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Gainesville, Florida

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DESCRIPTIONS, ECOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SOME ANTARCTIC PELECYPODS

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ABSTRACT

The collection of antarctic pelecypods at the United States National Museum consists of 451 lots which contain approximately 2,550 specimens allocated to 36 species. All of the material came from relatively shallow water, and no station was deeper than 1,097 m. The pelecypod families best represented in this collection are the Nuculanidae with three species, the Limopsidae with three species, the Philobryidae with six species, the Cyamiidae with five species, and the Thyasiridae with three species. The Limopsidae, the Philobryidae, and the Cyamiidae do not occur in the shallow-water arctic pelecypod fauna. Of the 36 species studied, 15 have both a subantarctic and circumantarctic distribution. Eleven of the species are confined to the circumantarctic. Seven of the species studied appear to be antarctic endemics (*i.e.*, not found throughout the entire antarctic region). Only three species occur in the Palmer Peninsula and adjacent areas of the subantarctic but not in the rest of the antarctic region. The new genus *Waldo* is proposed with *Lepton parasiticum* Dall, 1876, as the type species.

INTRODUCTION

The collection of antarctic pelecypods in the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum consists of 451 lots which contain approximately 2,550 specimens allocated to 36 species. The material was obtained by the efforts of several expeditions and collectors. These are enumerated beginning with the oldest, and stating the number of lots of pelecypods obtained by each expedition or collector: U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition, March 1940, 1 lot; U.S. Navy (Operation Windmill), December 1947 to February 1948, D. C. Nutt, collector, 23 lots; Deepfreeze I Expedition, January-March 1956, J. Q. Tierney, collector, 37 lots; Deepfreeze II Expedition, October 1956 to March 1957, W. H. Littlewood, J. Q. Tierney, and W. L. Tressler, collectors, 60 lots; Deepfreeze III Expedition, December 1957 to February 1958, W. H. Littlewood, L. Wilson, J. Q. Tierney, and R. B. Starr, collectors, 97 lots; Deepfreeze IV Expedition, January-April 1959, J. Tyler and L. Wilson, collectors, 54 lots; Deepfreeze 1960-1961 Expedition, December 1960, J. Q. Tierney, collector, 8 lots; Dr. John H. Dearborn's collections made in the Ross Sea region (other collectors contributed or assisted Dearborn), November 1958 to December 1961, 106 lots; Waldo L. Schmitt's collections in the Palmer Peninsula region, January to March 1963, 65 lots. All of these expeditions except for the first one contributed valuable material for this study.

In this large collection of antarctic pelecypods, four species are represented by only one specimen each. On the other hand, there

are as least 100 specimens of the following species: *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi, Limopsis marionensis, Philobrya sublaevis, Lissarca notorcadensis, Adacnarca nitens, Adamussium colbecki, Limatula hodgsoni, Cyclocardia astartoides,* and *Thracia meridionalis.* There is no direct correlation between number of lots (stations) and number of specimens of each species. There are 16 lots but only 37 specimens of *Malletia sabrina* whereas there are 21 lots containing 175 specimens of *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi* in the collection. There are 9 lots containing 10 specimens of *Limopsis lilliei,* and there are 9 lots containing 24 specimens of *Dacrydium albidum.* The most puzzling species are those found at a large number of different stations but with only one or two specimens in each lot. These species are widely dispersed but are not abundant at any one locality. Many widely dispersed species of pelecypods are abundantly represented at most localities. In a species like *Limopsis lilliei,* it is not easy to understand the populaton mechanics in its widely dispersed but sparse distribution.

The material was all collected from relatively shallow water. The deepest collecting station was 1,097 m, where 4 of the 36 species were found. No other station measured more than 836 m. Four species were found only at depths of less than 100 m, including a few specimens which Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt picked up along the shore in the Palmer Peninsula area. *Adacnarca nitens* has the greatest depth range of any of the species in the U.S. National Museum collection—15.5 m to 1,097 m.

There are three reasons why there are only 36 species of antarctic pelecypods represented in the mollusk collection at the U.S. National Museum. There is only one collecting station deeper than 836 m, and the writer is certain that a few more species could have been obtained by additional collecting at greater depths. No collections were made from the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, which probably have the richest pelecypod fauna in the entire antarctic region, and not enough collecting was done in the Palmer Peninsula area. Almost no collecting was done in the eastern antarctic—the Davis Sea region and the Enderby Quadrant. Nearly all of the specimens in the collection were found in the Weddell Quadrant and the Ross Sea, including the western part of the Victoria Quadrant. Powell (1960) listed 93 species in his antarctic

mollusk catalogue (not including species preceded by a question mark, subspecies, and all species reported only in depths greater than 1,829 m). Some of these species have been synonymized, and the writer feels confident that the 36 species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum represent half of all the species of pelecypods living in the shallower waters of the antarctic region.

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The writer is particularly indebted to Joseph Rosewater, Associate Curator-in-charge of the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, for helpful suggestions on the systematic part of the manuscript. Kenneth J. Boss, malacologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, also suggested improvements for the manuscript. Harald A. Rehder of the U.S. National Museum made available to me his bibliography of the antarctic mollusks. W. J. Byas, Museum Specialist in the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, skillfully prepared some of the minute specimens for study, and David H. Massie of the U.S. Geological Survey prepared the specimens for photographing and took the photographs. William T. Brown of Vienna, Illinois, sorted much of the Deepfreeze material during July and August, 1960. John H. Dearborn, formerly at Stanford University, kindly turned over material he collected at McMurdo Sound; this also included valuable station data with ecological observations. Waldo L. Schmitt of the U.S. National Museum made available to me the material he collected in the region of the Palmer Peninsula, together with helpful ecological data. David L. Pawson of the U.S. National Museum identified the echinoids that had small pelecypods byssally attached to their spines. F. M. Bayer, formerly at the U.S. National Museum and now at the University of Miami (Florida), was most helpful with many suggestions and much encouragement during the early stages of this research. Without the help of these individuals and institutions, this project could not have been completed.

THE ROSS SEA PELECYPOD FAUNA

Because Dr. John H. Dearborn made such thorough collections in the extremely cold waters of the Ross Sea, I believe that the U.S. National Museum has almost all of the pelecypod species that occur in this region. It is understood, again, that all of the collections were made from relatively shallow water—no more than 836 m in this instance. A few deep-water species are undoubtedly present in the Ross Sea which were not collected.

The number of species in the collection from the Ross Sea is only 27. It is interesting to note that many of the polysyringian species that are found elsewhere in the Antarctic are not found in the Ross Sea. They are *Limopsis longipilosa, Lissarca miliaris, Adacnarca limopsoides, Cyamiomactra laminifera, Pseudokellya gradata, Pseudokellya stillwelli, Thyasira falklandica, Lasaea consanguinea,* and *Waldo parasiticus.* All four of the antarctic protobranchs and both of the antarctic septibranchs are found in the Ross Sea. This confirms the contention by Nicol and Gavenda (1964) that it is the decline in the number of species of polysyringians in the colder waters that affects the percentages of these three subclasses of pelecypods in the shallow-water faunas. To make this clearer, the number of species and percentages are tabulated, first of all antarctic species studied and secondly of those species Dearborn collected in the Ross Sea.

Table 1

	All antarctic pelecypods studied	
	No. of species	Per cent
Polysyringia	30	83.5
Protobranchia	4	11.0
Septibranchia	2	05.5
Total	36	100.0
	Ross Sea pelecypods only	
	No. of species	Per cent
Polysyringia	21	77.5
Protobranchia	4	15.0
Septibranchia	2	07.5
Total	27	100.0

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES STUDIED

The writer has arbitrarily divided the geographic distributions of the species studied into four basic distributional patterns which

are as follows: (1) circumantarctic and subantarctic, (2) circumantarctic, (3) antarctic endemics, and (4) subantarctic and Palmer Peninsula area.

As Dell (1964b, p. 259) pointed out, the exact boundary of the antarctic province, at least for benthonic animals, is not easy to define. The writer feels that he must be somewhat arbitrary in his definition of this province, but it is necessary to state what areas are excluded in order to understand what distributional groupings have been made in this paper. South Georgia, the South Sandwich Island, Bouvet Island, and Kerguelen are excluded from the antarctic province proper, but the South Orkney Islands and others bordering the Palmer Peninsula are included in the antarctic province.

Of the 36 species studied, 15 species, or approximately 42 per cent of the total, appear to be circumantarctic and subantarctic in distribution. They are the following species.

1. Yoldia (*Aequiyoldia*) *eightsi* (Couthouy)
2. *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele)
3. *Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith
4. *Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith
5. *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer
6. *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer
7. *Lissarca notorcadensis* Melvill and Standen
8. *Limatula hodgsoni* (E. A. Smith)
9. *Astarte longirostris* d'Orbigny
10. *Cyclocardia astartoides* (von Martens)
11. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith)
12. *Mysella minuscula* (Pfeffer)
13. *Waldo parasiticus* (Dall)
14. *Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith
15. *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip)

Eleven species, or approximately 31 per cent of the total studied, have a circumantarctic distribution. They are the following species:

1. *Malletia sabrina* Hedley
2. *Silicula rouchi* (Lamy)
3. *Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy)
4. *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele)
5. *Dacrydium albidum* Pelseneer
6. *Adamussium colbecki* (E. A. Smith)
7. *Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele
8. *Genaxinus bongraini* (Lamy)
9. *Kellia simulans* E. A. Smith
10. *Cuspidaria tenella* E. A. Smith
11. *Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele

Thus, about 73 per cent (26 species) have a wide geographic range in the antarctic region.

Only 19 per cent (7 species) appear to be antarctic endemics (*i.e.*, not found throughout the entire antarctic region and not occurring in the subantarctic region). These are the following:

1. *Limopsis longipilosa* Pelseneer

Western Antarctica 0° to 91°W. longitude. Essentially the Weddell Quadrant.

2. *Limatula simillima* (Thiele)
   Eastern Antarctica. Victoria and Enderby Quadrants.
3. *Cyamiomactra laminifera* (Lamy)
   Western Antarctica. Ross and Weddell Quadrants .
4. *Cyamiomactra robusta* Nicol
   Ross Sea.
5. *Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley
   Eastern Antarctica. Victoria Quadrant. 90° to 178° E. longitude.
6. *Thyasira dearborni* Nicol
   Ross Sea.
7. *Lyonsia planulata* (Thiele)

Mainly eastern Antarctica (Victoria and Enderby Quadrants) but ranging at least to 163°W. longitude in the Ross Quadrant.

Only three species (about eight per cent) occur in the Palmer Peninsula area and adjacent areas of the subantarctic but not into the rest of the antarctic region. They are as follows:

1. *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi)
2. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith)
3. *Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith)

There are undoubtedly more species with this last type of geographic distribution, but little collecting was done in the Palmer Peninsula region except for that accomplished by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.

Some of the so-called endemic species may later prove to be circumantarctic when more intensive collecting is done. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly some endemic species not represented in the collection at the U.S. National Museum because almost no collecting stations are in the eastern half of Antarctica. Thus, the 19 per cent figure for the endemic antarctic species may be close to being correct.

One more comment should be made on the compiled basic data. Both of the septibranch species are circumantarctic in distribution. Of the four protobranch species, two are circumantarctic and two are both circumantarctic and subantarctic in distribution. On the other hand, of the 30 species of Polysyringia, 7 are circumantarctic, 13 are circumantarctic and subantarctic, 7 are antarctic endemics, and 3 are essentially subantarctic but range into the Palmer Peninsula region as well.

SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PELECYPODA

The systematic groupings and arrangement of the pelecypod species studied herein are mainly my own ideas gleaned from personal experience or readings on this subject. I have relied somewhat on the family groupings of Thiele (1934) and more particularly on the family and superfamily names and authors as given by Newell (1965). In one instance I have stated my reasons for the allocation of a family (the Philobryidae). Above the superfamily level I have followed what I consider the most phylogenetically correct arrangement of the higher taxa of the Pelecypoda in the light of our present knowledge of this large and rather difficult group.

Subclass PROTOBRANCHIA
Order NUCULOIDA
NUCULANIDAE Meek, 1864
YOLDIA Möller, 1842

Type species.— (Subsequent designation) *Yoldia arctica* Gray= *Nucula arctica* Gray, 1824. Gardner 1916, p. 518.

Subgenus **Aeqviyoldia** Soot-Ryen, 1951*

Type species.— (Original designation) *Yoldia subaequilateralis* E. A. Smith, 1875. Soot-Ryen 1951, p. 6.

Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia eightsi (Couthouy in Jay, 1839) Pl. 1, figs. 6, 8.

1839. *Nucula eightsii* Couthouy *in* Jay, p. 113, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.
1860. *Leda* (*Yoldia*) *eightsii* (Couthouy), Hanley, p. 142, Nuculidae, pl. 5, fig. 164.
1860. *Leda* (*Yoldia*) *woodwardi* Hanley, pp. 140, 141, Nuculidae, pl. 1, figs. 17, 22.
1951. *Yoldi* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsii* (Couthouy). Soot-Ryen, p. 6.
1951. *Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *woodwardi* (Hanley). Soot-Ryen, p. 7.

For a complete synonymy of this species, see Dell (1963, pp. 248, 249).

*Attention is called to the nonlatinized form of spelling of the subgeneric name. For emendation, see Dell, 1963.—Ed.

Description.—This is the largest protobranch species living in antarctic waters. The largest specimen of this species in the U.S. National Museum collection is 21.4 mm in height, 37.0 mm in length, and 13.4 mm in convexity of both valves. Several other specimens are nearly this size. The average height for 40 specimens is 18.5 mm; average length is 30.2 mm; and average convexity is 8.1 mm. Ratio of length to height is 1.63; ratio of convexity to height is 0.44. Shell thin, chalky, porcellanous; periostracum glossy, olive-green on small specimens, dark-brown to black on large specimens; valves gaping slightly both anteriorly and posteriorly, the posterior gape being the larger. The posterior end may be bent slightly to the left or right in a few large specimens. Dorsal margin posterior to the beaks slightly curved, posterior side somewhat pointed and arcuate, ventral margin broadly arched, anterior margin curved, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks nearly straight; equivalved; beaks small, contiguous, located slightly posterior to the center of the dorsal margin, commonly corroded, slightly opisthogyrate; ornamentation consists of rounded concentric ridges and flat radial ribs at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell, many fine radial striae also present; interior margins of valves smooth; pallial sinus large; adductor muscle scars located near dorsal border, subequal in size, posterior one more rounded and prominent; ligament internal, located in a triangular pit beneath the beaks; taxodont teeth decrease in number or tend to disappear in large adult specimens; a maximum of about nine teeth on each side of the ligamental pit is found on average-sized specimens. The siphons are small and slender; the foot is large.

There are 21 lots with about 175 specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection. At least 40 of these specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—*Yoldia* (*Aequiyoldia*) *eightsi* differs from *Y.* (*A.*) *subaequilateralis* E. A. Smith (1875), by being proportionately longer and by having less prominent radial striae. *Yoldia isonota* von Martens is more rostrate posteriorly and more elongate than *Yoldia* (*Aequiyoldia*) *eightsi.*

Habitat.—*Yoldia* (*Aequiyoldia*) *eightsi* is a shallow-water species, and this undoubtedly explains the reason for its not being obtained by the Deepfreeze Expeditions. The greatest depth from

which Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected his specimens was 86 m. Some specimens came from as little as 5 m in depth, but the best specimens collected by Schmitt were taken from 9 to 75 m. However, Dell (1964, p. 147) does report one station of 728 m from which this species was taken. Most of Schmitt's specimens were collected from a mud or sandy mud bottom, although he does refer to a gravel-sand bottom in one instance. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected one specimen from a bottom of volcanic gravel and cobble. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 7) reported this species as living on clay but in a few cases sand and stones.

Geographic distribution.—This species was originally described from New South Shetland, but it has also been reported from the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, South Orkneys, and the Straits of Magellan. It is also circumantarctic in distribution.

PROPELEDA Iredale, 1924

Type species.—(Original designation) *Leda ensicula* Angas, 1877. Iredale, 1924, p. 186.

As indicated by Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 5), *Propeleda* Iredale, 1924, may be a subjective synonym of *Poroleda* Hutton, 1893 [type species by monotypy, *Poroleda lanceolata* (Hutton)]. A decision on this problem could not be made without comparative material of the type species. Dell (1964, p. 146) noted that *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele) is close to *Nuculana, sensu stricto.*

Propeleda longicaudata (Thiele, 1912) Pl. 2, figs. 2,4

1912. *Leda longicaudata* Thiele, p. 229, pl. 17, fig. 22.
1916. *Poroleda longicaudata* (Thiele), Hedley, p. 18.
1951. *Nuculana* (*Poroleda*) *longicaudata* (Thiele), Soot-Ryen, p. 35.
1951. *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele), Powell, p. 77.

Description.—Shell thin; white or translucent and somewhat chalky along the margins; equivalved; having a small gape at the end of the rostrum on the posterior side; elongate, dorsal margin in front of beaks gently curved, dorsal margin behind beaks slightly concave, rostral region of dorsal margin a bit upturned, rostral end truncate, ventral margin broadly arched but more curved at the postero-ventral and antero-ventral areas, anterior end arcuate. Of the 12 specimens measured, the average height was 6.1 mm, the

average length was 15.1 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.7 mm; the largest specimen in the collection measured 8.3 mm in height, 19.7 mm in length, and 4.5 mm in convexity. Hedley (1916, p. 18) recorded a specimen that attained a length of 21 mm, and Powell (1951, p. 77) reported that one attained a size of 26 mm long and 10.25 mm high. The length is about 2.5 times greater than the height; ratio of convexity to height is 0.44; large specimens are commonly more elongate in proportion to the height than are small ones. A light greenish-yellow periostracum is present on the outside of the valves; ornamentation consists of concentric ribs, which become broader and rounder toward the ventral side; these are not present in the vicinity of the keels on the posterior dorsal margin nor on the rostrum; on the largest specimen a broad but faint groove runs from the umbonal region anteriorly to the ventral margin; it is located on about the anterior fifth of the shell; growth lines do not show on most specimens, and those that do show them have only one or two. Beaks small, slightly opisthogyrate, located on about the anterior fourth of the shell; interior ventral margin smooth; concentric ribs faintly reflected on inside of shell; keels also reflected on inside of shell; one or two ridges are seen in the posterior region on the inside of the shell, one running from under the hinge posteriorly and a little ventrally and occupying the center of the shell in the rostral region, commonly becoming more prominent posteriorly; a second fainter ridge may be present, running from the end of the hinge line and along the dorsal margin posteriorly to the end of the rostrum; pallial line and adductor muscle scars are not seen on these thin shells; ligament internal, lodged in a small pit beneath the beaks, tending to slant posteriorly; taxodont hinge teeth arranged in two series: one anterior, the other posterior, to the ligamental pit; they vary in number; on the largest specimen there are 27 teeth posterior to the ligamental pit and 15 in front of the ligamental pit; on a smaller specimen there are 15 teeth posterior to the ligamental pit and 9 anterior to it; the teeth are elongate; near the ligamental pit they lie parallel to the dorsal margin, but toward the anterior and posterior ends they are almost vertical; teeth toward the anterior and posterior ends are larger and thicker and in some cases chevron-shaped; hinge plate long

and narrow, bearing the teeth and extending across all but a small part of the anterior end of the posterior rostrum.

There are nine lots of shells containing 22 specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection. Additional specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—The only species noted which resembles *Propeleda longicaudata* is *Propeleda ensicula* (Angas), the type species of the genus, which is from New South Wales. The latter species differs from the former by having finer concentric ribs, having striae radiating from the umbones, and having a proportionately larger keeled area.

Habitat.—Specimens of *Propeleda longicaudata* in the collections at the U.S. National Museum were taken from depths ranging from 183 m to 836 m. Dell (1964, p. 146) recorded this species from many stations ranging in depth from 100 to 1,080 m. Most material came from depths ranging from 183 to 300 m, and only one lot of Deepfreeze material came from a greater depth than 640 m. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *Propeleda longicaudata* from a bottom consisting of gravel and pebbles. Hedley (1916) reported that this species was taken at three stations off a bottom of ooze.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele first described this species from the Gauss Station. *Propeleda longicaudata* has been reported from South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, and it is undoubtedly circumantarctic in distribution.

SILICULA Jeffreys, 1879

Type species.— (Original designation) *Silicula fragilis* Jeffreys, 1879, p. 573.

Silicula rouchi Lamy, 1910 Pl. 1, figs. 1,7

1910b. *Silicula rouchi* Lamy, p. 394.

Description.—Shell small, thin; elongate, oblong, flat; equivalve; a narrow gape is present on the posterior side which includes part of the posterior dorsal border; a smaller gape for the foot occurs on the anterior side; dorsal margin straight, anterior margin strongly arcuate, especially toward the ventral side, ventral margin elongate and curved at either end; posterior margin subtruncate;

beaks small, contiguous, orthogyrate, barely extending above the dorsal border, located at about the anterior fifth of the dorsal margin; outside of shell with a pearly sheen, interior white; a thin glossy olive-green periostracum is present which is better developed toward the margins of the shell; growth lines not apparent; surface ornamentation consists of many faint concentric striae and faint concentric folds; on the largest specimen a radial ridge runs from in front of the beaks to the antero-ventral border and becomes broader in this direction; it marks the end of the anterior gape for the foot; two faint radial ridges run from behind the beaks toward the posterior margin; the largest and only complete specimen is 6.4 mm high, 14.5 mm long, and only 2.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; this is the largest specimen measured thus far; ratio of length to height is 2.25; ratio of convexity to height is 0.30; inner margins of shell smooth; interior of shell has faint concentric folds; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament lodged in a narrow internal groove which runs from under the beak and curves slightly as it runs a short distance toward the posterior side; hinge teeth narrow, elongate, overlapping, teeth posterior to the beaks are more elongate and parallel to the dorsal margin, about five in number; those anterior to the beaks are shorter, run more obliquely, and number about four. The foot is wide but not convex, and its distal margins are serrate.

There are four lots containing only nine specimens of *Silicula rouchi* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Silicula rouchi* Lamy differs from the type species, *S. fragilis* Jeffreys, by being more elongate and by not having a notch on the posterior end.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Silicula rouchi* in the U.S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 183 m to 836 m, and Dell (1964, p. 147) recorded depths ranging from 160 m to 720 m. *S. rouchi* was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions on a gravel and pebbly bottom, and Dr. John H. Dearborn collected it from the same type of substrate.

Geographic distribution.—Lamy first described this species from Alexander I Land. This uncommon species appears to be circumantarctic in distribution.

MALLETIIDAE Adams and Adams, 1858

MALLETIA Des Moulins, 1832

Type species.— (Monotypy) *Malletia chilensis* Des Moulins, 1832, pp. 90, 91.

Malletia sabrina Hedley, 1916 Pl. 1, figs. 3, 5

1916. *Malletia sabrina* Hedley, p. 18, pl. 1, figs. 3, 4.

Description.—Shell thin; porcellanous; equivalved; slightly gaping at both the anterior and posterior ends; periostracum thin, light olive-green; surface glossy and perlaceous on the umbonal region; valves longer than high and of little convexity; of the seven specimens measured, the average for the length, height, and convexity of both valves is 10.0 mm, 5.9 mm, and 3.5 mm respectively; ratio of length to height is 1.70, and ratio of convexity to height is 0.59; largest specimen measured is 11.6 mm long, 6.6 mm high, and 4.1 mm in convexity; but a broken specimen in the collection is clearly larger than this; dorsal margin anterior to the beaks more rounded than dorsal margin posterior to the beaks, anterior end arcuate and almost pointed, ventral margin mainly straight except at either end where it is rounded, posterior margin subtruncate; on young specimens the posterior side is commonly more rounded; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the anterior one-third of the shell; surface of shell ornamented with concentric striae which are more prominent on the umbonal region; a ridge running from the beak to the posterior end of the shell delimits the escutcheonal area; radial striae and one or two faint radial folds are present along the posterior and postero-ventral margins in some specimens; these radial folds are all ventral to the escutcheonal area; inner margins of valves smooth; no pallial line or adductor muscle scars observable on these thin shells; hinge teeth typically taxodont and separated into an anterior and posterior series by a small ligamental pit under the beak; typically 10 or 11 anterior teeth and 11 to 15 posterior teeth; at least a part of the ligament is located in a pit under the beaks, although most of it is clearly external and found a short distance anterior and posterior to the ligamental pit.

There are 16 lots containing 37 specimens of *Malletia sabrina* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—The beaks are located more toward the anterior side, and the shell is more elongate and oblong in *Malletia sabrina* than in *M. cumingi* (Hanley, 1860) from the Falkland Islands. *M. chilensis* Des Moulins is much larger, more oval in outline, and has fewer anterior teeth and more posterior teeth than *M. sabrina*. Other species of this genus from the antarctic regions appear to be unlike *M. sabrina*.

Habitat.—Hedley (1916, p. 18) described this species from specimens collected at stations ranging from 527 to 655 m. Large specimens were collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions from 640 and 836 m. Of the 15 records of depth obtainable, 9 were deeper than 500 m. On the other hand, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected one specimen from 57 m, and Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *Malletia sabrina* from only 12 m.

Hedley reported this species on a bottom consisting of ooze, but the Deepfreeze Expeditions collected it on a rocky bottom, gravel and pebbles, pebbles, and sand. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected it off a bottom containing sponges and gorgonaceans.

Bottom temperatures ranged from −1.5° C to −1.93° C at three Deepfreeze stations.

Geographic distribution.—Hedley described *Malletia sabrina* from shells collected from the following localities: 65° 6′ S., 96° 13′ E.; 64° 44′ S., 97° 28′ E.; and 66° 55′ S., 145° 21′ E. Recent collecting has indicated that *Malletia sabrina* is circumantarctic in distribution.

Subclass POLYSYRINGIA

Order PRIONODONTA

LIMOPSIDAE Dall, 1895

LIMOPSIS Sasso, 1827

Type species.— (Monotypy) *Limopsis aurita* Sasso, 1827, =*Arca aurita* Brocchi, 1814. Sasso, 1827, p. 476.

Limopsis lilliei E. A. Smith, 1915 Pl. 2, figs. 3, 6

1915. *Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith, p. 76, pl. 1, fig. 18.

Description.—Shell small and thin; without a gape; equivalved; white, rarely tinged with yellow inside; shell outline subcircular, dorsal margin straight in the area of the beaks but curved at the

ends, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin curved, posterior side slightly produced and curved; shell always longer than high; average height of three specimens measured was 12.2 mm, average length 13.6 mm, and average convexity of both valves 6.9 mm. The largest specimen measured was 18.0 mm high, 19.3 mm long, and 11.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height is 1.11; ratio of convexity to height is 0.57; beaks eroded, rather small and not high, orthogyrate, located in the middle of the dorsal border; periostracum brown, thick, with short and fine bristles, slightly overlapping the margins of the valves except for the dorsal border; ornamentation consists of many concentric ribs which are wider than the interspaces, and wide nodes are found on the ribs that are nearest the ventral border; this gives the appearance of radial striae crossing the concentric ribs; interior margins of the valves smooth; inside of shell contains fine radial striae which run to the border of the pallial line; pallial line without a sinus; adductor muscle scars about equal in size, large, subpyriform, found on slightly raised areas; ligament small, amphidetic, mostly contained in a shallow pit under the beaks but running beyond it at either end; hinge teeth not present under the beaks, about five teeth anterior to the beaks and the same number posterior to the beaks, small.

There are nine lots containing only ten specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—This species closely resembles *Limopsis hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune, 1889 (*in* Rochebrune and Mabille) and has probably been mistaken for it by some malacologists working on antarctic pelecypods. *L. lilliei* differs from *L. hirtella* by being proportionately longer, having less high beaks, and having a longer and narrower ligamental area and hinge area.

Habitat.—*Limopsis lilliei* was taken from depths ranging from 26 to 392 m by the Deepfreeze Expeditions. The best specimens came from 26, 46, 166, 315, and 321 m. E. A. Smith (1915, p. 76) described this species from material collected from depths ranging from 256 to 457 m. This is a shallow-water species which has rarely been found deeper than 350 m. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens from a mud and sand bottom and a mud bottom. The bot-

tom temperature at the deepest Deepfreeze station (392 m) was −1.5°C.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith described *Limopsis lilliei* from McMurdo Sound. This species is circumantarctic in distribution, and Dell (1964, p. 158) also recorded it from South Georgia, Shag Rocks, the South Sandwich Islands, and Bouvet Island.

Limopsis longipilosa Pelseneer, 1903 Pl. 1, fig. 2

1903. *Limopsis longipilosa* Pelseneer, p. 25, figs. 89, 90.

Description.—Shell minute, relatively thick, white, chalky; equivalved; not gaping; almost subcircular and only slightly oblique posteriorly; dorsal margin straight, anterior border rounded, ventral margin rounded and slightly produced posteriorly, posterior margin gently rounded; height and length about equal; average for the two measured specimens was 2.9 mm in height, 3.1 mm in length, and 1.6 mm for the convexity of both valves; the largest specimen was 3.5 mm high, 3.6 mm long, and 1.7 mm for the convexity of both valves; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 9) measured a specimen that was 8.0 mm long and high; ratio of length to height 1.07, ratio of convexity to height 0.55; beaks pointed, orthogyrate, located at the center of the dorsal border; periostracum varies from brown to grey in color; most of it is rather thin, overlapping the valves on all but the dorsal margin, part of it arranged in radiating rows of fine long filaments; periostracum not present on umbonal region; external ornamentation consists of concentric striae and on some specimens much larger square-topped concentric ribs which are widely spaced and number about eight; concentric ribs are crossed by finer and more numerous radial threads which bear the filamentous periostracum; inner margin faintly denticulate along the anterior and ventral sides; interior of shell has broad, low radial ribs; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; ligament can be seen exteriorly between the beaks; part of the ligament is lodged in a small triangular pit underneath the beaks, but the remainder of it is thinner and runs along the dorsal border on either side of the pit; taxodont teeth are in two series on either side of the ligamental pit; they are comparatively large; those on the posterior side run

less perpendicular to the dorsal border; they number about four on each side of the ligamental pit; hinge plate rather narrow.

There are only two lots containing but three specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Limopsis longipilosa* differs from *L. lilliei* Smith by being proportionately taller, much smaller, having longer filaments on the periostracum, and having a less thick periostracum. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. lata* E. A. Smith (1885) by having a more circular outline, not being pitted interiorly, and by having longer filaments on the periostracum. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. vixornata* Verco (1907) by having a periostracum which is less dense and has longer filaments and by having fewer taxodont teeth on the hinge plate. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune by being smaller, by having less prominent beaks, by having longer filaments on the periostracum, and by being less convex. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. scabra* Thiele (1912) by having fewer and longer filaments on the periostracum and in having radial threads on all the exterior of the shell.

Habitat.—Pelseneer originally described this species from material collected at several stations which ranged in depth from 400 to 569 m. The specimens collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from two stations with depths of 238 m and 732 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 9) reported one specimen collected at 600 m. Clarke (1962, p. 57) listed *Limopsis longipilosa* as occurring in depths as great as 2,579 m and attributed this record to Pelseneer 1903, but I have not been able to find this information in that reference.

The Deepfreeze specimens came from substrates that were described as "rocky bottom with siliceous sponge spicules and Foraminifera" and as "hard gravelly with coral growth." Soot-Ryen recorded it from a bottom of stones and clay. The bottom temperature at one Deepfreeze station where this species was taken was −1.69°C.

Geographic distribution.—*Limopsis longipilosa* was originally described from the following localities: 70° S., 80° 48′ W.; 70° 15′ S., 82° 23′ W.; 71° 19′ S., 87° 37′ W.; 71° 18′ S., 88° 02′ W.; 71° 09′ S., 89° 15′ W.; 70° 48′ S., 91° 54′ W. Thus far this species has been reported only from western Antarctica and almost exclusively from the Weddell Quadrant.

Limopsis marionensis E. A. Smith, 1885 Pl. 2, figs. 1, 5

The generic name *Felicia* Mabille and Rochebrune, 1889, (*in* Rochebrune and Mabille) p. 116, is available for this species, and other limopsid species could also be allocated to this genus. I feel that this split is neither justified nor useful.

1885. *Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith, p. 254, pl. 18, figs. 2, 2b.
1885. *Limopsis straminea* E. A. Smith, p. 255, pl. 18, figs. 5, 5a.
1889. *Felicia jousseaumi* Mabille and Rochebrune, *in* Rochebrune and Mabille, p. 116, pl. 7, figs. 9a, b.
1907. *Limopsis grandis* E. A. Smith, pp. 5, 6, pl. 3, figs. 7, 7b.
1914. *Limopsis hardingii* Melvill and Standen, p. 128, pl. 7, figs. 2, 2a.
1960. *Limopsis* (*Felicia*) *jousseaumi jousseaumi* (Mabille and Rochebrune), Powell, p. 172.
1960. *Limopsis* (*Felicia*) *jousseaumi grandis* E. A. Smith, Powell, p. 172.

