the species is restricted to a reduced number of contributions (Ringuelet *et al.*, 1962; Olivier *et al.*, 1968; Otaegui and Zaixso 1974; Zaixso 1975, 1996a, 1999; Escofet *et al.* 1978; Layerle and Scarabino 1984; Ciocco 1988; Bremec 1990; Roux *et al.*, 1993; Zaixso *et al.*, 1998; Bremec *et al.* 2008; Zelaya and Ituarte 2012, 2013).

The articles on “systematics” include the revision of species diversity of ten families (Ungulinidae, Tellinidae, Teredinidae, Pectinidae, Ostreidae, Thyasiridae, Mytilidae, Mactridae, Carditidae, and Condylardiidae) and 19 genera (*Pododesmus*, *Limopsis*, *Philobrya*, *Cyclocardia*, *Cyamium*, *Tellina*, *Strigilla*, *Semele*, *Lithophaga*, *Crassinella*, “*Chlamys*”, *Yoldia*, *Adrana*, *Neolepton*, *Thaysira*, *Parathyasira*, *Sphenia*, *Lyonsia*, and *Brachidontes*); as well as the redescription, generic reallocation or study of intraspecific variability for 17 species: *Glycymeris longior* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1833), *Amarillodesma mactroides* (Reeve, 1854), *Aulacomya atra* (Molina, 1782), *Pitar patagonicus* (d'Orbigny, 1842), *Plicatula gibbosa* Lamarck, 1801, *Acesta patagonica* (Dall, 1902), *Limea pygmaea* (Philippi, 1845), *Asthenothaerus rushii* (Pilsbry, 1897), *Malletia subaequalis* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1870), *Sphenia hatcheri* Pilsbry, 1899, *Neilonella sulculata* (Gould, 1852), *Hiatella meridionalis* (d'Orbigny, 1846), *Perrierina crassilabrum* (Dell, 1964), *Ensis*

macha (Molina, 1782), *Tawera elliptica* (Lamarck, 1818), *Mactra isabelleana* d'Orbigny, 1846, and *Panopea abbreviata* Valenciennes, 1839 (for references see appendix, SM2). Only nine of the publications at generic / family level focus particularly on Argentine species (Ihering 1902; Parodiz 1948; Ageitos de Castellanos 1957, 1968; Castellanos 1957, 1971b; Ituarte 1998; Pastorino and Bagur 2011; Adami *et al.* 2013). On the contrary, most of the papers on systematics also include faunas from the Uruguayan or Chilean waters (*e.g.*, Carcelles 1941a; Waloszek 1984; Zelaya and Ituarte 2004; Signorelli and Pastorino 2011, 2012; Trovant *et al.* 2014), the Southern Ocean (Dell 1964; Rabarts and Whybrow 1979; Jonkers 2003; Zelaya 2009), the Western Atlantic (Dall 1899, 1900; Turner and Boss 1962; Boss 1966, 1969, 1972; Pimenta and Oliveira 2013; Trovant *et al.* 2013), or even wider geographical areas (Dall 1899, 1900; Lamy 1923, 1924, 1925–1926, 1927, 1929a, 1929b, 1931a, 1931b, 1934, 1936–1937, 1941; Reeve 1952-1953; Turner 1966; Sowerby 1871a, 1871b). Curiously, only eleven new species were described in the context of such “systematics” contributions.

Despite the numerous expeditions that historically surveyed the Argentine shelf (for a review, see Angelescu and Sánchez 1997, information on bivalves comes from only 29 expeditions, comprising 41 publications (see appendix, SM3). Some of these expeditions were specifically conducted in Argentine waters, such as those performed by the *R. Vs.* Shinkai Maru, Cruz del Sur, El Austral, Oca Balda and the “Mar del Plata” (I-V), “Goyena II” and “SAO” (I-V) campaigns; others, instead, obtained samples from this area during their cruises to Antarctica (*e.g.*, Schwedischen Südpolar Expedition, Scottish Antarctic Expedition, and Expeditions Antarctique Française), or as part of trips throughout the world (*e.g.*, the expeditions of the H.M.S. Challenger, Calypso, and Vema). The results (or at least

some of the results) on the study of bivalves collected during these expeditions were frequently published in the years immediately posterior to the end of the expedition; but for six of the expeditions, publication of the results was delayed for more than ten years; the case of the Schwedischen Südpolar-Expedition being particularly curious, for its results on bivalves were not published until 90 years later (Table 1).

Based on published information, ten of these expeditions sampled bivalves in less than five stations, and collected less than ten species of bivalves (Table 1). The expeditions that sampled bivalves in the greatest number of stations were those performed by the *R.V. William Scoresby* (66 stations), and the SAO (70 stations) and Mar del Plata (82 stations) campaigns; the two first provided information for about 40 species each and the last for 20 species. The expeditions “San José I and II” also intensively sampled the area, but the total number of stations in which bivalves were present is unknown (see comment 2 in Table 1). A similar number of species of that collected by the *R.V. William Scoresby* and the SAO campaign is reported from the collections made by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition and the *Voyage dans l’Amérique Méridionale*, however, in only 15 and 9 stations, respectively (Table 1). Eleven expeditions include the description of new species, being the reports of the *Voyage dans l’Amérique Méridionale*, which described the greatest number of new species.

Only six contributions are here classed in the category “new localities” (see appendix, SM4). It is noted that the results of these expeditions usually also provided new localities for previously known species along the Argentine coast or shelf, and reported for the first time in Argentine waters species previously known from other geographic areas.

Twelve publications comprise the category “catalogs” (see appendix, SM5). In general, these publications provide information from small geographic areas, usually a particular site or locality, and consequently refer to a relatively low number of species. This is not the case of Carcelles (1944) who, despite dealing with the fauna from a single locality (Puerto Quequén), reported a total of 64 bivalve species; and the contributions by Carcelles (1950), Carcelles and Williamson (1951), Castellanos (1970), and Scarabino (1977), which encompass larger geographic areas (“Patagonia”, the Magellan Region, the coast and shelf of Buenos Aires Province, and the San Matías Gulf, respectively), and consequently encompass a higher number of species. The above mentioned “catalogs” sometimes included the descriptions of new species: nine new species were described in these publications (Castellanos 1970; Melvill and Standen 1898, 1914; Pilsbry 1899; Smith 1905).

In addition to the species described in “expeditions”, “catalogs” or “systematics” contributions, the description of new species was the subject of other 23 papers (see appendix, SM6). Most of these papers described only one or two species, although some of them also included simultaneously the description of species from other areas or even other molluscan groups. Only three papers, each published between 1910 and 1913, described more than two species (Cooper and Preston 1910; Preston 1912, 1913), with Preston (1912) being the contribution with the greatest number of new bivalve species(6).

It should be noted that almost none of the above-mentioned publications provide information on the live / dead state of collected / reported specimens.

Current knowledge on bivalve diversity

Of the 277 nominal species currently reported from the considered area, 11 “mentioned” species were excluded from the present study: *Cytherea patagonica* Philippi, 1844, originally described from “Patagonia”, although this locality was considered in error by Huber (2010) who, in addition, regarded this species as a synonym of *Dosinia concentrica* (Born, 1778); *Chlamys argentinensis* Castellanos, 1973 and *Chlamys lahillei* Castellanos, 1973 described on the basis of isolated valves collected at “Puerto San Antornio, Golfo San Matías” and “Santa Cruz”, respectively, for which the living / fossil status remains uncertain (Castellanos, 1973; Waloszek, 1984); and the records of eight species, native from other parts of the world, whose reports from Argentine waters seem based on misidentifications: “*Pholas costata*” and “*Macra fragilis*” reported by d’Orbigny (1834–1847); “*Cardium edule*”, “*Tellina squalida*”, “*Anomia ephippium*”, and “*Cryptogramma subimbricata*” reported by Melvill and Standen (1914); “*Arca (Anadara) chemnitzii*” mentioned by Smith (1915); and “*Crasinella martinicensis*” mentioned by Penchaszadeh (1973). In the case of “*Arca (Anadara) chemnitzii*”, it should be noted that even Smith doubted whether the material was actually collected in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Out of the remaining 266 species (listed in Table 2), 114 species were described from the Argentine shelf and coast (see appendix, SM7), and 152 species were described from other geographic areas, and reported for the Argentine waters.

The new species accumulation curve versus time shows two main peaks: one between 1837 and 1856, and the other between 1897 and 1916, each of them accounting for the description of 38 new species (Figs. 4, 5). For any other period (including the present period) the number of new species is considerably smaller, each with seven or fewer new

species (Fig. 5). The high number of new species described between 1837 and 1856 mostly comes from the results of the *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale* (32 new taxa described), whereas in the 1897-1916 new taxa come from the results of several surveys of the Malvinas / Falkland Islands fauna, from which 29 new species were described.

Of the 114 species described from Argentine waters, 44 species are currently regarded as synonyms, one species is a *nomen dubium* (*Cardita malvinae*), one “species” is an unnecessary replacement name (*Venus tehuelcha*), and one species is a misidentification (*Modiolus darwinianus*) (for further information see appendix, SM7). The greatest number of synonyms comes from the species described between 1837 and 1856 (13 synonyms) and between 1897 and 1916 (21 synonyms), coinciding with the high number of new species described during these periods (Fig. 5). Synonyms include both small-sized species (such as *Neolepton* and *Cyamium* species) and large-sized species, such as the edible Patagonian Scallop, *Zygochlamys patagonica* King, 1832, for which four different names were proposed.

Of the 152 species described from other geographic areas, only 102 species are currently regarded as valid and the remaining 50 names are synonyms, misidentifications or *nomina nuda*.