Description.—Shell thin, white, commonly chalky, especially on worn specimens; equivalved; not gaping; asymmetric and ellipsoidal in outline, dorsal margin slightly arched, anterior margin strongly arched, ventral margin curved, posterior side somewhat produced and curved. *Limopsis marionensis* is the largest species of limopsid in the collection at the U.S. National Museum and the third largest living species of bivalve in the antarctic region; large individuals of this species attain a size of about twice that of the next largest living limopsid. This species is difficult to measure because of its asymmetrical outline; the length was arbitrarily measured as the greatest distance between the anterior and posterior ends, and the umbones were not parallel to the line of measurement; the height was taken as the perpendicular distance between the beaks and the ventral margin; shell longer than high and rather flat; of 40 specimens measured, the average height was 24.1 mm, average length was 28.1 mm, average convexity of both valves was 9.6 mm; the largest specimen measured was 49.1 mm high, 60.8 mm long, and 18.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; this is larger than any specimen heretofore reported except for one by Powell (1958, p. 173) who recorded a specimen 65.0 mm in height and 80.0 mm in length; the average ratio of length to height is 1.17; the average ratio of convexity to height is 0.40; valves of fresh specimens are clothed with a luxuriant, brown, pilose, periostracum which extends over the margins of the valves except on the dorsal side near the ligament; on small specimens the periostracum is much more

poorly developed and the hairlike fibers are arranged in radial rows; the periostracum is also poorly developed on the umbonal region of large specimens; on worn specimens the ornamentation can be seen and consists of fine radial striae which are pitted at regular intervals but not well developed on the umbonal region; fine concentric striae are closely spaced and best developed on the umbonal region; nepionic shell sometimes set off by a more prominent concentric line; growth lines are generally not observable, but a few large specimens have at least six; beaks small, close together, orthogyrate, located at the anterior third of the shell; interior of shell has some radiating striae; interior ventral margin appears smooth on most specimens, but on the largest specimen there are small crenulations at the margin of the shell; pallial line entire, showing a slight indentation or straightening where it joins the posterior adductor muscle scar; adductor muscle scars unequal in size, the anterior much smaller and more deeply impressed and nearly round; the posterior muscle scar is larger, shallower, and more irregular in outline; in large specimens the posterior adductor scar is bounded by a faint ridge on its dorsal side; no pedal retractors seen; the ligament is amphidetic; in large specimens the ligament superficially resembles that of *Glycymeris,* but it has no chevron-shaped parts; in large specimens the ligament is elongate and the central triangular pit under the beaks is scarcely marked, but in small specimens the ligament is shorter and the central pit is more depressed and prominent; taxodont hinge teeth are absent under the beaks as Thiele pointed out, more numerous in larger specimens; largest specimen has 11 teeth behind the beak and 13 teeth in front of the beak, a few of them chevron-shaped; on a much smaller specimen there are 8 teeth in front of the beak and also 8 behind the beak; on one of the smallest specimens there are only 3 teeth in front of the beak and 4 behind the beak; hinge plate slightly curved at the posterior end. This species clearly shows gerontic characters which in this instance are expressed as unusually large size, reduction of the excavation of the ligamental pit, and the marked obliquity of the valve outline.

Small specimens are difficult to separate from other species of antarctic limopsids because they tend to be less asymmetrical, are more nearly of equal height and length, and are comparatively

more convex than the large specimens. Furthermore, the periostracum on small specimens is less distinctive than it is on the adult shells.

Three large specimens are preserved in alcohol. The soft parts are light brown; the foot is large and typically hatchet-shaped with no indication of a byssus; the mantle is thin, and no pigmented spots were seen along its border. The anatomy of this species has been described by Burne (1920, pp. 241-242), and he reported that a byssus is present.

There are 21 lots containing 100 specimens of *Limopsis marionensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Limopsis scabra* Thiele (1912) appears to differ from *L. marionensis* by being much smaller, being proportionately higher, having radial ribs showing on the inside of the shell, and by having radial striae only on the posterior side of the valves. *L. hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune differs from *L. marionensis* by having a thicker shell, having more prominent beaks, and by having larger concentric ribs. *L. lillici* E. A. Smith differs from *L. marionensis* by being more convex and by being more symmetrical in shape. *L. longipilosa* Pelseneer differs from *L. marionensis* by being as high as long, by having less luxuriant and a more regular arrangement of the periostracum, and by lacking radial striae.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Limopsis marionensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum were collected in depths ranging from 56 m to 1,097 m. The largest specimens were collected in 393 m of water and were taken alive. The most frequent depths from which this species has been reported are from 100 m to 550 m. *Limopsis marionensis* is generally found in deeper water than *L. lillici*.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions collected this species from a hard rocky bottom, a hard gravelly bottom with coral growth, and a sandy bottom. Dr. John H. Dearborn described the type of bottom at two stations where he collected this species as "sponge complex with some rocks" and "sponge-bivalve complex."

The bottom temperature at a few Deepfreeze localities ranged from −1.5° C to −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—This species was first described from Marion Island. It is the most common limopsid species in the ant-

arctic and is certainly circumantarctic in distribution. *Limopsis marionensis* has also been reported from the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the South Sandwich Islands, the Falkland Islands, Burdwood Bank, the Magellan Region, Chile, as far north as Seno Reloncavi, Prince Edward Island, and between Kerguelen and Heard Islands. This is one of the widest ranging species found in the whole antarctic region.

Order ANISOMYARIA

Superfamily **MYTILACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

MYTILIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

DACRYDIUM Torrell, 1859

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Mytilus vitrea* Holböll, 1842, p. 92 = *Modiola? vitrea* (Holböll) *in* Möller, 1842, p. 19.

Dacrydium albidum Pelseneer, 1903 Pl. 3, figs. 2, 8

1903. *Dacrydium albidum* Pelseneer, p. 26, fig. 100.
1912 *Dacrydium modioliforme* Thiele, pp. 226, 227, pl. 17, fig. 9.

Description.—Shell thin and small, hyaline or chalky; commonly having a pearly sheen, light green or brown; equivalve; without apparent gape; outline of valves variable but generally subpyriform, always higher than long; dorsal border anterior to beaks somewhat produced, higher than the beaks, rounded; anterior border nearly straight, curved inward slightly, sloping posteriorly; ventral border short and moderately rounded; posterior margin long and rounded, merging with both dorsal and ventral borders; dorsal border posterior to beaks round and sloping ventrally; small shells generally proportionately less high, less produced at the anterodorsal margin, and have a more rounded anterior margin; these small oblique shells are difficult to measure but of the three measured specimens, the average height was 4.3 mm, the average length was 3.1 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.1 mm; one specimen was slightly larger than this measuring 4.4 mm high, 3.0 mm long, and 2.3 mm for the convexity of both valves. Pelseneer's specimen was only about half this size, and that is also true of most of the unmeasured specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum; the ratio of length to height is 0.72, and the

ratio of convexity to height is 0.49; beaks pointed, orthogyrate, located at about the anterior third of the dorsal border and raised slightly above it; umbonal regions somewhat swollen; periostracum thin, brown, rarely preserved; growth lines usually not seen, but the largest specimen has three; surface ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines; interior margins of valves smooth; interior of shell has concentric striae and is also finely granulose; only anterior adductor muscle scar seen, it is rounded and elongate and located near the antero-dorsal end; ligament in a small triangular pit beneath the beaks, apparently wholly internal; hinge area varying greatly in strength; fine striae perpendicular to the dorsal border can be seen on a narrow platform or hinge plate posterior to the beaks; on one right valve this platform widens out on the posterior side and has a wide shallow groove; anteriorly and dorsally to this groove but posterior to the beaks there is a narrow ridge which runs parallel to the dorsal margin from the ligamental pit; the widened posterior platform is barely discernable in some specimens; hinge essentially edentulous.

There are 9 lots containing 24 specimens of *Dacrydium albidum* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—I have placed Thiele's species, *Dacrydium modioliforme*, in synonymy with *D. albidum* because the specimens I have seen are so variable in size and shape, and the strength of the hinge so variable, that the distinguishing characters pointed out by Thiele seem to be only variants of *D. albidum*. *D. albidum* differs from *D. meridionalis* E. A. Smith (1885) by lacking radial striae on the exterior, by being less rounded and more sloping on the anterior side, and by lacking denticles on the interior part of the posterior margin. *D. albidum* differs from *D. pelseneeri* Hedley (1906b) by lacking so-called teeth anterior to the beaks, by being proportionately longer, and by having a smoother outer surface.

Habitat.—*Dacrydium albidum* was originally described from specimens collected at about 400 m. The Deepfreeze material came from depths ranging from 125 to 521 m. Powell (1958, p. 175) reported it living at 437 m. Dell (1964, p. 177) listed two stations in the Ross Sea where this species was taken as having depths of 351 and 567 m. However, Thiele and Jaeckel (1931, p. 170) said this

species also came from 4,636 m. *D. albidum* is most commonly found at depths ranging from 200 to 450 m.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions collected this species from a bottom of stony ooze under a heavy matting of marine life including especially sponges and shells and also from a bottom of hard clay and gravel with coral growth.

The bottom temperature at three Deepfreeze stations varied from −1.5° C to −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—Dacrydium albidum was originally described by Pelseneer from the following locality: 71° 18′ S., 88° 02′ W. This rather uncommon species is circumantarctic in distribution.

PHILOBRYIDAE Bernard, 1897

Although Dell (1964, pp. 160-173) greatly clarified the taxonomy of this family by reducing the large number of generic, subgeneric, and species names, much work still needs to be done. The research on the Philobryidae must be done by malacologists who have access to large collections of pelecypods from the southern half of the Southern Hemisphere, because it is in this region that most of the living species of this family are found. The mollusk collection at the U.S. National Museum is inadequate for a monographic treatment of the Philobryidae at the present time.

The philobryids are certainly mytilaceans if not mytilids. Hinge and ligamental structures and shell shape are so similar to those of some of the small-shelled mytilid genera, that there is no doubt in the writer's mind that the philobryids are an offshoot of a mytilid stock. Moreover, Burne (1920, p. 238) said that the anterior adductor muscle is absent in the specimens of *Adacnarca* he examined, although Pelseneer claimed that his specimens had a small anterior adductor muscle. Burne (1920, p. 235) also stated that *Lisarca notorcadensis* has only the posterior adductor muscle, the anterior being absent. Pelseneer (1903, p. 42) claimed that only a single adductor muscle is present in his species *Philobrya sublaevis,* which is congeneric with the type species, *Philobrya setosa.* The extreme reduction or absence of the anterior adductor muscle in the Philobryidae is like that of the Mytilidae, but not like any of the Prionodonta—the arcids and their relatives. Therefore, I fail to

see that the Philobryidae are related to the Arcacea, as some malacologists have indicated. The only other question that might arise is whether some of the genera that are now placed in the Philobryidae actually belong in that family.

THE HINGE AREAS OF *PHILOBRYA* AND *ADACNARCA*

Philobrya, as in *Philobrya setosa* (Carpenter), has a typical mytilid hinge area. The ligament is lodged in an elongate groove on a hinge plate (sometimes the groove is shallow) that runs from the beaks along the dorsal margin for some distance behind the beaks (opisthodetic). *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer has this type of hinge area.

Adacnarca, as in *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer (1903) has a small ligamental pit under the beaks and the hinge plate widens to the anterior and the posterior of the ligamental pit. On these widened areas of the hinge plate are striae that are perpendicular to the dorsal margin. Besides *Adacnarca nitens*, some other species that have tris type of hinge area are *Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy, 1906a), *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele, 1912), *Philobrya tatei* Hedley (1901), and possibly *Philobrya fimbriata* Tate (1898). See Cotton and Godfrey (1938, pp. 68-69) for drawings of the latter two species.

PHILOBRYA Cooper, 1867

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Bryophila setosa* Carpenter, 1864, p. 314.

Philobrya sublaevis Pelseneer, 1903 Pl. 4, figs. 3, 5, 7

1903. *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer, pp. 25, 26, 42, 43. figs. 93, 94.
1907. *Philobrya limoides* E. A. Smith, pp. 4, 5, pl. 3, figs. 2, 2b.
1916. *Philippiella bagei* Hedley, p. 20, pl. 1, figs. 5-7.
1916. *Philippiella orbiculata* Hedley, p. 21, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.
1931. *Philobrya antarctica* Thiele and Jaeckel, p. 190 (*nom. nov.* for *Philobrya limoides* E. A. Smith, 1907, *non Hochstetteria limoides* E. A. Smith, 1904).
1953. *Philippiella sublaevis* (Pelseneer), Carcelles, p. 212, pl. 5, fig. 101.
1960. *Hochstetteria sublaevis* (Pelseneer), Powell, p. 173.

Description.—Shell small but of maximum size for the genus; thin; porcellanous; white to light green in color, somewhat translucent; subpyriform, dorsal side anterior to beaks nearly straight and sloping ventrally, somewhat excavated in the lunular area; anterior, ventral, and posterior margins rounded; dorsal margin posterior to

the beaks nearly straight and sloping ventrally so that the dorsal margin comes to a point at the umbonal region; height, length, and convexity variable but of the 25 specimens measured all were at least somewhat higher than long; some of the smaller shells were proportionately longer than the larger shells, but this was not always true; a certain amount of variability occurs when the animals live in crowded clumps attached by a byssus as in *Mytilus;* average height for the 25 specimens measured was 9.1 mm, average length 8.0 mm, and average convexity of both valves 4.6 mm; the largest specimen measured was 14.9 mm high, 13.3 mm long, and 7.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; this apparently is about maximum size for this species; the ratio of length to height is 0.88; the ratio of convexity to height is 0.51; a small byssal gape present in front of beaks in lunular area; beaks located near the middle of the dorsal border, close together, orthogyrate, with square ends; umbonal area somewhat swollen; most specimens have a nepionic shell which has a straight dorsal margin; periostracum absent on nepionic shell; surface of nepionic shell commonly appears granulose and is ornamented by many fine, slightly nodose striae; umbonal region sometimes set off from the remainder of the shell by a prominent concentric ridge; periostracum most prominently developed along the posterior, ventral, and anterior margins, and a sheet of it overlaps the valves in these regions; part of the periostracum is also arranged in radiating rows which are rarely discontinuous, number of rows varying from 15 to 25; on slightly worn specimens the periostracum may be found still clinging to the concentric lines and overlapping them in places giving a frilled effect; on worn specimens without periostracum the ornamentation appears as many concentric lines and raised radial threads (which correspond to the rows of raised periostracum) giving the shell a faint cancellate appearance; anterior, ventral, and posterior interior margins faintly denticulate, but this is not present on worn shells; interior of shell showing faint radial lines which appear to be the reflections of the radial threads on the exterior of the shell; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament running from under the beak posteriorly in a long groove; this groove is on a flattened area like a narrow hinge plate that has a rounded anterior extension that ends at the an-

terior end of the beaks; hinge edentulous; no transverse striae present on the ligamental area.

I was able to observe only the posterior adductor muscle on some animals preserved in alcohol. The byssus is well developed.

There are 58 lots containing approximately 300 specimens of this species in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—Philobrya sublaevis differs from *P. barbata* Thiele (1912) by having the beaks in a much more central position on the dorsal border, by having a more pointed dorsal margin, and by having a less setose periostracum. *Philobrya sublaevis* differs from *P. hamiltoni* Hedley (1916) by being more rounded and less high, by having less prominent beaks, and by having a less setose periostracum. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) in being rounder and proportionately longer and in having a much shorter anterior dorsal margin. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. meridionalis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) by having periostracum, by having stronger radial threads, and by having a less acuminate beak. *P. meridionalis* may be identical to *P. sublaevis,* and the differences may be due only to the fact that Smith described *P. meridionalis* from worn shells. *P. obesa* (Powell) differs from *P. sublaevis* by being more convex and by having the beaks in a less central position on the dorsal border. *P. olstadi* (Soot-Ryen, 1951) differs from *P. sublaevis* by being much higher and by having more elongate threads on the periostracum. *P. laevis* Thiele (1912) differs from *P. sublaevis* by having the beaks less centrally located on the dorsal margin, by being somewhat longer, and by lacking radial threads. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. tumida* Thiele (1912) by being less convex and by having fewer and more widely spaced radiating threads on the exterior of the shell.

Habitat.—The specimens in the U.S. National Museum came from localities which varied in depth from as little as 1 m to as much as 640 m. Living specimens of this species were collected at 130 m. More than half of the 48 stations were no more than 142 m in depth. Pelseneer (1903, p. 25) originally described *P. sublaevis* from material collected at about 550 m. *P. sublaevis* is a shallow-water species being most abundant in depths of less than 250 m and is found in depths of as little as 1 m.

According to the ecologic data on the Deepfreeze stations, this

species is most commonly found on a bottom that has a thick mat of algae. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *P. sublaevis* from a volcanic gravel bottom and a gravelly mud bottom and a sponge-coelenterate complex. Deepfreeze specimens were reported from a hard rocky bottom, a stony ooze bottom, a sandy bottom, and a gravel bottom. *P. sublaevis* attaches itself by the byssus most commonly to algae, bryozoans, or sponges.

The bottom temperatures where this species was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions varied from −1.0° C to −1.5° C.

Geographic distribution.—Pelseneer (1903, p. 25) first described *Philobrya sublaevis* from 70° S., 80° 48′ W. This common species is circumantarctic in its distribution and also has been reported from Bouvet Island, South Georgia, Shag Rocks, the South Shetland Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands.

ADACNARCA Pelseneer, 1903

Type species.—*Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer, 1903, p. 24, original designation by the formula "gen. n., sp. n." or its exact equivalent.

Adacnarca nitens Pelseneer, 1903 Pl. 4, figs. 9, 10

1903. *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer, pp. 24, 41, 42, fig. 83.

Description.—Shell small; equivalved; not gaping; periostracum either greyish-brown or light green, thin, commonly not preserved; shell thin, rather hyaline, some specimens perlaceous exteriorly; smaller specimens are commonly circular in outline, but most of the larger specimens are obliquely rounded and somewhat produced postero-ventrally. The spat or fry are light yellow and have a long dorsal margin as shown by Soot-Ryen (1951, fig. 1, p. 14). The valve outline is like that of many brachiopods. One specimen contained about 80 spat. Some specimens are slightly longer than high whereas others are slightly higher than long; the convexity of the valves is also variable; the average measurements of 20 specimens is 5.3 mm in height and length and 3.3 mm in convexity of both valves; ratio of convexity to height is 0.62; the largest specimen measured is 6.7 mm high, 6.6 mm long, and 4.6 mm in convexity; however, one valve of a broken specimen in the collection is 8.1 mm high, and this is about maximum size for this species;

prodissoconch observable on some specimens and is more hyaline than the rest of the shell. As many as four growth rings are observed on large specimens. Many fine radial ribs are easily seen on most specimens but are barely discernable on a few specimens. Interior margins of the valves are denticulate, and these denticulations are larger on some specimens than they are on others. Inner surface of the valves has fine punctae or tubules which apparently do not penetrate the outer surface. Posterior adductor muscle round and located near the posterior border; it is indistinct on most specimens; anterior adductor scar, if present, not discernable; pallial line not seen. Hinge edentulous; main portion of ligament located in a small shallow pit below the beaks, but part of it extends a short distance on either side of the pit. Fine striae can be observed under magnification along the dorsal margin on either side of the ligamental pit as depicted by Smith (1907, pl. 5, fig. 6c); the striae run perpendicular to the dorsal border. The byssus is well developed; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, located at the center of the dorsal margin.

There are 34 lots containing about 150 specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—Adacnarca nitens differs from *A. wandelensis* (Lamy) by being more rounded in valve outline and by lacking the well-marked radiating ridges of periostracum on the exterior of the shell. *A. nitens* differs from *A. limopsoides* (Thiele) by having a much less developed hinge plate, by being much larger, and by not having a thick periostracum.

Habitat.—Adacnarca nitens has been collected from depths ranging from 15.5 to 1,097 m according to the ecologic data with the specimens in the U.S. National Museum. Dell (1964, p. 172) also recorded it from depths as great as 1,080 m. This species has rarely been found in depths greater than 700 m, and it is most commonly found in 80 to 640 m of water. The bottom temperatures at five stations where this species was found ranged from −1.3° C to −1.94° C.

Adacnarca nitens was reported by Mortensen (1909, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 2) to attach itself by its byssus to the spines of *Notocidaris gaussensis* Mortensen (1909). It will probably attach itself to any solid object of suitable size, and a few Deepfreeze specimens are attached to Bryozoa. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 13) found this species at-

tached to Ascidia. *A. nitens* also attaches itself to sponges and gorgonaceans. It apparently lives only on a gravelly or hard substrate.

Geographic distribution.—Pelseneer described *Adacnarca nitens* from 70° S., 80° 48′ W. This common species is obviously circumantarctic in distribution and has also been reported from the South Sandwich Islands, the South Shetland Islands, the South Orkney Islands, and South Georgia.

Adacnarca wandelensis (Lamy, 1906) Pl. 3, figs. 4, 5

1906a. *Philobrya wandelensis* Lamy, p. 50.
1953. *Hochstetteria wandelensis* (Lamy), Carcelles, p. 214, pl. 5, fig. 102.

Description.—Shell minute, thin, white or hyaline, rarely chalky, equivalved; without a visible gape; always considerably higher than long and rather convex, subquadrangular, dorsal margin straight and sloping posteriorly toward the ventral side, anterior border nearly straight, ventral border well rounded, posterior margin slightly curved; of the eight specimens measured, the average height was 3.7 mm, the average length was 2.5 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.0 mm; the largest specimen measured was 4.4 mm high, 2.9 mm long, and 2.4 mm for the convexity of both valves; the ratio of length to height was 0.68; the ratio of convexity to height was 0.54; the beaks are contiguous, orthogyrate, not pointed, and located at about the anterior fourth of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch not prominent, glassy, without periostracum, with minutely punctate surface, with straight dorsal margin but otherwise obliquely rounded; periostracum rather thin, commonly light brown but occasionally a darker greyish-brown, slightly overlapping the valve margins, especially on the ventral side; part of the periostracum found on broad radiating ridges which are most prominent toward the ventral border; these radial ridges are about five in number and are not present at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell; ornamentation consists of numerous concentric lines and commonly a few widely spaced, moderately broad concentric ribs near the center of the shell, the latter number seven at most and are not seen on some specimens; no growth lines seen; interior margins have from five to ten prominent denticles on the posterior side, ventral and anterior margins smooth; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; external part of ligament can be

seen on the outside of the shell running from the beaks to a short distance posteriorly; remainder of the ligament located in a moderately deep triangular pit underneath the beaks; this pit slants posteriorly; the narrow hinge plate extends on either side of the ligamental pit; the posterior part is about twice as long as the anterior part; the hinge plate is very finely striated, and these striations run perpendicular to the dorsal border; hinge edentulous.

There are five lots containing about 60 specimens of *Adacnarca wandelensis* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Adacnarca wandelensis* differs from *A. nitens* by having a more quadrangular shape and by having the periostracum folded into a few radial ridges. *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele) has a thicker periostracum and a more circular outline than *A. wandelensis.*

Habitat.—The specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection came from depths ranging from 64 to 392 m. *Adacnarca wandelensis* was most common at 321 m. Hedley (1916, p. 19) reported this species from only 5 to 91 m. Powell (1960, p. 173) reported it from depths ranging from 10 to 300 m. *A. wandelensis* is a shallow-water species and rarely occurs at depths greater than 350 m. This species was collected on a hard rocky bottom and at a bottom temperature of −1.5° C by the Deepfreeze Expeditions.

Geographic distribution.—Lamy originally described this species from Booth Wandel Island, Antarctica. This rather rare species is probably circumantarctic and has also been reported from the South Orkneys, South Georgia, and the Burdwood Bank.

Adacnarca limopsoides (Thiele, 1912) Pl. 3, figs. 3, 6

1912. *Hochstetteria limopsoides* Thiele, pp. 227, 228, pl. 17, figs. 13-13a.
1958. *Hochstetterina limopsoides* (Thiele), Powell, p. 174.

Description.—Shell minute, moderately thin, white but not chalky, equivalved, without apparent gape; shell outline rounded and only slightly oblique, convex; length and height equal; the one specimen measured was 3.3 mm high and long, and the convexity of both valves was 2.5 mm; the ratio of convexity to height was 0.76; Thiele's specimen was 2.5 mm high and long and the

convexity of both valves was 1.8 mm; beaks square at the ends, orthogyrate, and located near the middle of the dorsal border; umbonal area somewhat swollen; prodissoconch prominent, with straight dorsal margin but otherwise symmetrically rounded, white, without periostracum, ornamented with fine radial striae, set off from the remainder of the shell by a prominent ridge; periostracum greyish-brown, slightly overlapping all but the dorsal margin of the shell, part of it arranged in radiating rows of short bristles; valves ornamented by many concentric lines crossed by numerous radial threads; the rows of setose periostracum lie on the radial threads; growth lines absent; interior margins of the valves prominently denticulate at the antero- and postero- dorsal ends of the shell; these denticulations are less prominent ventrally and do not appear on the postero-ventral margin; interior of shell has rather widely spaced radial lines; adductor muscle scars not discernable; main part of ligament is in a shallow, vertical, subtriangular pit located beneath the beaks; a part of the ligament, however, seems to extend along the dorsal border on either side of the pit and can be seen from the exterior; a hinge plate extends anteriorly and posteriorly from the ligamental pit; it is taller on the posterior side, and it has many striae on it which are perpendicular to the dorsal border; the striae are longer on the posterior side; no striae are present under the ligamental pit; hinge edentulous.

There is only one lot containing four specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—Adacnarca limopsoides is much smaller, has a much better developed hinge plate, and has much heavier periostracum than *A. nitens*.

Habitat.—This species was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions at 238 m. Powell (1958, p. 174) reported it from depths ranging from 193 to 220 m. These few records may indicate that this species is stenobathic. *Adacnarca limopsoides* was found on a rocky bottom by the Deepfreeze II Expedition.

Geographic distribution.—Adacnarca limopsoides was originally described by Thiele from material collected at the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. The Deepfreeze specimens came from 71° 18′ S., 13° 32′ W. Powell (1958, p. 174) also reported it from Enderby Land, Antarctica. Although this species is rare, its geographic distribution is probably circumantarctic.

LISSARCA E. A. Smith, 1877

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) Suter, 1913, p. 854, *Lissarca rubrofusca* E. A. Smith, 1877, pp. 19-21.

Powell (1957, p. 115) stated that the type species of *Lissarca* was fixed by monotypy. However, Smith in his original description of *Lissarca* made it clear that he considered *Pectunculus miliaris* Philippi (1845) a different species from *Lissarca rubrofusca* but said they are congeneric. Suter's subsequent designation is the earliest one I have been able to find.

The hinge characters of *Lissarca* are not typically philobryid, and there is some doubt that this genus should be allocated to the Philobryidae.

Lissarca notorcadensis Melvill and Standen, 1907 Pl. 4, figs. 2, 4, 6

1907. *Lissarca notorcadensis* Melvill and Standen, p. 114, figs. 14, 14a.
1911b. *Arca (Bathyarca) gourdoni* Lamy, pp. 28, pl. 1, figs. 21, 22.
1912. *Lissarca gourdoni* (Lamy), Thiele, pp. 228, 229, pl. 18, figs. 21, 22.
1912. *Lissarca kerguelensis* Thiele, pp. 253, 254, pl. 18, figs. 7, 7a.

Description.—Shell small, solid for its size, rarely chalky, white to light greyish-brown; equivalved; with narrow chink in front of the beaks for passage of the stout byssus; valve outline variable due to crowding of the individuals as in *Mytilus;* commonly rounded-trapezoidal, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly rounded and sloping upward; anterior border long and curved at the ends and straight or slightly indented in the middle, sloping posteriorly; ventral border curved and pointed in some specimens, posterior side gently rounded, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks sloping downward and straight except at the extremity where it is curved; measurements of height and length were difficult because of the oblique shell outline; height was measured from the beaks to the ventral border, and length measurement was perpendicular to the height; of the 25 specimens measured, the average height was 6.1 mm, average length was 5.1 mm, and average convexity of both valves was 3.5 mm; the largest specimen measured was 7.6 mm high, 5.7 mm long, and had a convexity of both valves of 4.3 mm; this is nearly maximum size for this species; the height, length, and convexities of the specimens varied considerably, and some populations had individuals proportionately longer than those in other popu-

lations; all specimens measured were higher than long, but one individual was only 0.1 mm higher than long; ratio of length to height was 0.84; ratio of convexity to height was 0.57; beaks not pointed, orthogyrate, fairly prominent, located on about the anterior fourth of the dorsal margin; umbonal region moderately swollen; prodissoconch preserved on some specimens; it has a straight dorsal border, and the other margins are symmetrically rounded; prodissoconch is only slightly oblique posteriorly; periostracum, when present, is thin, brown, and found mainly along the shell margins; growth lines not seen; ornamentation consists of many small concentric ribs separated by concentric lines; some specimens are so transparent that they show radial ribs on the outside of the valves, particularly at the anterior and posterior ends, and these are apparently reflections of the radial ribs on the inside of the shell; interior margins are crenulate except in the byssal region, and occasionally they are absent in other places; crenulations commonly most prominent near the posterior end of the hinge so that it is difficult to tell where the hinge teeth end and the crenulations begin; inside of the shell has faint radial ribs which coincide in position with the crenulations; only the posterior muscle scar seen, and it is large, irregularly rounded, and lies close to the middle of the posterior margin as in some mytilids; main part of the ligament is lodged in a narrow, shallow, triangular pit which starts under the beaks and slants posteriorly; on either side of the triangular pit there is a straight ligamental area running along the dorsal margin and apparently, though rarely preserved, thin ligamental material also occupies this area; on the outside of the shell the ligament can be seen only under the beaks; the taxodont teeth are found near the anterior and posterior ends of the dorsal border and are separated by a wide gap; they are small, and those on the posterior side are less perpendicular to the dorsal margin, and in some cases the posterior set of teeth are longer and nearly parallel to the dorsal margin; the teeth vary in number, but rarely are there as many as six teeth on either side, and sometimes only two teeth are on each side of the central gap; hinge plate narrow. The small specimens are commonly proportionately longer and more rounded.

A stout byssus of several fibers attaches the shell to various ob-

jects such as bryozoan fragments. Arnaud (1965, p. 207) found young specimens or fry in a recently dead specimen he observed.

There are 29 lots containing approximately 450 specimens of *Lissarca notorcadensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum. Some specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—Lissarca notorcadensis differs from *L. rubrofusca* E. A. Smith, the type species of *Lissarca,* by being much higher and by not having a faint depression near the middle of the valves. *L. notorcadensis* differs from *L. miliaris* (Philippi) by having a straighter anterior margin and by lacking radiating anterior and posterior folds.

Habitat.—Lissarca notorcadensis was originally described from specimens collected at depths of only 16 to 27 m. The specimens in the U.S. National Museum collections came from depths ranging from 64 to 1,097 m. However, the most abundant material came from depths ranging from 80 to 411 m, and only five specimens came from deeper water. Powell (1960, p. 173) reported this species from depths of 18 to 800 m. Dell (1964, p. 173) listed many stations with depths of 18 to 351 m. *L. notorcadensis* appears to be a shallow-water species, and I have seen only dead shells at depths greater than 435 m.

Lissarca notorcadensis is most frequently found attached to the large spines of echinoids, but it attaches to other objects, too. I have seen a specimen attached to a sponge and another to a bryozoan. Melvill and Standen (1907, p. 114) said their specimens were attached to algae and bryozoans. Dell reported that this species attaches to echinoids and hydroids, but he also found some specimens that were not attached to any object.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions' specimens came from the following types of bottom: hard, gravelly, with coral growth; rocky bottom; hard rock and gravel bottom; probably stony ooze under a heavy matting of sponges and other marine life including abundant shells; and hard bottom. Most other observations have indicated that this species is found on a rocky or gravelly substrate.

The bottom temperatures of the Deepfreeze collecting stations where this species was found ranged from −1.5° C to −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—Lissarca notorcadensis was originally

described from Scotia Bay, South Orkneys. This species is circumantarctic and is exceedingly abundant where it is found. It also appears to occur at Kerguelen Island, but Carcelles's (1953, p. 213) report that it lives in the Falkland Islands may be an error according to Dell (1964, p. 173).

Lissarca miliaris (Philippi, 1845) Pl. 1, figs. 4, 9

1845. *Pectunculus miliaris* Philippi, p. 56.
1912. *Lissarca media* Thiele, p. 253, pl. 18, fig. 6.
1916. *Lissarca bennetti* Preston, p. 271, pl. 13, figs. 7-7a.
1951. *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi). Soot-Ryen, pp. 14-15.

Description.—Only one specimen, a right valve, is in the collection at the U.S. National Museum. Shell small, relatively thin, porcellanous, subquadrate, anterior side round, ventral margin slightly rounded, posterior side somewhat truncated and higher than anterior side, dorsal margin nearly straight but rounded at the ends; beak not prominent, located near the anterior end, orthogyrate; the one specimen is 3.2 mm high, 4.0 mm long, and 2.5 mm in convexity; ratio of length to height is 1.25; ratio of convexity to height is 0.78; interior of the shell inside the pallial line is a salmon-pink color, and outside the pallial line it is a dull white; the prodissoconch is pink and has a straight dorsal margin; the remainder of the exterior of the shell where the periostracum is missing is white; the periostracum is brown, slightly rough, and thicker toward the anterior, ventral, and posterior margins of the shell; ornamentation consists of concentric striae crossed by some faint radial striae, which are most prominent on the posterior half of the shell; a few radiating folds are found on the posterior side of the shell; faint denticulations are noted on the anterior, posterodorsal, and midventral interior margins of the shell; pallial line without sinus; posterior adductor muscle scar large and nearly round; anterior adductor muscle scar absent; four tiny taxodont teeth are in front of the beak, and four larger taxodont teeth are located behind the beak; ligament external, elongate, located between the two series of teeth.

Comparisons.—*Lissarca miliaris* is similar to *L. rubrofusca* E. A. Smith and they may be conspecific. *L. rubrofusca* appears to be slightly more elongate than *L. miliaris*. *L. miliaris* is easily dis-

tinguished from *L. notorcadensis,* the common antarctic species, by the different outline of the valves and the salmon-pink color of the interior.

Habitat.—The specimen collected by one Deepfreeze Expedition came from a depth of 167 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 14-15) reported this species from 6 to 75 m. Dell (1964, p. 172) recorded depths ranging from 18 to 118 m for *Lissarca miliaris.* There have been no deep-water records for this species.

Geographic distribution.—This species was originally described from the Straits of Magellan. The one Deepfreeze locality from which *Lissarca miliaris* was found was at 62° 24′ S., 59° 45′ W.; near Deception Island. It has also been found at South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and probably Kerguelen Island. *L. miliaris* is mainly subantarctic in its distribution, and it barely reaches the northern tip of the Palmer Peninsula region.

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

PECTINIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

ADAMUSSIUM Thiele, 1934

Type species.—(Monotypy) Thiele, p. 807, *Pecten colbecki* E. A. Smith, 1902.

Adamussium colbecki (E. A. Smith, 1902) Pl. 2 fig. 7; Pl. 3, figs. 1, 7

1902. *Pecten colbecki* E. A. Smith, p. 212, pl. 25, fig. 11.
1903. *Pecten racovitzai* Pelseneer, p. 27, figs. 101-102.
1915. *Chlamys colbecki* (E. A. Smith), E. A. Smith, p. 77.
1934. *Adamussium colbecki* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 807.

Description.—Shell thin and easily broken; inaequivalved, the left valve being slightly more convex than the right; color varying from white to pink, and dark reddish-purple to brown, small specimens are white or white and pink; on the outside of large specimens the umbonal area is white; ventrally the color changes to pink and then dark reddish-purple and brown at the ventral margin; the interior of the valves are reddish-purple at the adductor muscle scar and commonly brown outside this area; the auricles are often white at their margins and reddish-purple or brown ventrally. This is the

most highly colored species of bivalve from the antarctic region. Cold water seems to have less effect on eliminating the color on shells in the Pectinidae than in any other family of pelecypods. Valves circular in outline except for the dorsal margin where the edges of the auricles extend higher or more dorsally than the beaks making a gentle embayment in this region. The anterior ventral part of the anterior auricle of the right valve has a small indentation for the passage of the byssus. Beaks orthogyrate and extending slightly above the dorsal margin; valves gape behind the posterior auricles and in front of the anterior auricles; the gape continues one-third of the way ventrally on both anterior and posterior sides. Good double valves for purposes of accurate measurements and rib counts are uncommon in the collection, but 28 specimens could be used; average of measured specimens was 67.5 mm high, 69.1 mm long, and convexity of both valves was 20.3 mm; the largest specimen measured was 76.0 mm high, 77.9 mm long, and convexity of both valves was 19.9 mm. *Adamussium colbecki* apparently attains an even larger size because Hedley (1916, p. 22) reported one of 85.0 mm in height and 90.0 mm in length. Length is almost always slightly greater than height in this species, and of the 28 specimens measured only 4 were higher than long; ratio of length to height was 1.02; ratio of convexity to height was 0.30. Rib counts were made on 28 specimens; average number of radial ribs on left valve 19, average number of radial ribs on right valve 18; variation of radial ribs on left valve from 15 to 22 in number, and variation of radial ribs on right valve 15 to 21 in number; radial ribs are better marked on left valve than on right valve; radial ribs are reflected on inside of shell; radial ribs not present on beaks; radial ribs become flatter and less well marked at ventral margin; smaller secondary radial ribs are commonly intercalated between the larger primary radial ribs; some primary radial ribs split; interspaces become considerably wider than the ribs toward the ventral margin; numerous, tiny concentric striae found on both valves, commonly better marked on right valve; radial ribs disappear at posterior and anterior ends of shell and only concentric striae are found on the auricles. Lines of growth are prominent and can sometimes be seen on the inside of the shell; as many as five prominent lines of growth are seen on some large specimens. Two slightly raised areas running

from the ligament parallel to the dorsal margin and out part way into the auricles are present; raised areas more prominent on right valve; hinge edentulous; ligament lodged in a small triangular resilifer under the beaks; if the valves are broken apart, the ligament remains in the left valve and breaks away from the right valve; beaks orthogyrate, centrally located on dorsal border, and point toward the apex of the resilifer; monomyarian, posterior adductor muscle scar poorly marked, rounded, large, subcentral, but located slightly posterior to the center of the shell; pallial line not seen.

Among the 32 lots of material studied are 5 lots of specimens that are all less than 10.0 mm in height. These specimens show a great amount of variation in ribbing and convexity and size of the two valves, but despite the different appearance of most of these small shells from the large *Adamussium colbecki,* I believe that some, if not all, are the young of this species. There are not enough intermediate growth stages represented in the specimens at the U.S. National Museum to prove or disprove this assertion, but it is possible that there is only one shallow-water species of pectinid living in the antarctic region.

There are 32 lots containing about 300 shells of *Adamussium colbecki* in the mollusk collection in the U.S. National Museum; additional specimens are preserved in alcohol. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 16-18) described the soft parts of this species in some detail.

Comparisons.—Pecten pudicus E. A. Smith, (1885) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* in having no prominent radial ribs, in having a much deeper byssal notch, and in having the anterior auricle noticeably larger than the posterior auricle. *Pecten delicatula* Hutton (1873) = *Chlamys subantarctica* Hedley (1916) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* in having more split radial ribs and having radial ribs on the auricles. *Amussium octodecimliratum* Melvill and Standen (1907) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* by having more and finer radial ribs and a cancellate sculpture on the right valve.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Adamussium colbecki* in the U.S. National Museum came from collecting stations ranging in depth from 26 to 805 m. The largest specimens and most abundant material came from stations ranging from 201 to 805 m. Powell (1958,

p. 176) reported this species from 4 to 700 m. This species appears to live most commonly in depths ranging from 100 to 800 m.

Only Hedley (1916, p. 23) found *Adamussium colbecki* on a bottom of ooze, but he did not state that his specimens were found alive. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 16) reported that it was taken from a bottom of stones, pebbles, and sand. The Deepfreeze Expeditions found it on a sandy bottom, a hard gravelly bottom with coral growth, and a hard rocky bottom.

Two bottom temperatures where *Adamussium colbecki* was collected were −1.53° C and −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—Smith (1902, p. 212) first described *Adamussium colbecki* from Franklin Island, Ross Sea, 76° 07′ S., 168° 20′ E. It is one of the commonest species of pelecypods in the antarctic region, being exceedingly abundant in certain localities, and it appears to be circumantarctic in distribution. It is doubtful that this species ranges outside the antarctic region, although Cacelles (1953, p. 215) also recorded it from Kerguelen Island.

LIMIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

LIMATULA S. V. Wood, 1839

Types species.— (Subsequent designation) J. E. Gray, 1847, p. 200, No. 743, *Pecten subauricula* (error for *Pecten subauriculata* Montagu, 1808).

Limatula hodgsoni (E. A. Smith, 1907) Pl. 5, figs. 6, 7

1907. *Lima (Limatula) hodgsoni* E. A. Smith, p. 6, pl. 3, figs. 8-8b.
1911. *Lima hodgsoni* E. A. Smith, Hedley, pp. 2-3.
1951. *Limatula hodgsoni* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, p. 20.

Description.—Shell thin, white or translucent, equivalved, oblong, dorsal margin short and straight, posterior margin more arcuate than anterior margin, which is slightly produced and somewhat truncate on one specimen, ventral margin broadly arched; shell always higher than long, average of 43 measured specimens was 22.5 mm high, 17.5 mm long, and 13.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height was 0.77 which agreed remarkably well with Soot-Ryen's figure (1951, p. 20) of 77.6; the ratio of convexity to height (diameter of Soot-Ryen) was 0.58 as compared to Soot-Ryen's figure of 57.2; the largest specimen measured was

35.0 mm in height, 28.5 mm in length, and 20.6 mm for the convexity of both valves. Rib counts were made on 61 specimens; the greatest number of radial ribs was 39; the least number of radial ribs was 26 and found on a specimen of less than 10.0 mm high; average number of ribs was 33; almost 79 per cent of the specimens have 30 to 36 ribs; ribs squamate, some squamae extend into the interspaces; ribs may be broader or narrower than the interspaces; ribs either absent from the auricles or one or two fine thread-like ribs may be present, and these usually do not reach the margin of the shell; ribs and interspaces commonly broader on the flanks of the shell; occasionally ribs may be split or intercalated ribs appear; ornamentation reflected on the interior of the shell; on the smallest shells radial ribs are absent and only concentric striae are present; this species has definite growth lines showing on the shell, and they can be seen from the inside of the shell as easily as on the outside on translucent specimens; at least as many as eight growth lines can be seen on specimens that are about 30.0 mm high; hinge edentulous; ligament lodged in a triangular resilifer, but parts of the ligament extend almost to the dorsal edges of the auricles which is far beyond the margins of the resilifer; beaks orthogyrate and point toward the center of the resilifer; no byssal opening present, byssus if present must be feebly developed; monomyarian; posterior adductor muscle scar seen on only a few of the larger specimens, located at the middle part of the posterior side of the shell; pallial line not seen on these thin shells; periostracum absent. The anatomy of the soft parts has been described by Burne (1920, pp. 245-247).

A few variants will commonly occur when there are as many as 300 specimens of one species in a collection. One small shell (11.7 mm high has well-developed ribs on the auricles, but it differs from typical specimens in no other respects. Small specimens tend to have the radial ribs better developed on the auricles. Two striking variants occur with a normal individual from Marguerite Bay. These two small specimens have only 27 and 28 radial ribs respectively. They are also more convex than normal individuals, having a ratio of convexity to height of 0.70. The radial ribs are also narrower than those of most normal individuals, and they are absent from the anterior and posterior ends. A few small individuals from two stations appear to have the shells worn or decorticated. The

radial ribs on these specimens are barely visible, but they do not differ from normal individuals in other respects and are found along with normal forms at the same localities.

There are approximately 300 specimens in 36 lots in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Limatula hodgsoni* appears to be distinct from other species of the genus described from the same or adjacent areas. It differs from *L. falklandica* A. Adams (1863) by attaining a much larger size, having more radial ribs, and being less convex. These same differences also apply to *L. pygmaea* Philippi (1845). *L. hodgsoni* differs from *L. closei* (Hedley, 1916) in having fewer radial ribs, being more convex, and attaining a much larger size. *L. simillima* Thiele (1912) is a much higher and a much smaller shell than *L. hodgsoni*. *L. ovalis* Thiele (1912) is much smaller and has fewer ribs than *L. hodgsoni*. *L. bullata* (Born 1780) is much more convex in relation to its length than *L. hodgsoni*.

Habitat.—Specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection came from depths ranging from 8.5 to 640 m. However, the best collections, greatest numbers of live specimens and largest-sized individuals, were taken from the shallower depths—from 27 to 125 m. Smith (1907, p. 6) obtained *L. hodgsoni* from 18 to 238 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 20) reported it from 200 m. Smith (1915, p. 77) stated that *L. hodgsoni* was collected on the "Terra Nova" Expedition from 91 to 549 m. Hedley (1916, p. 24) stated that *L. hodgsoni* was collected at depths ranging from 201 to 732 m.

Limatula hodgsoni is generally confined to a hard or rocky substratum or one with shells, sponges, and gravel. However, Hedley (1916, p. 24) reported it from ooze as well as hard and rocky bottom. Hedley did not indicate that the specimens were living when dredged from the ooze.

Limatula hodgsoni has been reported embedded in the tissues of horny sponges, and Dr. John H. Dearborn (personal communication) claims that this species is commonly found in "sponge mats."

The bottom temperature where *Limatula hodgsoni* was dredged varied from −1.0° C to −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith first described *Limatula hodgsoni* from Coulman Island. This species is the largest and commonest species of *Limatula* from the antarctic region, and it is cer-

tainly circumantarctic in distribution. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 20) reported *Limatula hodgsoni* from as far north as Bouvet Island which is outside the antarctic province proper.

Limatula simillima (Thiele, 1912) Pl. 4, fig. 8

1912. *Lima (Limatula) simillima* Thiele, p. 226, pl. 17, fig. 4.
1958. *Limatula simillima* Thiele. Powell, p. 177.

Description.—Shell thin and fragile, white or translucent, lacking periostracum, equivalved; the largest specimen is 9.7 mm high, 5.6 mm long, and 5.4 mm in convexity; two smaller specimens measured 5.0 mm high and 3.0 mm long and 5.7 mm high and 3.2 mm long; ratio of length to height is 0.57; ratio of convexity to height is 0.56; Thiele's specimen was 10.0 mm high; dorsal border short and straight, remainder of outline elongate-oval; auricles at either end of dorsal border small; beaks small, orthogyrate, located at approximately the middle of the dorsal border; valves not gaping; prodissoconch small, more rounded than remainder of shell; surface ornamented by many fine, concentric lines, the few more prominent ones may be growth lines; many fine radial riblets of varying size, and two broad, flat, prominent ribs occur on either side of the center line of the shell; external ribbing seen on inside of shell; ventral shell margin faintly dentate, remainder of interior margins smooth; no muscle scars or pallial line seen; hinge edentulous; ligament occurs in a shallow triangular pit below the beaks but also extends outward along most of the dorsal border; this feature of the ligament is common in the limids.

There are three lots containing three specimens (two double valves and one single valve) in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Limatula simillima* can be easily separated from the remaining antarctic species of this genus by the two broad radial ribs on either side of the center line of the shell. It is also proportionately taller and a much smaller species than *L. hodgsoni,* the common antarctic species of *Limatula.*

Habitat.—Powell's (1958, p. 177) specimens of this species came from depths of 177 and 220 m. Dell (1964, p. 185) reported *Limatula simillima* from 351 m in the Ross Sea. Dr. John H. Dearborn

collected one specimen from a depth of between 351 and 432 m on a bottom composed of sponges and some rocks. The other specimen collected by Dearborn came from a depth of 129 m. J. L. Littlepage collected a specimen from a depth of 283 m.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele (1912, p. 226) collected his one valve of this species at the Gauss Station—approximately at 66° 48′ S., 89° 19′ E. Thus far *Limatula simillima* has been reported only from the eastern half of Antarctica or the Victoria and Enderby Quadrants.

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIA

Superfamily **CARDITACEA** Fleming, 1828

ASTARTIDAE d'Orbigny, 1844

ASTARTE J. Sowerby, 1816

Type species.— (Original designation) J. Sowerby, 1816, p. 85, *Venus scotia* Maton and Rockett, 1807=*Pectunculus sulcatus* da Costa, 1778.

Astarte longirostris d'Orbigny, 1846 Pl. 5, figs. 3, 4, 5

1846. *Astarte longirostra* d'Orbigny, p. 576, pl. 83, figs. 19-22.
1881. *Astarte magellanica* E. A. Smith, pp. 41, 42, pl. 5, fig. 7.
1912. *Astarte antarctica* Thiele, pp. 229, 230, pl. 18, fig. 8.

Description.—Shell small; equivalved; outside of shell covered by a yellowish-brown, thick periostracum except in the area of the beaks; interior of shell white and chalky; valve outline subpyriform, beaks markedly elevated, anterior dorsal margin slightly concave and rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin broadly rounded, posterior margin slightly curved or almost straight; height and length either nearly equal or the shell may be higher than long; a right valve measured 6.2 mm high, 6.3 mm long, and convexity of the one valve was 1.8 mm; a left valve measured 3.8 mm high, 3.6 mm long, and the convexity of this valve was 1.4 mm; Thiele (1912, p. 229) stated his figured shell was 6.0 mm high and long, whereas E. A. Smith (1881, p. 42) gave the measurements of this species as height 5.0 mm, length 4.5 mm, and convexity 2.0 mm; D'Orbigny (1846, p. 576) gave only length as 6.0 mm; valves rather flat, ratio of convexity to height about 0.50; ornamentation consists of

rounded concentric ribs which are about as wide as the interspaces; some faint concentric striae are present, but no growth lines were observed; no denticulations on the interior ventral border of the two U.S. National Museum specimens; some specimens of this species have denticulate margins according to Dell, 1964, p. 187; beaks prominent, prosogyrate, located toward the posterior side of the shell; lunular area in front of beaks concave but not distinct; escutcheon long and narrow, marked off by a ridge, and the concentric ribs are indistinct on this area; pallial line and muscle scars not shown on the specimens before me; no hollow space under the umbones on the inside of the shell; ligament not preserved on the specimens at hand; hinge plate short but high, hinge teeth poorly preserved; in the right valve tooth 1 is large, wide, and slants posteriorly, and tooth 3b is long, narrow, and also slants posteriorly; in the left valve tooth 2a appears to be short and small, and tooth 2b is more elongate and slants posteriorly; the hinge appears to be normal for the genus *Astarte*.

Only two lots containing two specimens are in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—The small size and unusually tall beaks distinguishes *Astarte longirostris* from all species of *Astarte* living in the Northern Hemisphere.

Habitat.—The two U.S. National Museum specimens were dredged from a depth of 201 m. E. A. Smith (1881, p. 42) reported this species at a depth of 37 m on a bottom composed of stones and dead shells. Powell (1958, p. 177) reported at least one live specimen from a depth of 300 m. Dell (1964, p. 187) recorded this species from depths ranging from 79 to 304 m. *Astarte longirostris* does not appear to be a deep-water species.

Geographic distribution.—D'Orbigny described this species from the Falkland Islands. Dell (1964, p. 187) also listed it from the Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Prince Edward Island, Marion Island, South Georgia and Kerguelen. The Deepfreeze specimens came from 77° 06′ S., 158° 17′ W. This is a rare antarctic species, but it is most likely circumantarctic in distribution as well as subantarctic.

CARDITIDAE Fleming, 1828

CYCLOCARDIA Conrad, 1867

Type species.— (Subsequent designation) Stoliczka, 1871, p. 281, *Cardita borealis* Conrad, 1832.

Cyclocardia astartoides (von Martens, 1878) Pl. 4, fig. 1; Pl. 5, figs. 1, 2

1878. *Cardita astartoides* von Martens, pp. 25, 26.
1912. *Cardita (Cyclocardia) intermedia* Thiele, p. 230, pl. 18, fig. 9.
1916. *Venericardia astartoides* (von Martens), Hedley, p. 30, pl. 3, figs. 33, 34.
1951. *Cyclocardia astartoides* (von Martens), Soot-Ryen, p. 25, fig. 12, p. 40.
1958. *Cyclocardia intermedia* (Thiele), Powell, p. 178.

Description.—Shell relatively thin as compared to most living carditids, somewhat chalky in some specimens; periostracum well developed and varying in color from light olive-brown to black; equivalved; ovate, dorsal margin slightly arcuate, anterior margin rounded, ventral margin broadly arched, posterior margin slightly truncate and rounded, shell always longer than high; according to Hedley (1916, p. 30) the height increases in proportion to the length in the larger shells, but I found no such trend in the specimens I measured, although there is considerable variation in the height-length ratio; average size of 34 measured specimens was 13.0 mm high, 15.7 mm long, and 7.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; the largest specimen measured was 21.4 mm high, 26.0 mm long, and 12.4 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height is 1.21; ratio of convexity to height is 0.60; radial ribs not prominent, wider than the interspaces at the umbonal region, less wide than the interspaces at the ventral margin; radial ribs becoming less prominent and more broadly rounded toward the ventral margin on the larger specimens; number of radial ribs varies from 16 to 25 in 38 specimens examined; average number of radial ribs is 20; growth lines are found on most specimens, although some of these lines do not run clear across the shell, seven present on the largest specimen; about 20 indistinct crenulations on interior ventral border; pallial line not well marked, without a sinus; adductor muscle scars about equal in size, anterior one is more elongate; a small anterior pedal retractor was seen just above the anterior adductor muscle scar; beaks prosogyrate, relatively low; ligament seen externally, lodged in a narrow groove behind the beaks, ligament supported by a nymph on each valve; hinge of *Cyclocardia*

astartoides typically carditid; hinge plate narrow and elongate, and hinge teeth appear to be similar in size and shape to the astartids. In both the Carditidae and Astartidae there is some question as to whether the hinge tooth pattern is cyrenoid or lucinoid. In my study on *Astartella* (1955, pp. 156-158), I was inclined to place the astartids with the cyrenoid heterodonts, and I believe that the carditid hinge also most closely resembles the cyrenoids such as *Arctica* and *Venus* rather than *Lucina*. If this is the case, the hinge formula of *Cyclocardia* would be 3a, 1, 3b/2a, 2b. In the right valve tooth 3a is often broken off, but when present, is small, narrow and runs ventrally and anteriorly from under the beak to near the ventral margin of the hinge plate. Tooth 1 is large and triangular, the apex being under the beak, and this tooth slants backward toward the posterior side. Tooth 3b is long, narrow, small, and slants posteriorly. In the left valve tooth 2a is short and somewhat curved and slants toward the anterior side. Tooth 2b is larger, longer, and is located behind the beak; it runs posteriorly toward the ventral margin of the hinge plate. In some specimens there is a groove in the right valve anterior to the cardinal teeth. This groove appears to be a socket for the receipt of the dorsal margin of the left valve so that the right valve overlaps the left valve in this region. Also in some specimens, there is a groove in the dorsal margin of the left valve posterior to the cardinal teeth so that the left valve appears to overlap the right valve in this region. The writer described this same condition in the astartids in the paper on *Astartella*.

There are 26 lots containing about 100 specimens of *Cyclocardia astartoides* in the collections at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—Dell (1964, p. 189) thought that *Cyclocardia antarctica* (E. A. Smith, 1907) may be only a variant of *C. astartoides*. However, *C. antarctica* is proportionately higher than specimens of *C. astartoides,* and the beaks are higher and nearer the anterior end than in the latter species. Moreover, the anterior side is truncate in *C. antarctica* and is strongly arched in *C. astartoides*. *C. velutina* (E. A. Smith, 1881) is taller, the beaks are more anteriorly located, and the ribs are more prominent and granulose than in *C. astartoides*.

Habitat.—*Cyclocardia astartoides* was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions from 155 to 430 m, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt

collected it from 46 to 86 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 25) reported this species from 50 to 300 m. Powell (1958, p. 177) reported it in depths ranging from 193 to 640 m. Other malacologists have reported *C. astartoides* in depths ranging from as little as 2 m to as much as 549 m. The bottom temperature where *C. astartoides* was found by the Deepfreeze Expeditions varied from −1.2° C to −1.9° C. This species has been most frequently reported from a sandy bottom, although Hedley (1916, p. 30) said it was found on hard ground, and Soot-Ryen reported it from clay, stones, sand, and gravel. It was also found on glacial till and a rocky bottom by the Deepfreeze Expeditions, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected it from gravel, sand, and mud bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn reported finding *C. astartoides* in a sponge-coelenterate complex.

Geographic distribution.—*Cyclocardia astartoides* is a common species throughout the antarctic region, and it ranges well into the adjacent subantarctic regions, having been reported from Kerguelen, Bouvet Island, and near Heard Island. This species was originally described from Kerguelen Island.

Superfamily **CYAMIIACEA** Sars, 1878

CYAMIIDAE Sars, 1878

CYAMIOMACTRA Bernard, 1897

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Cyamiomactra problematica* Bernard, 1897, pp. 310, 311.

Cyamiomactra laminifera (Lamy 1906) Pl. 7, figs. 1, 7, 8

1906a. *Mactra* (*Heteromactra*) *laminifera* Lamy, pp. 45, 46, fig. 1.
1906c. *Cyamiomactra laminifera* (Lamy), Lamy, pp. 11, 12, pl. 1, figs. 10-12.
1907. *Diplodonta incerta* E. A. Smith, p. 4, pl. 3, figs. 5, 5a.
1912. *Cyamium laminiferum* (Lamy), Thiele, p. 231.
1912. *Cyamium incertum* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 231.

Description.—Shell thin, white or hyaline, commonly chalky exteriorly; always longer than high, outline variable but generally round-quadrangular, dorsal border anterior to the beaks round and sloping ventrally, anterior side short, slightly pointed and rounded, ventral side long, almost straight in some specimens, more rounded in others, posterior side gently rounded or in some specimens slightly truncated, sometimes pointed at the postero-ventral edge, dorsal border posterior to the beaks arched; of the four specimens

measured, the average height was 5.9 mm, the average length was 7.3 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 3.9 mm; the largest specimen measured was 7.4 mm high, 9.1 mm long, and 4.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 29) recorded a specimen 11.0 mm long; the ratio of length to height is 1.24; the ratio of convexity to height is 0.66; convexity is quite variable in this species; Smith's specmen was the obese form whereas Lamy's measured specimen was much less convex; equivalved, with no apparent gape, beaks contiguous, not pointed, orthogyrate, located slightly anterior to the middle of the dorsal border; prodissoconch present but commonly poorly preserved in most specimens, hyaline; periostracum thin, shiny, color greenish-brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric striae; there is a radial ridge running from the umbo postero-ventrally to the postero-ventral edge, and it varies greatly in prominence; interior margins of the shell smooth; in some specimens there are broadly rounded concentric ridges on the inside of the shell, but these are absent in other specimens; when the posterior radial ridge is prominent, it is marked internally by a groove; pallial sinus absent, both adductor muscle scars elongate; ligament internal, lodged in a narrow groove on the hinge plate that runs from the beaks posteriorly, and it is dorsal and posterior to the cardinal teeth; hinge plate narrow; in the right valve the hinge teeth consist of tooth 3a which runs from near the front of the beak antero-ventrally and is triangular and bifid near its ventral edge; tooth 3b is triangular and runs from under the beak postero-ventrally, and it has a small groove near its anterior margin; these two teeth nearly join at the dorsal margin; in the left valve tooth 2 is shaped like an inverted V, the two limbs join under the beak and run antero-ventrally and postero-ventrally respectively; tooth 4a is large, triangular, runs antero-ventrally, and has a broad shallow depression toward its ventral side; tooth 4b is knife-like, runs postero-ventrally, and is located closely behind tooth 2; no lateral teeth present in either valve; the complex dental formula is 3a, 3b/4a, 2, 4b.

There are three lots containing six specimens of this species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Cyamiomactra laminifera* differs from *C. problematica* Bernard, the type species of *Cyamiomactra,* by being only

white, by being less pointed anteriorly, and by being larger. *C. laminifera* differs from *C. robusta* Nicol by lacking the prominent concentric ridges on the exterior of the shell. *C. laminifera* can be easily distinguished from *C. communis* Hedley (1906b) and *C. mactroides* Tate and May (1900) by a lack of radial ornamentation except for the posterior radial ridge, which is lacking on the latter two species, and by being considerably larger than either of them. With the possible exception of *C. robusta, C. laminifera* is the largest species of *Cyamiomactra* that I have seen.

Habitat.—The specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 28 to 110 m. E. A. Smith (1907, p. 4) stated that his specimen came from a depth of 238 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 28-29) reported his specimens were collected at depths ranging from 54 to 91 m. Dell (1964, p. 202) recorded this species from 110 to 250 m. These few records on depth clearly indicate that *Cyamiomactra laminifera* is a shallow-water species. Soot-Ryen had specimens collected from a substrate of stones and algae.

Geographic distribution.—Cyamiomactra laminifera was originally described from Wandel and Wiencke Islands, Antarctica. Dell (1964, p. 202) has reported this species from South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, and the Falkland Islands. In the true antarctic region, *Cyamiomactra laminifera* has been found only in the Weddell and Ross Quadrants.

Cyamiomactra robusta Nicol, 1964 Pl. 8, figs. 1, 4, 7

1964. *Cyamiomactra robusta* Nicol, pp. 60-62, pl. 6, figs. 1-3.

Description.—Shell thin, porcellanous, somewhat chalky on the umbonal area; periostracum thin, glossy, light brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric striae and prominent concentric ridges which may represent periodic growth cessation, number varying from five to nine and commonly more closely spaced toward the ventral margin; a rounded radial keel present on posterior quarter of the shell; prodissoconch not preserved; equivalved; without a gape; valve outline subrectangular, anterior end rounded and somewhat pointed, posterior end subtruncate; length always greater than height; largest specimen is 9.7 mm long, 8.7 mm high, 6.9 mm in convexity of both valves; smallest specimen (holotype) is 8.8 mm long, 6.6 mm high, and 6.2 mm for convexity of both valves; ratio

of convexity to height for three specimens is 0.83; ratio of length to height for three specimens is 1.20; beaks small, orthogyrate; interior margins of shell smooth; concentric ridges on exterior of the shell correspond to concentric grooves on the interior of the shell; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not observable on these thin shells; ligament and hinge teeth typically cyamiid; lateral teeth absent; cardinal teeth consist of two in the right valve and three in the left valve; central tooth 2 in left valve shaped like an inverted V, tooth 4a short and narrow and slopes antero-ventrally, tooth 4b is longer, narrow, and slopes postero-ventrally; teeth 3a and 3b in right valve are large, triangular, and bifid; ligament completely internal, narrow, sloping postero-ventrally, located in a narrow groove on the hinge plate behind the cardinal teeth in each valve; hinge plate narrow and rather short.

There are two lots containing only three specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Cyamiomactra robusta* appears to be most closely related to *C. laminifera* (Lamy), but it differs from the latter species by being more convex and by having well-developed concentric ridges on the exterior of the shell. *Cyamium exasperatum* Preston (1912) from the Falkland Islands superficially resembles *Cyamiomactra robusta,* but it is a much smaller shell and has only two cardinal teeth in the left valve.

Habitat.—*Cyamiomactra robusta* was collected at two stations, one of which was 321 m in depth and the other 640 m in depth. The bottom temperature at the deeper station was −1.86° C. The type of bottom described from the shallower collecting station was coarse glacial marine till.

Geographic distribution.—The holotype and one paratype with both valves came from 77° 38′ S., 163° 11′ W.; Kainan Bay, Ross Sea. One right valve was collected at 77° 26′ S., 169° 30° E.; McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea. This is a rare species which may be endemic to the Ross Sea.

PSEUDOKELLYA Pelseneer, 1903

Type species.— (Original designation) *Kellia cardiformis* E. A. Smith, 1885, pp. 202, 203, Pelseneer, 1903, p. 51.

Pseudokellya appears to be almost exclusively Antarctic in its

geographic distribution, barely ranging into the subantarctic region.

Pseudokellya gradata Thiele, 1912 Pl. 6, fig. 6; Pl. 7, figs. 9, 10

1912. *Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, figs. 17-17c.

Description.—Shell small, thin, white, chalky, with pearly sheen on the exterior, equivalved, not gaping; valve outline subcircular, convex; dorsal side nearly straight, only slightly rounded; anterior side and ventral side rounded; posterior side higher than anterior side and nearly straight; height and length approximately equal; the one specimen measured was 4.8 mm high, 4.6 mm long, and 4.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; Thiele's measured specimen was 4.0 mm high and long; ratio of convexity to height is 0.83; beaks not pointed, contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the center of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch small and hyaline; periostracum thin, light greenish-brown, not present on the umbones; ornamentation consists of concentric striae and 12 concentric, prominent steplike ribs which Thiele thought were growth stages; this concentric ornamentation is crossed by numerous closely spaced radial riblets; interior margins finely denticulate only at the dorsal part of the anterior and posterior sides; inside of the shell has broad concentric ridges which are reflections of the external ornamentation, also fine radial ribs can be seen; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament internal, lodged in a narrow groove posterior to the beaks but also part of it appears to occur in a pit under the beaks; teeth in the right valve consist of one cardinal tooth which is knifelike and runs from in front of the beak anteroventrally, having a groove near the ventral end; one posterior lateral is long and very narrow and runs from the postero-dorsal edge nearly halfway down the posterior side; in the left valve two short and closely spaced cardinals occur in front of the beak and are oblique to the dorsal margin; no posterior lateral seen in the left valve and apparently the valve margin fits between the posterior lateral tooth and valve margin of the right valve in that particular area; the presence or absence of posterior lateral teeth may be a variable character; sometimes a posterior lateral has been reported as present in the left valve as well; hinge plate narrow.

There is but one lot containing one specimen in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Pseudokellya gradata* differs from *P. cardiformis* (E. A. Smith), the type species of the genus, by having prominent steplike concentric ribs, by being more convex, and by having a more truncated posterior side. *P. gradata* differs from *P. stillwelli* Hedley, 1916, by having prominent steplike concentric ribs, less prominent radial ribs, and a more truncated posterior side. *P. inexpectata* Dell (1964) differs from *P. gradata* by having a more rectangular outline and weaker concentric ribbing.

Habitat.—The one specimen collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from 1,006 to 1,097 meters. This is about the deepest dredging done by the Deepfreeze Expeditions and may explain why more specimens were not obtained. Dell (1964, p. 200) reported this species from 1080 m.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele originally described this species from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. The Deepfreeze specimen came from 71° 50′ S., 15° 50′ W. Dell recently added the South Shetlands and the Ross Sea to the list of localities. This species is probably circumantarctic in deep water.

Pseudokellya stillwelli Hedley, 1916 Pl. 6, fig. 3; Pl. 7, fig. 4

1916. *Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley, p. 31, pl. 3, figs. 38, 39.

Description.—Shell porcellanous, fragile and thin; periostracum thin, smooth, and light yellow; equivalved; without a gape; valve outline subcircular with the posterior side higher and less round than the anterior side; height and length approximately equal; the measured specimen is 7.1 mm high, 7.0 mm long, and 4.9 mm in convexity; ratio of convexity to height 0.69; beaks slightly prosogyrate, contiguous; prodissoconch round and hyaline; numerous small radial ribs that are slightly sinuous toward the ventral margin adorn the outer surface; they are rounded and wider than the interspaces; two or three faint concentric lines of growth are noticeable; anterior, ventral, and posterior inner margins are fine denticulate; anterior adductor muscle scar prominent, located near the dorsal side, somewhat elongate; posterior adductor muscle scar smaller, not as deeply impressed and more rounded; pallial line without a sinus; ligament lodged in a pit behind the hinge teeth which runs from the beaks to a short distance to the posterior of this area; hinge plate narrow; the poorly preserved right valve has two short cardinal

teeth under the beak and another more elongate tooth just anterior to them, and it runs parallel to the dorsal margin; a tooth in the left valve probably fits just above this latter tooth.

One lot containing one somewhat broken right valve is all the material of this species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Pseudokellya stillwelli* appears to be so similar to *P. cardiformis* (E. A. Smith), the type species of *Pseudokellya,* that they may be conspecific. The only possible difference that I can see between the two species is that the radial ribs of *P. stillwelli* are narrower and more numerous than they are on *P. cardiformis.* However, this may be a false impression caused by the fact that Smith's (1885, p. 11, fig. 6) drawing is less detailed than that by Hedley. *P. stillwelli* can be easily distinguished from *P. gradata* Thiele by the lack of prominent concentric ridges on the outside of the shell in the former species. *P. stillwelli* has a more rounded outline and finer sculpture than *P. inexpectata* Dell.

Habitat.—Considering its rarity, this species has been reported from a wide range of depths. Hedley described *Pseudokellya stillwelli* from two localities which had depths of 200 m and 710 m. The one Deepfreeze specimen came from only 80 m, and Dell reported it from 351 m. Hedley collected this species from bottoms of ooze and hard ground. The Deepfreeze specimen was collected on a hard rock bottom, and the bottom temperature was −1.53° C.

Geographic distribution.—*Pseudokellya stillwelli* was originally reported from 66° 55′ S., 145° 21′ E. and 66° 8′ S., 91° 17′ E. The Deepfreeze locality from which one specimen was collected was at 66° 32.94′ S., 93° 00.90′ E. Dell (1964) reported this species from the Ross Sea, 74° 46′ 24″ S., 178° 23′ 24″ E. *P. stillwelli* has thus far been found only in the Victoria Quadrant.