When considering both the species described from Argentine waters and those described from other areas and reported from this area, the total number of valid bivalve species is 169 species (Table 2). These species belong to 109 genera corresponding to 51 families plus the superfamily Galeommatoidea (Galeommatidae + Lasaeidae + Montacutidae), the latter with several uncertainties at family and genus levels. To date, 50% of the families are

represented by only one or two species; only 7 families (Cyamiidae, Tellinidae, Mactridae, Veneridae, Mytilidae, and Philobryidae), and the superfamily Galeommatoidea, show more than 6 species each. The high diversity of these families is determined either by the presence of a high number of genera per family (such as in the Cyamiidae, Mytilidae and Veneridae), the presence of numerous species per genus (such as in the Philobryidae and Mactridae, with 7 and 5 species into the genera *Philobrya* and *Mactra*, respectively), or the presence of several genera with several species each (Tellinidae and Galeommatoidea). However, as a general trend, Argentine bivalve fauna shows a low number of species per genus and a low number of genera per family.

DISCUSSION

In the last years, an increasing number of publications dealt with Argentine bivalves. Such an increment mostly comes from an explosive number of contributions referring to “biology / ecology” of the species that, in only 45 years (from the 1960s to the present), represented a 40% of the total number of contributions on diversity and geographic distribution of the species published since 1817. Taking into account the recent nature of this research subject, it is easy to understand that these contributions have addressed at present only a small fraction of the total Argentine bivalve fauna; and, not surprisingly, the studied taxa mainly comprise the large and commercially valuable species.

The contributions dealing with the diversity and geographic distribution of Argentine bivalves (*i.e.* those belonging to the categories “systematics”, “new species”, “expeditions”, “catalogs”, and “new localities”) started much earlier than those on “biology / ecology” and, although with several fluctuations along the timeline, also showed a consistent

tendency to the increase in number toward the present. Taking into account the extended period and the numerous publications dealing with bivalves, a relatively good knowledge of these issues would be expected to date. However, this is far from being so: the identity of several taxa still requires revision, the ranges of geographic distribution of most the species needs to be improved, and extensive areas of the Argentine coast and shelf still remain undersampled (*i.e.* with records of an extremely low number of bivalves or without records at all). These facts make evident that the Argentine bivalve fauna has been neglected along the time. The oversight of bivalves started with the first expeditions; in this way, despite the numerous trips performed to Argentine waters, information on the diversity and geographic distribution of bivalves was only provided by a reduced number of cases. Clearly, this fact is not a consequence of bivalves not being present in the samples obtained by these expeditions, but to a lack of expertise or interest in their study. The contribution by Dell (1990) is an example of this: the author reported the first information on the bivalves collected during the Schwedischen Südpolar Expedition [between 1901 and 1903], and during the expeditions of the *R. R. S. Discovery* [between 1926 and 1938], the *U. S. N. S. Eltanine* [between 1961 and 1966], and the *R. V. Hero* [in 1970 and 1971]. Usually, published information on the bivalves collected by the expeditions refers to a low number of species coming from a reduced number of sampling stations, and lacking of figures of the collected specimens.

More evidence of the oversight of the Argentine bivalve fauna becomes evident when considering the low number of comprehensive revisions at generic and family levels. In this regard, only 10 families (of the 51 present in the area) and 18 genera (of the 109 currently reported) have been systematically revised; and even in these cases —and not

infrequently— several Argentine species were not considered therein. The local diversity of the families Mallettiidae, Nuculidae, Philobryidae, and Thraciidae, and of the genera *Gaimardia*, *Mysella*, *Kellia*, *Corbula*, and *Yoldia* are clear examples of taxa still imperfectly known. In other cases, such revisions need to consider not only the local area, but also wider geographic areas, *e.g.*, the identity of several Antarctic species reported as present in Argentine waters [*i.e.*, *Cuspidaria kerguelensis* (Smith, 1885), *Cuspidaria tenella* Smith, 1907, *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* (Smith, 1907), *Cyamiomacra laminifera* (Lamy, 1906), *Pseudokellya cardiformis* (Smith, 1885), *Limopsis marionensis* Smith, 1885], the identity of 18 species currently regarded as widely distributed from Florida (U.S.A.) or the Caribbean to Argentina (see appendix, SM8) , or even some “worldwide distributed” taxa (such as “*Kellia suborbicularis*”, “*Ostrea stentina*”, *Hiatella* and *Lasaea* species).

From the described scenario, it is clear that the current knowledge on diversity and geographic distribution of Argentine bivalves is far from being complete or even adequate; this fact, together with the historical absence of local researchers specifically working on this group, results in the absence of a complete catalog (or even a previous check-list) addressing the total species diversity occurring in the extensive area comprised by the Argentine coast and the associated continental shelf (thus far restricted to local / regional catalogs / check-lists, previously mentioned). With these limitations in mind, the present study seeks to provide the first compilation of the currently available information on the bivalves occurring in this area, as a first step toward a better knowledge of this fauna.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses his gratitude to C. Ituarte, M. Güller, P. Mikkelsen, and F. Scarabino for providing valuable suggestions and discussions, while drafting this MS. This study was partially funded by PICT 2011-2182. The author is member of the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Argentina.

LITERATURE CITED

- Adami, M., G. Pastorino, and J. M. (Lobo) Orensanz. 2013. Phenotypic differentiation of ecologically significant *Brachidontes* species co-occurring in intertidal mussel beds from the southwestern Atlantic. *Malacologia* **56**: 59–67
- Ageitos de Castellanos, Z. 1957. *Los mytilidos argentinos*. Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de la República Argentina, Departamento de Investigaciones Pesqueras: 5–12 + 4 pls.
- Ageitos de Castellanos, Z. J. 1968. Aclaraciones sobre las ostras argentinas (Pelec. Ostreidae). *Neotropica* **14**: 132–133.
- Amor, A. 1981. Observaciones sobre el desarrollo embrionario y larval de *Mytilus platensis* d'Orbigny, del sector bonaerense (Mollusca, Bivalvia). *Physis* **39**: 33–39
- Angelescu, V. and R. O. Sánchez. 1997. Exploraciones oceanográficas y pesqueras en el Mar Argentino y la región adyacente del Atlántico Sudoccidental (años 1874-1993). *In*: E. E. Boschi, ed., *El mar argentino y sus recursos*, vol. 1. Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones y Desarrollo Pesquero, Mar del Plata. Pp. 11-63.
- Barón, P. J. and N. F. Ciocco. 2001. Reproductive cycle of the clam *Tellina petitiana* d'Orbigny, 1846, in Nuevo Gulf (Argentina). *The Veliger* **44**: 370–380.

- Barón, P. J., L. E. Real, and N. F. Ciocco. 2004. Morphometry, growth and reproduction of an Atlantic population of the razor clam *Ensis macha* (Molina, 1782). *Scientia Marina* **68**: 211–217.
- Barrionuevo, D.N., M. Schuldt, and M. A. Verdinelli. 1976. Nuevas consideraciones ecológicas sobre la cholguera de punta Loma, golfo Nuevo-Chubut. *Revista del Museo de La Plata, Zoología* **12**: 167–181.
- Bastida, R., A. Roux and D. Martínez. 1992. Benthic communities of the Argentine continental shelf. *Oceanologica Acta* **15**: 687–698.
- Boschi, E. E. and J. L. Fenucci. 1972. Contribución al conocimiento de la fauna marina del Golfo San José. *Physis* **31**: 155–167.
- Boss, K. J. 1966. The subfamily Tellininae in the western Atlantic. The genus *Tellina* (part I). *Johnsonia* **4**: 217–272, pls. 127–142.
- Boss, K. J. 1969. The subfamily Tellininae in the western Atlantic. The genus *Strigilla*. *Johnsonia* **4**: 345–368, pls. 164–171.
- Boss, K. J. 1972. The genus *Semele* in the western Atlantic. *Johnsonia* **5**: 1–32.
- Bremec, C. S. 1990. Macrobentos del área de Bahía Blanca (Argentina), distribución espacial de la fauna. *Boletín do Instituto Oceanográfico (São Paulo)* **38**: 99–110.
- Bremec, C., M. Escolar, L. Schejter, and G. N. Genzano. 2008. Primary settlement substrate of scallop, *Zygochlamys patagonica* (King and Broderip, 1832) (Mollusca: Pectinidae) in fishing grounds in the Argentinean sea. *Journal of Shellfish Research* **27**: 273–280.
- Calvo, J. and E. Morriconi. 1978. Epibiontie et protandrie chez *Ostrea puelchana*. *Haliotis* **9**: 85–88.

- Calvo, J., E. Morriconi, and P. M. Orler. 1998. Estrategias reproductivas de moluscos bivalvos y equinoideos. *In*: E. E. Boschi, ed., *El mar argentino y sus recursos*, vol. 2. Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones y Desarrollo Pesquero, Mar del Plata. Pp. 195-231.
- Campodónico, S., G. Macchi, B. Lomovasky, and M. Lasta. 2008. Reproductive cycle of the Patagonian scallop *Zygochlamys patagonica* in the south-western Atlantic. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* **88**: 603–611.
- Carcelles, A. 1941a. "*Pododesmus*" de la Argentina y Uruguay. *Physis* **19**: 5–10 + 2 pls.
- Carcelles, A. R. 1944. Catálogo de los moluscos marinos de Puerto Quequén. *Revista del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Zoología* **3**: 233–309.
- Carcelles, A. 1950. Catálogo de los moluscos marinos de Patagonia. *Anales Museo Nahuel Huapi* **2**: 41–92, pls. 1–6.
- Carcelles, A. R. and S. I. Williamson. 1951. Catálogo de los moluscos marinos de la Provincia Magallánica. *Revista Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia"*, *Zoología* **2**: 225–383.
- Castaños, C., M. Pascual, and A. Pérez Camacho. 2009. Reproductive biology of the non native oyster, *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg, 1793), as a key factor for its first successful spread along rocky shores of northern Patagonia, Argentina. *Journal of Shellfish Research* **28**: 837–847.
- Castellanos, Z. J. A. de. 1957. *Contribución al conocimiento de las especies de ostras del litoral argentino*. Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de la República Argentina, Departamento de Investigaciones Pesqueras: 5–40 + 12 pls.