CYAMIOCARDIUM Soot-Ryen, 1951

Type species.—(Original designation) *Cyamium denticulatum* E. A. Smith, 1907, pp. 3, 4, Soot-Ryen, 1951, p. 26.

Cyamiocardium denticulatum (E. A. Smith, 1907) Pl. 7, figs. 2, 3, 6

1907. *Cyamium denticulatum* E. A. Smith, pp. 3, 4, pl. 3, figs. 4, 4b.
1912. *Cyamium rotundatum* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, fig. 20.
1916. *Cyamiomactra denticulata* (E. A. Smith), Lamy, p. 262.

1951. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, pp. 26, 27.
1960. *Cyamiocardium rotundatum* (Thiele), Powell, p. 178.

Description.—Shell exterior resembles *Adacnarca nitens;* shell small, round or slightly ellipsoidal with the posterior side slightly longer than the anterior; prodissoconch round and hyaline; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the middle of the dorsal border; equivalved; without a gape; shell thin, porcellanous; some specimens have a perlaceous luster exteriorly; periostracum thin, smooth, greenish-gray to yellowish-gray in color; surface ornamented by numerous radial striae; some specimens have one or two concentric growth lines and many exceedingly fine concentric striae; anterior, ventral, and posterior inner margins of shell are finely denticulate; pallial line without a sinus; both adductor muscle scars large and elongate; average size for four specimens measured was 4.3 mm high, 4.4 mm long, and 3.7 mm in convexity of both valves; the largest specimen measured was 4.8 mm high, 4.9 mm long, and 4.1 mm in convexity; ratio of height to convexity is 0.86; hinge formula is 3a,3b/4a,2,4b; tooth 2 is large, triangular, and bifid; teeth 4a and 4b are about equal in size, narrow, and run antero-ventrally and postero-ventrally respectively; tooth 3a is triangular, bifid, smaller than tooth 2, and lies slightly in front of the beaks; tooth 3b is narrow, slightly curved, and runs somewhat postero-ventrally; ligament lodged in a narrow pit which runs from behind the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral margin of the hinge plate; ligament partly external; hinge plate small.

There are seven lots containing seven specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—From the exterior of the shell this species looks much like *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer and can be differentiated only on the basis of the prodissoconch which is round in *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* and has a square dorsal margin in *Adacnarca nitens. Cyamiocardium crassilabrum* Dell (1964) can be distinguished from *C. denticulatum* by its coarser radial sculpture.

Habitat.—This species has been reported from depths ranging from 23 to 567 m, but it most commonly occurs between 100 and 300 m. The two recorded bottom temperatures from Deepfreeze stations where this species was taken were −1.3° C and −1.86° C. There are conflicting reports as to the type of bottom on which *Cyamio-*

cardium denticulatum lives. E. A. Smith, 1907, stated that his specimens came from a bottom of stones and gravel. Hedley (1916, p. 30) stated that the type of bottom at two stations was ooze. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 26) recorded a bottom of grayish-blue clay at one locality and a bottom of blue clay with sand and gravel at another. At one Deepfreeze station where this species was taken, a hard substrate was reported.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith described this species from McMurdo Sound. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* has a wide geographic distribution and is most certainly circumantarctic besides having been reported from the Falkland Islands, Burdwood Bank, Kerguelen Island, and Bouvet Island.

NEOLEPTONIDAE Thiele, 1934

The assignment of the genus *Waldo* to the Neoleptonidae must be tentative because of the lack of specimens of many genera of Southern Hemisphere pelecypods in this and related families.

WALDO Nicol, new genus

Type species.—*Lepton parasiticum* Dall, 1876, pp. 45, 46.

Shell minute, exceedingly fragile; periostracum brown, comparatively thick and overlapping the shell along the margins; shell porcellanous; equivalved; with gape at either end of shell; ornamentation consists of concentric striae or rounded folds and radial riblets; ventral margin broadly undulate and ventral margin toothed; valve outline elongate-ovate; beaks orthogyrate, located slightly posterior to the center of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch hyaline; hinge edentulous? Ligament external?

This genus is named in honor of Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the U. S. National Museum.

Waldo parasiticus (Dall, 1876) Pl. 8, fig. 5; Pl. 9, figs. 5, 7

1876. *Lepton parasiticum* Dall, pp. 45, 46.
1885. *Lepton costulatum* von Martens, p. 94.
1929. *Montacuta christenseni* Greig, p. 14.
1953. *Mysella parasitica* (Dall), Carcelles, p. 221.
1957. *Notolepton parasiticum* (Dall), Powell, p. 123.
1961. *Neolepton parasiticum* (Dall), Dell, p. 211.

Dall's original description of this species is reasonably accurate and is presented herein.

Lepton parasiticum, n.s.

Mus. No. 11907.

Shell small, elongate ovate, inflated, thin; beaks nearly central, not prominent, surface shining, but not polished, with the texture of a *Pandora*. Shell white, hardly sculptured, but under a high magnifying power showing delicate concentric lines and fine radiating, apparently pubescent, lines extending from the umbones. Margins of the shell covered by an extension of the mantle, provided on each side with seven or eight stout cirri or tentacular processes. A single larger cirrus above the foot at the anterior end. Siphon short, foot small, very close to the anterior end of the shell.

Length, 2 mm; height, 1.6 mm.

Habitat, in the channels leading to the oral aperture of a species of echinoid (*Tripylus*), where it appears to lead a parasitic or at least a commensal existence. These echini were dredged by Dr. Kidder at Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, near the station of the United States observers, in five and twelve fathoms. These tiny mollusks were quite abundant on the particular portion of the echinus mentioned, but none were found on any other part. It would seem as if the soft parts, before becoming contracted by the alcohol, must have almost entirely enveloped the shell. The latter was of such extreme tenuity that all efforts to remove it entire from the specimens resulted in its destruction. The teeth appeared, however, to resemble those of the other species of the genus; none of which, so far as I can recall, have been reported as commensal animals.

The type lot, U. S. Nat. Mus. cat. no. 11907, consists of about 50 specimens, many of which are broken or crushed. Because the shells are so exceedingly fragile, I have not selected a specimen as the lectotype. The danger of crushing specimens, even with a fine camel's-hair brush, is great.

If Dall saw the hinge teeth, why did he not also see the undulating and dentate ventral margin of the shell? I have failed to note any hinge plate, hinge teeth, or internal ligament on any specimens in the type lot nor on any other specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum. The largest specimen measured was 2.5 mm long and 2.0 mm high; average length for ten specimens was 2.0 mm, average height was 1.5 mm. Some of the specimens in the type lot have rounded concentric folds on the outside of the shell. The ligament appears to be external and covers more than half of the dorsal margin. Both Powell (1957, p. 123) and Dell (1964, p. 211) claimed that the hinge of *Waldo parasiticus* is like that of *Neolepton*=*Notolepton*, and Dell, furthermore, presented a drawing of the hinge (p. 140, fig. 1, No. 12). The outline of the drawing presented by Dell does not have the elongate shape of *Waldo parasiticus*, and I am dubious as to whether Dell actually had the species in question. The posterior end of the shell is slightly shorter than the anterior end and is more pointed.

Comparisons.—*Waldo parasiticus* differs from *Notolepton antipodum* (Filhol, 1880), the type species of *Notolepton,* by being more elongate, having radial riblets, and having a dentate and undulating ventral margin. *Waldo parasiticus* differs so strikingly from *Notolepton antipodum* that the two species are certainly not congeneric. *Waldo parasiticus* also differs from *Neolepton sulcatulum* (Jeffreys, 1859), the type species of *Neolepton,* by being proportionately longer, by having radial riblets, and by having a dentate and undulating ventral margin. Here again, the two species do not appear to be congeneric.

Habitat.—The specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 9 to 167 m. Dell (1964, p. 211) reported it from 199 m. This is a shallow-water species because most stations where this pelecypod occurs are less than 100 m in depth. One Deepfreeze station was recorded as a hard rocky bottom. Dell said that *Waldo parasiticus* was found living in channels leading to the oral aperature of *Tripylis=Abatus cavernosus.* Thiele stated that this species was found on *Abatus cordatus.* There is no indication that the pelecypod is attached to the echinoid by a byssus, and no byssus was seen on any of the dried specimens.

Geographic distribution.—*Waldo parasiticus* was originally described by Dall from Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Other specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from the following localities: 62° 12′ S., 58° 56′ W.; 62° 24′ S., 59° 45′ W.;65° 55.8′ S., 110° 28.0′ E.; 66° 15′ 57″ S., 110° 32′ 35″ E. It has also been reported from Shag Rocks and South Georgia. This species will probably prove to be circumantarctic in distribution.

Superfamily **LUCINACEA** Fleming, 1828

THYASIRIDAE Dall, 1901

THYASIRA Lamarck, 1818

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Tellina flexuosa* Montagu, 1803.

Thyasira falklandica (E. A. Smith, 1885) Pl. 6, figs. 4, 5

1885. *Cryptodon falklandicus* E. A. Smith, pp. 190, 191, pl. 14, figs. 3, 3a.
1951. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, p. 30.

Description.—Shell thin and chalky interiorly as well as exteriorly; periostracum greenish-brown, thin; valve outline almost

round except in the ventral half of the posterior margin which is nearly straight; the sole specimen in the collection measured 15.5 mm in height and length and 8.9 mm in convexity; ratio of convexity to height is 0.57; a specimen measured by E. A. Smith was 15.5 mm long, 14.5 mm high, and 8.0 mm in convexity; beaks small, contiguous, prosogyrate; discontinuous, small concentric ridges and fine striae present on area covered by the periostracum; a typical thyasirid fold or sulcus runs from the umbonal area to the ventral margin and is close to the posterior border of the shell; interior margins of shell smooth; anterior adductor muscle scar long and large, posterior adductor muscle scar small and round; pallial line not observable; hinge edentulous; ligament opistodetic, lodged in a long groove along the dorsal margin.

There is only one lot containing one poorly preserved specimen in the U. S. National Museum collection, and it was collected by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.

Comparisons.—*Thyasira falklandica* differs from *T. dearborni* Nicol in being more than twice as large, having a thicker periostracum, and in being less convex than the latter species.

Habitat.—Dr. W. L. Schmitt collected his specimen from a depth of from 9 to 18 m from a muddy bottom containing a little sand. E. A. Smith said his specimens were collected from a mud bottom at a depth ranging from 5 to 9 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 30) stated his specimens came from a depth of 70 m on a bottom of clay with some algae. Dell (1964, p. 207) reported this species in depths ranging from 105 to 344 m.

Geographic distribution.—As the species name implies, E. A. Smith originally described this species from the Falkland Islands. Dell also reported *Thyasira falklandica* from South Georgia, the South Orkneys, Shag Rocks, and the Magellan region. Schmitt collected a specimen from 64° 45′ S., 64° 49′ W. This species is primarily subantarctic in distribution and only ranges into the Palmer Peninsula region of the Antarctic.

Thyasira dearborni Nicol, 1965 Pl. 6 figs. 7, 8

1965. *Thyasira dearborni* Nicol, pp. 79, 80, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2.

Description.—Shell thin, small, porcellanous, somewhat chalky; color varying from white to pale yellow; periostracum thin, yellow;

a ferruginous, buff coating present at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell; equivalved; without a gape; anterior and ventral borders arcuate, postero-ventral area indented in the region of the constriction, remainder of posterior border gently rounded, dorsal border short and sloping both anteriorly and posteriorly; posterior one-eighth of the shell strongly constricted or flattened; holotype 4.8 mm high and long, one paratype 4.9 mm high and long, the other paratype 5.0 mm high and 4.9 mm long; no prodissoconch; beaks prosogyrate, contiguous; surface ornamentation consists of numerous concentric lines; interior margins of shell smooth; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; ligament external, opisthodetic; hinge edentulous and hinge plate absent.

Comparisons.—*Thyasira dearborni* can be easily distinguished from the more common *Genaxinus bongraini* (Lamy) by the prominent constriction on the posterior side of the shell, and this morphologic feature also distinguishes *Thyasira dearborni* from *Genaxinus magellanica* (Dall, 1901) because the latter species has only a shallow sulcus on the posterior side. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith) is a much larger species with a well-developed greenish periostracum. The specimen figured by Dell (1964, p. 201, figs. 10, 11) as *Thyasira* cf. *bongraini* Lamy may be *Thyasira dearborni*.

Habitat.—The holotype was collected at a depth of 836 m from a bottom of gravel and pebbles. One paratype was found at a depth of 695 m associated with a sponge-gorgonacean complex. The other paratype was found at a depth of 640 m on a bottom of coarse glacial till.

Geographic distribution.—The holotype of *Thyasira dearborni* was discovered by Dr. Dearborn at 73° 46.7′ S., 169° 09′ E., off Coulman Island in the Ross Sea. One paratype, also found by Dr. Dearborn, came from 76° 11.6′ S., 164° 46′ E., in the Ross Sea. The other paratype was collected by the Deepfreeze I Expedition and came from 77° 38′ S., 163° 11′ W., Kainan Bay, Ross Sea. This uncommon species may be endemic to the Ross Sea region.

GENAXINUS Iredale, 1930

Type species.—(Original designation) *Thyasira albigena* Hedley, 1907.

Genaxinus bongraini (Lamy, 1910) Pl. 6, figs. 1, 2

1910b. *Axinus bongraini* Lamy, p. 389.

1912. *Axinopsis debilis* Thiele, p. 232, pl. 18, fig. 25.
1951. *Thyasira bongraini* (Lamy), Soot-Ryen, pp. 30, 31.
1964. *Genaxinus debilis* (Thiele), Dell, p. 208.

Description.—Shell small, thin; usually white or pale yellow in color but a few specimens are hyaline; outline varies greatly; some specimens are like Thiele's *A. debilis,* others resemble Lamy's specimen of *T. bongraini;* subovate to subtrapezoidal in valve outline; height and length nearly equal, some specimens longer than high, others higher than long; average height and length of 10 measured specimens was 3.0 mm; largest specimen was 5.6 mm high and 5.8 mm long; posterior fold or sulcus absent; a ferruginous coating on the shell commonly present on the anterior and posterior ends of the shell, may be yellow, reddish, or nearly black in color; periostracum rarely present, thin, brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines; prodissoconch absent; beaks varying considerably in prominence, prosogyrate, located slightly posterior to the middle of the dorsal border; interior margins of the shell smooth; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament external, opisthodetic; hinge edentulous.

There are 10 lots containing 27 specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—The only species that closely resembles *Genaxinus bongraini* is the type species, *Genaxinus albigena* (Hedley 1907, p. 363), but it differs from the latter species by being as long as high and by not having a slightly sinuate anterior margin.

Habitat.—The specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 9 to 512 m. All but one of the stations had a depth of at least 100 m. Soot-Ryen reported specimens ranging in depths from 90 to 380 m. Three of the five reports on the substrate were either hard bottom or hard cinder bottom. One report was "muddy bottom with a little sand," and a Deepfreeze station listed this species as "found in algae." Soot-Ryen reported that two stations where *Genaxinus bongraini* was found had a clay bottom.

Geographic distribution.—Lamy described this species from a specimen collected at Petermann Island. This is the most common thyasirid species found in the antarctic and is most certainly circumantarctic in distribution.

Superfamily **LEPTONACEA** Gray, 1847

ERYCINIDAE Deshayes, 1850

KELLIA Turton, 1822

Type species.—(Subsequent designation Recluz, 1844, *fide* Winckworth, 1934, p. 52) *Mya suborbiculata* Montagu.

Kellia simulans E. A. Smith, 1907 Pl. 7, figs. 5, 9; Pl. 8, fig. 2

1907. *Kellia simulans* E. A. Smith, pp. 2, 3, pl. 3, fig. 1.

Description.—Shell small, thin, porcellanous; glassy, white, or greenish-gray in color; of 21 specimens measured the averages are 5.2 mm high, 6.1 mm long, and 3.4 mm in convexity; these average dimensions are almost exactly like those given by E. A. Smith in his original description of the species; the largest specimen is 6.6 mm high, 8.3 mm long, and 4.5 mm in convexity; ratio of length to height is 1.17; ratio of convexity to height is 0.65; equivalved; without gape; ovate, anterior end more sharply rounded than the posterior end, ventral margin broadly rounded; beaks contiguous, located at approximately the center of the dorsal border, slightly prosogyrate; surface ornamented by fine concentric striae, two or three more prominent concentric growth lines, and a few more prominent concentric ridges; no radial striae were seen but there are some broad gentle folds which are found on some specimens but not on others; they are located only on the ventral half of the shell and are not present at either the anterior or posterior ends of the shell, but they are more numerous toward the anterior side; interior margins of the shell are smooth; pallial line without a sinus, but it is unusually wide; both adductor muscle scars are large and somewhat elongate; an elongate external ligament is located wholly behind the beaks, no internal ligament observed; hinge teeth variable in number even in a single population of this species; in the left valve there may be one or two small short cardinals under the beak and usually an elongate posterior lateral tooth; one cardinal just in front of the beak and one posterior lateral are present in the right valve; hinge plate narrow and in two parts; there is a gap behind the beaks in this structure.

There are 8 lots containing 39 specimens of *Kellia simulans* in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Kellia simulans* differs from *K. nimrodiana*

Hedley by being much more elongate and less convex. *K. nuculina* von Martens differs from *K. simulans* by being less convex, more elongate, and more symmetrical than the latter species.

Habitat.—This species has been reported from depths ranging from 59 to 457 m. Five of the ten localities were no more than 165 m in depth, and the only abundant material with full-grown individuals in the U. S. National Museum collection came from 106 to 129 m. Dr. John Dearborn collected specimens from a sponge-coelenterate complex. The two reports available for the type of bottom are "hard gravelly with coral growth" and "coarse glacial till." The one report of bottom temperature is −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—This species was originally described from Hut Point, Antarctica. *Kellia simulans* has been reported mainly from the Victoria quadrant, but it is probably circumantarctic in distribution.

LASAEA Brown, 1827

Type species.— (Monotypy) *Cardium rubrum* Montagu.

Lasaea consanguinea (E. A. Smith, 1877) Pl. 8, figs. 3, 6, 8

1876. *Lasaea rubra* (Montagu), Dall, p. 45.
1877. *Kellia consanguinea* E. A. Smith, pp. 18, 19, pl. 9, fig. 20.
1912. *Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 255.

Description. — Shell small and thin; commonly pink at the umbonal region and on the prodissoconch and becoming light orange colored antero-ventrally; postero-ventral area commonly white; this is one of the three antarctic pelecypod species which I have seen which has color on the shell, the others being *Adamussium colbecki* and *Lissarca miliaris;* always longer than high, ratio of length to height 1.41; largest specimen measured was 3.3 mm high and 4.8 mm long; average height and length of four specimens was 2.7 mm and 3.8 mm respectively; anterior end longer than the posterior end and more rounded and taller; no periostracum observed; outer surface of many specimens has a perlaceous luster; surface ornamentation consists of concentric striae and small concentric ridges, some of which are discontinuous; prodissoconch not clearly set off from the remainder of the shell; beaks located at about the posterior one-third of the dorsal margin, contiguous, orthogyrate; interior margins of the valves smooth; pallial line indistinct; ad-

ductor muscle scars small, anterior one less elongate than the posterior, located at either end and close to the dorsal margin; hinge plate lacking; ligament internal, located mainly in front of the beak; one strong cardinal tooth under the beak in right valve; one tiny cardinal tooth under the beak in the left valve and one larger cardinal posterior to it in the same valve; posterior to the beaks the margin of the right valve apparently fits into a groove in the left valve so that the left valve slightly overlaps the right; this species seems to have no true lateral teeth; equivalved; without gape for foot, byssus, or siphons.

There is but one lot containing about 20 specimens (only six large ones) in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—The writer feels confident that the one lot of specimens from the antarctic in the U. S. National Museum collection are the same as Smith's species, *Lasaea consanguinea*. There is not enough information about *L. miliaris* (Philippi, 1845) to ascertain whether it is the same as *L. consanguinea*. *L. consanguinea* closely resembles *L. neozelanica* Suter, 1913, but it is smaller, less high, and the beaks are located nearer the posterior end. *L. rossiana* Finlay has a much better developed hinge and is more ovate in outline than *L. consanguinea*.

Habitat.—Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens of *Lasaea consanguinea* along the shore. This appears to be a shallow-water species which is found between the tide lines and also at a depth of no more than 18 m.

Geographic distribution.—*Lasaea consanguinea* was first described from Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens from 64° 48′ S., 63° 30′ W., Anvers Island, Port Lockroy, off Wiencke Island. *L. consanguinea* has been reported also from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. This species appears to be primarily subantarctic in distribution, but it ranges into the Palmer Peninsula region.

MONTACUTIDAE Clark, 1855

MYSELLA Angas, 1877

Type species.— (Monotypy) *Mysella anomala* Angas, 1877.

Mysella minuscula (Pfeffer, 1886) Pl. 9, figs. 2, 4, 8

1886. *Nucula minuscula* Pfeffer, p. 128, pl. 4, fig. 15 (in von Martens and Pfeffer).
1906a. *Montaguia charcoti* Lamy, p. 46, fig. 2.
1906a. *Montaguia turqueti* Lamy, p. 47, fig. 3.
1906b. *Kellyia australis* Lamy, p. 124, fig. 2 (*non* Deshayes).
1907. *Tellimya antarctica* E. A. Smith, p. 3, pl. 2, figs. 16, 16b.
1907. *Kellia lamyi* Melvill and Standen, pp. 149, 150 (*nom. nov.* for *australis* Lamy, *non* Deshayes).
1912. *Tellimya gibbosa* Thiele, p. 230, pl. 18, figs. 12, 12a.
1912. *Tellimya minima* Thiele, p. 255, pl. 18, fig. 13.
1916. *Tellimya flavida* Preston, p. 272, pl. 13, fig. 8.

Description.—Shell thin, minute, largest specimen measured was 3.3 mm long and 3.0 mm high, average for 10 specimens was 2.4 mm long and 2.1 mm high; Pfeffer's specimen was 2.2 mm long and 1.9 mm high, which exactly corresponds to one of my specimens; ratio of length to height is 1.14; shell colorless, commonly chalky; periostracum variable in color from dark brown to light yellow-green; valve outline quite variable but most typically nuculoid in shape; anterior side short and steeply rounded or subtruncate; posterior side elongate and more gently rounded than anterior side; ventral and dorsal margins nearly parallel to each other; there is some disagreement as to whether the beaks are near the anterior end or the posterior end in this species; I prefer the idea that they lie near the anterior end because this byssally attached form should have the beaks at the anterior end if it is a normal byssate pelecypod; furthermore, I have one specimen still attached to a loose echinoid spine, and I assume that the attachment of the byssus would be toward the anterior side; beaks small, slightly opisthogyrate; prodissoconch comparatively large, round, and white; surface ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines and more prominent concentric striae which may represent growth lines, maximum number of these is five; interior margins of shell smooth; pallial line without sinus; posterior adductor muscle scar more elongate and larger than the anterior adductor muscle scar; ligament internal, lodged in a small subrectangular pit beneath the beak, in right valve a small chondrophore projects outward at the base of the ligament; right valve edentulous; left valve with two prominent cardinal teeth of approximately equal size that lie on either side of the ligament; the posterior one slopes postero-ventrally, the anterior

one slopes antero-ventrally; hinge plate only in left valve, small and short, little more than that of *Trigonia;* equivalved; without a gape.

There are 17 lots containing 29 specimens of *Mysella minuscula* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Mysella minuscula* differs from *M. anomala* Angas, the type species of *Mysella,* by being much smaller and by being more convex. *M. minuscula* is also smaller and more convex than *M. donaciformis* Angas (1877). *M. ovalis* (Thiele, 1892) is a more symmetrical species than *M. minuscula,* and the beaks in the former species are located near the center of the dorsal margin.

Habitat.—This species commonly is found attached by its byssus to the spines, or to the test between the spines, of the irregular echinoid *Abatus cavernosus* (Philippi). Specimens of this species came from depths ranging from one to 521 m. It is rare in depths greater than 350 m. *Mysella minuscula* has been recorded from all types of bottom from rocky to mud. Dr. John H. Dearborn recorded it from a sponge-coelenterate complex. The bottom temperatures at three Deepfreeze stations where this species was collected were −1.5° C, −1.69° C, and −1.8° C.

Geographic distribution.—This species was first described from South Georgia. *Mysella minuscula* is circumantarctic in distribution and ranges northward to Macquarie and Kerguelen Islands.

Superfamily **PANDORACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

LYONSIIDAE Fischer, 1887

LYONSIA Turton, 1822

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Mya striata* (Montagu) 1803, = *Mya pellucida* T. Brown, 1818, = *Mya norwegica* Gmelin, 1791. Turton, 1822, pp. xxii, 35.

Lyonsia planulata (Thiele, 1912) Pl. 9, figs. 1, 3, 9

1912. *Lyonsiella planulata* Thiele, pp. 232, 233, pl. 18, figs. 27, 27a.

Thiele misspelled the generic name on page 232 (*Lyonsiela* for *Lyonsiella*). The generic name is correctly spelled in the plate explanation.

Description.—Shell thin, white and transparent, interior nacreous; inequivalved, the left valve overlaps the right on about the posterior two-thirds of the ventral margin; on the posterior two-thirds of the dorsal border the right valve overlaps the left; outline of valves somewhat oblong, anterior margin slightly curved, ventral margin broadly curved, posterior margin subtruncate, dorsal margin nearly straight; longer than high but young specimens are more quadrate and less inflated; average height of four specimens measured was 4.8, average length was 8.4 mm, and average convexity of both valves was 3.8 mm; these measurements are close to Thiele's specimen which was 4.75 mm high and 8.0 mm long; the largest specimen measured was 5.7 mm high, 9.7 mm long, and had a convexity of both valves of 4.4 mm; ratio of length to height was 1.75; ratio of convexity to height was 0.79; a slight gape appears at the posterior end and one occurs also at the antero-ventral margin; beaks prosogyrate, located near the anterior end, nearly touching; nepionic shell seen on the umbonal region of some specimens; periostracum commonly absent, on one specimen it is thin and greenish; discontinuous concentric striae are present, some of which are much larger than others; characteristic radiating noded threads occur on the shell, and these are more prominent toward the ventral side and are more numerous in that direction; they number about 25 and appear to be composed of periostracum, and they do not occur on the lunular area; these radial riblets are characteristic of *Lyonsia;* growth lines not seen; several specimens have sand grains adhering to the outside of the shell which seems also characteristic of *Lyonsia* (Thiele's specimen had this feature, too); interior margins smooth; inside of shell showing concentric folds; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen on these small thin shells; a small oblong lithodesma within the ligament on its dorsal side is found on the inside of the shell just behind the beaks; hinge teeth absent.

There are four lots containing eleven specimens of this species in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—Despite the fact that Thiele (1912, pp. 232, 233) allocated the species to *Lyonsiella,* and the fact that his description is brief and his illustrations poor, I believe that he had a true *Lyonsia,* and the material I have at hand is *Lyonsia planulata.* The

measurements of his specimen and those of my material agree well, and the characteristic of adhering sand grains on the outside of the shell is typical of the Lyonsiidae. *Pholadomya mawsoni* Hedley (1916, pp. 28, 29) has much superficial resemblance to *Lyonsia planulata,* although it is somewhat larger than the latter species. *Lyonsia planulata* differs from *Lyonsia norwegica* (Gmelin) mainly by having the beaks nearer the anterior end. *Lyonsia planulata* differs from *Lyonsia arcaeformis* von Martens, 1885, by not having an internal radial ridge nor an external radial shallow furrow on the anterior third of the shell. *Lyonsia arcaeformis* also has a higher posterior end than *Lyonsia planulata.*

Habitat.—The specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection came from depths varying from 165 m to as much as 640 m. Powell (1958, p. 178) reported it from a depth of 193 m. What little data that are available seems to indicate that *Lyonsia planulata* lives in moderately deep water.

At one Deepfreeze station this species was collected off what was described as a hard cinder bottom. Dr. John H. Dearborn reported it from a bottom with a sponge-coelenterate complex. Because of the sand grains attached to the shell, one would assume that *Lyonsia planulata* lives on a sandy bottom or one where sand grains are present in surrounding sediments. The bottom temperature at one Deepfreeze station was –1.5° C.

Geographic distribution.—Lyonsia planulata was described by Thiele from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. This species has been reported mainly from eastern Antarctica, the Victoria and Enderby Quadrants, but it also ranges at least to 163° W. longitude in the Ross Quadrant. It may eventually prove to be circumantarctic in distribution.

THRACIIDAE Stoliczka, 1871

THRACIA Leach *in* Blainville, 1824

Type species.— (Subsequent designation) Gray, 1847, p. 191, No. 631. *Thracia corbuloides,* error for *Thracia corbuloidea* Blainville, 1824, p. 347.

Thracia meridionalis E. A. Smith, 1885 Pl. 10, figs. 2, 5

1885. *Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith, pp. 68, 69, pl. 6, figs. 4, 4a.

1912. *Mysella? truncata* Thiele, pp. 230, 231, pl. 18, fig. 18.
1912. *Mysella? frigida* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, fig. 19.

Description.—Shell thin, rarely chalky; commonly white though sometimes stained light green or more rarely light brown; valve outline somewhat variable but usually oblong, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks straight and sloping ventrally, posterior side subtruncate, ventral border nearly straight and only slightly curved, anterior border gently rounded, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly curving downward; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, not large, located slightly posterior to the middle of the dorsal border; valves with a long and narrow posterior gape; inequivalved, the right valve appears to be slightly more convex than the left; the beak of the right valve is slightly higher than the left, and the right valve overlaps the left along the ventral border; valves always longer than high; of the 40 double valves measured, the average height was 22.0 mm, the average length was 27.0 mm, and the average convexity was 12.7 mm; largest specimen measured was 31.1 mm high, 35.8 mm long, and 18.7 mm for the convexity of both valves; Arnaud (1965, p. 211) reported an exceptionally large specimen of 49.0 mm in length or height; ratio of length to height is 1.23; ratio of convexity to height is 0.47; periostracum thin, ranging in color from green to brown; shell ornamented with concentric lines and folds; except for small specimens and the umbonal region, the outer shell is microscopically granulose; in some specimens the posterior fifth of the shell is set off by a faint ridge which runs from the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral margin; growth lines present but poorly marked; some shells have concentric and radial irregularities due to deformity in growth; interior margins smooth; inside of shell has concentric folds which are reflections of those on the outside of the shell; pallial line with a marked posterior sinus; anterior adductor muscle scar less well marked, smaller, and more elongate than posterior adductor muscle scar; both muscle scars located rather near the dorsal border; pallial sinus large and gently curved inward toward the anterior side; external ligament typically parivincular, short and stout, located behind the beaks; posterior part of the ligament is enlarged or swollen when viewed from the inside of the valves; both valves have at the dorsal margin an inward platform or extension which is behind the beaks and supports the ligament;

a small accessory shelly process (lithodesma) extends between the two valves and is lodged in a posterior slanting pit under the beaks of each valve at the anterior end of the ligament; the lithodesma is lost when the valves are broken apart; hinge edentulous.

There are 38 dried lots containing 160 specimens of *Thracia meridionalis* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum. Twenty more specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—*Thracia meridionalis* differs from *T. transversa* Suter, 1913, by being much less inequivalved and having a lower posterior end. *T. meridionalis* differs from *T. vitrea* (Hutton, 1873a) by being proportionately higher, by having the beaks more centrally located on the dorsal margin, by not having opisthogyrate beaks, and by not having microscopic radial striae.

Habitat.—This species was originally described by E. A. Smith from specimens taken from depths ranging from 37 to 274 m. The specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 5 to 640 m. The two lots of large and abundant shells from the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from 106 and 125 m respectively. However, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected even better material in depths ranging from 9 to 57 m. *Thracia meridionalis* appears to be most common in shallow water, less than 300 m, but does range to depths occasionally of as much as 640 m.

The description of the type of bottom off which this species was taken by the Deepfreeze Expeditions was hard rocky, hard gravelly with coral growth, stony ooze under a heavy matting of siliceous sponges and other marine fauna. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected most of his material from mud and muddy sand bottoms but also found it on gravel and sand bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn commonly found this species on a bottom of volcanic gravel and often associated with sponges.

The bottom temperatures from whence the Deepfreeze Expeditions found *Thracia meridionalis* varied from −1.5° C to −1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith described this species originally from Kerguelen Island, Marion Island, and Prince Edward Island. Dell (1964, p. 228) recorded it from the South Shetland Islands, South Orkneys, South Georgia, and the Falkland Islands. This species is also exceedingly common throughout the

antarctic region; in other words, it is clearly circumantarctic in distribution. It has one of the widest distributions of any of the antarctic pelecypod species.

LATERNULIDAE Hedley, 1918

LATERNULA Röding, 1798

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) J. E. Gray, 1847, p. 190, No. 626. *Laternula anatina* Röding, 1798 =*Solen anatina* Linné, 1758.

Laternula elliptica (King and Broderip, 1831) Pl. 10, figs. 1,4,7

1831. *Anatina elliptica* King and Broderip, p. 335.
1916. *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip), Hedley, p. 27.

Description.—Shell moderately large, thin; nacreous but slightly chalky on the exterior; white with occasionally a reddish tinge on the interior, sometimes light green on the outside of the shell in young specimens; valves rather oblong in shape, dorsal border anterior to the beaks slightly curved, anterior side arcuate, ventral margin nearly straight, posterior side high and truncated, dorsal border posterior to the beaks curved upward posteriorly; the average size for 21 measured specimens in the collection is 26.3 mm high, 42.4 mm long, and 16.0 mm in convexity; the largest specimen measured is 52.4 mm high, 89.3 mm long, and 37.3 mm in convexity; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 22) reported a specimen 97.0 mm long; this is the second largest species of pelecypod in the antarctic fauna and the largest species of laternulid in the U. S. National Museum collection; E. A. Smith (1902, p. 211) said it is the giant of the genus *Laternula;* ratio of length to height is 1.61, and the ratio of convexity to height is 0.61; height and length ratio variable; equivalved; with large gape posteriorly and a much smaller gape anteriorly; beaks opisthogyrate, contiguous, located somewhat posterior of the middle of the dorsal border; umbones fissured on posterior side which shows as a dark line on the inside of the shell running in front of and nearly parallel to the buttress of the chondrophore; this line runs ventrally to about the middle of the valves; depressed area behind and under the beaks; periostracum thin, wrinkled, gray or brown; growth lines present, six on one well-preserved specimen; two faint, broad folds on outside of the

shell, the more prominent posterior one runs from the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral border and becomes broader in this direction, it sets off the posterior end of the shell; the anterior fold is fainter and runs antero-ventrally from the umbonal area to the ventral border, it, too, becomes broader ventrally; small discontinuous, concentric ribs present, peculiar slanting threads on the outside of the shell are generally microscopic; they are seen on most of the shell and are quite characteristic of the species; the interior margins of the shell smooth; numerous concentric folds seen on inside of the shell; an occasional radiating ridge or ridges may be present on the interior; pallial line with large posterior sinus; adductor muscle scars small, elongate, located near the dorsal margin; internal ligament located on a small spoon-shaped chondrophore which is located under the beaks; the chondrophore is supported by a knifelike ridge which runs from it postero-ventrally nearly to the middle of the valves; the two exterior shallow radial folds are reflected on the inside of the shell; hinge edentulous.

Burne (1920, pp. 249-251) described the soft parts of *Laternula elliptica* in considerable detail.

Twenty lots containing 90 specimens (15 preserved in alcohol) of *Laternula elliptica* are in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Laternula elliptica* differs from *L. recta* (Reeve, 1863), a species from southern Australia, in being higher and much more truncate posteriorly and in being much larger.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Laternula elliptica* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from as little as one to as much as 321 m. The well-preserved specimens came from one to 110 m. Other malacologists have reported this species taken from depths of less than 100 m with few exceptions. These data amply show that *Laternula elliptica* is a shallow-water species, most frequently ranging from one to 110 m. Hedley said this species came from a bottom of small stones and seaweed. Soot-Ryen reported it on a bottom of blue clay, small stones, and sand and gravel. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected his specimens from mud or sand-mud bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn found specimens on volcanic gravel and sandy mud.

Geographic distribution.—*Laternula elliptica* was originally de-

scribed from New South Shetland Island. It is circumantarctic in distribution and it also occurs at Kerguelen Island as well as the South Orkneys, South Sandwich Islands, and South Georgia.

Subclass SEPTIBRANCHIA

Order POROMYOIDA

CUSPIDARIIDAE Dall, 1886

CUSPIDARIA Nardo, 1840

Type species.—(Original designation, *fide* Palmer, 1958, p. 78) *Cuspidaria typus* Nardo ms.=*Tellina cuspidata* Olivi, 1792.

Cuspidaria tenella E. A. Smith, 1907 Pl. 10, figs. 3,6

1907. *Cuspidaria tenella* E. A. Smith, p. 1, pl. 2, figs. 14, 14a.
1912. *Cuspidaria concentrica* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 29.
1912. *Cuspidaria plicata* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 30.

Description.—Shell thin; slightly inequivalved, the left valve overlaps the right along the ventral margin, but the right valve overlaps the left posterior to the beaks on the dorsal side; valves gape at the end of the rostrum; shell white or translucent, outer surface uncommonly light green; generally lacking a periostracum except for an indication of it on the rostrum of the largest specimen; beaks orthogyrate, located slightly anterior to the middle of the dorsal margin, nearly touching each other; shell outline elongate, dorsal margin anterior to beaks slightly rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin well rounded to rostral area, slightly indented or sinuate at this point and then slanting a bit upward to the end of the short rostrum, end of rostrum truncate, dorsal margin posterior to beaks almost straight; shell longer than high, average for two specimens measured was 9.7 mm high, 13.8 mm long, and 6.9 mm for the convexity of both valves; largest specimen measured was 11.7 mm high, 15.5 mm long, and 8.3 mm for the convexity of both valves; this species gets much larger for Hedley (1916, p. 29) reported that a specimen of this species may have attained a length of 35.0 mm; ratio of length to height is 1.42; ratio of convexity to height is 0.71; concentric ribs vary in number and size, generally smaller or absent on umbonal area and larger ones occur ventrally, concentric striations occur on and between concentric ribs, 9 concentric ribs present on largest specimen, 16

concentric ribs seen on second largest specimen; ribs variable in shape, size, and number; concentric ribs more prominent on larger specimens; concentric ribs much finer on rostrum; interspaces wider than the ribs; no growth lines apparent; a broad shallow groove runs from behind the beaks to the ventral margin setting off the rostrum; on a small specimen a slight radiating ridge runs from near the dorsal margin postero-ventrally and is posterior to the shallow groove on the rostrum; interior margins smooth; external concentric ribs reflected on interior of shell, this is best seen on the larger specimens; rostrum set off on inside of shell by a raised area running from the umbonal region postero-ventrally to the ventral margin; pallial line and muscle scars not seen on these small specimens; ligament small, internal, located just behind the beaks on a projecting spoon-shaped chondrophore which slants posteriorly; a narrow ridge (tooth?) runs posterior to the chondrophore in the right valve and is parallel to the dorsal margin; no dentition present in left valve.

There are six lots containing only seven specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—E. A. Smith's figure of *Cuspidaria tenella* is misleading because the concentric ribs are not well shown. However, his description coincides well with the specimens before me and is also similar to Thiele's *Cuspidaria plicata* and *Cuspidaria concentrica*. Soot-Ryen believes that *Cuspidaria concentrica* is a synonym of *Cuspidaria kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885). This latter species appears to differ from *C. tenella* (*plicata* and *concentrica* of Thiele) in having stronger ribs on the rostrum and a stronger radiating ridge on the rostrum. The lack of strong concentric ribs on the shell of *C. infelix* Thiele clearly separates that species from *C. tenella*.

Habitat.—Specimens of *Cuspidaria tenella* in the U. S. National Museum collection were found in depths ranging from 23 to 549 m. Four of the five collecting stations were less than 230 m in depth. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 23-24) reported this species from 60 to 220 m. E. A. Smith had specimens collected from 183 m. Hedley (1916, p. 29) reported this species as taken from 527 m, and Powell (1958, p. 179) recorded depths ranging from 177 to 300 m. It appears that

Cuspidaria tenella, unlike many of its congeners, is a relatively shallow-water species.

Soot-Ryen reported this species was found on a bottom of stones and algae as well as clay. Hedley stated that his material was found on a bottom of ooze. One of the specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection was taken from a substrate consisting of volcanic gravel and sandy mud.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith originally described *Cuspidaria tenella* from Coulman Island. Dell (1964, p. 229) also reported it from the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, Shag Rocks, and South Georgia. *C. tenella* appears to be circumantarctic in its geographic distribution, but it is not a common species and some antarctic expeditions did not find it.

Cuspidaria infelix Thiele, 1912 Pl. 9, fig. 6

1912. *Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 28.

Description.—Shell small, thin, elongate; dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin gently rounded to the beginning of the rostral region where it is slightly sinuate, from there posteriorly the ventral margin slants upward, end of rostrum truncated, rostrum relatively short and high, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks slants slightly downward; the sole specimen measured is 5.4 mm high, 8.8 mm long, and 4.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; Thiele described this species from a specimen 24.0 mm long and 14.0 mm high, which is the largest one so far reported; ratio of length to height is 1.63; ratio of convexity to height is 0.74; a gape is present at the end of the rostrum; inequivalved, left valve overlaps the right valve on the ventral side of the rostrum; right valve overlaps the left valve on the dorsal side; shell white, somewhat translucent; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, located anterior to the center of the dorsal margin; a light brown periostracum present on the rostrum and the ventral margin of the shell; valves ornamented by concentric striae and only a faint indication of concentric folds; no growth lines seen; a slight shallow groove runs from the umbonal area posteroventrally to the ventral margin and sets off the rostrum from the remainder of the shell; a raised area occurs on the rostrum just posterior to the shallow groove; faint radial threads occur on the

rostrum; interior margins of valves smooth; interior of shell with fine, discontinuous, concentric striations; a raised area runs posteroventrally on the inside of the shell setting off the rostral region, which corresponds to the shallow groove on the exterior of the valves; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; a small ligament on a spoon-shaped chondrophore in each valve, located just behind the beaks, slanting posteriorly; hinge appears to be edentulous.

Only two lots containing three specimens of this rare species are present in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Cuspidaria infelix* differs from *C. tenella* E. A. Smith and *C. kergueleusis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) by not having strong concentric ribs or folds on either the exterior or interior of the shell.

Habitat.—The three specimens in the U. S. National Museum were dredged at depths of 165 m and 549 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 23) reported this species from depths ranging from 150 to 380 m. Hedley (1916, p. 29) stated that this species was collected at a depth of 439 m. Dell (1964, p. 230) listed several stations where this species occurred with depths ranging from 91 to 500 m. Like *Cuspidaria tenella, C. infelix* occurs in only moderately deep water.

Hedley reported that his specimens came from a bottom of ooze, but they were dead shells. Soot-Ryen said that some of the specimens he examined came from a bottom of grayish-blue clay.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele originally described *Cuspidaria infelix* from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. Dell added South Georgia and Bouvet Island to the distribution of this species. *C. infelix* appears to be circumantarctic in distribution, but it is a rare species.

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PLATES

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2. **Limopsis longipilosa** Pelseneer 20
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3,5. **Malletia sabrina** Hedley 17
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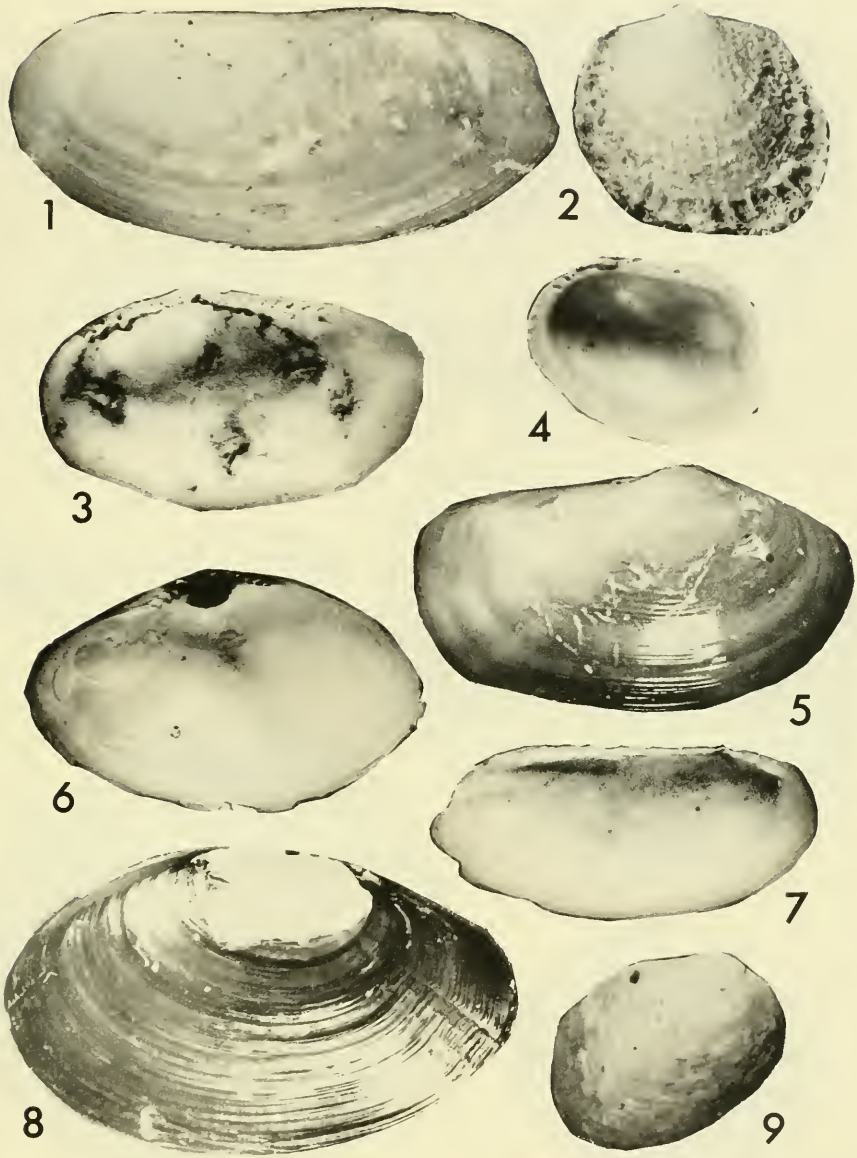
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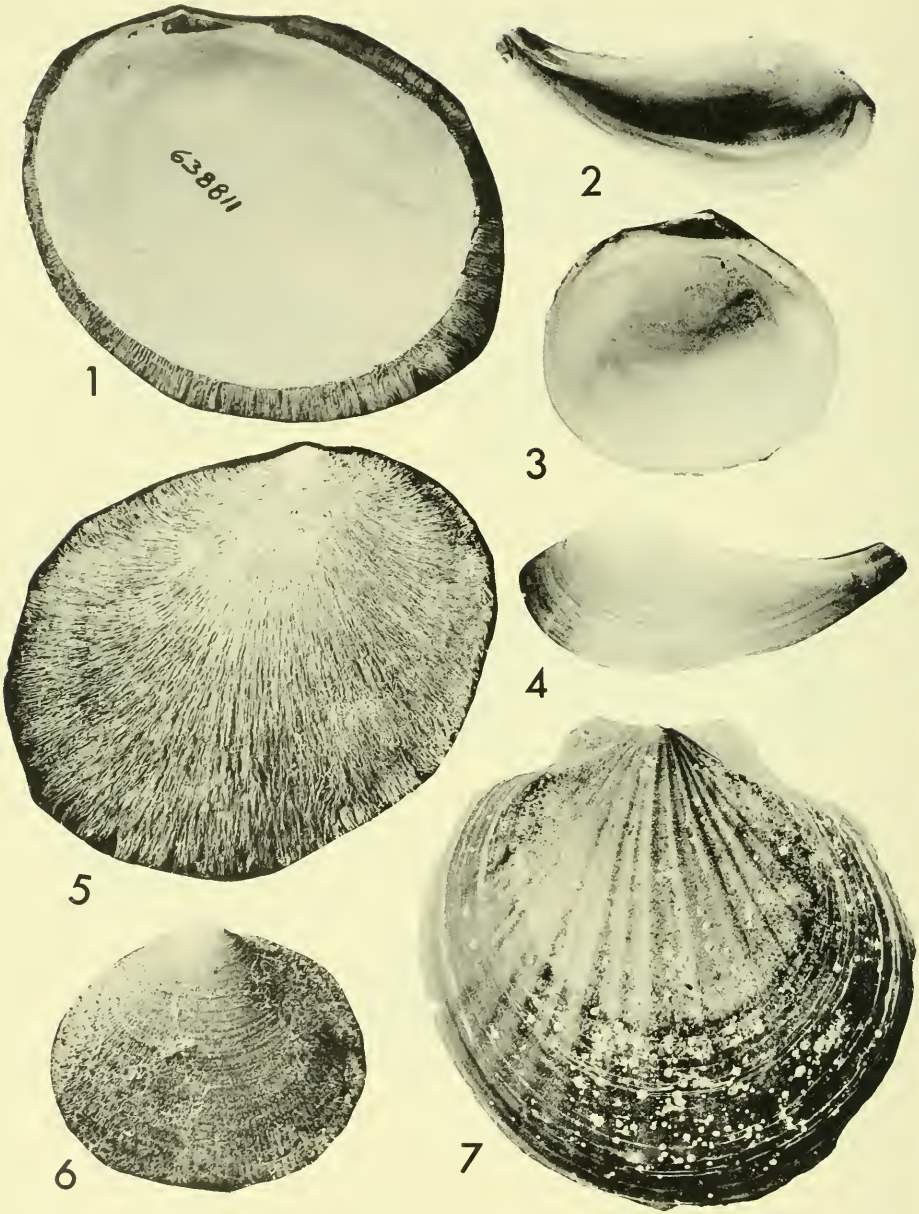
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1,7. **Adamussium colbecki** (E. A. Smith) 40
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2,8. **Dacrydium albidum** Pelseneer 25
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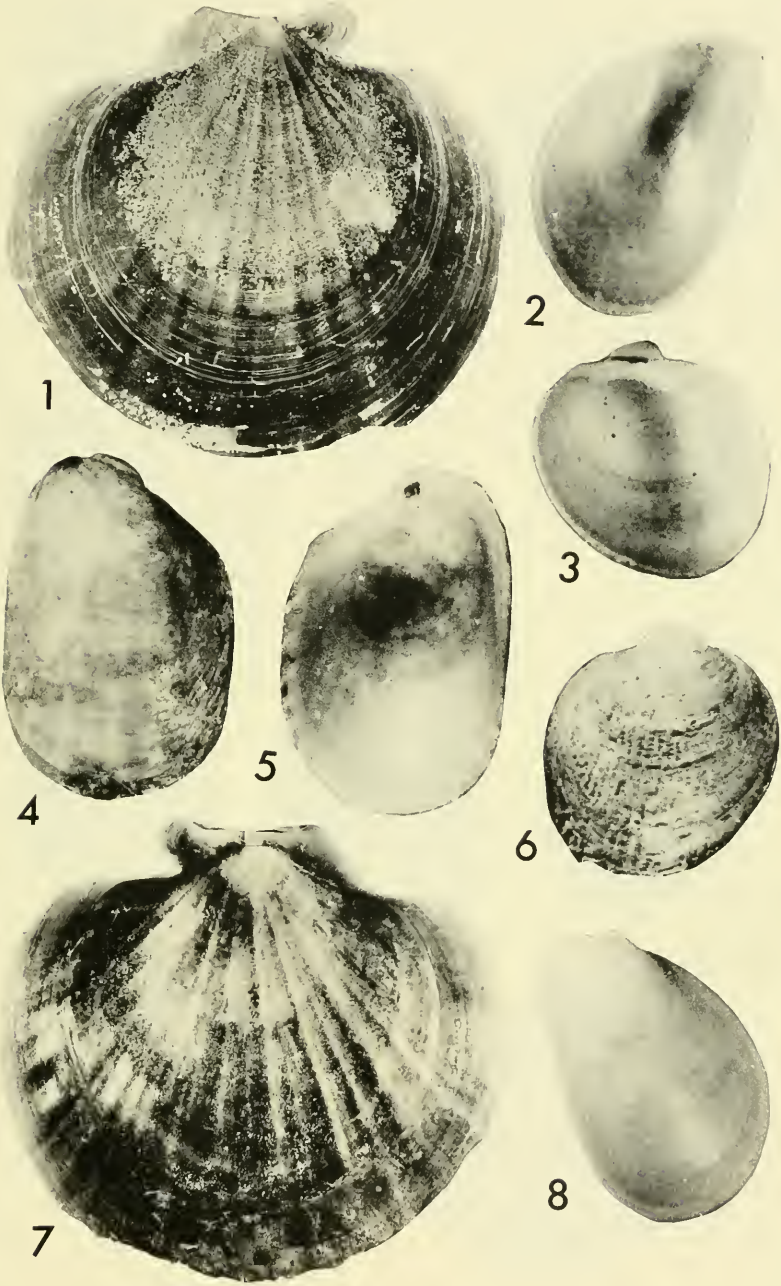
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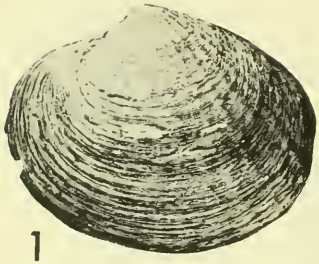
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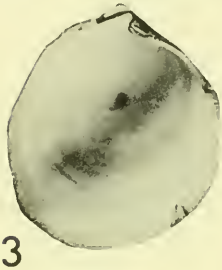
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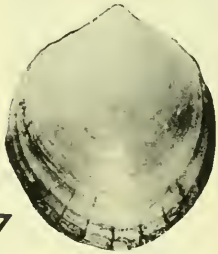
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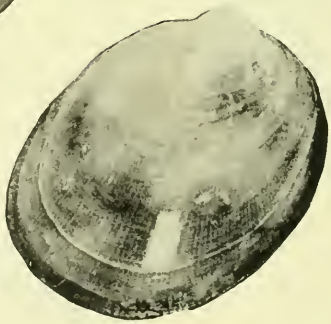
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1. **Cyclocardia astartoides** (von Martens) 49
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9,10. **Adacnarca nitens** Pelseneer 31
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3,4,5. **Astarte longirostris** d'Orbigny 47
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6,7. **Limatula hodgsoni** (E. A. Smith) 43
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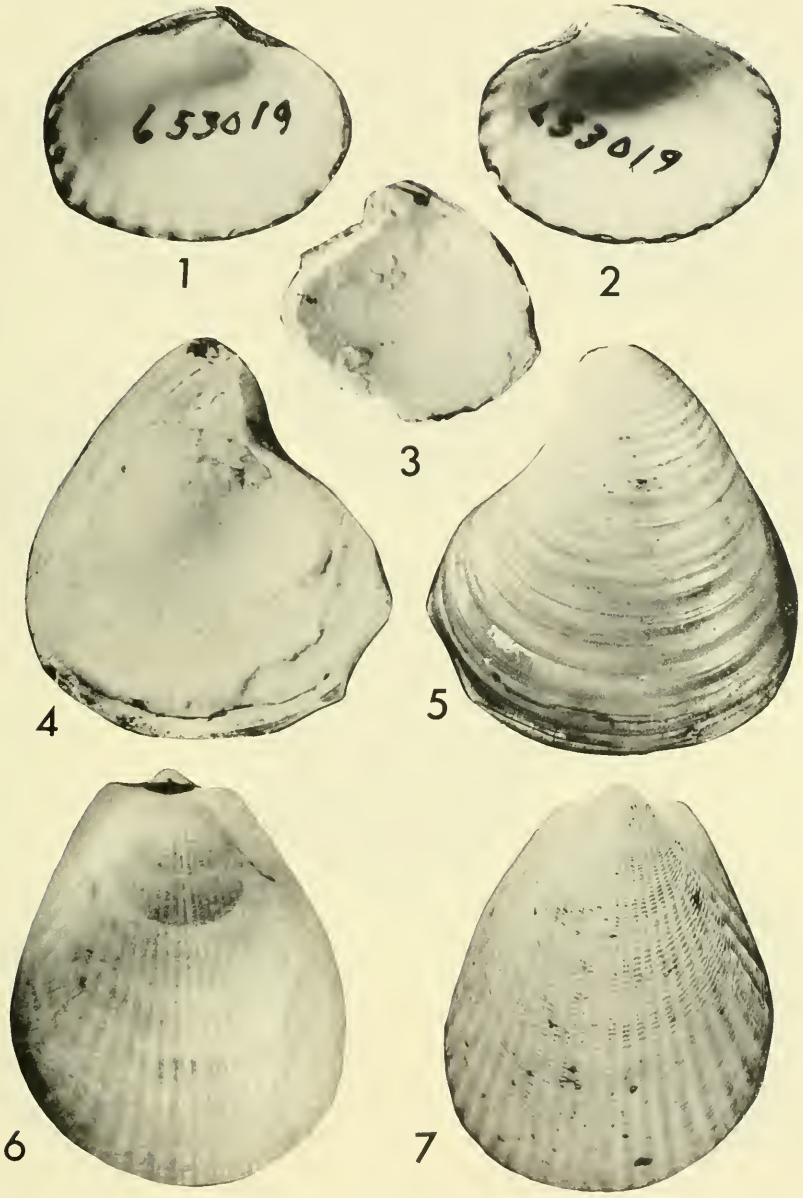
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1,2. **Genaxinus bongraini** (Lamy) 63
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3. **Pseudokellya stillwelli** Hedley 56
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4,5. **Thyasira falklandica** (E. A. Smith) 61
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6. **Pseudokellya gradata** Thiele 55
Exterior, right valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638863; Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 71° 50′ S., 15° 50′ W.; 1,006 to 1,097 m. Deepfreeze IV.

7,8. **Thyasira dearborni** Nicol 62
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1,7,8. **Cyamiomactra laminifera** (Lamy) 51
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4. **Pseudokellya stillwelli** Hedley 56
Interior, right valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613038; Davis Sea, Russian Station Mirny, Antarctica, 66° 32.94′ S., 93° 00.90′ E.; 80 m. Deepfreeze III.

5,9. **Kellia simulans** E. A. Smith 65
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10,11. **Pseudokelllya gradata** Thiele 55
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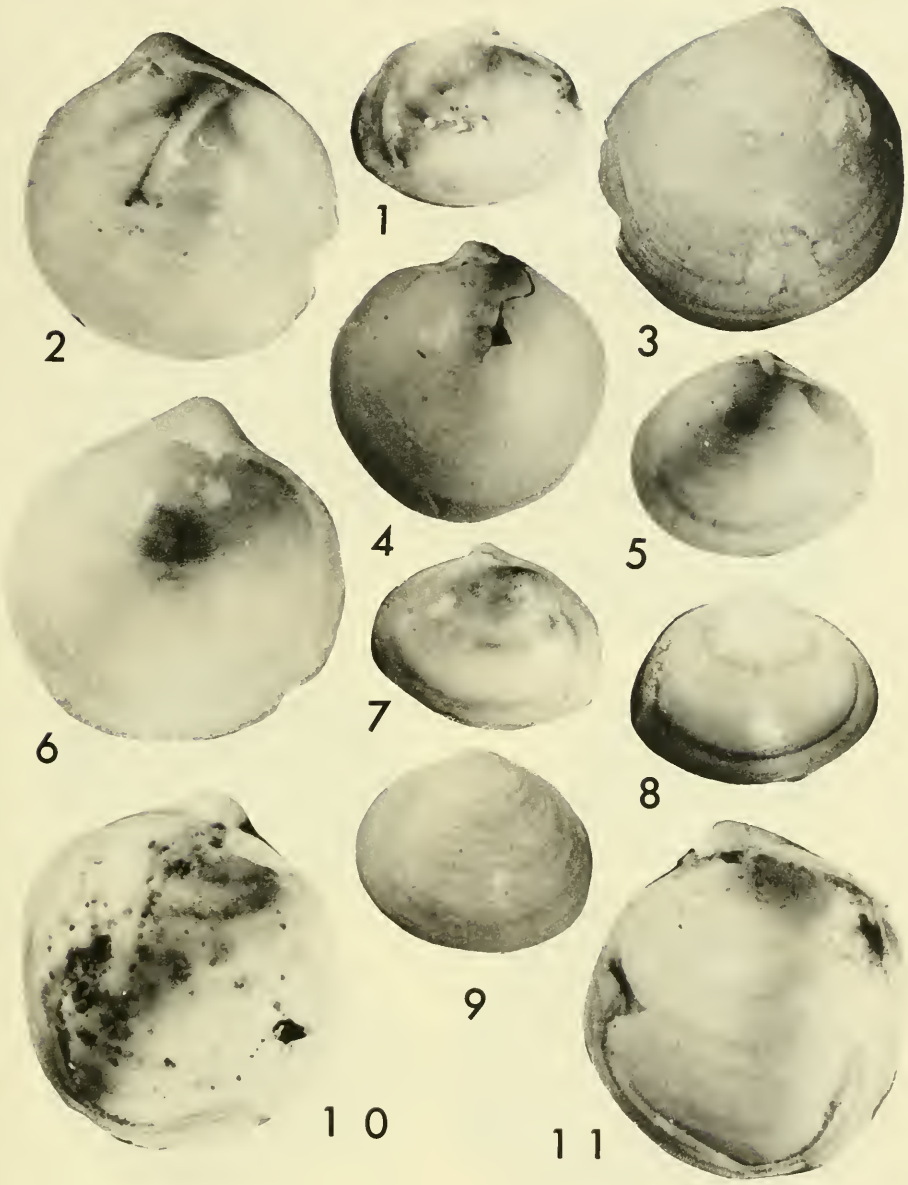
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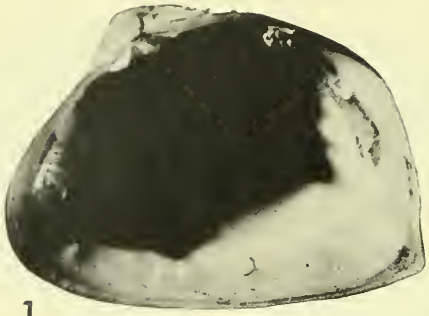

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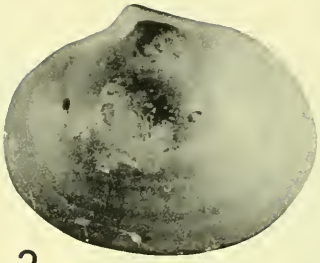

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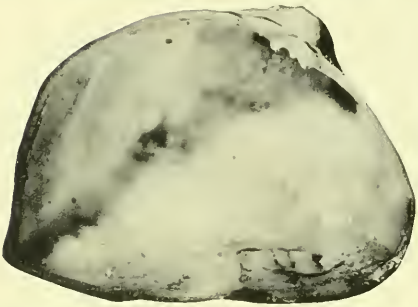

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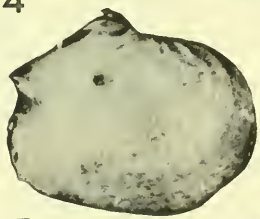

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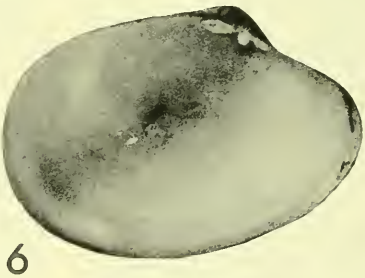

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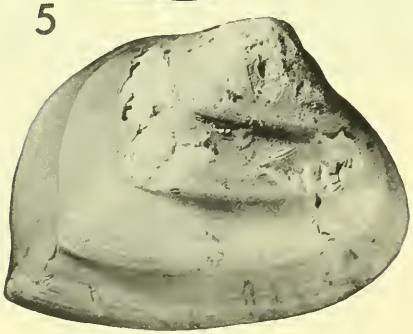

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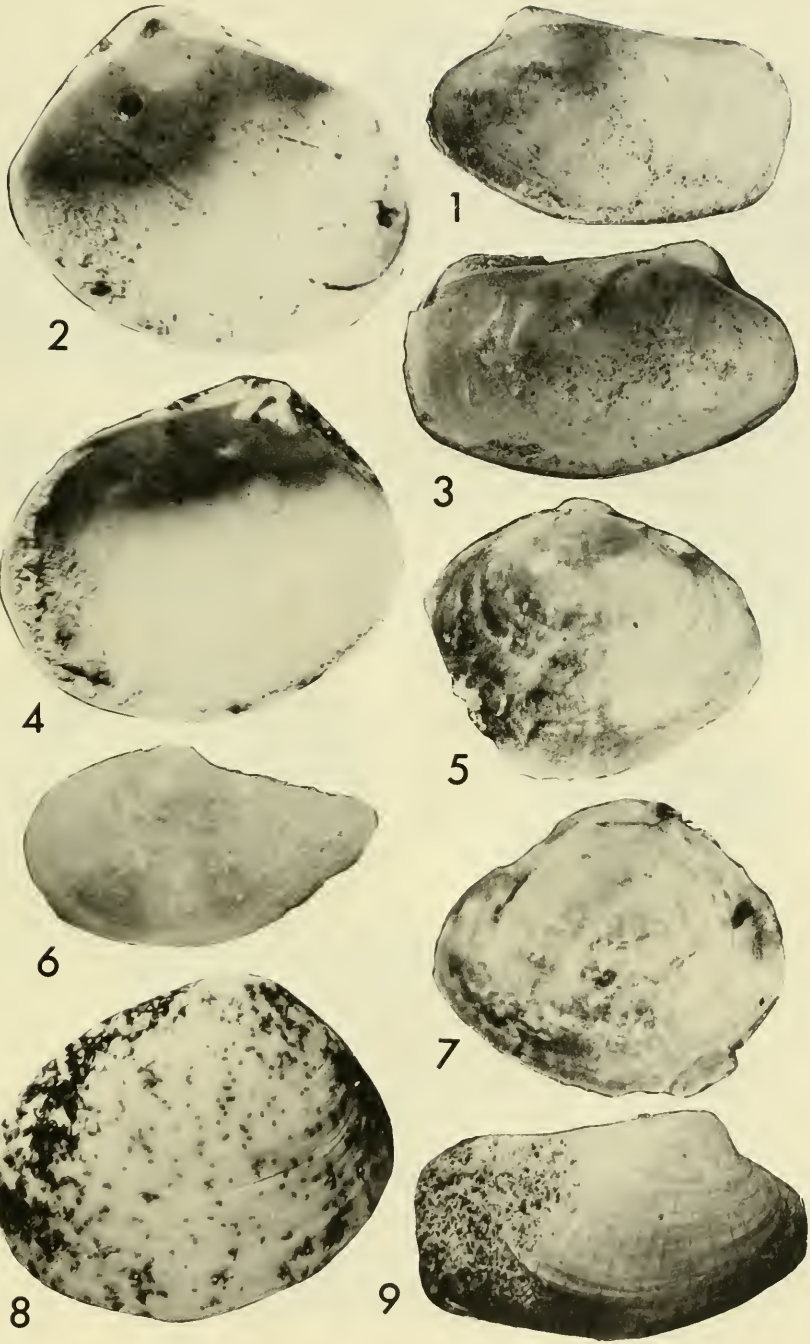
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A SYSTEMATIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

By

HAROLD E. VOKES

1967

Paleontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York 14850, U.S.A.

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SYSTEMATICS

GENERA OF THE BIVALVIA: A SYSTEMATIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

HAROLD E. VOKES
Tulane University

INTRODUCTION

This catalogue represents a revision and expansion of a similar listing issued in mimeographed form to those scientists engaged in the preparation of the Bivalvia volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. It early was obvious that if the *Treatise* volume was to achieve the desired goal of including all generic names based upon animals with hard parts capable of fossilization, some relatively complete reference list of those names was essential.