- Castellanos, Z. J. 1970. Catálogo de los moluscos marinos bonaerenses. *Anales de la Comisión de Investigación Científica, Provincia de Buenos Aires* **8**: 9–365, pls. 1–26.
- Castellanos, Z. J. A. de. 1971a. Faunula de moluscos del complejo bentónico de Mar del Plata. *Revista del Museo de La Plata* (nueva serie), Zoología **11**: 37–57.
- Castellanos, Z. J. A. 1971b. Los *Chlamys* más comunes del Mar Argentino. *Neotropica* **17**: 55–65.
- Castellanos, Z. J. A. de. 1973. Dos nuevos *Chlamys* del sur argentino. *Neotropica* **19**: 62–65.
- Castellanos, Z. A. d. 1980. Micromoluscos poco conocidos del sur argentino-chileno. *Neotropica* **25**: 133–140.
- Castellanos, Z. A. d. 1982. Los moluscos de las campañas del "Shinkai Maru". *Neotropica* **28**: 41–46.
- Castellanos, Z. A. d. 1983. Los moluscos de las campañas del " Shinkai Maru". Nota complementaria. *Neotropica* **29**: 35–38.
- Castellanos, Z. J. A. de and D. Fernández. 1972. Resultados de la campaña exploratoria SAO I - 1971. Nuevos micromoluscos para el Golfo San Matías. *Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina* **193**: 225–235.
- Christiansen, H.E. and S. R. Olivier. 1971. Sobre el hermafroditismo de *Chlamys tehuelcha* (d'Orb., 1846). *Anales Sociedad Científica Argentina* **191**: 115–127.
- Christiansen, H. E., M. E. Cabrera, and S. R. Brodsky. 1974. Ecología de las poblaciones de vieira (*Ch. tehuelcha* D'Orb. 1846) en el golfo San Matías (Río Negro). I. Estudio histológico del ciclo reproductivo. *Contribuciones del Instituto de Biología Marina* (Mar del Plata) **225**: 1–17.

- Ciocco, N. F. 1988. Observaciones sobre la ecología del molusco bivalvo *Chlamys tehuelchus* (d'Orb.) en el golfo San José (Chubut, Argentina). I. Análisis biocenótico. *Neotropica* **34**: 3–22.
- Ciocco, N. F., M. L. Lasta, M. Narvarte, C. Bremec, E. Bogazzi, J. Valero, and J. M. (Lobo) Orensanz. 2006. Argentina. In: S. E. Shumway and G. J. Parsons, eds., *Scallops: Biology, Ecology and Aquaculture*. Developments in Aquaculture and Fisheries Science vol. 35. Elsevier, Amsterdam. Pp. 1251–1292.
- Cledón, M., A. C. Peralta, and P. E. Penchaszadeh. 2004. Reproductive cycle of the stout razor clam, *Tagelus plebeius* (Lightfoot, 1786), in the Mar Chiquita coastal lagoon, Argentina. *Journal of Shellfish Research* **23**: 443–446.
- Cooper, J. E. and H. B. Preston. 1910. Diagnoses of new species of marine and freshwater shells from the Falkland Islands, including the description of two new genera of marine Pelecypoda. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **5**: 63–114 + pl. 4.
- d'Orbigny, A. D. 1834-1847. *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale (le Brésil, la République Orientale de l'Uruguay, la République Argentine, la Patagonie, la République du Chili, la République de Bolivia, la République du Pérou) exécuté pendant les années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 et 1833*, vol. 5 (3) [Mollusques] + Atlas. Bertrand, Paris.
- d'Orbigny, A. D. 1835–1847. *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale (le Brésil, la République Orientale de l'Uruguay, la République Argentine, la Patagonie, la République du Chili, la République de Bolivia, la République du Pérou) exécuté pendant les années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 et 1833*, vol. 3(4) [Paléontologie]. Bertrand, Paris.

- Dall, W. H. 1889. Reports on the results of dredging, under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz, in the Gulf of Mexico (1877-78) and in the Carribean Sea (1879-80), by the U.S. Coast Survey Steamer "Blake". Part II, Gastropoda and Scaphopoda. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* **18**: 1–432, pls. 10–40.
- Dall, W. H. 1890. Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. Fish Commision Steamer Albatross. N° 7. Preliminary report on the collection of Mollusca and Brachiopoda obtained in 1887-88. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* **12 (773)**: 219–361, pls. 5–14.
- Dall, W. H. 1891. On a new subgenus of *Meretrix*, with description of two new species from Brazil. *The Nautilus* **5**: 26–29.
- Dall, W. H. 1896. Diagnoses of new species of mollusks from the western coast of America. *Proceeding of the United States National Museum* **18 (1034)**: 7–20.
- Dall, W. H. 1899. Synopsis of the American species of the family Diplodontidae. *Journal of Conchology* **9**: 244–246.
- Dall, W. H. 1900. Synopsis of the family Tellinidae and of the North American species. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* **23 (1210)**: 285–326, pls. 282–284.
- Dall, W. H. 1908. Report of the scientific results of the expedition "Albatross". Mollusca and Brachiopoda. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* **43**: 205–487, pls. 1–22.
- Dell, R. K. 1964. Antarctic and sub-Antarctic Mollusca: Amphineura, Scaphopoda and Bivalvia. *Discovery Reports* **33**: 93–250, pls. 2–7.
- Dell, R. K. 1990. Antarctic Mollusca with special reference to the fauna of the Ross Sea. *Bulletin of the Royal Society of New Zealand* **27**: 1–311.

- Dillwyn, L. W. 1817. *A descriptive catalogue of Recent shells arranged according to the Linnean method*, Vol. 1. L. W. Dillwyn, London.
- Escofet, A., J. M. Orensanz, S. Olivier, and V. Scarabino. 1978. Biocenología bentónica del Golfo de San Matías (Río Negro, Argentina): Metodología, experiencias y resultados del estudio ecológico de un gran espacio geográfico en América Latina. *Anales del Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* **5**: 59–82.
- Farinati, E. A. 1978. Microfauna de moluscos Querandinenses (Holoceno), Ingeniero White, provincia de Buenos Aires. *Revista de la Asociación Geológica Argentina* **33**: 211–231.
- Fischer-Piette, E. 1973. Mollusques lamelibranches (suite et fin) et scaphopodes. *Résultats scientifiques des Campagnes de la "Calypso"* **10**: 231–262.
- Fischer-Piette, E and A. M. Testud. 1967a. Mollusques lamelibranches: Pectinidae. *Résultats scientifiques des Campagnes de la "Calypso"* **8**: 183–188.
- Fischer-Piette, E. and A. M. Testud. 1967b. Mollusques lamelibranches: Veneridae. *Résultats Scientifiques des Campagnes de la "Calypso"* **8**: 205–220 + 4 pls.
- Gould, A. A. 1846–1850. Shells collected by the United States Exploring Expedition under the command of Charles Wilkes. *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History* **2**: 141–145, 148–156, 159–162, 165–167, 170–173, 175–187, 190–192 [1846]; 196–198, 200–212, 214–215, 222–225, 237–239, 251–252 [1847]; **3**: 73–75 [1848]; 83–85, 89–92, 106–109, 118–121, 140–144 [1849]; 151–156, 169–172, 214–219, 252–256, 276–278, 292–296, 309–312, 343–348 [1850].

- Gray, A.P., R. Seed, and C.A. Richardson. 1997. Reproduction and growth of *Mytilus edulis chilensis* from the Falkland Islands. *Scientia Marina* **61** (Supplement 2): 39–48.
- Güller, M. and D. G. Zelaya. 2013. The families Carditidae and Condylordiidae in the Magellan and Perú–Chile provinces (Bivalvia: Carditoidea). *Zootaxa* **3682**: 201–239.
- Herrmann M., J. E. F. Alfaya, M. L. Lepore, P. E. Penchaszadeh, and W. E. Arntz. 2011. Population structure, growth and production of the yellow clam *Mesodesma mactroides* (Bivalvia: Mesodesmatidae) from a high-energy, temperate beach in northern Argentina. *Helgoland Marine Research* **65**: 285–297.
- Herrmann, M., J. E. F. Alfaya, M. L. Lepore, P. E. Penchaszadeh, and J. Laudien. 2009. Reproductive cycle and gonad development of the northern Argentinean *Mesodesma mactroides* (Bivalvia: Mesodesmatidae). *Helgoland Marine Research* **63**: 207–218.
- Herrmann, M., C. De Almeida Rocha Barreira, W. E Arntz, J. Laudien, and P. E. Penchaszadeh. 2010. Testing the habitat harshness hypothesis: Reproductive biology of the wedge clam *Donax hanleyanus* (Bivalvia: Donacidae) on three Argentinean sandy beaches with contrasting morphodynamics. *Journal of Molluscan Studies* **76**: 33–47.
- Huber, M. 2010. *Compendium of bivalves. A full-color guide to 3,300 of the world's marine bivalves. A status on Bivalvia after 250 years of research.* ConchBooks, Hackenheim.
- Ihering, H. von. 1902. Historia de las ostras argentinas. *Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires* **7**: 109–123.

- Ihering, H. von. 1907. Les mollusques fossiles du Tertiaire et du Crétacé Supérieur de l'Argentine. *Anales del Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires* (3) **7**: xiii + 611 pp + 18 pls.
- Ituarte, C. F. 1979. Sobre la sexualidad de *Glycymeris longior* (Sowerby) (Mollusca Pelecypoda). *Neotropica* **25**: 161–165.
- Ituarte, C. F. 1998. Argentine species of *Crassinella* Guppy, 1874 (Bivalvia: Crassatellidae) and comments on other southwestern Atlantic species. *The Veliger* **41**: 186–194.
- Jonkers, H. A. 2003. Late Cenozoic-Recent Pectinidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia) from the Southern Ocean and neighboring regions. *Monograph on Marine Mollusca* **5**: viii + 1–125.
- Klein, J. C. 1967. Mollusques lamelibranches: Lucinacea. *Résultats Scientifiques des Campagnes de la "Calypso"* **8**: 193–198.
- Klappenbach, M. A. and E. H. Ureta. 1973. La familia Thraciidae (Moll. Pelecypoda) en el Atlántico Sudamericano. *Trabajos V Congreso Latinoamericano de Zoología* (Montevideo) **1**: 123–128.
- Lamy, E. 1906. *Gastropodes prosobranches et pélecypodes. Expedition Antarctique Française (1903-1905) commandée par le Dr. J. Charcot*. Sciences Naturelles, Documents Scientifiques.
- Lamy, E. 1908. Description d'un lamelibranche nouveau des îles Malouines (*Philobrya multistriata* n. sp.). *Bulletin du Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle* **14**: 128–129.
- Lamy, E. 1923. Révision des *Petricola* vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **67**: 309–359, pl. 3.

- Lamy, E. 1924. Révision des Saxicavidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **68**: 218–248.
- Lamy, E. 1925–1926. Révision des Pholadidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **69**: 19–51 [1925]; 136–168 [1926].
- Lamy, E. 1927. Révision des Myidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **70**: 151–185.
- Lamy, E. 1929a. Révision des Lyonsiidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **72**: 237–264.
- Lamy, E. 1929b. Révision des *Ostrea* vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **73**: 1–46; 71–108; 133–168.
- Lamy, E. 1931a. Révision des Limidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **74**: 245–269.
- Lamy, E. 1931b. Révision des Thraciidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **75**: 213–241.
- Lamy, E. 1934. Révision des Pandoridae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **78**: 95–125.
- Lamy, E. 1936–1937. Révision des Mytilidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **80**: 66–102 [1936]; 307–363 [1937]; **81**: 5–71 [1937].
- Lamy, E. 1941. Révision des Corbulidae vivants du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris. *Journal de Conchyliologie* **84**: 5–33; 121–144; 211–254.
- Lasta, M. L. and J. Calvo. 1978. Ciclo reproductivo de la vieira (*Chlamys tehuelcha*) del Golfo San José. *Comunicaciones de la Sociedad Malacológica del Uruguay* **5(35)**: 1–45.

- Layerle, C. and V. Scarabino. 1984. Moluscos del frente marítimo uruguayo entre los 9 y 78 m de profundidad: Análisis biocenológico. *Contribuciones del Departamento de Oceanografía, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias* (Montevideo) **1 (9)**: 1-17.
- Martens, E. V. 1881. Über mehrere con Sr. Maj. Schiff Gazelle con der Magelkaenstrasse, der Ostküste Patagoniens und der Kerguelen-Insel mitgebrachte Meeres-Conchylien. *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* **1881**: 71–80.
- Melvill, J. C. and R. Standen. 1898. Notes on a collection of marine shells from Lively Island, Falklands, with list of species. *Journal of Conchology* **9**: 97–105 + pl. 1.
- Melvill, J. C. and R. Standen. 1907. The marine Mollusca of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* **46**: 119–157 + 1 pl.
- Melvill, J. C. and R. Standen. 1912. The marine Mollusca of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. Part. 2. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* **48**: 333–366 + 1 pl.
- Melvill, J. C. and R. Standen. 1914. Notes on the Mollusca collected in the north-west Falklands by Mr. Rupert Valentine, F.L.S., with description of six new species. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **13**: 110–136 + pl. 7.
- Mikkelsen, P. M., R. Bieler, I. Kappner, and T. A. Rawlings. 2006. Phylogeny of Veneroidea (Mollusca: Bivalvia) based on morphology and molecules. *Journal of the Linnean Society* **148**: 439–521.
- Morriconi, E. and J. Calvo. 1979. Ciclo reproductivo y alternancia de sexo en *Ostrea puelchana*. *Physis* **38A**: 1–17.

- Morriconi, E. and J. Calvo. 1980. Fertilidad y periodicidad del desove en *Ostrea puelchana*. *Revista Instituto de Desarrollo Pesquero* (Mar del Plata) **2**: 57–62.
- Morriconi, E. and J. Calvo. 1989. Alternative strategies of *Ostrea puelchana*. *Hydrobiologia* **185**: 195–203.
- Morsan, E. M. and M. A. Kroeck. 2005. Reproductive cycle of purple clam, *Amiantis purpurata* (Lamarck, 1818) (Bivalvia: Veneridae), in northern Patagonia (Argentina). *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of United Kingdom* **85**: 367–373.
- Narvarte, M. and M. Kroeck. 2002. Intraspecific variation in the reproductive cycle of the tehuelche scallop *Aequipecten tehuelchus* (Pelecypoda, Pectinidae), in San Matias Gulf, Patagonia, Argentina. *Journal of Shellfish Research* **21**: 571–576.
- Olivier, S. R. and V. Scarabino. 1972. Distribución ecológica de algunos moluscos recogidos por la expedición "Walther Herwig" (R.F.A.) al Atlántico Sudoccidental (1966). *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* **32**: 235–247.
- Olivier, S. R., R. Bastida, and M. R. Torti. 1968. Resultados de las campañas oceanográficas Mar del Plata I - V. Contribución al trazado de una carta bionómica del área de Mar del Plata. Las asociaciones del sistema litoral entre 12 y 70 m. de profundidad. *Boletín del Instituto de Biología Marina* (Mar del Plata) **16**: 1–85.
- Olivier, S. R., D. A. A. Capezzani, J. I. Carreto, H. E. Christiansen, V. J. Moreno, J. E. Aizpun de Moreno, and P. E. Penchaszadeh. 1971. Estructura de la comunidad, dinámica de la población y biología de la almeja amarilla (*Mesodesma mactroides* Desh. 1854) en Mar Azul (Pdo. de Gral. Madariaga, Bs. As., Argentina). *Contribuciones del Instituto de Biología Marina* (Mar del Plata) **122**: 7–90.

- Otaegui, A. V. and H. E. Zaixso. 1974. Distribución vertical de los moluscos marinos del litoral rocoso de la ría de Puerto Deseado (Santa Cruz, Argentina). Una guía para reconocer los diferentes pisos y horizontes litorales. *Physis* **33A**: 321–334.
- Parodiz, J. 1948. Sobre "*Ostrea*" actuales y pleistocénicas de Argentina y su ecología. *Comunicaciones del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia"*, Ciencias zoológicas **6**: 11–22.
- Pascual, M. S., O. Iribarne, E. A. Zampatti, and A. Bocca. 1989. Female-male interaction in the breeding system of the puelche oyster (*Ostrea puelchana* d'Orb.). *Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology* **132**: 209–219.
- Pastorino, G. and M. Bagur. 2011. The genus *Sphenia* Turton, 1822 (Bivalvia: Myidae) from shallow waters of Argentina. *Malacologia* **54**: 431–435.
- Penchaszadeh, P. E. 1971. Estudios sobre el mejillón (*Mytilus platensis* d'Orb) en explotación comercial del sector bonaerense Mar Argentino. I. Reproducción, crecimiento y estructura de la población. *Contribuciones del Instituto de Biología Marina* (Mar del Plata) **153**: 1–15.
- Penchaszadeh, P. E. 1973. Comportamiento trófico de la estrella de mar *Astropecten brasiliensis*. *Ecología* (Buenos Aires) **1**: 45–54.
- Penchaszadeh, P. E. 1980. Ecología larvaria y reclutamiento del mejillón del Atlántico suroccidental, *Mytilus platensis* d'Orbigny. *Cahiers de Biologie Marine* **21**: 169–179.
- Philippi, R. A. 1893. Descripción de algunos fósiles terciarios de la República Argentina. *Anales del Museo Nacional de Chile* (3 – Mineralogía, Geología, Paleontología) **10**: 1–16 + 4 pls.

- Pilsbry, H. A. 1899. Littoral mollusks from Cape Fairweather, Patagonia. *American Journal of Science* **7**: 126–128 + pl. 1.
- Pimenta, A. and C. D. C. Oliveira. 2013. Taxonomic review of the genus *Lyonsia* (Pelecypoda: Lyonsiidae) from east coast of South America, with description of a new species and notes on other western Atlantic species. *American Malacological Bulletin* **31**: 75–84.
- Powell, A. W. B. 1951. Antarctic and subantarctic Mollusca: Pelecypoda and Gastropoda. *Discovery Reports* **26**: 47–196.
- Preston, H. B. 1912. Characters of six new pelecypods and two new gastropods from the Falkland Islands. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **5**: 636–640 + pl. 1.
- Preston, H. B. 1913. Description of fifteen new species and varieties of marine shells from Falkland Islands. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **11**: 218–223 + pl. 4.
- Pujals, M. A. 1986. Estructura gonadal y aspectos de la gametogénesis de *Erodona mactroides* Daudin, 1802 (Mollusca: Pelecypoda). *Neotropica* **31**: 39–47.
- Rabarts, I. W. and S. Whybrow. 1979. A revision of the Antarctic and Subantarctic members of the genus *Yoldia* Moller, 1842 (Bivalvia: Nuculanidae). *Journal of Natural History* **13**: 161–183.
- Ranson, G. 1967. Mollusques lamelibranches: Ostreidae. *Résultats Scientifiques des Campagnes de la "Calypso"* **8**: 189–191.
- Reeve, L. A. 1852–1853. Monograph of the genus *Pecten*. In: L. A. Reeve ed., *Conchologia Iconica* 8. London. 35 pls. [pls. 1–8: 1852; pls. 13–35: 1853].
- Ringuelet, R. A., A. Amor, N. Magaldi, and R. Pallares. 1962. Estudio ecológico de la fauna intercotidal de Puerto Deseado en febrero de 1961 (Santa Cruz, Argentina). *Physis* **23A**: 35–53.