The *Nomenclator Zoologicus* of Sheffield Neave (volumes 1-4 [1758-1935], 1939-1940; volume 5 [1936-1945], 1950) served as the starting point for this list. Unfortunately, in that work there is no distinction of the several classes of the phylum Mollusca, the notation "Moll." serving for all of the more than 40,000 entries referred to this major group. It was found most convenient to prepare a card catalogue of all of the Neave molluscan references and then to sort the cards according to the classes of the phylum. The Bivalve name-cards subsequently were arranged into a systematic classification and a mimeographed list of this arrangement was distributed to *Treatise* authors concerned with the preparation of the Bivalvia volume in 1951. Those who received this list were requested to transmit suggestions or corrections in the systematic assignments that had been made, and also to call to attention any omission of names from that list. As a result of the cooperation of many students it was possible to prepare supplements embodying suggestions received together with additional listings of newly proposed names, or of newly discovered older names that had not been cited by Neave and consequently had been omitted from the first list. Five supplements were issued during the years 1952 through 1955. Since that time all bivalve names that have come to attention and which have been found to be missing from these lists have been entered in the card catalogue.

In 1960 Dr. K. V. W. Palmer suggested that publication of

the list would make it useful to a wider audience and also would permit it to serve as a supplement to the *Treatise* volume when issued. Important errors in the original Neave listing having been found over the years of usage, it was concluded that publication could not be undertaken until all entries had been checked against original sources in-so-far as these could be located for consultation. All available time in 1961 and 1962 was devoted to rechecking the entries in the card catalogue against the Neave listings, followed by verification against such original sources as were found in the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University and in the library of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. In 1963, a grant from the National Science Foundation (No. GB-1027) permitted three months uninterrupted work in the libraries of Washington, D.C., and adjacent cities. These sources have been supplemented by microfilm or Xerox copies of works not available in the libraries visited. As a result it has been possible to check all except approximately forty of the more than nine thousand names on the list against their original published record. All but seven of these forty are listed by Neave as being invalid emendations, errors, or *nomina nuda*.

In addition, search of the more recently published literature has served to add more than 500 entries to the catalogue. As now published it is believed that it is reasonably complete for names issued up to the year 1960. New names published since that date have been entered as they have come to attention, but no careful systematic search of the literature has been undertaken.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

When a work has been progressing, as has the present catalogue, over a period of many years, the indebtedness of the compiler to his scientific colleagues tends to assume monumental proportions. It is manifestly impossible to make a specific acknowledgment of all of the assistance given and the many valuable suggestions received from workers in all parts of the world. My deep gratitude for the aid so freely afforded has served to lighten the task of the preparation of the present

manuscript. Notable among those persons whose labors and assistance were of particular importance are:

Miss Gertrude Steffe, former secretary in the Department of Geology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who prepared the original card catalogue of the molluscan entries in Neave, and subsequently, cut the mimeograph stencils for the catalogue as first circulated, as well as for the several addenda.

Mr. Donald A. Myers and Mr. Druid Wilson, formerly graduate students in the Department of Geology at The Johns Hopkins University and now on the staff of the United States Geological Survey, spent many hours assisting in sorting the original cards according to the molluscan classes represented and, later, in the preparation of the initial systematic arrangement of the Bivalvia genera.

Among the scientific specialists who have been most helpful are: André Chavan (Lucinidae, Astartidae, Carditidae, Leptonacea), L. R. Cox (Mesozoic genera), Leo B. Hertlein (Pectinidae, Dreissenidae), A. Myra Keen (Veneridae, Cardiidae, Corbiculidae, Pisidiidae), John Marwick (Pteriacea and some Pectinacea), H. B. Stenzel (Ostreidae), and John Weir (Paleozoic nonmarine genera).

Special mention must be made of my deep indebtedness to R. L. Merklin of the Paleontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R., who furnished many references to Russian literature that could not be located in American libraries.

The facilities and collections of many libraries have been utilized in the preparation of this catalogue. Without exception their personnel have been most cooperative. Included, in addition to the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and the Public Library of New York City, N.Y., are the libraries of the following institutions and organizations: The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; The American Museum of Natural History, New York City; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.; the Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, N.Y.; Rice University,

Houston, Texas; United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.; United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; and Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Special appreciation is due the staff of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University. I am particularly deeply indebted to Mrs. Whittemore of the Inter-Library Loan Department who devoted much time and effort to the task of seeking out difficult-to-secure references.

The financial assistance afforded by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GB-1027) which made possible the use of the library facilities in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, New York City, and New Haven, and Ithaca, has contributed materially to the completion of the task of preparing this catalogue and is most gratefully acknowledged. It is a pleasure to record my appreciation for the courtesies extended me by the United States National Museum, and especially by Dr. Harald A. Rehder, Curator of the Division of Mollusca, who made facilities available during the period of study in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Katherine Van Winkle Palmer, Director of the Paleontological Research Institution, assumed the time-consuming and vexatious task of editing the typescript of the catalogue and of seeing it through the press. How many times must she have regretted the impulse that lead her to suggest its preparation for publication! The work has benefitted much from her labors which, with her hospitality, have been much appreciated.

Miss Sheila Coffey devoted many hours to the preparation of the Index; her care and industry in this most essential task are gratefully acknowledged.

In final analysis however, whatever merit the catalogue may possess is largely to be credited to the labors of my wife, Emily Hoskins Vokes, who also has served as my most devoted and persevering assistant. She has participated in every stage of the task of preparing the material for the present publication, and especially has she given many hours to careful readings—and rereadings—of the typescript in an effort to ensure uniformity of style and reference format. The degree of her

assistance with this text has been exceeded only by her patient encouragement through a long drawn-out task.

CLASSIFICATION

Throughout all of the years of systematic work on the representatives of the Class Bivalvia the classification of the recognized generic taxa into families has not in general been the subject of much controversy. Families, as Cox (1960) stressed, are morphologically distinctive and generally homogeneous, and Newell (1965) added the observation that many "have been astonishingly conservative, with long and continuous records that extend far back into the Paleozoic." It is the grouping of the families into superfamilies, and especially into orders and higher categories, that has been subject to uncertainty and debate. Consequently, several systems are now in use for living and fossil forms, and none has wide adoption.

Almost every structure of the animal, or of its shell, has been utilized, either singly or in combination, in one or another of these classifications. Basically, much of this lack of agreement has stemmed from the fact that the Bivalvia represent an ancient lineage (or lineages), many of whose categories were well differentiated at the time of their first appearance in the geologic record and are without known intermediate or transitional forms to indicate relationships. Evidence is accumulating that this apparent absence of intermediate types is more probably a result of polyphyletic origins of major groups rather than imperfection of the early Paleozoic record. McAlester (1964, 1965) discussed results of a most detailed study of the early Ordovician genus *Babinka* Barrande, 1881, which led him to conclude that this genus was transitional between a monoplacophora-like ancestral type and the Lucinacea. He concluded: "The transitional evolutionary position of *Babinka* indicates that the lucinoid bivalves arose independently from a non-bivalved ancestor, and raises fundamental questions regarding the evolutionary history and classification of the Bivalvia." (1965, p. 245). The recently recognized bivalved Gastropoda afford incontrovertable evidence that the bivalved condition has originated at least twice within the phylum Mol-

lusca. Modern students of the group find it not unreasonable to believe that it might have happened at other times.

Cox (1960) and Newell (1965) presented concise but detailed summaries of previous attempts to provide effective classifications of the Bivalvia. Both summaries were preludes to proposed revisionary classifications based upon the examination and interpretation of all lines of evidence available from both paleontologic and neontologic research. The arrangement of Newell is essentially similar to that proposed by Cox. The major difference between the two classifications is in the names applied to the order and suborder groupings accepted. Cox's selection of ordinal names was made primarily upon a system of nomenclatorial priority tempered by considerations of the applicability of the term to the generic groupings to which it might be applied. Newell argued that extensive emendation renders the old names obsolete and has proposed the utilization of the nomenclatorial type concept for ordinal names in the same general way that it has been applied in the formation of the family-group nomenclature.

The arrangement proposed by Newell is stated to be that which will be followed in the forthcoming *Treatise* volume on the Bivalvia. Because the value of the present work will be enhanced in proportion to the degree that it will serve as an adjunct and companion to the *Treatise* volume, the Newell arrangement and ordinal names have been adopted in the following listings. The ordinal names utilized in the Cox classification have been cited in square brackets following the terms accepted by Newell as an aid to students who may wish to understand better the historical antecedents of the new ordinal names.

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES

The revisions and interpretations of the Règles of zoological nomenclature that accumulated over the years in the Opinions and Declarations issued by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, were considered, together with the rules affected, by the International Zoological Congresses at Paris, Copenhagen, and London in the years 1947 to

1958. The results were formulated into the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, published in 1961. A slightly revised second edition of the Code was issued in 1964.

While most of the elements of the new Code essentially are identical with those of the now superseded Règles and their amendments, certain of the articles serve to clear up areas of uncertainty with respect to the validity of names in the genus-group category and, one at least, represents a complete reversal of previous practice.

Among the regulations that are significant in interpreting the entries in the present catalogue are:

1. Article 56(a)—"Even if the difference between two genus-group names is due to only one letter, these two names are not to be considered homonyms." Under the previous Règles, as in the days before any nomenclatural rules had been proposed or adopted, there had been no agreement as to the amount of difference between names in the genus-group category required to avoid homonymy, and there was wide variance in interpretation in this respect.

Under the new code many genus-group names proposed as substitutes for older ones erroneously thought to have been preoccupied are now to be relegated to the status of junior objective synonyms of the names that they were intended to replace. A number of examples illustrative of the effects of this interpretation were cited in an earlier paper (Vokes, 1956).

The majority of the names involved are not of major systematic importance and cover only a few species. In such situations a return to the nomenclatorially correct terminology will involve only minor inconvenience to a few specialists. A few names present problems that may be solved by appeal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for stabilization of present usage. The situation with respect to the generic names *Netastoma* Carpenter, 1864, and *Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865, may be cited as an example. After proposing the generic name *Netastoma* for a western American pholadid in 1864, Carpenter became aware of the name *Nettastoma* Rafinesque, 1815, proposed in Pisces. Believing that the Rafinesque name invalidated his, he immediately pro-

posed the substitute *Nettastomella*, which was published early in 1865. The original *Netastoma* appears never to have been utilized after its first appearance, while the substitute *Nettastomella* has become firmly implanted in the scientific literature; nothing except ritualistic principle would be served by its replacement after one hundred years.

2. Subsequent spellings: Two types of variation in the spelling of genus-group names subsequent to their first proposal are recognized within the Code. These are referred to as "emendations" and as "incorrect subsequent spellings." Emendations are defined under Article 33 (a) : "Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name is an emendation." These are further stated [Article 33 (a) (i)] to be "justified" emendations if they constitute the correction of an "incorrect original spelling," a term defined under Article 32 (a) and (c) as either "contravening a mandatory provision of Articles 26 to 30"[1] or as being an inadvertent error, "such as a lapsus calami, or a copyist's or printer's error." Article 32 (a) (ii) further adds that "incorrect transliteration, improper latinization, and use of an inappropriate connecting vowel are not to be considered inadvertent errors." Any other *intentional* subsequent change in the original spelling is an "unjustified emendation" [Article 33 (a) (ii)]. All *unintentional* subsequent variations in spelling are to be treated as "incorrect subsequent spellings," or errors, and as such have no status in nomenclature. Thus they cannot invalidate a subsequent validly proposed name of the same spelling[2] and cannot be used as a replacement if the original of the name misspelled should prove to be invalid for any reason.

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[1]In the first, 1961, edition of the *Code* this read "Articles 26 to 31", but as a result of the deliberations of the Commission during the XVIth International Congress of Zoology, Washington, 1963, Article 31 was reduced to the rank of a recommendation and Article 32 according emended.

[2]Thus *Cryptonema* Bigsby, 1868, an "incorrect subsequent spelling" of *Cryptonella* Hall, 1861 (Brachiopoda), has no status and does not invalidate *Cryptonema* Jukes-Browne, 1914 (Veneridae: Chioninae), and the substitute name *Cryptonemella* Kuroda and Habe, 1951, is an unnecessary junior objective synonym of the Jukes-Browne name.

Emendations have status in nomenclature; if "justified" they take immediate precedence over the name emended, bearing the date and authorship of the original spelling; if "unjustified," they are junior objective synonyms of the name as originally proposed, with their own date and authorship, and have status in nomenclature in that they may serve as substitute names if the name as originally proposed proves to be invalid through homonymy. Furthermore, they may serve to preoccupy subsequent usage of the same spelling for the same or other species-groups.

In the following pages *emendations,* whether "justified" or "unjustified," are indicated by the citation "(emend. pro . . .)" following the spelling being cited; *invalid subsequent spellings* are indicated as "(err. pro . . .)." The requirement of Article 33 (a) that the change in original spelling must be "demonstrably intentional" has been rigidly followed and unless it is clear from the context that any change was intentionally made, any variation from the original spelling is here interpreted as an invalid subsequent spelling.

The only variation from the original spelling, other than "justified emendation," that is approved in the new Code for names on the generic-group level marks a complete reversal of the practice sanctioned by the now superseded Règles. The latter had required the retention of every diacritic mark used in the original spelling of the name. The new Code provides [Article 32 (c) (i)] that a "name published with a diacritic mark, apostrophe, diaeresis, or hypen is to be corrected by the deletion of the mark concerned and any resulting parts are to be united" (except for one special case on the species-group level).[3]

The same article also states that "when, in a German word, the umlaut sign is deleted from a vowel, the letter 'e' is to be inserted after that vowel." This implied restriction of the addition of a letter "e" only to words of German origin from which the umlaut is deleted introduces a subjective factor

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[3]Thus *Jukes-Brownia* Cossmann, 1920, must be "corrected" to read *Jukesbrownia.*

in that the umlaut is used in languages other than the German. In these no additional letter is to be inserted. In the present listing, therefore, the names *Asbjörnsenia* (Norwegian) and *Nordenskjöldia* (Swedish) are "corrected" by deletion of the umlaut without any addition, but *Schafhäutlia,* named by a French author (Cossmann) in a French journal, is based upon the name of a German student and is here "corrected" to read *Schafhaeutlia.*

3. Special terminations to denote names of fossils: A new and, on the whole, valuable addition presented in the Code is found in Articles 20 and 56 (b), which, while dealing with the same general topic unfortunately do not strictly agree. Article 20 states that "If an existing genus-group name has been modified by substituting *-ites, -ytes,* or *-ithes* for its original termination, the modified name if applied only to fossils is not available, except for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy (Art. 56b), unless there is clear evidence of intent to establish a distinct genus or subgenus." Article 56 (b) phrases it: "A genus-group name formed for use in palaeontology by substituting *-ites, -ytes,* or *-ithes* for the original termination of a generic name, and applied only to fossils, enters into homonymy (Art. 20)."

It will be noted that there is no equivalent of the last clause of Article 20 in the phrasing of Article 56 (b) and in this respect the latter is a much more strict phrasing of the principle, for this last clause does leave open the possibility of names so formed having been validly proposed. In the present listing the writer has interpreted Article 20 as having page priority, and hence taking precedence over Article 56 (b). There is another area of uncertainty in these articles in the phrase "applied only to fossils." I have here taken the position that this restriction was applicable only to the first use of the name. If that were not the sense of these articles, confusion could arise from the interpretations of subsequent authors. Thus the name *Crassatellites* of Krueger, 1823, formed by adding the termination *-ites* to the name *Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799, and applied to an Eocene species, was used for many years by subsequent authors to include the entire group of

Tertiary and Recent crassatellid species. Lack of restriction to the original proposal would here result in a name, invalid when first proposed [*fide* the present Code], achieving validation through the action of the subsequent author who first referred a Recent species to the genus.

4. Authorship of names on the family-group level: The Règles paid little attention to names in the family-group beyond providing (1) that they should be formed by the addition of certain specified suffixes to the stem of the name of the type genus, and (2) that the name was to be changed when the name of the type genus was changed. The Code, on the contrary, makes extensive provision for these names, no fewer than 21 of the Articles being concerned in whole or in part, with regulations relative to names on this taxonomic level.

The concept of priority is to rule in the determination of the author of the family name, but, in sharp distinction to sanctioned practice with respect to names on the genus- and species-group levels, names first proposed in the vernacular may achieve validity and be available with author and date accepted from such proposal. Article 11 (e) states:

> A family-group name must, when first published, be based on a name then valid for a contained genus, and must be a noun in the nominative plural.
> (i) The name must clearly be used to denote a suprageneric taxon, and not merely be used as a plural noun or adjective referring to the members of a genus.
> (ii) A family-group name of which the suffix is incorrect is available with its original date and authorship, but in properly emended form . . .
> (iii) A family-group name published before 1900 in accordance with the above provisions of this Section, but not itself fully latinized, is available with its original date and authorship, provided that it has been latinized by later authors and that it has been generally accepted by zoologists interested in the group concerned as dating from its first publication in vernacular form.

In general the majority of scientists who have dealt with molluscan nomenclature have not been concerned with the identity of the authors of names utilized at the family level, and it has been usual practice to cite the family name without indication of source. The documenting of the family-group names here utilized has been a time-consuming task. The oldest

classification of the Bivalvia, known to the writer, that may be said to extend to the family level and to utilize names based on the name of a contained genus is that given by Lamarck in his *Philosophie Zoologique* of 1809. Here, the names are wholly in the vernacular ("Les ostracées," "Les arcacées," etc.), but many have been accepted as family or superfamily names by those subsequent authors who documented the source of their family-group nomenclature (Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, and Dollfus; Cossmann; Cossmann and Peyrot; Dautzenberg; Orlov). Ambiguity arises with respect to the phrase "generally accepted" as utilized in the Article cited above. Almost all workers in the Bivalvia over the past 150 years have distinguished groups of genera to which they have applied names similar to or based upon the same stem genus as those proposed in the vernacular of Lamarck, but, as noted above, most have not indicated the source of their name for the groups. In view of the scientific eminence of Lamarck, a strong argument could be made for concluding that these usages might all be considered as indicating "general acceptance" of the Lamarckian names. However, other groups of equally universal present usage, were first named in vernacular by Blainville and contemporary authors. In the present catalogue these names are attributed to the earliest author to whom they can be ascribed, whether or not proposed in the vernacular.

A source of possible disagreement lies in the new Article 40 of the Code. This reverses the regulations promulgated in the Règles under which the name of the family changed when the name of the type genus changed. Article 40 states: "When, after 1960, a nominal type-genus is rejected as a junior synonym (objective or subjective), a family-group name based on it is *not* [italics here added] to be changed, but continues to be the valid name of the family-group taxon that contains both the senior and junior synonyms."

5. Official List and Official Index: The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has been charged by the International Congress of Zoology with the task of compiling lists of accepted and rejected names and works in nomenclature. Accepted names are placed on an *Official List,* re-

jected names on an *Official Index*. These are compiled for the species-group, the genus-group, the family-group, and, those publications in which the names proposed are declared by the Commission not to be available for nomenclatorial purposes [see Article 77 (5) and 78 (f)]. The addition of names to these lists is made initially in the Opinions, or in the Declarations issued by the Commission. In the present catalogue a name added to the *Official List of Accepted Genus-Group Names in Zoology* is indicated by the addition, after the basic reference, of the citation "[valid ICZN OO]" in which the number refers to the Opinion in which the assignment to the List was made. Names that have been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Genus-Group Names in Zoology* carry the terminal citation "[invalid ICZN OO]."

SPECIAL SYMBOLS USED

Most of the abbreviations and methods of citation used in the following lists appear to be self-explanatory. Certain observations, however, may be pertinent to the use of the catalogue:

1. Names appearing in bold-faced type are believed to be valid nomenclatorially; names in italics are invalid, although some of them, being "unjustified emendations" could assume validity in the future if the name emended should prove unavailable through homonymy. It is to be emphasized that the appearance of a name in the lists in bold-faced type implies only nomenclatorial validity, *i.e.* that it was proposed in a fashion that satisfied the requirements of the Règles and the Code, is not a junior homonym, nor is it, to the writer's knowledge, an objective synonym of any other valid genus name. No implication of taxonomic validity is to be construed. A large number of the names that are here treated as nomenclatorially available are considered by students of the Bivalvia as subjectively synonymous with other equally valid but older names. The preparation of subjective synonymies is a matter of individual zoological judgment, not of definable rules and regulations, and no attempt will be made to suggest such relationships in this catalogue.

2. The dagger "†" placed before an entry indicates that the name preceded is based upon a fossil type species. It may contain Recent species in its hypodigm; the use of the dagger refers only to the type species.

3. The citation "[n.n.]" following a reference, means that the name is a *nomen nudum*, and hence is invalid.

4. The citation "[n.n. pro . . .]" following a reference means that the name referred to was proposed as a substitute name for the name appearing within the brackets.

5. When a name is a homonym, the reference is followed by the notation "non" followed by the author, date, and systematic position of the senior usage of the name, all within brackets. If a replacement name has been proposed for the Bivalvia homonym, it too is enclosed within the brackets, following the previous citation but being separated from it by a semicolon and the word "see." For example: "*Crassinella* Bayle, 1878, . . . [non Guppy, 1874 (Crassatellidae); see *Neocrassina* Fischer, 1887]." If the abbreviation "cf." follows the semicolon, the name given was not proposed specifically as a substitute name, but may have been a junior objective synonym that became valid when the homonymy of the senior name was discovered.

6. The terminal citation, within brackets, of a generic name preceded by the symbol "=" indicates that the name listed in the primary reference is an objective synonym of the name cited within the brackets.

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Vokes, H. E.
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Class BIVALVIA Linnaeus, 1758

(*Pelecypoda* Goldfuss, 1820; *Lamellibranchiata* Blainville, 1824)

Subclass PALAEOTAXODONTA Korobkov, 1954

Order NUCULOIDEA Morton, 1963

Superfamily **NUCULACEA** Gray, 1824[1]

Family **CTENODONTIDAE** Wöhrmann, 1893

†**Adranaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 105
†**Anthraconeilo** Girty, 1911, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 21: 131
†**Anthraconeilopsis** Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., 27: 391
†**Arisaigia** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 139
†**Bicrenula** Williams, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163
†**Cadomia** Goarant de Tromelin, 1877, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (3) 1: 48
†**Cleidophorus** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 300
Cleodoforus (err. pro *Cleidoph-* Hall, 1847) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 17
Clidophorus (err. pro *Cleid-* Hall, 1847) McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 7: 51
Clidoporus (err. pro. *Cleidoph-* Hall, 1847) Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 479 (emended in errata to *Clidophorus*)
Ctendonta (err. pro *Ctenod-* Salter, 1852) Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 592
†**Ctenodonta** Salter, 1852, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 21 (1851): Not. & Abstr., 63
†**Ctenodontella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ.; Trudy Nauchnoi Konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. Proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 262

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[1]Morphologic studies by a number of modern workers, well summarized by McAlester (1964, Jour. Paleont., 38: 397-400), leave no room for doubt that the long accepted classification of the Nuculacea and the Nuculanacea into family groupings on the basis of the presence or absence of an internal ligament results in a wholly artificial arrangement. As noted by McAlester present studies are not sufficiently advanced to permit the reassignment of many of the genera to groupings based upon other taxonomic characters. Therefore, the traditional basis of classification is maintained.

Cuculella (err. pro *-llella* McCoy, 1851) Sandberger, 1889, Entw. Unter. Abt. Devon. Syst. Nassau, 26
Cucullela (err. pro *-llella* McCoy, 1851) Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6

†**Cucullella** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 50

†**Cytherodon** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 23: pl. 14

†**Deceptrix** Fuchs, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 39 (1): 78

†**Ditichia** Sandberger, 1891, N. Jhrb. Min., (1891): 104

†**Dysodonta** Mansuy, 1913, Mém. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 2 (5): 8
Eleidophorus (err. pro *Cl-* Hall, 1847) Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (5): 88

†**Goniodon** Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 84 (also as *Gonoidon)*

†**Koenenia** Beushausen, 1884, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 6: 72

†**Ledopsis** Beushausen, 1884, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 6: 91

†**Metapalaeoneilo** Lavacke, 1934, Z. Geschiebeforschung, 10: 186
Metapalaeonucula (err. pro *-neilo* Lavacke, 1934) Jaworski, 1937, Fortschr. Paläont., (1937): 142

†**Mnataia** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1955, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 11 (5):4
Mnataria (err. pro *-taia* Prantl & Ruzicka, 1955) [author ?], 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1955), teil 2: 136

†**Myoplusia** Neumayr, 1884, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 88 (1): 416

†**Nuculites** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 49
Palaeaneilo Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 6 [rejected, ICZN 215; see *Palaeoneilo* Hall & Whitfield, 1873]

†**Palaeoconcha** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 498

†**Palaeoconchiella** Vologdin, 1955, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 105: 354

†**Palaeoneilo** (emend. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1869) Hall & Whitfield, 1873, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 23: 241 [validated ICZN 215]
Palaeonelo (err. pro *-aneilo* Hall, 1869) Reed, 1922, Geol. Mag., 59: 274
Paleoneilo (err. pro *Palaean-* Hall, 1869) Girty, 1910, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 20: 227
Paleonilo (err. pro *Palaeaneilo* Hall, 1869) Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 439

†**Praearca** Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 755

†**Praectenodonta** Philip, 1962, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 75: 226

†**Praeleda** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 231

†**Prosoleptus** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 95

†**Pseudarca** Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5; 1875, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., (1875): 685 [cf. *Siliquarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875]

†**Pseudocyrtodonta** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 236

†**Pseudoledopsis** Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 18, 182

†**Ptychostolis** Tullberg, 1881, Svenska VetenskAkad. Bihang Till, 6 (3): 14

†**Pyrenomaeus** Hall, 1852, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 2): 87
Pyrenomorus (err. pro *-maeus* Hall, 1852) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 1058
Servitor (pro *Sluha* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 159

Siliquarca Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur., Ille-et-Vilaine, 5; 1875, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., (1875): 686 [provisional n.n. pro *Pseudarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875]

†**Sluha** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 159 [cf. *Servitor* Barrande, 1881]

†**Straba** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 10

†**Strabiella** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 23

†**Strabina** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 20

†**Tancrediopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 94

Tellinites (McCoy MS) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163 [non Schlotheim, 1813 (Tellinidae)]

Tellinomya Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 151 [non Agassiz, 1846 (Montacutidae)]

Tropidonuculites (emend. pro *Tropin-* McLearn, 1918) Cossmann, 1918, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 22: 69

†**Tropinuculites** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 140

Verrillella Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163 [n.n.]

Family **NUCULIDAE** Gray, 1824

Acila H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 545

Austronucula Powell, 1939, Rec. Aukland Inst. & Mus., 2: 220

Brevinucula Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 786

Deminucula Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202

Deshagesia (err. pro *-sii* Berge, 1855) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 607

Deshagesii Berge, 1855, Conch.-Buch, 80, expl. pl. 10, fig. 9 [changed to *Deshayesii* in errata, p. 264]

†**Deshayesii** Berge, 1855. Conch.-Buch, 264 [usage is equivocal, context indicates possible intent to suggest species name, but phrase "fossilen Gattung *Deshagesii*" is used for explanation of an illustration of a nuculid exterior and hinge.]

Ennucula Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202

Eunucula (err. pro *Enn-* Iredale, 1931) Cotton, 1947, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 8 (4): 655, 656

†**Gibbonucula** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 319

Lamellenucula (err. pro *Lamelli-* Schenck, 1944) Salisbury, 1947, Zool. Rec., 81 (1944), Moll.: 48

Lamellinucula Schenck, 1944, Jour. Paleont., 18: 97

Leda Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 55, 173 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]

†**Leionucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 110, 112

Lembulus Leach in G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 170 [non Risso, 1826 (Nuculanidae); = *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]

Lida (err. pro *Leda* Schumacher, 1817) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 115

†**Linucula** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv. Paleont. Bull. 13: 49

Lionucula (err. pro *Leio-* Quenstedt, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 786

Nuclea (err. pro *-cula* Lamarck, 1799) Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., 176

Nuclula (err. pro *-cula* Lamarck, 1799) Barry, 1942, Geol. Bull., Geol. Surv. Louisiana, 23: 44
Nucula Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87
†**Nuculanella** Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., 27: 395
†**Nuculavus** Tschernyschev, 1943, System. verchnjo-palaeoz. Taxodonta, In-ta geol. nauk, URSR, 29 [n.n.?]; 1947, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (1): 5
Nuculigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Nuculoidea** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 173
†**Nuculoma** Cossmann, 1907, Bull. Soc. Agric. Lett. Arts, Haute Saône, (1907): 124
†**Nuculopsis** Girty, 1911, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 21: 133
Nuculopsis Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 14 (also, in error, as *Nucolopsis*) [non Girty, 1911, etc.]
†**Olegija** Tschernyschev, 1948, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (2): 3
†**Palaeonucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 110, 112
†**Pectinucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 112
Polyodonta Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 48 [= *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
†**Praenucula** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 234
Pronucula Hedley, 1902, Mem. Australian Mus., 4: 290
†**Quadratonucula** Dickins, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 63: 32
†**Stagnucula** Tschernyschev, 1943, System. verchnjo-paleoz. Taxodonta, In-ta geol. nauk URSR, 29 [n.n. ?]; 1947, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (1): 9
†**Trigonucula** Ichikawa, 1949, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 21 (1-4): 267
Truncacila Schenck, 1931, in Grant & Gale, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 115

Superfamily **NUCULANACEA** H. & A. Adams, 1858

Family **NUCULANIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1858

Adrana H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 547
Adranella Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 858
Adroina (err. pro *Adrana* H. & A. Adams, 1858) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
Aequiyoldia Soot-Ryen, 1951, Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Sci. Res. Norwegian Antarctic Exped. 1927-8, 32: 6 [original as Aeqvi-]
Bathyspinula Filatova, 1958, Tr. In-ta. Okeanol., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 27: 212
†**Borissia** Slodkevitsch, 1938, Paleont. SSSR, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta, 10, Tert. Pelecypoda Far East, (1): 78 [Russian]; (2): 86 [English]
†**Calorhadia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 51
Chesterium (err. pro *Cnest-* Dall, 1898) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 69
Cnesterium Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 595
Comitileda Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 185
Costanuculana Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 25
†**Costatoleda** Roth, 1914, Geol. Hungarica, 1: 52, 61
Costelloleda Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 370, 398

†**Culunana** Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., 32: 106
†**Dacryomya** Agassiz, 1840, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 2 (4): 34; 1842-44, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (Germ. ed.): 500; (French ed.), 493
Dacryomya Loriol, 1899, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 26: 164 (as *Dacromya*, p. 166) [non Agassiz, 1840]
Eptoleda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 239
Exacholeda (err. pro *Exo-* Iredale, 1939) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 102
Exocholeda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 241
†**Ezonuculana** Nagao, 1938, Jour. Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., (4, Geol. & Min.) 4 (1-2): 121
Fortlandia (err. pro *Port-* Mörch, 1857) Pokroskaya & Sheshukova, 1939, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 47 [Geol., 17 (6)]: 76
†**Girtyana** Elias, 1956, Petrol. Geol. S. Oklahoma, 1: 127
Glomus Jeffreys, 1876, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 18: 433 [non Gistl, 1848 (Coleopt.); see *Pristigloma* Dall, 1900]
†**Glyptoleda** Fletcher, 1945, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 298
†**Hataiyoldia** Kamad, 1962, Palaeont. Soc. Japan, Spec. Pap. 8: 55
†**Hilgardia** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 59 (no. 117: 59)
†**Isoleda** Ryckholt, 1853, Mélanges Paleont., (2): 164
Isoleda Rollier, 1923, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 27: 67 [n.n. pro *Nuculopsis* Rollier, 1912] [non *Isoleda* Ryckholt, 1853; see *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920 & *Isonuculana* Cox, 1925]
Isonuculana Cox, 1925, Proc. Dorset nat. Hist. Field Club, 46: 121, 124 [n.n. pro *Isoleda* Rollier, 1923] [= *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920]
Joldia (err. pro *Y-* Moeller, 1842) Ansberg & Znamenskaya, 1941, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 30 (9): 823
Junonia Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1175 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Ledella* Verrill & Bush, 1897]
†**Jupiteria** Bellardi, 1875, Mon. Nuculidi Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 20
Kalayoldia Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 128
Kamaleda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 241
Katadesmia Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 379
Laeda (err. pro *Leda* Auct., non Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1871, in Reeve, Conch. Icon., 18: pl. 1
Lamellileda Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 227
†**Ledaspina** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 53
Ledella Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 54 [n.n. pro *Junonia* Seguenza, 1877]
†**Ledina** Dall 1898 [Nov.], Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 580
Ledina Sacco, 1898 [Dec.], in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 53 [non Dall, 1898, (Nov.); see *Saccella* Woodring, 1925]
Lembulis (err. pro *-lus* Risso, 1826) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 114
Lembulus (Leach MS) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 319
Lenbulus Leach in Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 138 [n.n.]
†**Limopsina** (Bigot MS.) Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paleont., 69: 5
†**Litorhadia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 52

†**Longinuculana** Saveliev, 1958, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 119 (1): 161
Magaleda Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158
Megayoldia Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
†**Mesosaccella** Chavan, 1946, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 16: 197
Microyoldia Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 56
Moldia (err. pro *Yoldia* Moeller, 1842) Gray, 1847, in Jukes, Narr. Voy. "Fly", 2: 361
Monopleura Philippi, 1887, Tert. Quat. Verstein. Chiles, 198 [non Matheron, 1843 (Monopleuridae)]
Nuculana Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155
Nuculana Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. Malac. Belg., 22: 110 [non Link, 1807]
Nuculochlamys (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (I, Anim.) 91: 38 [invalid, no descr. or desig.; not validated by usage of Demanet, 1943, Mus. d'Hist. nat. Belg., Mém. 101: 88, or of Van Leckwych, Scheere, Demanet & Williere, 1951, Assoc. l'étud. Paleont. et Strat. Houilleres, Publ. 10, (Mons): 9, pl. A]
Nuculopsis Rollier, 1912, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 38: 64 [non Girty, 1911 (Nuculidae); see *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920, *Isoleda* Rollier, 1923, and *Isonuculana* Cox, 1925]
†**Nucundata** Waterhouse, 1965, Palaeontology, 7 (4): 641
Orthoyoldia Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
Ovaleda Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248, 250
†**Paleyoldia** Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., 32: 108
Phaselotus (err. pro *-seolus* Jeffreys, 1879) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 249
Phaseolus (Jeffreys MS) Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 4, 11 [n.n.]; Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1182; Jeffreys, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 573
†**Phestia** Tschernyschev, 1943, System. verchnrjo-paleoz. Taxodonta: In-ta geol. Nauk URSR, 35 [n.n. ?]; 1951, Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev); Tr. In-ta Geol. Nauk, Ser. Strat. i Paleont., 2: 9
†**Polidevcia** Tschernyschev, 1943, System. verchnjo-paleoz. Taxodonta; In-ta geol. Nauk URSR, 35 [n.n. ?]; 1951, Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev); Tr. In-ta Geol. Nauk, Ser. Strat. i Paleont., 2: 25
Politoleda Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 370, 397
†**Poroleda** Tate, 1893, Jour. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 27: 186; Hutton, 1893, MacLeay Mem. vol., Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 86
†**Portlandella** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 61
Portlandia Mörch, 1857, Prodr. Faun. Moll. Gronland, 21
†**Praesaccella** Cox, 1940, Palaeont. Indica, (9) 3 (3): 32
Pristigloma Dall, 1900, Nautilus, 14: 44 [n.n. pro *Glomus* Jeffreys, 1876]
Propeleda Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 186
†**Pseudoportlandia** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 20
Robaia Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Marine Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 6 (3): 248
†**Rollieria** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 82 [n.n. pro *Nuculopsis* Rollier, 1912]
†**Ryderia** Wilton, 1830, Quart. Jour. Sci. (Roy. Inst.), 72
†**Saccella** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 15 [n.n. pro *Ledina* Sacco, 1898]
Sacella (err. pro *Sacc-* Woodring, 1925) Slodkevitsch, 1938, Paleont. SSSR; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta, 10, Tert. Pelecypoda Far East, (1): 69
Sarepta Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 303
Scaeoleda Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158
Scissula Dall, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 256 [non Dall, 1900 (Tellinidae)]

Silicula Jeffreys, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 573
Sitieula (err. pro *Sili-* Jeffreys, 1879) [? Kobelt], 1884, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 16: 81
Spinula Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., Harvard, 43 (6): 377
Suecella (err. pro *Saec-* Woodring, 1925) Ozaki, 1956, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (1): 3
Tepidoleda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 240
Teretileda Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158, 187
Thestyleda Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158, 187
†**Veteranella** Patte, 1926, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 15 (1): 158
Yoldia Moeller, 1842, Index Moll. Groenl., 18; 1842, Naturhist. Tidsskrift, 4 (1): 91
Yoldiella Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
†**Zealeda** Marwick, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 25
Zygonoleda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 239

Family **MALLETIIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

Austrotindaria Fleming, 1948, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 77 (1): 72
Chenoconcha (err. pro *Cteno-* Gray, 1840) d'Orbigny, 1845, in Froriep, Notizen, 36: 130
Clencharia Clarke, 1961, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 125 (12): 373
Ctenoconcha Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 135, 150; 1840, (ed. 42A): 139
Malletia Des Moulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5 (26): 85
Malletiella Soot-Ryen, 1957, Astarte, (16): 1
Mallettia (err. pro *-etia* Des Moulins, 1832) Kuroda, 1929, Venus, 1 (4): App. p. 13
Mellitia (err. pro *Malletia* Des Moulins, 1832) Salisbury & Edwards, 1960, Zool. Rec., 94 (1957), Moll.: 120
Minormalletia Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 385
Neilho (err. pro *-lo* Adams, 1854) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
Neilo Adams, 1854, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 20 (1852): 93
Neilonella Dall, 1881, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 9: 125
†**Nucularia** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 44
Perissonata (err. pro *Perrisonota* Conrad, 1869) Gardner, 1916, Maryland geol. Surv., Upper Cret., 522
Perissonota (err. pro *Perriso-* Conrad, 1869) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 985
†**Perrisonota** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 98
†**Phaenodesmia** Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 28: 188
Protonucula Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 223
Pseudoglomus Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 582
Pseudomalletia Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987
Saturnia Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1178 [non Schrank, 1802 (Lepid.)]
Solenarea Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 478 [= *Solenella* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833]
Solenella G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Proc. Comm. Sci., zool. Soc. London, (2): 197
†**Spineilo** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 17
Tindaria Bellardi, 1875, Monogr. Nuculidi Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28

Tindariopsis Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 59
Tyndaria (emend. pro *Tin-* Bellardi, 1875) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987

Incertae sedis (new family ?)