- Roux, A., Bastida, R., and C. Bremec. 1993. Comunidades bentónicas de la plataforma continental argentina. Campañas transección BIP "Oca Balda" 1987/88/89. *Boletim do Instituto Oceanográfico* (São Paulo) **41**: 81–94.
- Scarabino, V. 1977. Moluscos del Golfo San Matías (provincia de Río Negro, República Argentina). Inventario y claves para su identificación. *Comunicaciones de la Sociedad Malacológica del Uruguay* **4 (31-32)**: 177–285.
- Scarabino, F., J. C. Zaffaroni, C. Clavijo, A. Carranza, and M. Nin. 2006. Bivalvos marinos y estuarinos de la costa uruguaya: Faunística, distribución, taxonomía y conservación. In: R. Menafrá, L. Rodríguez-Gallego, F. Scarabino, and D. Conde, eds., *Bases para la conservación y el manejo de la costa uruguaya*. Vida Silvestre Uruguay (Sociedad Uruguaya para la Conservación de la Naturaleza), Montevideo. Pp. 157–169.
- Schuldt, M. 1975. Consideraciones sobre la reproducción de los pelecípodos chionidos en la cholguera de Punta Loma, Golfo Nuevo, Chubut. *Physis* **34A**: 137–146.
- Signorelli, J. H. and G. Pastorino. 2011. Revision of the Magellanic Mactridae Lamarck, 1809 (Bivalvia: Heterodonta). *Zootaxa* **2757**: 47–67.
- Signorelli, J. H. and G. Pastorino. 2012. A revision of the living Mactridae (Bivalvia: Autobranchia) from Northern Argentina y Uruguay. *American Malacological Bulletin* **30**: 85–101.
- Signorelli, J. H., V. Teso, and G. Pastorino. 2013. Occurrence of *Pteria colymbus* (Bivalvia: Pteriidae) in Argentine waters. *Revista del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales* (nueva serie), **15**: 145–150.
- Smith, E. A. 1880. Descriptions of five new species of shells from Uruguay. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **6**: 319–322.

- Smith, E. A. 1885. *Report on the Lamellibranchiata collected during the voyage of the H.M.S. "Challenger"*, Zoology vol. 13. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.
- Smith, E. A. 1905. On a small collection of Mollusca from Tierra del Fuego. *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* **6**: 333–339.
- Smith, E. A. 1915. Mollusca. Gastropoda Prosobranchia, Scaphopoda and Pelecypoda. British Antarctic ("Terra Nova") Expedition 1910. *Natural History Reports, Zoology* **2**: 61–112.
- Soria, R. G., M. S. Pascual, and V. H. Fernández-Cartes. 2002. Reproductive cycle of the cholga paleta, *Atrina seminuda* Lamarck, 1819 (Bivalvia: Pinnidae) from northern Patagonia, Argentina. *Journal of Shellfish Research* **21**: 479–488.
- Sowerby II, G. B. 1871a. Monograph of the genus *Yoldia*. In: L. A. Reeve ed., *Conchologia Iconica* 18. London. 5 pls.
- Sowerby II, G. B. 1871b. Monograph of the genus *Laeda*. In: L. A. Reeve ed., *Conchologia Iconica* 18. London. 9 pls.
- Trovant, B., J. M. (Lobo) Orensanz, D. E. Ruzzante, W. Stotz, and N. G. Basso. 2014. Scorched mussels (Bivalvia: Mytilidae: Brachidontinae) from the temperate coasts of South America: Phylogenetic relationships, trans-Pacific connections and the footprints of Quaternary glaciations. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* **82**: 60–74.
- Trovant, B., D. E. Ruzzante, N. G. Basso, and J. M. (Lobo) Orensanz. 2013. Distinctness, phylogenetic relations and biogeography of intertidal mussels (*Brachidontes*, Mytilidae) from the south-western Atlantic. *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom* **93**: 1843–1855.

- Turner, R. D. 1966. *A survey and illustrated catalogue of Teredinidae (Mollusca: Bivalvia)*.
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge.
- Turner, R. D. and K. J. Boss. 1962. The genus *Lithophaga* in the western Atlantic.
Johnsonia **4**: 81–116, pls. 157–175.
- van der Molen, S., M. Kroeck, and N. Ciocco. 2007. Reproductive cycle of the southern
geoduck clam, *Panopea abbreviata* (Bivalvia: Hiatellidae), in northern Patagonia,
Argentina. *Invertebrate Reproduction and Development* **50**: 75–84.
- Verdinelli, M. A. and M. Schuldt. 1976. Consideraciones preliminares sobre aspectos de la
dinámica poblacional y reproducción de la almeja rayada (*Ameghinomia antiqua*
King – Chionidae) en Punta Loma, Golfo Nuevo – Chubut. *Revista Museo de La
Plata* **12**: 183–202.
- Vinuesa, J. H. 1977. Sobre un caso de hermafroditismo en la cholga *Aulacomya ater*
(Molina). *Physis* **37A**: 63–65.
- Vinuesa, J. H. 1979. Ciclo gonadal y primera madurez sexual del mejillón patagónico
Mytilus edulis chilensis Hupé de Puerto Deseado. *Physis* **38A**: 35–47.
- Vinuesa, J. H. 1981. El ciclo sexual del mejillín patagónico *Brachidontes purpuratus*
(LMK.) en Puerto Deseado. *Physis* **39A**: 1–10
- Vinuesa, J. H. and M. C. Tortorelli. 1980. Ciclo sexual de la cholga *Aulacomya ater*
(Molina) en Puerto Deseado. *Physis* **39A**: 21–32.
- Wahnish, E. 1939. La revisión de la fauna marina del Postpampeano. Con una nota sobre el
Querandino de General Lavalle y revisión de la especie "*Labiosa* (R.) *canaliculata*"
Say. *Physis* **14**: 473–479.
- Waloszek, D. 1984. Variabilität, Taxonomie und Verbreitung von *Chlamys patagonica*
(King & Broderip, 1832) und Anmerkungen zu weiteren *Chlamys*-Arten von der

- Südspitze Süd-Amerikas (Mollusca, Bivalvia, Pectinidae). *Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg* **27**: 207–276.
- Zaidman, P. C., M. A. Kroeck, E. M. Oehrens Kissner, and E. M. Morsán. 2012. Reproductive pattern of southern geoduck, *Panopea abbreviata*, at El Sótano (San Matías Gulf, Patagonia, Argentina). *Marine Biology Research* **8**: 172–181.
- Zaixso, H. E. 1975. Distribución vertical de los moluscos marinos de la ría Deseado (Santa Cruz, Argentina). Sustratos con fracción limosa. *Physis* **34A**: 229–243.
- Zaixso, H. E. 1993. Sobre la presencia de *Tellina (Merisca) alerta* Boss en Argentina (Pelecypoda, Heterodonta). Observaciones sobre su morfología y hábitat. *Naturalia Patagonica* **1**: 93–101
- Zaixso, H. E. 1996a. Distribución de *Chlamys tehuelcha* y *Chlamys patagonica* (Bivalvia, Pectinidae) en el Golfo San José (Chubut, Argentina) en función de la profundidad y del sustrato. *Physis* **51A**: 1–11.
- Zaixso, H. E. 1996b. Distribución y abundancia de bivalvos de fondos blandos submareales del Golfo San José y sur del Golfo San Matías (Chubut, Argentina). *Medio Ambiente* **13**: 97–113.
- Zaixso, H. E. 1997. Asociaciones de moluscos bentónicos submareales del golfo San José y sur del golfo San Matías (Chubut, Argentina). *Physis* **54A**: 1–21.
- Zaixso, H. E. 1999. Distribución submareal del mitílido *Aulacomya atra atra* (Molina) en el Golfo San José (Argentina) en relación con la profundidad y características del fondo y condiciones hidrográficas. *Physis* **57A**: 1–10.
- Zaixso, H., Z. Lizarralde, C. Pastor, E. Gomes-Simes, E. Romanello, and G. Pagnoni. 1998. Distribución espacial del macrozoobentos submareal del golfo San José (Chubut, Argentina). *Revista de Biología Marina y Oceanografía* **33**: 43–72.

- Zelaya, D. G. 2009. The genera *Thyasira* and *Parathyasira* in the Magellan region and adjacent Antarctic waters (Bivalvia: Thyasiridae). *Malacologia* **51**: 271–290.
- Zelaya, D. G. and C. Ituarte. 2004. The genus *Neolepton* Monterosato, 1875 in southern South America (Bivalvia: Neoleptonidae). *Journal of Molluscan Studies* **70**: 123–137.
- Zelaya, D. G. and C. Ituarte. 2012. *Tellimya tehuelcha* new species: First record of *Tellimya* Brown, 1827 in South America (Bivalvia: Montacutidae), with notes on life history and reproduction. *Malacologia* **55**: 173–182.
- Zelaya, D. G. and C. F. Ituarte. 2013. Two new species of *Waldo* Nicol, 1966 from sub-Antarctic waters (Bivalvia: Galeommatoidea). *Marine Biology Research* **9**: 776–784.

FIGURE AND TABLE CAPTIONS

Figure 1. Location map: The area considered in this study is highlighted in grey.

Figure 2. Total number of publications on Argentine bivalves per 20-year interval.

Figure 3. Main subject of the publications on Argentine bivalves versus time. The five contributions of fossils that reach the Recent are not included in this graph.

Table 1. Expeditions (“Exp.”) conducted to the Argentine shelf and coasts for which information on bivalves was published. Expeditions (chronologically arranged) are referred by their name (when using “”) or the name of the ship. In the case of expeditions that extended for several years, the “year(s)” here indicated correspond to the moment of sampling in Argentine waters; the number of stations and number of species collected also refer to the information from Argentine waters.

Figure 4. Special accumulation curve of bivalves described from Argentine waters.

Figure 5. Number of new species described from Argentine waters. Black bars: total number of species; gray bars: species currently regarded as valid.

Table 2. Species of bivalves currently known from Argentine waters (families arranged alphabetically). Species considered as valid are aligned to left in the second column; taxa considered as synonyms or wrong identifications are indented, below the corresponding valid name of the species. Synonyms are mentioned by using the original name of the species; if different combinations were locally used to refer to these taxa, such information is indicated with “[]”. “=?”: before a species name refers to possible synonyms, here suggested by first.



Figure 1.