†**Isoarca** Muenster, 1842, N. Jhrb. Min., (1842): 98
Prionia Desor & Gressly, 1859, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 4 (1): 81 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.]

Subclass CRYPTODONTA Neumayr, 1884

Order SOLEMYOIDA Morton 1963 [Lipodontida Iredale, 1939]

Superfamily **SOLEMYACEA** Gray, 1840

Family **SOLEMYIDAE** Gray, 1840

Acharax Dall, 1908, Nautilus, 22: 2
†**Adulomya** Kuroda, 1931, in Homma, Geol. Centr. Shinano Prov. (Shinano-Chubu Chishitsu-Shi), Nagano nat. Hist. Soc., (4): 27
†**Clinopistha** Meek & Worthen, 1870, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 22: 43
†**Dystactella** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 24: 192
†**Janeia** King, 1850, Monogr. Perm. Foss. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 177
Janeira (err. pro *Janeia* King, 1850) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 223
Petrasma Dall, 1908, Nautilus, 22: 2
†**Psiloconcha** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 665; 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 [Paleont. (2)]: 530
Selenomya (err. pro *Solen-* Children, 1823) Friedberg, 1934, Mieczaki miocen. ziem Polsk., 2 (Lamell.): 13
Solemia (err. pro *-mya* Lamarck, 1818) Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 6
Solemya Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 488
Solemyaria (err. pro *-myarina* Iredale, 1931) Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 17
Solemyarina Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
Solenimya (err. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 8
Solenomya (emend. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Children, 1823, Quart. Jour. Sci. (Roy. Inst.), 14: 300
Solenymia (err. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 366
Solenymya (err. pro *-mia* Swainson, 1840) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 21
Stephanopus Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 5 [= *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818]
Zesolemya Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 233

Order PRAECARDIOIDA Newell, 1965 [Cryptodontida Neumayr, 1884]

Superfamily **PRAECARDIACEA** Hoernes, 1884

Family **PRAECARDIIDAE** Hoernes, 1884

†**Aviculomya** Holzapfel, 1889, Paleont. Abh., 5 (1): 60

†**Cardiolaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 107
†**Davidia** Hicks, 1873, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc., 29: 49
Filius (pro *Synek* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 162
†**Glyptarca** Hicks, 1873, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc., 29: 48
†**Glyptocardia** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxv, 426
†**Kralovna** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 93 [cf. *Regina* Barrande, 1881]
Kralowna (err. pro *-ovna* Barrande, 1881) Fischer, 1884, Jour. Conchyl., 32: 114
Nevesta Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 133 [cf. *Sponsa* Barrande, 1881; = *Panenka*, fide Barrande, 1881]
†**Opisthocoelus** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 338
†**Panenka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 128 [cf. *Puella* Barrande, 1881]
†**Paracardium** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 137
Pleurodonta Conrath, 1887, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math-naturw. Kl., 96 (1): 7 [non Férussac, 1829 (Gastr.)]
†**Praecardiomya** Awad, 1952, Bull. Inst. Fuad., 1 (2): 7
†**Praecardium** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohhême, Rech. pal., 6: 141
Puella (pro *Panenka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 128 [non Brullé, 1832 (Odonopt.)]
Regina (pro *Kralovna* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 93 [non Baird & Girard, 1853 (Rept.)]
†**Silurocardium** Leymerie, 1881, Descr. géol. pal. Pyrénées, 744
Sponsa (pro *Nevesta* Barrande, 1881) Barrande 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 133 [= *Panenka*, fide Barrande, 1881]
†**Synek** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 162 [cf. *Filius* Barrande, 1881]

Incertae sedis

The following genera, described as bivalve mollusca and usually referred to the Praecardiidae may prove to represent branchiopod crustacea; see McAlester, 1962, Yale Peabody Mus. Bull. 16: 13.

†**Buchiola** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 61
†**Ontaria** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 279

Family **CARDIOLIDAE** Fischer, 1886

Cardiela (err. pro *-iola* Broderip, 1839) Popov, 1958, Sbornik Statei po Paleont. i Strat.; Izd. Ist. geol. Artiki, 12: 22
†**Cardiola** Broderip, 1834, in Murchison, Proc. geol. Soc. London, 2: tab. p. 13 [n.n.]; 1839, Silur. Syst., 617
†**Cardiolopsis** Heritsch, 1929, Abh. geol. Bundesanst. Wien., 23 (2): 46
Cordiola (err. pro *Card-* Broderip, 1839) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 223
Gloria (pro *Slava* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 154
Isocardia Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal. 6: 90 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Glossidae); see *Jahnia* Ruzicka & Prantl, 1960]
†**Jahnia** Ruzicka & Prantl, 1960, Sborn. Národn. Mus. Praze, 17: 76; 1960, Zvlastni otisk Časopisu Národn. Mus., oddil prirod., 1: 50 [n.n. pro *Isocardia* Barrande, 1881]
†**Pantata** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 135 [cf. *Pater* Barrande, 1881]

Pater (pro *Pantata* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 135
†**Slava** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 154 [cf. *Gloria* Barrande, 1881 + *Tiaraconcha* Frech, 1891]
Tiaraconcha Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 251 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Slava* Barrande, 1881]
Tiariconcha (err. pro *Tiara-* Frech, 1891) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 318

The following probably are to be referred to the Notostraca; see Tasch, 1955, Jour. Paleont., 29: 554.

†**Eopteria** Billings, 1865, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 1: 221
†**Euchasma** Billings, 1865, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 1: 220
Ischyrina (err. pro *-rinia* Billings, 1866) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 996
†**Ischyrinia** Billings, 1866, Geol. Surv. Canada, Cat. silur. Foss. Anticosti, 16
†**Technophorus** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 514

Family **ANTIPLEURIDAE** Neumayr, 1891

Ancilla (pro *Sluzka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 160 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Gastr.)]
†**Antipleura** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 18
†**Barcina** Sūner Coma, 1959, Est. geol. Inst. Mallada, 15 (41-44): 362
†**Boucekia** Ruzicka & Prantl, 1956, Sborn Czechosl. Ustav. Geol., 22 (Pal.): 49
Dalila Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 76 [non Thompson, 1858 (Coleopt.); see *Neklania* Pribyl & Ruzicka, 1953]
†**Dexiobia** Winchell, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 15: 10
Dexobia (err. pro *Dexio-* Winchell, 1863) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conchyl., 1174
†**Dualina** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: explan. pl. 77
†**Gibbopleura** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 81
†**Hercynella** Kayser, 1878, Abh. geol. Specialkarte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 2 (4): 101 [a bivalve related to *Silurina* Barrande, fide Prantl, 1958, čas. Národn. Mus., 127: 159-162]
Maminca (emend. pro *-nka* Barrande, 1881) Gortani & Regny, 1909, Mem. Accad. Ist. Bologna, (6) 6: 195
†**Maminka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 105 [cf. *Matercula* Barrande, 1881]
Matercula (pro *Maminka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 105
†**Neklania** Pribyl & Ruzicka, 1953, Acta rerum Natur. dist. ostraviensis, 14 (1-2): 57-9 [n.n. pro *Dalila* Barrande, 1881]
†**Paraptyx** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 261
†**Pararca** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxvi, 429
Pilidion (Barrande MS) Bigsby, 1868, Thesaur. Sil., 161 [non Duméril & Bibron, 1844 (Rept.); cf. *Hercynella* Kayser, 1878]
Pilidium (emend. pro *-dion* Bigsby, 1868) Fischer, 1885, Man. Conch., 860 [non Mueller, 1846 (Vermes)]
†**Praelima** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 144
†**Praelucina** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 145
†**Sestra** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 151 [cf. *Soror* Barrande, 1881]
†**Silurina** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 153
†**Sluzka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 160 [cf. *Ancilla* Barrande, 1881]

Soror (pro *Sestra* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 151

Superfamily **EDMONDIACEA** King, 1850

Family **EDMONDIIDAE** King, 1850

†**Abiella** Ragozin, 1933, Sbornik Geol. Sibiri; Izv. Zap.-Sib. Geologo-razv. Tresta, 318
Aediculus Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [unnecessary n.n. pro *Edmondia* Koninck, 1841]
Allerisma (emend. pro *Allo-* King, 1844) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 29
Alloerisma (err. pro *Allor-* King, 1844) Diener, 1923, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 19: 234
Alloierisma (emend. pro *Allor-* King, 1844) Schauroth, 1856, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 8: 233
†**Allorisma** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 14: 313, 315
Brocckia Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 19 [non Carter, 1877 (Vermes)]
†**Cardiomorpha** Koninck, 1842, Descr. Anim. foss., (3): 101
†**Casterella** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 100
†**Cercomyopsis** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 71
†**Ceromyopsis** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 328
†**Cuneamya** Hall & Whitfield, 1875, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 2 (2): 90
Cuneomya (emend. pro *Cunea-* Hall & Whitfield, 1875) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1174
†**Dechenia** Spriestersbach, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 80: 70 [cf. *Spriestersbachia* Mailleux, 1930]
†**Edmondia** Koninck [1841], Descr. Anim. foss., (1): 66
†**Edmondiella** Tschernyschev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 74
†**Elymella** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: l, 502
Endmondia (err. pro *Ed-* Koninck, 1841) Clarke, 1899, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 10: 123
†**Euthydesma** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxii, 385
Eutydesma (err. pro *Euthy-* Hall, 1885) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 719
†**Exochorhynchus** Meek & Hayden, 1864, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 42
†**Fuchsella** Dahmer, 1942, Senckenbergiana, 25 (1-3): 134, 145
Gammysia (err. pro *Gramm-* de Verneuil, 1847) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 75
†**Glossites** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xlix, 494
†**Goldfussia** Castelnau, 1843, Essai Silur. Amér. sept., 43
Grammisia (err. pro *-mysia* de Verneuil, 1847) Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 108
†**Grammysia** de Verneuil, 1847, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 4: 696
†**Grammysioidea** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv., Prof. Pap. 89: 133
†**Grammysiopsis** Tschernyschev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 16
Inoculia (err. pro *Iso-* McCoy, 1844) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1174

†**Isoculia** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, pl. 8, fig. 15
†**Leptodomella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosdarstv. Univ.; Trudy Nauch. Konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. prozvod. Sibiri, 2: 271
Leptodomus McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 66 [non Schönherr, 1843 (Coleopt.)]
†**Megagrypha** Spriestersbach, 1925, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 45: 385, 417
†**Onkogrypha** Spriestersbach, 1925, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 45: 418
Palaeomya (err. pro *Proto-* Hall, 1885) Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: expl. pl. lxiii [non Zittel & Goubert, 1861 (Tancrediidae)]
†**Pentagrammysia** Tschernyschev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 22
†**Polinija** Sergheeva, 1958, Jour. Geol., [Kiev], 18 (3): 57
†**Protomya** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: lii
†**Pseudedmondia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1100
Rhenania Fuchs, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 79: 53 [non Waagen, 1907 (Myophoriidae)]
†**Rhombocardia** Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 249
†**Salweyia** Reed, 1931, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 8: 298
†**Scaldia** Ryckholt, 1842, Mém. cour. Acad. Belg., [1]: pl. 10, figs. 24, 25, 26
Sedgewickia (err. pro *Sedgw-* McCoy, 1844) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 251
Sedgewikia (err. pro *-gwickia* McCoy, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188
†**Sedgwickia** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 61
†**Siphogrammysia** Tschernyschev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 25
†**Sphenhomya** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. lxii
Spriestersbachia Maillieux, 1930, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 39: 62 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Dechenia* Spriestersbach, 1915, not preocc. in botany] [non *Spriestersbachia* Cossmann, 1922 (Gastr.)]
†**Tellinopsis** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 80
†**Tripleura** Sandberger, 1889, Jhrb. Nassau Ver. Naturk., 42: 13

Family **PALANATINIDAE** Miller, 1889

Palaeanatina (emend. pro *Palan-* Hall, 1870) Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: 489
†**Palanatina** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 84
Paleanatina (err. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1885) Dall, 1913, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., (ed. 2): 439

Family **SANGUINOLITIDAE** Miller, 1877

†**Alula** Girty, 1912, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 22: 3
Arcomopsis (err. pro *-myopsis* Zittel, 1895) Zittel, 1903, Grundz. Palaeont., 546
Arcomyopsis (err. pro *Cercomyopsis* Sandberger, 1887) Zittel, 1895, Grundz. Palaeont., 303

Cercomyopsis Sandberger, 1887, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1887): 247 [non Meek, 1871 (Edmondiidae)]
†**Endodesma** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 525
†**Holdhausiella** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 94
†**Jacquesia** Mendes, 1944, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 1: 61
†**Palaeosolen** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xlvi, 483
Palaesolen (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1885) Tolmachoff, 1926, Norweg. Arctic Exped., Rep. 2nd "Fram", (38): 77
†**Paleodora** Fleming, 1957, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 84: 943; 1957, 85: 137
Paleosolen (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1885) Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 949
†**Paraprothyris** Clarke, 1913, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 1: 187
Parathyris Ruzicka & Réhor, 1964, Vestn. Ustred. ustavu Geol., 39 (2): 137 [non Huebner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.]
Promaera (err. pro *-crus* Meek, 1871) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 60
†**Promacrus** Meek, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 4
†**Prothyris** Meek, 1869, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 172
†**Sanguinolites** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 47
Sanguinulites (err. pro *-nolites* McCoy, 1844) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
Solenella Ryckholt, 1847, Mélanges Paléont., (1): 176 [non G.B. Sowerby I, 1833 (Malletiidae), etc.]
†**Solenomorpha** Cockerell, 1903, Nature, 67: 559 [n.n. pro *Solenopsis* McCoy, 1844]
Solenopsis McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 47 [non Westwood, 1840 (Hymen.); see *Solenomorpha* Cockerell, 1903]
†**Sphenotus** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxiii
†**Tellinomorpha** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 90

Family **PHOLADELLIDAE** Miller, 1889

Allorisma King, 1850, Monogr. Perm. Foss. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 163 [non King, 1844, (Edmondiidae); see *Wilkingia* Wilson, 1959]
†**Allorismiella** Astafieva-Urbajtis, 1962, Izv. Vysshikh Uchebmykh Zavedeni; Geol. i Rasv., 1962 (12): 36
†**Chaenomya** Meek, 1865, in Meek & Hayden, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 42
Choenomya (err. pro *Chae-* Meek, 1865) Laseron, 1910, Jour. Proc. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 44: 194
†**Cimitaria** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 66
†**Pholadella** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 63
†**Physetomya** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7 (2): 693 (also as *Pysetomya)*
†**Rhytimya** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7 (2): 688
†**Roxoa** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 103
†**Stolidotus** Hede, 1915, Acta Univ. Lund., (N.F.) 11 (2), no. 6: 34
†**Wilkingia** Wilson, 1959, Palaeontology, 1 (4): 401 [n.n. pro *Allorisma* King, 1850, et auct.]

Family **ORTHONOTIDAE** Miller, 1877

†**Orthodesma** Hall & Whitfield, 1875, Geol. Surv. Ohio, Rep. Pal. 2 (2): 93
Orthonata (err. pro *-nota* Conrad, 1841) Hall, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York, Rep. 4th Distr., 205
†**Orthonota** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York Geol. Surv., 5: 50
†**Orthonotella** Miller, 1882, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 5: 117
Orthonotus (emend. pro *-nota* Conrad, 1841) McCoy, 1854, Brit. Paleoz. Rocks Foss., 274 [non Westwood, 1829 (Hemipt.)]
†**Paraphtonia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9, (Ordov. Kazakstan III): 182
†**Phthonia** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 70
Phtonia (err. pro *Phth-* Hall, 1869) Khalfin, 1958, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9 (Ordov. Kazakstan III): 184
Plithonia (err. pro *Phth-* Hall, 1869) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 149
†**Taimyra** Lutkevich, 1956, Trudy Vses. nauch-issled. geol. In-ta, (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12, Nov. semeistva i rody: 71

Family **VLASTIDAE** Neumayr, 1891

†**Dux** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 166 [cf *Vevoda* Barrande, 1881]
†**Hippomya** Salter, 1864, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 20: 299
†**Shanina** Reed, 1915, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 6 (1): 18
†**Shaninopsis** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 10, 336
Vevoda (pro *Dux* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 166
†**Vlasta** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 167

Order CONOCARDIOIDA Neumayer, 1891 [Rostroconchida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **CONOCARDIACEA** Miller, 1889

Family **CONOCARDIIDAE** Miller, 1889

As noted by Cox, (1960, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34: 78) *Conocardium* represents a "unique combination of morphological features, and it evidently represented an early [Middle Ordovician] differentiated branch of descent which eventually died out [in the Permian]." There has been no agreement among molluscan students as to its systematic position.

Bilobites DeKay, 1824, Lyceum nat. Hist. New York, Annals, 1 (1): 45 [vernacular]; Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 1 (1): 169 [non Rafinesque, 1831 (Trilobita)]
Chonocardium (err. pro *Con-* Bronn, 1834) Keyes, 1894, Missouri geol. Surv., 5 (Paleont., 2): 124
†**Conocardiopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 378
†**Conocardium** Bronn, 1834, Lethaea Geogn., 1 (1): 92
Hippocardia Brown, 1843, Elem. foss. Conch., 97 [=*Conocardium* Bronn, 1834]
Lichas Steininger, 1837, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 8: 231 [non Dalman, 1827 (Trilobita)]
Lychas (err. pro *Li-* Steininger, 1837) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 117

Pleurorhynchus Phillips, 1836, Geol. Yorkshire, 2: 210 [non Rudolphi, 1801, an invalid emend. pro *Pleurorinchus* Nau, 1787] [=*Conocardium* Bronn, 1834]
Pleyrorhynchus (err. pro *Pleuro-* Phillips, 1836) Eichwald, 1860, Lethaea Ross., 1021
†**Pseudoconocardium** Zavodowsky, [1961], Nov. vidy drevn. rast. i bespozvonchnych, SSSR; Vses geol. In-ta. (VSEGEI), 31
†**Rhipidocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch, 1036

Subclass PTERIOMORHIA Beurlen, 1944

Order ARCOIDA Stoliczka, 1871

[Eutaxodontida Grobben, 1892]

Superfamily **CYRTODONTACEA** Ulrich, 1893

Family **CYRTODONTIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

†**Angellum** Miller, 1878, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 1: 105
†**Bodmania** Miller & Faber, 1894, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 17: 23
Crytodonta (err. pro *Cyr-* Billings, 1858) Twenhofel, 1928, Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem. 154: 227
Cyntodonta (err. pro *Cyrt-* Billings, 1858) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 78
Cypricadites (err. pro *-cardites* Conrad, 1841) Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 164
†**Cypricardites** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 51
Cypricerdites (err. pro *-cardites* Conrad 1841) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 51
†**Cyrtodonta** Billings, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 178; 1858, Canad. Natural., 3: 431
†**Cyrtodontula** Tomlin, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 175 [n.n. pro *Whitella* Ulrich, 1890]
†**Heikea** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 273
†**Macrodesma** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 226
†**Ortonella** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 669
†**Palaearca** Hall, 1859, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 3): 27
Palaeoarca (err. pro *Palaearca* Hall, 1859) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 150
Palearca (err. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1859) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 365; 1913, (ed. 2): 442
†**Rhynchotropis** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 23: 327
†**Sowteria** Whiteaves, 1908, Ottawa Natural., 22: 112
†**Sufia** Prantl, 1954, Sborn. Czechosl. Ustav Geol., 21 (Pal.): 103
†**Thorslundia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 315
†**Vanuxemia** Billings, 1858, Canad. Natural., 3: 438; 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Sur. Canada, (1857): 186
†**Vigorniella** Reed, 1934, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 90 (4): 578
†**Warburgia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 263
Whitella Ulrich, 1890, Amer. Geol., 6 (3): 176 [non Spinola, 1850 (Hemipt.); see *Cyrtodontula* Tomlin, 1931]

Superfamily **ARCACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **PARALLELODONTIDAE** Dall, 1898

†**Aptolinter** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 575

Arcoptera Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 18 (1): 126 [non Heilprin, 1887 (Arcidae); see *Bittnerella* Dall, 1898 + *Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930]

†**Areocuculla** Cossmann, 1923, Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci., Descr. Pélécyp. jurass. France, (2) art. 2: 17

Beushausenia Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 93 [n.n. pro *Macrodon* Buckman, 1844] [= *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866]

†**Bittnerella** Dall, 1898, Science, (N.S.) 8: 613 [n.n. pro *Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895; cf. *Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930]

†**Carbonarca** Meek & Worthen, 1870, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 22: 39

†**Catella** Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): i, 13

†**Cosmetodon** Branson, 1942, Jour. Paleont., 16: 248

Cuculearia (err. pro *-llaria* Conrad, 1869) Ihering, 1897, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 2: 237

Cucullaia (err. pro *-aria* Conrad, 1869) Clarke, 1962, Bull. Natl. Mus. Canada, 181: 56

†**Cucullaria** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97

†**Cucullopsis** Chao, 1927, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 9 (3): 10

†**Curvirostrum** Buckman, 1882, Proc. Dorset nat. Hist. Antiq. Field Club, 4: 102

Elegantarca Tomlin, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 23 [n.n. pro *Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895; see *Bittnerella* Dall, 1898]

†**Gilbertwhitea** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci. 19 (2): 44

Höferia (err. pro *Hof-* Bittner, 1894) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 2: 668

†**Hoferia** Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1894): 190

Macrodon (Lycett MS) Buckman, 1844, in Murchison, Outlines Geol. Cheltenham, 98 [non Schinz, 1822 (Pisces); see *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, + *Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897]

†**Macrodontella** Assmann, 1916, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 36 (1), Heft. 3: 616

Macrodus (err. pro *-don* Buckman, 1844) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 17: 37

†**Nemodon** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97

Oligodonta (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 130 [invalid, no descr. or type desig.]

†**Palaeocucullaea** Tokuyama, 1960, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 31 (2-4): 205

Paralledon (err. pro *-llelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866) Cossmann, 1910, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 63: 263

†**Parallelodon** Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Chicago Acad. Sci., 1 (1865-66): 17 [n.n. pro *Macrodon* Buckman, 1844; cf. *Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897]

Parallerodon (err. pro *-elodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866) Nomura & Hatai, 1935, Saito Ho-on Kai Mus. Res. Bull., (5): 5

†**Pichleria** Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1894): 189

†**Porterius** Clark, 1925, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 15 (4): 79

†**Torinosucatella** Tamura, 1959, Trans. Paleont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 34 (359): 55

Incertae sedis

†**Omalia** Ryckholt, 1853, Mélanges Paleont., 2: 72 [considered a "section" of *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, by Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 978, but the hinge appears not to have been described.]

Family **CUCULLAEIDAE** Stewart, 1930

†**Archaeodon** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 42
†**Ashcroftia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 43
†**Cryptochasma** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 576
Cuccullaea (err. pro *Cucull-* Lamarck, 1801) Tenison-Woods, 1876, Pap. Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1875): 15
Cuculaea (err. pro *-llaea* Lamarck, 1801) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 399 (as *Cucullea*, p. 382)
Cuculea (err. pro *-llaea* Lamarck, 1801) Djanelidzé, 1933, Bull. Inst. Géol. Géorgie, 1 (1): 2
Cuculeaea (err. pro *-llaea* Lamarck, 1801) Zaharo, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (8), Paleozool.: 39
Cuculina (emend. pro *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Cuculites Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 332 (as *Cucullites*, p. 333) [= *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801]
Cucullaae (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) White, 1887, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 7: 21
Cucullaea Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 116
Cucullaeigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Cucullana Lichtenstein, 1818, Zool. Mus. Univ. Berlin, (ed. 2): 112 [= *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801]
†**Cucullastis** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 20
Cucullea (err. pro *-llaea* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Cucullia (err. pro *-llaea* Lamarck, 1801) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 118 [non Schrank, 1802 (Lepid.)]
Cuculloca (err. pro *-llaea* Lamarck, 1801) Meek & Worthen, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 419
†**Cucullona** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 19
†**Dicranodonta** Woods, 1899, Monogr. Cret. Lamell. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 53
Eusebia Maury, 1930, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 8: 207 [non Duponchel, 1845 (Lepid.)]
Gammatodon (err. pro *Gramm-* Meek & Hayden, 1860) Yabe & Nagao, 1926, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 9 (2): 44 (12)
†**Grammatodon** Meek & Hayden, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 419
†**Idonearca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
†**Indogrammatodon** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 194
†**Latiarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
†**Lopatinia** Schmidt, 1872, Verh. Russ. min. Ges., (2) 7: 282
†**Megacucullaea** Rennie, 1936, Ann. S. African Mus., 31 (3): 305
Megaecucullaea Agraway, 1955, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (6) 6: 14 [non Rennie, 1936 (Cucullaeidae)]
†**Nanonavis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 68
†**Noramya** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 575
†**Nordenskjoldia** Wilckens, 1910, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Südpolar-Exped., 3 (12): 26 [original as *Nordenskjöldia*]
†**Peruarca** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 190 (no. 111: 32)

†**Pleurogrammatodon** Ichikawa & Maeda, 1958, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., (G) 3: 63
†**Protarca** Stephenson, 1923, N. Carolina geol. econ. Survey, 5: 103
†**Pseudocucullaea** Solger, 1903, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 55, Protok.: 76
†**Pseudomacrodon** Stoll, 1934, Abh. geol. Paläont. Inst. Ernest Moritz Arndt-Univ. Greifswald, 13: 9
†**Trigonarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
Trigonoarca (err. pro *-narca* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 9

Incertae sedis

The following names are based upon species that show some characters more or less intermediate between the Cucullaeidae and the Glycymerididae. They are here regarded as being more closely related to the Cucullaeidae (see also Nicol, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 96-101).