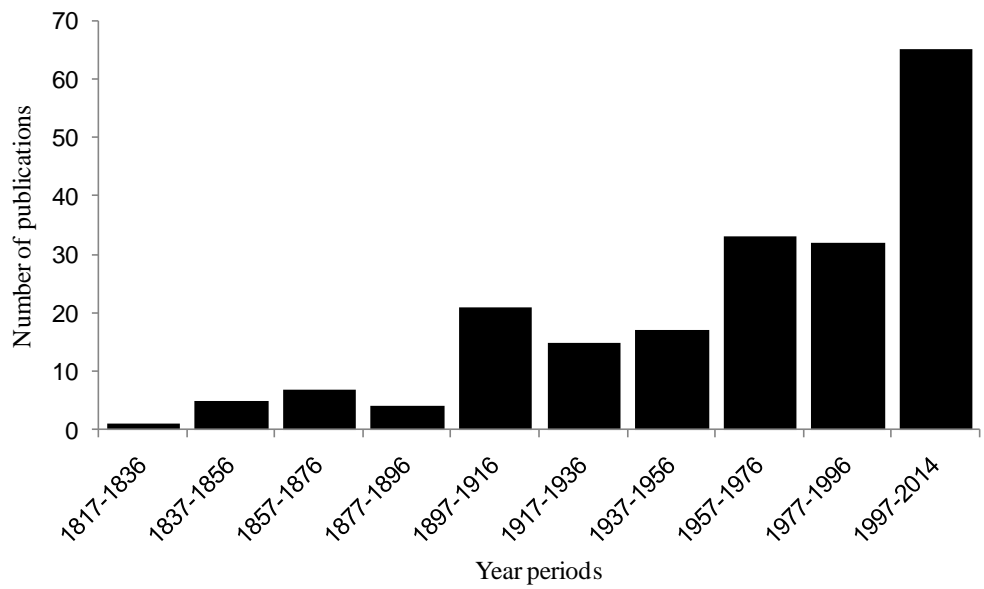


Figure 2.

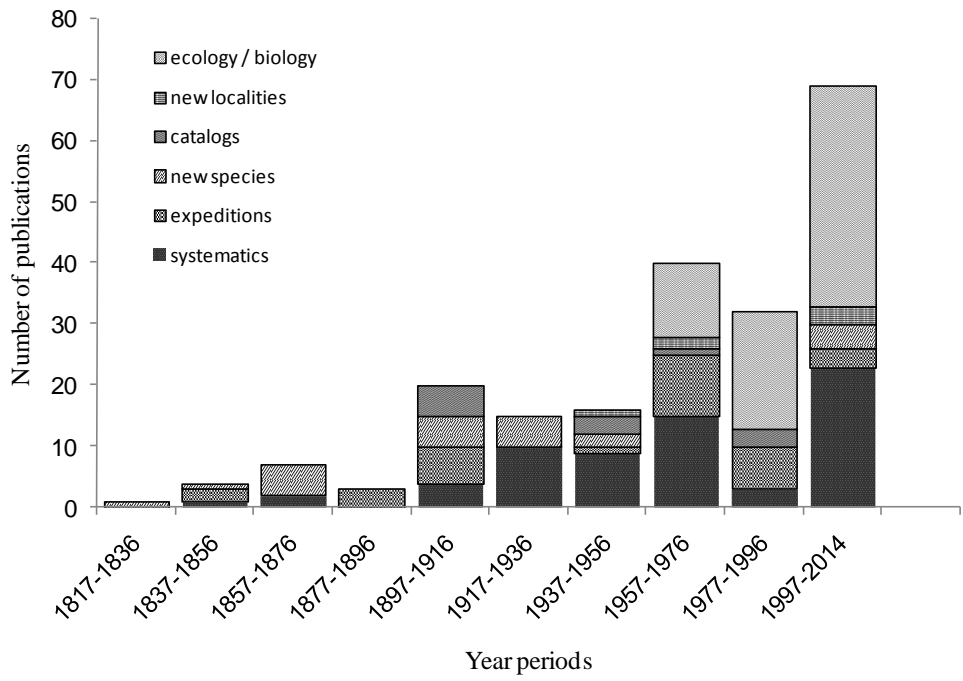


Figure 3.

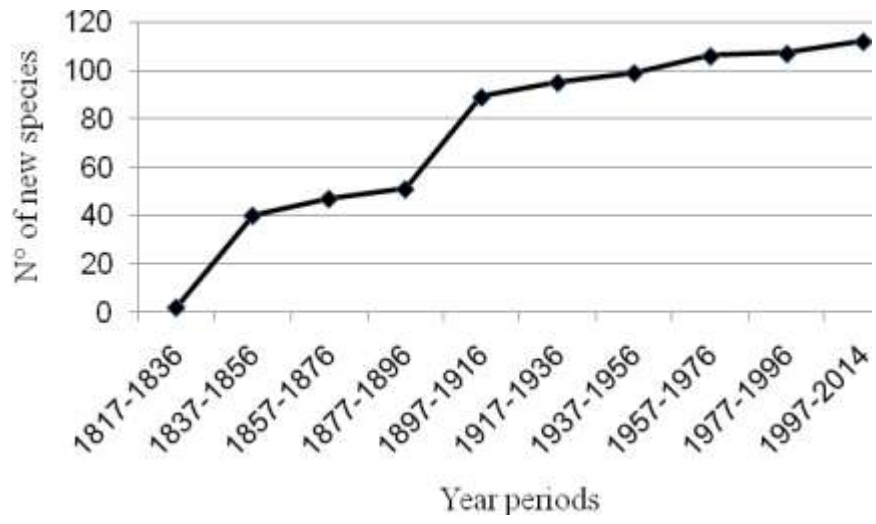


Figure 4.

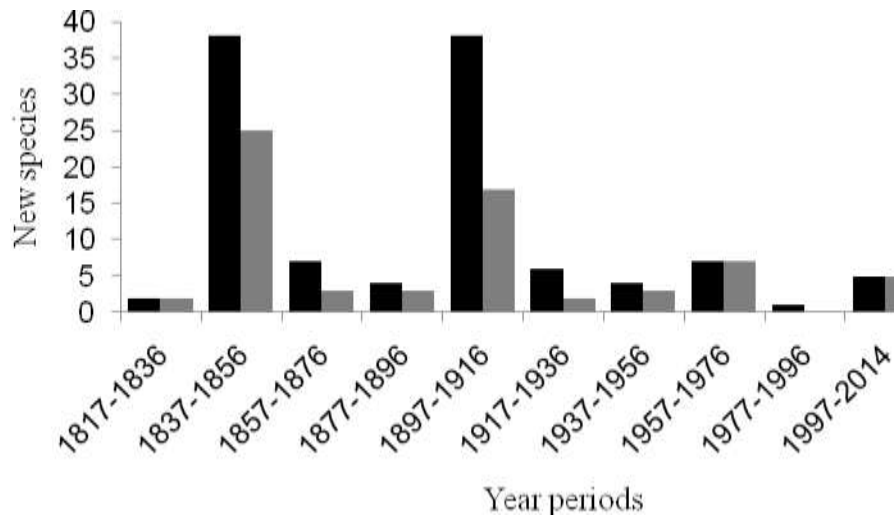


Figure 5.

Table 1. Expeditions (“Exp.”) conducted to the Argentine shelf and coasts for which information on bivalves was published. Expeditions (chronologically arranged) are referred by their name or the name of the ship. In the case of expeditions that extended for several years, the “year(s)” here indicated correspond to the period of sampling in Argentine waters; the number of stations and number of species collected also refer to the information from Argentine waters.

Expedition	Year(s)	N° stations sampled	N° taxa reported	References
Voyage Amérique Merid.	1826–1833	9	38	d’Orbigny 1834–1847
U.S. Exploring Exp.	1838–1842	2	4	Gould 1846–1850
H.M.S. Challenger	1876	3	7	Smith 1885
Gazelle Expedition	1874–1876	1	1	Martens 1881
H. M. S. Alert	1878	1	1	Smith, 1880
Expedition Albatross	1888	11	11	Dall 1889, 1890, 1891, 1896, 1900, 1908; Klappenbach and Ureta 1973; Pimenta and Oliveira 2013
Schwedischen Südpolar Exp.	1901–1903	3	3	Dell 1990
Scottish Antarctic Exp.	1903–1904	15	43	Melvill and Standen 1907, 1912
Exp. Antarctique Française	1903–1905	1	4	Lamy 1906
Frégate La Vénus	1836–1839	1	1	Lamy 1908
Terra Nova Exp.	1910	1	3	Smith 1915
R. R. S. William Scoresby	1926–1932	66	43	Dell 1964, 1990; Powell 1951
R. R. S. Discovery (I-II)	1926–1938	12	18	Dell 1964, 1990
Vema Exp.	1959	1	2	Dell 1990
Campagne de la Calypso	1961–1962	12	16	Fischer-Piette and Testud 1967a, b; Klein 1967; Ranson 1967; Fisher- Piette 1973
U. S. N. S. Eltanine	1961–1966	17	10	Dell 1990
Mar del Plata (I-V)	1962–1964	82	20	Olivier <i>et al.</i> 1968
Walther Herwig Exp.	1966	21	5	Olivier and Scarabino 1972
Goyena II	1968	14	23	Castellanos 1971a
R. V. Cruz del Sur	1970	14	6	Boschi and Fenucci 1972
R. V. Hero	1970–1971	4	5	Dell 1990
Mejillón I	1971	41	6 ⁽¹⁾	Penchaszadeh 1973
SAO (I - V)	1971–1973	70	44	Castellanos and Fernandez 1972;

R. V. Shinkai Maru	1978–1979	19 ⁽²⁾	30	Scarabino 1977 Castellanos 1980, 1982, 1983 ⁽³⁾
R.Vs. Lerez and Lamatra	1982–1983	23	19	Layerle and Scarabino 1984
San José I, II	1984	181 ⁽⁴⁾	38	Zaixso 1993, 1996b, 1997; Zaixso <i>et al.</i> 1998
R. V. Oca Balda	1987–1989	6	30	Roux <i>et al.</i> 1993
R.V. Puerto Deseado	2009	32	1	Signorelli <i>et al.</i> 2013

¹ Penchaszadeh (1973) only detailed the species found in station 3 of the expedition Mejillón I. This fauna corresponds to gut content of the sea star *Astropecten brasiliensis* Müller and Troschel, 1842.

² Although a total of 75 stations were sampled as part of the *R. V. Shinkai Maru* expeditions along the Argentine shelf, information on bivalves was provided for only 19 stations.

³ A list of the species collected by the *R. V. Shinkai Maru* was also given by Bastida *et al.* (1992) although this contribution does not provide information on the provenance of each species.

⁴ According to Zaixso (1997) 181 stations from these expeditions contained samples of mollusks. However, the author did not indicate how many of these stations actually sampled bivalves.

Table 2. Species of bivalves currently known from Argentine waters (families arranged alphabetically). Species considered as valid are aligned to left in the second column; taxa considered as synonyms or wrong identifications are indented, below the corresponding valid name of the species. Synonyms are mentioned by using the original name of the species; if different combinations were locally used to refer to these taxa, such information is indicated with “[]”. “=?”: before a species name refers to possible synonyms, here suggested for the first time.

Family	Species	
Anomiidae	<i>Pododesmus rudis</i> (Broderip, 1834)	
	<i>Pododesmus leloiri</i> Carcelles, 1941	
Astartidae	<i>Astarte longirostra</i> d'Orbigny, 1842	
	<i>Astarte magellanica</i> E. A. Smith, 1881	
Cardiidae	<i>Trachycardium delicatulum</i> (E. A. Smith, 1915)	
	<i>Trachycardium manueli</i> Prado, 1993 [1]	
	<i>Trachycardium muricatum</i> auctt. non Linnaeus, 1758	
Carditidae	<i>Carditamera plata</i> Ihering, 1907	
	<i>Cyclocardia compressa</i> (Reeve, 1843)	
	<i>Cardita procera</i> Gould, 1850	
	<i>Cyclocardia thouarsii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1845)	
	<i>Carditella congelascens</i> Melvill & Standen, 1912	
	<i>Cyclocardia velutina</i> (E. A. Smith, 1881)	
Condylocardiidae	<i>Carditella naviformis</i> (Reeve, 1843)	
	<i>Carditella exulata</i> auctt non Smith, 1885	
	<i>Carditopsis flabellum</i> (Reeve, 1843)	
	<i>Carditopsis flabelum malvinae</i> Dell, 1964 non d'Orbigny, 1845	
Corbulidae	<i>Corbula caribaea</i> d'Orbigny, 1853 [2]	
	<i>Corbula pulchella</i> Philippi, 1893	
	<i>Corbula lyoni</i> Pilsbry, 1897	
	<i>Corbula patagonica</i> d'Orbigny, 1845	
	<i>Corbula tryoni</i> E. A. Smith, 1880	
Erodona mactroides Daudin, 1801	<i>Erodona mactroides</i> Daudin, 1801	
	Crassatellidae	<i>Crassinella maldonadoensis</i> (Pilsbry, 1897)
		<i>Crassinella lunulata</i> Castellanos, 1982 non Conrad, 1834
Crassinella marplatensis Castellanos, 1970	<i>Crassinella marplatensis</i> Castellanos, 1970	
	Cuspidariidae	<i>Cardiomya cleryana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1842)
<i>Cuspidaria simillima</i> E. A. Smith, 1915		
<i>Cuspidaria kerguelensis</i> (E. A. Smith, 1885)		
<i>Cuspidaria tenella</i> E. A. Smith, 1907		

Cyamiidae

- Cyamiocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith, 1907)
- Cyamiomactra falklandica* Dell, 1964
- Cyamiomactra laminifera* (Lamy, 1906)
- Cyamium antarcticum* Philippi, 1845
 - Cyamium benetti* Preston, 1912
 - Cyamium copiosum* Preston, 1913
 - Cyamium cuneatum* Preston, 1913
 - Cyamium exasperatum* Preston, 1912
 - Cyamium piscium* Preston, 1912
 - Cyamium stanleyense* Preston, 1913
- Cyamium falklandicum* Melvill & Standen, 1898
 - Cyamium iridescens* Cooper & Preston, 1910
- Gaimardia adamsiorum* Osorio & Arnaud, 1984
 - Modiolarca exilis* H. Adams & A. Adams, 1864
- Gaimardia mesembrina* (Melvill & Standen, 1907)
 - Modiolarca bennetti* Preston, 1913
 - Modiolarca gemma* Cooper & Preston, 1910
 - Modiolarca picturata* Cooper & Preston, 1910
- Gaimardia trapesina* (Lamarck, 1819)
- Kidderia pusilla* (Gould, 1850)
 - Cyamium decoratum* Melvill & Standen, 1914
- Modiolarca* (?) *pusio* H. Adams & A. Adams, 1864
- Perrierina crassilabrum* (Dell, 1964)
- Pseudokellya cardiformis* (E. A. Smith, 1885)

Donacidae

Galeommatoidea

- Lasaea* sp [3]
 - Lasaea adansoni* (Gmelin, 1791)
 - Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith, 1879)
 - Lasaea magellanica* Otaegui & Zaixso, 1974, a *nomen nudum*
 - Lasaea miliaris* (Philippi, 1845)
- Mysella* (?) *arthuri* (Cooper & Preston, 1910)
- Mysella mabillei* (Dall, 1908)
- Mysella patagona* Ituarte, Martin & Zelaya, 2012
- Tellimya tehuelcha* Zelaya & Ituarte, 2012
- Waldo digitatus* Zelaya & Ituarte, 2013
- Waldo paucitentaculatus* Zelaya & Ituarte, 2013
 - Waldo parasiticus* auctt. non (Dall, 1876)

Gastrochaenidae

Glycymerididae

Hiatellidae

- Rocellaria carcellesi* (Castellanos, 1970)
- Glycymeris longior* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1833)
- Hiatella* sp [3]
 - Saxicava antarctica* Philippi, 1845

- Hiatella arctica* (Linnaeus, 1767)
Saxicava solida G. B. Sowerby I, 1834
Saxicava subantarctica Preston, 1913
Hiatella meridionalis (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Panopea abbreviata Valenciennes, 1839
Panopaea antarctica Gould, 1850
- Kelliidae
Kellia bullata Philippi, 1845
Kellya magellanica E. A. Smith, 1881
Kellia cycladiformis auctt. non (Deshayes, 1851)
Kellia suborbicularis (Montagu, 1803)
- Limidae
Acesta patagonica (Dall, 1902)
Limea pygmaea (Philippi, 1845) [4]
Limatula falklandica A. Adams, 1864
Limatula cf. subauriculata fide Dell, 1964
- Limopsidae
Limopsis hirtella Rochebrune & Mabilie, 1889
Limopsis marionensis E. A. Smith, 1885
Felicia jousseaumi Mabilie & Rochebrune, 1889
Limopsis hardingii Melvill & Standen, 1914
- Lucinidae
Epicodakia falklandica Dell, 1964
Loripes brasilianus (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Lucinoma lamellata (E. A. Smith, 1881)
- Lyonsiidae
Entodesma patagonicum (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Entodesma solemyalis (Lamarck, 1818)
Entodesma cuneata auctt. non (Gray, 1828)
Mytilimera falklandica Preston, 1913
Lyonsia alvarezii d'Orbigny, 1846
Lyonsia celeste Pimenta & Oliveira, 2013
Lyonsia (?) malvinensis d'Orbigny, 1846
- Mactridae
Darina solenoides (King, 1832)
Mactra fuegiensis E. A. Smith, 1905 [5]
Mactra guidoi Signorelli & Scarabino, 2010
Mactra patagonica auctt. non d'Orbigny, 1846
Mactra isabelleana d'Orbigny, 1846 [6]
Mactra marplatensis Doello-Jurado, 1949 [6]
Mactra petiti d'Orbigny, 1846 [6]
Mactrella janeiroensis (E. A. Smith, 1915) [7]
Mulinia byronensis Gray, 1837
Mactra jousseaumi Rochebrune & Mabilie, 1889 [8]
Raeta plicatella (Lamarck, 1818)
Lavignon papyracea d'Orbigny, 1846 *non* (Chemnitz, 1782), a *nomen nudum*
Labiosa canaliculata (Say, 1822)

- Malletiidae *Malletia cumingii* (Hanley, 1860)
Malletia inequalis Dall, 1908
Malletia subaequalis (G. B. Sowerby II, 1870)
Malletia magellanica Dall, 1908 *non* Smith, 1875
Neilonella sulculata (Gould, 1852) [9]
Nucula striata King, 1832 *non* (Lamarck, 1805)
- Mesodesmatidae *Amarilladesma mactroides* (Reeve, 1854) [10]
Mesodesma arechavalettoi Pilsbry, 1897
Donacina solenoides d'Orbigny, 1846 *non* (King, 1832)
- Myidae *Sphenia fragilis* (H. Adams & A. Adams, 1854)
Aloidis iheringiana (Pilsbry, 1897)
Sphenia hatcheri Pilsbry, 1899
= ? *Mya antarctica* Melvill & Standen, 1914
- Mytilidae *Aulacomya atra* (Molina, 1782)
Mytilus americanus d'Orbigny, 1846
Mytilus magellanicus Chemnitz, 1785
Brachidontes rodriguezii (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Mytilus darwinianus d'Orbigny, 1846 (partim)
Crenella divaricata (d'Orbigny, 1853)
Crenella magellanica Linse 2002
= ? *Crenella decussata* Melvill & Standen, 1912 *non* (Montagu, 1908)
Leiosolenus patagonicus (d'Orbigny, 1842) [11]
Modiolus patagonicus (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Musculus viator (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Mytella charruana d'Orbigny, 1842
Mytella falcata d'Orbigny, 1846
Mytilus edulis Linnaeus, 1758
Mytilus platensis d'Orbigny, 1842
Mytilus chilensis Hupé, 1854
Mytilus fischerianus Tapparone-Canefri, 1874
Mytilus unguulatus Linnaeus, 1758
Perumytilus purpuratus (Lamarck, 1819)
Mytilus ovalis Lamarck, 1819
= ? *Mytilus bifurcatus* Melville & Standen, 1914 *non* (Conrad, 1837)
- Neoleptonidae *Neolepton bonaerense* Zelaya & Ituarte, 2004
Neolepton cobbi (Cooper & Preston, 1910)
Davisia bennetti Preston, 1912
Neolepton concentricum (Preston, 1912)
Neolepton falklandicum Dell, 1964
Neolepton hupei Soot-Ryen, 1957
- Nuculanidae *Adrana electa* (A. Adams, 1856)

Adrana patagonica (d'Orbigny, 1845)
Laeda planulata G. B. Sowerby II, 1871
Nuculana decora (A. Adams, 1856)
Nuculana whitensis Farinati, 1978
Nuculidae *Ennucula grayi* (d'Orbigny, 1846)
Ennucula puelcha (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Nucula uruguayensis E. A. Smith, 1880 [12]
Nucula pisum G. B. Sowerby I, 1833
Nucula falklandica Preston, 1912
Nucula semiornata d'Orbigny, 1842
Ostreidae *Crassostrea gigas* (Thunberg, 1793)
Ostrea stentina Payraudeau, 1826
Ostrea equestris Say, 1834
Ostrea spreta d'Orbigny, 1846
Ostrea puelchana d'Orbigny, 1842
Pandoridae *Pandora braziliensis* G. B. Sowerby II, 1874
Pandora cistula Gould, 1850
Pandora patagonica auctt. non Dall, 1915
Pectinidae *Aequipecten tehuelchus* (d'Orbigny, 1842)
Pecten tehuelchus var. madrynsis Bavay, 1906
Pecten darwinii Reeve, 1853
Pecten pygnolepis Martens, 1881
Flexopecten felipponei (Dall, 1922) [13]
Zygochlamys patagonica (King, 1832)
Chlamys lischkei (Dunker, 1850)
Pecten rufiradiatus Reeve, 1853
Pecten patriae Doello-Jurado, 1918
Periplomatidae *Periploma compressum* d'Orbigny, 1846
Periploma ovatum d'Orbigny, 1846
Pharidae *Ensis macha* (Molina, 1782)
Philobryidae *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi, 1845)
Lissarca cf. notorcadensis Melvill & Standen, 1907
Philobrya atlantica Dall, 1896
Philobrya blakeana (Melvill & Standen, 1914)
Philobrya capillata Dell, 1964
Philobrya multistriata Lamy, 1908
Philobrya quadrata (Pfeffer, 1886)
Philobrya sublaevis Pelseneer, 1903
Philobrya wandelensis Lamy, 1906
Pholadidae *Barnea lamellosa* (d'Orbigny, 1841)
Barnea truncata (Say, 1822)

	<i>Cyrtopleura lanceolata</i> (d'Orbigny, 1841)
	<i>Netastoma darwinii</i> (G. B. Sowerby II, 1849)
Pinnidae	<i>Atrina seminuda</i> (Lamarck, 1819)
	<i>Pinna patagonica</i> d'Orbigny, 1842
	<i>Pinna listeri</i> d'Orbigny, 1842
Plicatulidae	<i>Plicatula gibbosa</i> Lamarck, 1801
	<i>Plicatula spondyloidea</i> Meuschen Arango & Molina, 1878
Poromyidae	<i>Poromya adelaidis</i> (Hedley, 1916)
Propeamusiidae	<i>Cyclopecten falklandicum</i> Dell, 1964
Pteriidae	<i>Pteria colymbus</i> (Röding, 1798)
	<i>Pteria hirundo</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
Semelidae	<i>Abra lioica</i> (Dall, 1881)
	<i>Abra uruguayensis</i> (Pilsbry, 1897) <i>non</i> Ihering, 1907
	<i>Semele casali</i> Doello-Jurado, 1949
	<i>Semele proficua</i> (Pulteney, 1799)
	<i>Semele reticulata</i> Dall, 1890 <i>non</i> Linnaeus, 1767
	<i>Semele purpurascens</i> (Gmelin, 1791)
Solecurtidae	<i>Tagelus plebeius</i> (Lightfoot, 1786)
	<i>Solecurtus platensis</i> d'Orbigny, 1846
	<i>Tagelus gibbus</i> Spengler, 1794
Solemyidae	<i>Acharax patagonica</i> (E. A. Smith, 1885)
Solenidae	<i>Solen tehuelchus</i> Hanley, 1842 [14]
	<i>Solen scalprum</i> d'Orbigny, 1841 <i>non</i> King, 1832
Tellinidae	<i>Macoma inornata</i> (Hanley, 1844)
	=? <i>Tellina squalida</i> Melvill & Standen, 1914 <i>non</i> (Pulteney, 1799)
	<i>Macoma platensis</i> Dall, 1922
	<i>Macoma uruguayensis</i> (E. A. Smith, 1885)
	<i>Psammotreta brevifrons</i> (Say, 1834)
	<i>Strigilla carnaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
	<i>Tellina angulosa</i> Gmelin, 1791
	<i>Tellina gibber</i> Ihering, 1907
	<i>Tellina iheringi</i> Dall, 1900
	<i>Tellina petitiana</i> d'Orbigny, 1846
	<i>Tellina alerta</i> Boss, 1964
Teredinidae	<i>Bankia martensi</i> (Stempell, 1899)
	<i>Bankia odhneri</i> Roch, 1931
	<i>Bankia argentinica</i> Moll, 1935
	<i>Lyrodus pedicellatus</i> (Quatrefages, 1849)
	<i>Teredo bipalmulata</i> (Lamarck, 1801)
Thraciidae	<i>Asthenothaerus rushii</i> (Pilsbry, 1897)
	<i>Asthenothaerus (Bushia) duboisi</i> Fulton, 1930

	<i>Thracia antarctica</i> Melvill & Standen, 1898
	<i>Thracia meridionalis</i> E. A. Smith, 1885
	<i>Thracia similis</i> Couthouy, 1839
	<i>Thracia distorta</i> auctt. non (Montagu, 1803)
Thyasiridae	<i>Thyasira falklandica</i> (E. A. Smith, 1885)
Ungulinidae	<i>Diplodonta patagonica</i> (d'Orbigny, 1842)
	<i>Felaniella vilardeboana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846) [15]
	<i>Phlyctiderma semiaspera</i> (Philippi, 1836)
	<i>Lucina semireticulata</i> d'Orbigny, 1846
	<i>Diplodonta platensis</i> Dall, 1899 non (Borchert, 1901)
Veneridae	<i>Ameghinomya antiqua</i> (King, 1832)
	<i>Venus alvarezii</i> d'Orbigny, 1842
	<i>Amiantis purpurata</i> (Lamarck, 1818)
	<i>Eutivela isabelleana</i> (d'Orbigny, 1846) [16]
	<i>Meretrix perplexa</i> Dall, 1891
	<i>Jukesena foveolata</i> (Cooper & Preston, 1910)
	<i>Petricola dactylus</i> G. B. Sowerby I, 1823 [17]
	<i>Petricola patagonica</i> d'Orbigny, 1845
	<i>Petricola lapicida</i> auctt. non (Gmelin, 1791) [17]
	<i>Pitar patagonicus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1842) [18]
	<i>Cytherea rostratus</i> Philippi, 1844
	<i>Venus tehuelcha</i> d'Orbigny, 1846
	<i>Retrotapes exalbida</i> (Dillwyn, 1817)
	<i>Tawera elliptica</i> (Lamarck, 1818) [19]
	<i>Venus gayi</i> Hupé, 1854
	<i>Transenpitar americana</i> (Doello-Jurado, 1951)
	<i>Transenpitar keenae</i> Fischer-Piette & Testud, 1967
Yoldiidae	<i>Yoldia eightsii</i> (Jay, 1839)
	<i>Yoldia woodwardi</i> Hanley, 1860
	<i>Yoldia abbreviata</i> G. B. Sowerby II, 1871
	<i>Yoldiella valettei</i> (Lamy, 1906)

[1] To this species are assigned the previous records of "*Trachycardium muricatum*" from Argentine waters. Huber (2010) also mentioned *T. manueli* from Argentina, Uruguay and south of Brazil, and restricted *T. muricatum* to Caribbean waters.

[2] The actual identity of the specimens identified as *Corbula caribaea* from Argentine waters deserves further study. They do not seem to correspond to *C. swiftiana* Adams, 1852, currently regarded as a senior synonym of *C. caribaea*.

[3] A worldwide study of this genus is needed to clarify the actual status of the different names applied to Argentine specimens.

[4] Historically reported for the studied area either under *Limatula* or *Antarctolima*.

[5] Huber (2010) reported this species as a synonym of *Mulinia edulis* forma *epidermia* (Reeve, 1854).

- [6] Assigned to the genus *Spisula* by Huber (2010).
- [7] The species was reported under the genus *Tumbeziconcha* by Huber (2010).
- [8] The species was regarded as a synonym of *Mulinia edulis* forma *levicardo* (E. A. Smith, 1881) by Huber (2010).
- [9] Argentine records were previously assigned to either the genus *Nuculana* or *Tindariopsis*.
- [10] Argentine records were historically reported under the genus *Mesodesma*.
- [11] The species was historically reported in Argentine waters under the genus *Lithophaga*.
- [12] Scarabino *et al.* (2006) regarded this species as a distinct from *E. puelcha*, although the diagnostic characters for each taxon are still unknown.
- [13] Scarabino *et al.* (2006) suggested that *Flexopecten felipponei* could be a morphological variant of *Aequipecten tehuelchus*.
- [14] The species name was misspelled in the original description as "*thuelcha*".
- [15] d'Orbigny mentioned the species as *vilardeboana* when illustrating the species (*i.e.*, plate 84: figs. 14, 15).
- [16] The name here used to refer to this species follows Scarabino *et al.* (this volume) instead Malchus (2010), who regarded *Tivela isabelleana* as a junior synonym of *T. dentaria* (Lamarck, 1818).
- [17] The inclusion of *Petricola* in the Veneridae follows Mikkelsen *et al.*'s (2006) criteria, although some subsequent authors (*e.g.*, Huber, 2010) still regarded Petricolidae as a distinct (valid) family.
- [18] The Argentine records were historically assigned to *Pitar* or *Pitaria*.
- [19] All published Argentine records were referred to as *Tawera* (or *Clausinella*) *gayi*.