†**Arcullaea** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 150
†**Pettersia** Nicol, 1953, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 43: 103
†**Spinarcullaea** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 10 (of separate)

Family **ARCIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **ARCINAE** Lamarck, 1809

Abarbatia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 29
Acar Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 369
Arca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 693 [valid ICZN 189]
Arcacites Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 201 [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Arcaria (emend. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Archa (err. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rang, 1829, Man. Moll., 287
Archigenus Renier 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Arclites** Schlaepfer, 1821, N. Alpina, 1: 268
†**Arcopsis** Koenen, 1885, Abh. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 32: 86
†**Arcoptera** Heilprin, 1887, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 1: 98
Arcula (emend. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Aroa (err. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 66
†**Asperarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 10
Barbarca Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 23
Barbatia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197
Barbatirus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 259
Barbotia (err. pro *-batia* Gray, 1842) Dalton, 1880, Geol. Rec., (1887): 392
Bathyarca Kobelt, 1891, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 8 (2): 213, 214
Batiarca (err. pro *Bathy-* Kobelt, 1891) Patrini, 1930, Riv. ital. Paleont., 36: tav. 3 (as *Batyarca*, p. 34)
Bentharca Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 842
Bissoarca (err. pro *Byss-* Swainson, 1833) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3, Tab. alphab.: 25

Byssoarca Swainson, 1833 [March], Zool. Illust., (2) 3 (26): pl. 118
Byssoarca Swainson, 1833 [May]. Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1833): 16 [non Swainson, March, 1833 (Arcidae)] [=*Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Calliarca (? err. pro *Callo-* Gray, 1857) Conrad, 1866, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (6): 23
Calloacar (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1857) Zittel, 1879, Handb. Palaeont., 2 (1): 47
Calloarca Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 369
Canabina (err. pro *Canna-* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 33
Cannabina Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.] [non Brehm, 1831 (Aves)]
Cibota Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 39 [=*Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Cucullaearca** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 11
Cucullarca (err. pro *-llacarca* Conrad, 1865) Conrad, 1866, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (6): 4
Cyphoxis Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427 [=*Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Cyphoxus (err. pro *-oxis* Rafinesque, 1819) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 64
Cyphoxys (emend. pro *-oxis* Rafinesque, 1819) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 113
Daphnaca (err. pro *-ne* Poli, 1791) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 370
Daphnacoderma (err. pro *-noderma* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 370
Daphne Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 33 [non Mueller, 1776 (Crust.)]
Daphneoderma (err. pro *-noderma* Poli, 1795) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 66
Daphnoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 255, 260
Daphnoderma Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 40 [non Poli, 1795]
Destacar Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 268
†**Eonavicula** Arkell, 1929, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 36; 1930, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 87: 346
Epideisis (err. pro *Epitrisis* Iredale, 1939) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 102
Epitrisis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 270
†**Fossularca** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 138 [possibly= *Quadrilatera* Sandberger, 1863]
Frisis (err. pro *Tr-* Oken, 1815) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
†**Fugleria** Reinhart, 1937, Jour. Palaeont., 11: 184
†**Gignouxiarca** Ibrahim, 1952, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1952): 119; 1955, Publ. Inst. Desert Egypte, (8): 117
Granaria (err. pro *Granoarca* Conrad, 1862) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 89 [non Held, 1837 (Gastr.)]
†**Granoarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290
Hawaiarca Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 27
Indacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 261
†**Jacksonarca** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 45 (no. 117: 45)

Mabellarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 264
Mesocibota Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 249, 295
Microcucullaea Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 159
Mimarcaria Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 267
Miratacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 266
†**Modiolaarca** Barbot de Marny, 1869, Esquisse géol. gouv. de Cherson, 150 (original as *Modiola-arca*)
Modiolarca (emend. pro *Modiola-arca* Barbot de Marny, 1869) Friedberg, 1933, Jour. Conchyl., 77: 37 [non Gray, 1843 (Mytilidae)]
†**Modioliformia** Deshayes, 1860, Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 893 [probably should be considered a nomen oblitum; cf. *Obliquarca* Sacco, 1898]
Navicila (err. pro *-cula* Blainville, 1825) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
Navicula Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., 34: 319 [=*Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Nipponarca Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 34
Noaetia Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 3 [=*Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Obliquarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 16 [cf. *Modioliformia* Deshayes, 1860]
Opularca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 269
Paragrammatodon Nomura & Niino, 1940, Rec. Oceanogr. Works Japan, 12: 42
Parallelepipedum (ex Klein) Mörch, 1850, Cat. Conch. Kierulf, 25, 33
Parallelepipedum H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 538 [non Mörch, 1850] [=*Trisidos* Röding, 1798]
Parallelipipedum (ex Klein) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 65 [n.n.]
Parallellipipedum (err. pro *-elepipedum* Adams, 1857) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 297
Parallelopipedum (err. pro *-epipedum* Adams, 1857) Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 214 (also as *Parallepipedum*)
Parellipipedon (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomen. Zool. Suppl. List, 248 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Parrallelepipedum (err. pro *Para-* Adams, 1857) Horusitzky, 1927, Földtani Közlöny, 57: 64
†**Pectinatarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 26 (also as *Pectinarca)*
Pectinatarca (err. pro *-arca* Sacco, 1898) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 189
†**Plagiarca** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 4, in Kerr, Geol. Sur. N. Carolina, 1 (Separate, publ. 1873; vol., 1875)
Plaziarca (err. pro *Plag-* Conrad, 1873) Salisbury, 1953, Zool. Rec., 88 (1951), Moll.: 69
Polynema Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 4, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [see note under *Plagiarca*] [non Haliday, 1833 (Hymen.)]
†**Pseudogrammatodon** Arkell, 1930, Geol. Mag., 67: 307
†**Pugilarca** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 441
†**Quadrilatera** Sandberger, 1863, Conch. Mainzer Tertiär-beckens, 354 [Probably should be considered a nomen oblitum; cf. *Fossularca* Cossmann, 1887]

Samacar Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 268
Savignyarca Jousseaume, 1891, Le Naturaliste, (2) 5: 222
Scaphula Benson, 1834, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 2: 91
Scaphura (err. pro *-ula* Benson, 1834) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81, 92 [non Kirby, 1825, Orthopt.)]
Soldania Stefani & Pantanelli, 1878, Bull. Soc. malac. Ital., 4: 38 [non d'Orbigny, 1826 (Prot.)]
†**Taeniarca** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 25
Thronacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Expd., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 267
Thyas Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Anim., 5: 24 [non Hübner, 1824 (Lepid.), etc.]
Trisidos Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 175
Trisis Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417]
Trysidos (err. pro *Tris-* Röding, 1798) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 217
Ustularca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 268
Vitracar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 263

Subfamily **LITHARCINAE** Frizzell, 1946

Litharca Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197
Litharca Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
Lithoarca (err. pro *Litharca* Gray, 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113

Subfamily **ANADARINAE** Reinhart, 1935

Anadara Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198, 206
Anadara (Adanson) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 37 [invalid, a pre-Linnaean name not accepted by Deshayes]
Anadarca (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 447
Anadaria (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) [Kobelt], 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 90
Anadura (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 214
Anomalocarda (err. pro *-cardia* Adams, 1857) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: 222
Anomalocardia Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 41 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Veneridae); cf. *Tegilarca* Iredale, 1939]
Anomalocardia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 535 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Veneridae)] [=*Anadara* Gray, 1847]
Anomolocardia (err. pro *Anomal-* Adams, 1857) Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 580
Argina Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197 [non Hübner, 1816, (Lepid.); cf. *Lunarca* Gray, 1842]
Arginarca McLean, 1951, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 17 (1): 17
†**Caloosarca** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 98
Cara Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371
Cunearca Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 618
Cuneoarca (err. pro *Cunearca* Dall, 1898) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 590

Diluvarca Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 40
Esmerarca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 99
Grandiarca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 93
Imparilarca Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 263
†**Larkinia** Reinhart, 1935, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (13): 10, 12, 41
Lunarca Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81, 92 [n.n.]; 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 372
Lunaria (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1842) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198 [n.n.]
Lunularca (err. pro *Lunarca* Gray, 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 116
†**Nemoarca** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97
Potiarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 284
Rasia Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371
Rhomboides Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 12 [non Goldfuss, 1820 (Pisces)] [=*Anadara* Gray, 1847]
Scaphara (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1847) Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 331 (no. 29: 167)
Scapharca Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198, 206 (also as *Scapharea)*
Scopharca (err. pro *Scaph-* Gray, 1847) Toula, 1909, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 58: 683
Sectiarca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 97 (as *Sectarca*, expl. pl. 8, fig. 2)
Senilia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198
Tegilarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 274, 281
Verilarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 288

Family **NOETIIDAE** Stewart, 1930

Subfamily **NOETIINAE** Stewart, 1930

Arginella MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 28 [non Forsius, 1926 (Hymenopt.); see *Samanoetia* MacNeil, 1940]
†**Arginopsis** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 27
Barbatiella (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1917, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 33: 112 [cf. *Paranoetia* Thiele, 1934]
Eontia MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 11
†**Incanopsis** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 192 (no. 111: 34)
Licarca (err. pro *-rca* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 109
Licarea Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
†**Matsumotoa** Okada, 1958, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (Geol.) 8: 36
Noetia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371; H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 536
†**Noetiopsis** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 26
Paranoetia Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 793 [=*Barbatiella* (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1917]
†**Protonoetia** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 25
†**Samanoetia** MacNeil, 1940, Jour. Paleont., 14: 509 [n.n. pro *Arginella* MacNeil, 1938]

†**Scapularca** Cossmann, 1913, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 66: 312
†**Sheldonella** Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 330 (no. 29: 166)

Subfamily **STRIARCINAE MacNeil, 1937**

†**Breviarca** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 55
Didimacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 249, 289
Estellacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 288
Gabinarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 285
Galactella Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 66: 312
Mulinarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 287
Noetiella Thiele & Jaeckel, 1931, Wiss. Ergebn. dtsch. Tief-See Exped. 1898-99, 21: 176 (16)
†**Rectangularca** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 3 (2): 54
†**Sanoarca** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 61
Spinearca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 286
†**Striarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290
Venusta Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., 3: 312 (as "*Venusta* Gray") [non Barrande, 1881 (Lunulacardiidae)]
Venusta Melvill & Standen, 1899, Jour. linn. Soc., Zool., 27: 185 [non Barrande, 1881 (Lunulacardiidae)] [=*Galactella* Cossmann, 1913]

Subfamily **TRINACRIINAE** MacNeil, 1937

†**Halonanus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 78
†**Linter** Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27: 449
†**Nanohalus** Stenzel & Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 71
Nuculella (emend. pro *-cunella* d'Orbigny, 1849) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 979
Nuculella (err. pro *-cunella* d'Orbigny, 1849) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conchyl. et Paléont. Conch., 2: 181
†**Nucunella** d'Orbigny, 1849, Cours élém. Paléont., 1: 66; 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 389
†**Pachecoa** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 46 (no. 31: 46)
†**Palestinarca** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 154
†**Stenzelia** MacNeil, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 217 [n.n. pro *Trinacriella* MacNeil, 1937]
†**Trigonocaelia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; Nyst, 1846, Foss. Tert. Belg., 239
Trigonocaelix (err. pro *-lia* "Gray" Nyst, 1846) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 12 (corrected to *-caelia*, p. 190a)
Trigonocoelia (err. pro *-caelia* Nyst, 1846) Eichwald, 1850, Paleont. Rossica, 52 [non Nyst & Galeotti, 1835 (Limopsidae)]
†**Trigonodesma** Wood, 1864, Monogr. Eocene Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1, Bivalves: 86
†**Trinacria** Mayer, 1868, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 13: 27, 77, 81, 179
Trinacriella MacNeil, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27: 456 [non Del-Guerico, 1913 (Hemip.); see *Stenzelia* MacNeil, 1954]

Twinacriella (err. pro *Tri-* MacNeil, 1937) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93, (1956), Moll: 124

Superfamily **LIMOPSACEA** Dall, 1895

Family **GLYCYMERIDIDAE** Newton, 1922

†**Africarca** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 3 (2): 53
Aximea (err. pro *Axinaea* Poli, 1791) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 103
Axinactis Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 203
Axinaea Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32
Axinaeoderma Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [=*Axinaea* Poli, 1791]
Axinea (err. pro *-naea* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Axinia (err. pro *-naea* Poli, 1791) Dautzenberg, 1893, Jour. Conchyl., 41: 27
Axinoderma (err. pro *Axinaeo-* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1845, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 100
Glicymeris (err. pro *Glycy-* Da Costa, 1778) Maury, 1925, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 4: 411
Glycemeris (err. pro *Glycy-* Da Costa, 1778) Parkinson, 1811, Organ. Rem., 3: 193
Glycimeria (err. pro *-cymeris* Da Costa, 1778) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
Glycymerella Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 26
Glycymeris Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 168
†**Glycymerita** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 22
Glycymerula Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 23
Grandaxinaea Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
†**Hanaia** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 250
†**Manaia** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 22
Melanaxinaea (err. pro *Melax-* Iredale, 1930) Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 42
Melaxinaea Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 73
Pectunculigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Pectunculis (err. pro *-lus* Lamarck, 1799) Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278
Pectunculites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. Urwelt, 2: 458 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; =*Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799]
†**Pectunculopsis** Ebert, 1890, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, (1890): 25
Pectunculus Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)] [=*Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778]
Pectundulus (err. pro *-culus* Lamarck, 1799) Tate, 1882, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1881): 32
Pertunculus (err. pro *Pect-* Lamarck, 1799) [author ?], 1817, Encycl. Brit., (ed. 5) 10: 333
Petonculus (err. pro *Pectunc-* Lamarck, 1799) Desmarest, 1858, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 207
Petunculites (? err. pro *Pect-* Krueger, 1823) Defrance, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., 39: 335
Petunculus (err. pro *Pect-* Lamarck, 1799) Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe", Zool., 3: 466

†**Postligata** Gardner, 1916, Maryland geol. Surv., Upper Cret., 543
Postligita (err. pro *-ligata* Gardner, 1916) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 72
Pseudaxinaea (err. pro *-inea* Monterosato, 1892) Pallary, 1900, Jour. Conchyl., 48: 386
Pseudaxinea Monterosato, 1892, Natural. Sicil., 11: 151
Tuceta Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 172 [=*Axinaea* Poli, 1791]
Tucetilla Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 300, 301
Tucetoma (err. pro *-tona* Iredale, 1931) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 124
Tucetona Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
Tucetonella Habe, 1961, Coloured Ill. Shells Japan, 2: 112; App. p. 36 [invalid, no type designation]
Tucetopsis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 302
Veletuceta Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 203

Family **LIMOPSIDAE** Dall, 1895

Aspalima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
Aupouria Powell, 1937, Discovery Repts., 15: 164
Austrosarepta Hedley, 1899, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 24: 430
Boussacia Cossmann, 1911, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 15: 226, 227 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Vasconella* Boussac, 1911; non *Vasconiella* Dall, 1899]
Circlimopa Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 243
†**Cnisma** Mayer, 1868, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 13: 27, 73, 80, 193
†**Cosmetopsis** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 162, 177
†**Cyrenolimopsis** Habe, 1953, in Kuroda, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (25): 207
Empleconia Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 393
Felicia Mabille & Rochebrune, 1889, Miss. Sci. Cap. Horn, 6 (2), Moll.: 115
Glycilima Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 204
Limnopsis (err. pro *Limo-* Sassi, 1827) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
Limonopsis (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 299
Limopis (err. pro *-opsis* Sassi, 1827) Kobelt, 1881, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 13: 115
†**Limopsis** Sassi, 1827, Giorn. Ligustico, 1 (5): 476
†**Limopsista** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 24
Limposis (err. pro *-opsis* Sassi, 1827) Noetling, 1902, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 15: 418
Limpsis (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) Crosse, 1868, Jour. Conchyl., 16: 211
Lissarca Smith, 1877, (sep.), Phil. Trans. roy. Soc., 168: 185 (vol. dated 1879); 1877, Zool. Transit Venus Exped., Moll., 2: 19
Loringella Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
†**Lunopsis** d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 243
Lymnopsis (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81
Nipponolimopsis Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 45

Oblimopa Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 242
†**Ovalarca** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ., 366: 52
Pectonculina (err. pro *Pectun-* d'Orbigny, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154
†**Pectunculina** d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 182
Phrynelima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
Senectidens Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 204
Trigonocaelia (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 392
Trigonocelia (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) G. B. Sowerby I, 1846 in Darwin, Geol. Obs. "Beagle", 3: 252
Trigonocelius (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 212
Trigonocoelia Nyst & Galeotti, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 2: 289 [= *Limopsis* Sassi, 1827]
Trigonocoelia Bronn, 1838, Leth. Geogn., 2: 807 (as *Trigonocoelius* in index, p. 934) [? non Nyst & Galeotti, 1835]
†**Vasconella** Boussac, 1911, Ann. Hebert (Ann. Strat. Paléont. Lab. Géol. Fac. Sci., Univ. Paris), 5: 42 [cf. *Boussacia* Cossmann, 1911]
Versipella Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 203
†**Vetoarca** Stephenson, 1947, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 210E: 165

Incertae sedis

Deltaodon Barnard, 1962, Ann. Natal Mus., 15 (19): 249

Family **PHILOBRYIDAE** Bernard, 1897

Adacnarca Pelseneer, 1903, Résult. Voy. "Belgica", Zool., Moll., 24, 41
Briophila (err. pro *Bryo-* Carpenter, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 964
Bryophila Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 314, [non Treitschke, 1825 (Lepid.); see *Philobrya* Carpenter, 1872]
Cosa Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 449
Cosatova Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 304
Cratis Hedley, 1915, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 39: 698
Denticosa Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 385
Hochstetteria Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 129
Hochstetterina Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 796
†**Limarca** Tate, 1886, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 8: 135
Limopsilla Thiele, 1923, Zool. Anz., 55: 289
Lissarcula Thiele, 1923, Zool. Anz., 55: 290
Micromytilus Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 335
Notomytilus Hedley, 1916, Australasian Antarctic Exp., (C — Zool. & Bot.) 4 (1): 20
Philippiella Pfeffer, 1886, Jhrb. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg, 3: 119
Philippiellus (err. pro *-iella* Pfeffer, 1886) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 100
Philobrya Carpenter, 1872, Smithson. misc. Coll., no. 252: Index p. 21 [n.n. pro *Bryophila* Carpenter, 1864]
Stempelleria Clasing, 1918, Mitt. zool. Inst. Münster, 1: 22
Stempellia Odhner, 1921, in Skottsberg, Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez, 3: 221 [non Leger & Hesse, 1910 (Prot.)]

Incertae sedis

The two families immediately below are here tentatively assigned to the Limopsacea following Newell's classification. It seems desirable to

suggest that they may represent persistent, long-ranging cyrtodontid forms. The hinge of *Manzanella* is, in all of its components, strikingly like that of some Ordovician cyrtodontid species. It has been earlier noted (Vokes, 1956) that the presently accepted orientation of the nucinellids, which makes them in all basic features essentially reversed Manzanellas, is not based upon anatomical information. When this is available it may be that the accepted orientation will prove to be erroneous, in which case there will be no basis for separation of the two families.

Family **MANZANELLIDAE** Chronic, 1952

†**Manzanella** Girty, 1909, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv., 389: 75

? Family **NUCINELLIDAE** Vokes, 1956

Cyrilla Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 478 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Huxleyia* Adams, 1860]
Cyrillista Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
Cyrillona Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
Diabolica Jousseaume, 1897, Le Naturaliste, 11: 265
Huxleyia Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 303 [cf. *Cyrilla* Adams, 1860]
Neopleurodon Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 419
†**Nucinella** Wood, 1851, Monogr. Crag Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) (2): 72 [n.n. pro *Pleurodon* Wood, 1840]
Nuculina d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç. Cret., 3 (Lam.): 161 [non Porro, 1837 (? Crust. or Moll.)]
Pleurodon Wood, 1840, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 4: 230 [non Harlan, 1834 (Mamm.); see *Nucinella* Wood, 1851]

Order MYTILOIDA Férussac, 1822

[Isofilibranchida Iredale, 1939]

Superfamily **MYTILACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **MYTILIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Adipicola Dautzenberg, 1927, Rés. Camp. Sci. Prince de Monaco, 72: 274 [n.n. pro *Myrina* Adams, 1854]
Adula H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 517
Aeidimytilus Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 120
Amigdalum (err. pro *Amyg-* Megerle, 1811) Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc Ligustica, 9: 173
Amygdalum Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 69
†**Antetrichomya** Iredale, 1951, Australian Zool., 11 (4): 348
†**Arcomytilus** Agassiz, 1842-44, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 318 (as *Acromytilus*, French ed.: 320)
†**Arcoperna** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10 [n.n.], 140
Arcuatula (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1919, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 25 (2): 114; 25 (3): 174
Arcuatula Moazzo, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 38: 44 [non Lamy, 1919]
Arcuatula Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 55 [non Lamy, 1919; see *Geukensia* Van der Poel, 1959]
Arvella (Bartsch MS) Scarlato, 1960, Opr. faun. SSSR., Isv. Zool. Ist., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 71: 67

Aulacomya Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
Aulacomya (err. pro *Aulaco-* Mörch, 1853) Martens, 1873, Crit. List Moll. N. Zealand, 47
Austromytilus Laseron, 1956, Australian Zool., 12: 265
Bithophagus (err. pro *Litho-* Megerle, 1811) Duarte, 1938, Bol. Serv. geol. Univ. Brasil, 74: 9
Botula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch Yoldi, (2): 55
Botulina Dall, 1889, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 37: 38
Botulopa Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept. 5 (6): 414
†**Botulopsis** Reis, 1926, Geogn. Jahreshefte, 39: 124
Brachidomtes (err. pro *-dontes* Swainson, 1840) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 124
Brachidontes Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 384
Brachydonta (err. pro *-idontes* Swainson, 1840) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1890, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 151
Brachydontes (err. pro *Brachi-* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
Brachyodon (emend. pro *Brachidontes* Swainson, 1840) Jukes-Browne, 1905, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 6: 222 [non Lartet, 1868 (Mamm.)]
Brachyodontes (emend. pro *Brachidontes* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 51; Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 121
Branchydontes (err. pro *Brachid-* Swainson, 1840) Carpenter, 1901, Nautilus 15: 96
Callistriche (err. pro *Callit-* Poli, 1791) Meek, 1865, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 85
Callistrichoderma (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Meek, 1865, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 85
Callitriche Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32
Callitrichoderma (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Okeń, 1818, Isis (Oken), (1818): 1882
Callitrichus (err. pro *-che* Poli, 1791) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 164
Callitricoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 254, 259 [=*Callitriche* Poli, 1791]
Caloromya (err. pro *Chlo-* Mörch, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 262
Cerenella (err. pro *Cren-* Brown, 1827) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 21
Chloromya Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 52 [= *Perna* Philipsson, 1788]
Choromytilus Soot-Ryen, 1952, Rev. Soc. Malac. "Carlos de la Torre", 8 (3): 121
Ciboticola Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 425
Collitrichoderma (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers.), 2 (1): 164
Crenella Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xxxi
Crenellodon (Edwards MS) Newton, 1891, Syn. List Edwards Coll. Brit. Olig. Eoc. Moll. Brit. Mus., 14
Crenomytilus Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 23
†**Cruciella** Koken, 1913, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 16 (4): 35
†**Cuneolus** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 156
Dacridium (err. pro *Dacry-* Torell, 1859) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 264

Dacrydium Torell, 1859, Bidr. Spitzberg. Moll., 138
Dactylus Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 206 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Gastr.)]
Dactylus Jousseaume, 1898, Le Naturaliste, (2) 16: 201 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Gastr.)]
Dalacia Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 139
Dentimodiolus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 414
Diberus Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst., Philad., 3 (4): 799
Doliolabis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
Eumodiolus Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 87 [= *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]
Eumytilus Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 86 [= *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Exodiberus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
Exosiperna Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166
†**Falcimytilus** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 343
Fulgida (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1919, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 25 (2): 111
Geukensia Van der Poel, 1959, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 35 (15): 26 [n.n. pro *Arcuatula* Soot-Ryen, 1955]
†**Gibbomodiola** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. Terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 41
Gregariella Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 90; 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 11
†**Hilgardella** Stephenson, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31: 795 [n.n. pro *Hilgardia* Stephenson, 1956]
Hilgardia Stephenson, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30 (3): 752 [non Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946 (Nuculanidae); see *Hilgardella* Stephenson, 1957]
†**Hippagus** Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 72 (as *Hyppagus*, pl. ii)
Hormomya Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
Horomya (err. pro *Hormomya* Mörch, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 79
Idas Jeffreys, 1876, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 18: 428 [non Mulsant, 1876 (Aves)—a nude name; see *Idasola* Iredale, 1915]
Idasola Iredale, 1915, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 340 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Idas* Jeffreys, 1876]
†**Inoperna** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 5, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 (separate, 1873; vol. 1875)
Ischadium Jukes-Browne, 1905, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 6: 222
Labis Dall, 1916, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 52: 405 [not invalidated by *Labis* G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, err. pro *Labio* Oken, 1815]
Lamya Soot-Ryen, 1958, Ann. Natal Mus., 14 (2): 342
Lanistes Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 385 [non Montfort, 1810 (Gastr.)] [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]
Lanistina Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [=*Musculus* Röding, 1798]
Lanistria (err. pro *Lanistina* Gray, 1847) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po Tert. Moll.: Lamell., 204
†**Lecompteus** Van de Poel, 1959, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 35 (16): 12, 14
Leiosolenus Carpenter, 1856, Cat. Mazatlán Shells, 130
Lihophagus (err. pro *Lith-* Megerle, 1811) Stoppani, 1865, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 263

Limnoperna Rochebrune, 1882, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 102
Lioberis Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 805
Liosolen (emend. pro *Leiosolenus* Carpenter, 1856) Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (1): 18
Liosolena (err. pro *-nus* Mörch, 1861) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113
Liosolenus (err. pro *Lei-* Carpenter, 1856) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 207
†**Liromytilus** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Paleont., Univ. Mich., 7 (10): 294
Lithodoma Blainville, 1823, Dict. Sci. nat., 27: 66 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]
†**Lithodomina** Waagen, 1881, Palaeont. Indica, (13) 1 (3): 264
Lithodomus Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 471 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]
Lithophaga Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156
Lithophagus Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 69 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]
Lithotomus (err. pro *-thodomus* Cuvier, 1817) Nitzsch, 1825, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 14: 175
Lithotornus (err. pro *-thodomus* Cuvier, 1817) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturges., 712
†**Lycettia** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 345
Lythodomus (err. pro *Lith-* Cuvier, 1817) d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 391
Madiola (err. pro *Mo-* Lamarck, 1801) Fischer, 1888, Jour. Conchyl., 36: 272
Madiolus (err. pro *Mo-* Lamarck, 1799) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Fac. Sci., Biol. Bull. (2): 13
†**Mauricia** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 32 (no. 31: 32)
Megacrenella Habe & Ito, 1965, Venus, 24 (1): 28, 44
Miridas Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 425
Mitilus (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Corsi, 1900, An. Mus. nac. Montevideo, 2: 424
Mitylus (err. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont. 1 (1849): 236
Modeolus (err. pro *Modio-* Lamarck, 1799) [author?], 1817, Encycl. Brit., (ed. 5), 10: 333
Modiella Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 12 [non Hall, 1883 (Ambonychiidae)]
Modiola Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 113 [invalid ICZN 325] [=*Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]
Modiolacea (err. pro *-laria* Lovén, 1846) Liénard, 1877, Cat. Faune malac. Maurice, 66
Modiolacra (err. pro *-larca* Gray, 1843) Hutton, 1873, Cat. mar. Moll. N. Zealand, 78
Modiolarca Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
Modiolarca Gray, 1843, in Dieffenbach, Travels N. Zealand, 2: 259
Modiolaria Lovén, 1846 (ex Beck MS.), Öfvers K. VetenskAkad. Förh., 3(6): 187 [=*Musculus* Röding, 1798]
Modiolatus Jousseaume, 1893, Le Naturaliste, (2) 7: 192
Modioligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Modiolina Giebel, 1852, Allgem. Pal., 167 [n.n.]
Modiolites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 441 [invalid, Code Z. N. art. 20; =*Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]

Modiolla (err. pro *-ola* Lamarck, 1801) Stephanoff, 1932, Trav. Soc. Bulgar. Sci. nat., Sofia, (15-16): 231
Modioloria (err. pro *-laria* Lovén, 1846) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 115
Modiolotus (err. pro *-latus* Jousseaume, 1893) Haas, 1912, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 44: 86
Modiolula Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 41
Modiolus Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [valid ICZN 325]
Modiolusia Yamamoto & Habe, 1958, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (1): 8
Musculista Yamamoto & Habe, 1958, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (1): 9
Musculus Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156
Myapalmula Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
Myaparo (err. pro *Myo-* Lea, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 131
Mylilus (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 107
Myoforceps Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 969
Myopara (err. pro *-paro* Lea, 1833) Férussac, 1835, Bull. Zool., 10
†**Myoparo** Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 73
Myrina Adams, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 76 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.); see *Adipicola* Dautzenberg, 1927]
Myrtilus (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Loudon, 1844, Glimpses of Nature, 173, 200
Mytella Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 47
Mytelus (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Meek & Hayden, 1856, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 8: 276
Mythilus (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Anić, 1952, Geol. vjesnik, (2-4): 9
Mythus (err. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) de Serres, 1838, Ann. Sci. Nat., [2] (Zool.), 9: 288
Mytilarius (emend. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 169
Mytilas (err. pro *-lus* Linnaeus, 1758) Mayer, 1872, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz, 11: 492
Mytilaster Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 89
Mytiligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Mytilis (err. pro *-lus* Linnaeus, 1758) Whitelegge, 1889, Jour. roy. Soc. N.S. Wales, 23: 244
Mytilisepta Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 53
Mytilites Wahlenberg 1819, N. Acta Soc. Sci. Uppsal., 8: 57 (sep. 1819, Journal, 1821) [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; =*Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Mytillus (err. pro *-tilus* Linnaeus, 1758) Say, 1822, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 2: 263
†**Mytiloconcha** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290 (as *Mytiliconcha*, p. 579
Mytilidonta Coen, 1935, Acta Pont. Acad. nov. Lyncei, 88 (Suppl.): 298; Brunelli & Cannecci, 1944. Mem. Real. Accad. Ital., Roma, 14: 680
Mytiloida "Brongniart" Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 12: 105 [n.n.]
Mytilus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 704 [valid ICZN 94]
Mytulites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 7: 105 [invalid, Code Z. N. art. 20, = *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Mytulus (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Mueller, 1780, Zool. Dan. Icon., 2: 3

Nodiolus (err. pro *Mod-* Lamarck, 1799) Nevesskaya, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (8), Paleozool.: 40
†**Notobotula** Fleming, 1959, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 87: 170
Nuculocardia d'Orbigny [? 1853] in Sagra, Hist. phys. Cuba [2], Moll. 2 (2): 310
Nudiola Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 5
†**Pachymytilus** Zittel, 1881, Handb. Paläont., 2 (1): 42
†**Paychoya** Lutkevich & Lobanova, 1956, Trudy vses. nauch-issled. geol. In-ta, (VSEGEI), (N.S.), 12, Nov. semeistva i rody: 72
Perna Philipsson[5], 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 20
Perna Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1): 240 [invalid ICZN 417]
Pernites Kreuger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 441 [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Perna* Philipsson, 1788]
†**Pernomytilus** Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 356
Perumytilus Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 116
†**Pharomytilus** Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 338
Pisina Mörch, 1854, Prof. R. af D. C. L. Henck's Conchyliesaml. [invalid, fide Tomlin, 1942, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 97, the work being a sales catalogue.]
Pisina Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 163 [n.n.]
†**Planimodiola** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Sic. malac. Belg., 22: 155
†**Praemytilus** Anderson & Cox, 1948, Proc. Roy. Physic. Soc., 23: 105
†**Promytilus** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 37
Propetilus Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 4: 235
†**Pseudopachymytilus** Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 87
Quendreda Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 271
Rhombodiella (err. pro *-boidella* Monterosato, 1884) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3, (Bivalvia etc.): 92
Rhomboidella Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 13
†**Rhynchomytilus** Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 355
Rupiphaga Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 138
Ryenella Fleming, 1959, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 87: 172
Salebrolabis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
Scolimytilus Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 118
†**Semimodiola** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 154
Semimytilus Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 25
Septifer Récluz, 1848, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 11: 275
Septiger (err. pro *-ifer* Récluz, 1848) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
†**Septiola** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 18 (1): 45
Solamen Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 198
Stablia (err. pro *-hlia* Fischer, 1915) Preston, 1924, Zool. Rec., 59 (1922), Moll.: 76
†**Stahlia** Fischer, 1915, Beitr. Pal. geol. Oesterr.-Ung., 27: 219
Stalagmium Conrad, 1833, Foss. Shells Tert. N. Amer., (4): 39
Stalagmum (err. pro *-mium* Conrad, 1833) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10
Stalagnium (err. pro *-gmium* Conrad, 1833) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22

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[5]It seems well established (see ICZN Opinion 495) that Philipsson, the student, not Retzius, the professor, was author of the Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 1788, and is to be credited with the names that first appear in that work.

Stavelia Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 90
Stenolena Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 60
Stumpiella Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 93
Terua Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 57
Tibialectus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 424
Trichomusculus Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 196
Trichomya Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 87
†**Undatimusculus** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 369
Vilasina (Bartsch MS) Scarlato, 1960, Opr. faun. SSSR, izdv. zool. In-ta, Akad. Nauk. SSSR., 71: 69
Volsella Scopoli, 1777, Introd. Hist. Nat., 397 [invalid ICZN 325]
Volsella Modeer, 1793, K. VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 179 [non Scopoli, 1777 (Mytilidae)] [invalid ICZN 325]
†**Volsellina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 42
Zelithophaga Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 451

Incertae Sedis

The following genus, of uncertain systematic position and possibly to be referred to a family of its own, is here tentatively referred to the Mytilacea.
†**Chondrodonta** Stanton, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 24: 301

Superfamily **PINNACEA** Leach, 1819

Family **PINNIDAE** Leach, 1819

Atrina Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 83; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
Aviculipinna (emend. pro *-lopinna* Meek, 1864) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 296
†**Aviculopinna** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 212
Chimaera Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1 Introd.: 31 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Pisces)]
Chimaeroderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259
Chimera (err. pro *-maera* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
†**Curvula** Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
Cyrtopinna Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 51
Exitopinna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 315
Laevipinna (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.): 244 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]
Otysma (err. pro *Oxy-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 148
Oxisma Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427; 1831, Enum. obj. Cab., 3
Oxysma (emend. pro *Oxi-* Rafinesque, 1818) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 184

†**Palaeopinna** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 97
Paleopinna (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1870) Kindle, 1904, Indiana Dep. Geol. nat. Res., 28 (1903): 449
Pennaria (ex Browne) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi (2): 51 [non Blainvillle, 1818 (Vermes)]
Pina (err. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Koch, 1922, Glasnik Hrvatsko Prirod. Drustvo, Zagreb, 34: 186
Pinna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 707
Pinnaria (err. pro *Penn-* Mörch, 1853) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., 208
Pinnarius Froriep, 1806, Dumérils' Anal. Zool., 169 [=*Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758]
Pinnigena (err. pro *Pinno-* Bronn, 1836) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 292
Pinnigenus Renier, 1807 Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Pinnogena (ex Saussure) Bronn, 1836, Leth. Geogn., 1: 341 [=*Trichites* Thurmann, 1833]
Pinnula (emend. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Pinua (err. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 98
Piunigena (err. pro *Pinnog-* Bronn, 1836) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 19: 115
†**Plesiopinna** Amano, 1956, Kumamoto Jour. Sci., (B), Sec. 1, Geol. 2 (1): 70
Quantulopinna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 310
Servatrina Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 309, 317
†**Stegoconcha** Böhm, 1907, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 59 (MonatsBer.): 148
Streptopinna Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 318
Subitopinna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci Rept., 5 (6): 308, 312
Sulcatipinna (emend. pro *Sulcato-* Hyatt, 1892) Girty, 1915, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 593: 87
†**Sulcatopinna** Hyatt, 1892, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 25: 341
†**Trichites** (Voltz MS) Thurmann, 1833, Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Strassbourg, 1 (2): 13; Bronn, 1837, Leth. Geogn., 1: 341

Order PTERIOIDA Newell, 1965

[Pteroconcha Cox, 1960]

Suborder PTERIINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **AMBONYCHIACEA** Miller, 1877

Family **AMBONYCHIIDAE** Miller, 1877

†**Allonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 640
Ambonichia (err. pro *-nychia* Hall, 1847) Worthen & Meek, 1875, Geol. Surv. Illinois, 6: 495
†**Ambonychia** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 163
†**Ambonychinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 5, 29

†**Ambonychiopsis** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 82
†**Amphicoelia** Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 339
†**Anomalocoelia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 98
†**Anomalodonta** Miller, 1874, Cincinnati Quart. Jour. Sci., 1: 16
†**Anoptera** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 649
Arctonychia (emend. pro *Ambonychia* Hall, 1847) Roemer, 1848, N. Jhrb. Min. (1848): 177
Bissonychia (err. pro *Bysso-* Ulrich, 1893) Cossmann, 1898, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 2: 136
†**Boiomytilus** Ruzička & Prantl, 1961, Sbornik narodn. Mus. Praze, 17: 76
†**Byssonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 629
†**Byssopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xxxii
†**Cleionychia** Ulrich, 1892, Amer. Geol., 10: 97
Clionychia (emend. pro *Cleio-* Ulrich, 1892) Miller, 1892, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 1, App.: 699
Clyonichia (err. pro *Cleiony-* Ulrich, 1892) Khalfin, 1958, Trudy, Geol. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 9 (3): 145
†**Congeriomorpha** Stoyanow, 1948, Jour. Paleont., 22: 784
†**Cyrtodontopsis** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 323 (125)
†**Demanetia** Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 104
†**Dvorecia** Ruzicka, 1949, Sbornik vys. Skoly Banske v Ostrave, Priloha Prirodov. Sborn. Ostrav. Kraje, 10 (3): 104, 116
Ectenoptera Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 485 [n.n.] [= *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872,, fide Ulrich, sup. cit., p. 628]
†**Elasmodophora** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 87
†**Enkebergia** (Wedekind MS) Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 49: 274
†**Eridonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 639
†**Follmannia** Drevermann, 1907, Ber. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., (1907): 132
†**Gosseletia** Barrois, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. Nord., 2 (1): 273
†**Joachymia** Ruzicka, 1949, Sbornik vys. Skoly Banske v Ostrave, Priloha Prirodov. Sborn. Ostrav. Kraje, 10 (3): 102, 112
†**Lophonychia** Pohl, 1929, Bull. Publ. Mus. City Milwaukee, 11: 48
Megaptera Meek & Worthen, 1868, Proc. Chicago Acad. nat. Sci., 1: 22 [non Gray, 1846 (Mamm.); see *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872]
Megapteria (err. pro *-ptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 122
†**Modiella** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: pl. lxxvi
†**Myalinopterella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., Trudy Nauchnoi Konf. po izudirn. i Osvoen. Prozvod. Sibiri, 2: 261
†**Mytilarca** Hall & Whitfield, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 19
†**Mytilops** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 97 [n.n.]; 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiv, pl. xxxiii
Mytylarca (err. pro *Mytil-* Hall & Whitfield, 1869) Crosse, 1886, Jour. Conchyl., 34: 168
†**Nathorstella** Kayser, 1901, Svenska VetenskAkad. Bihang Till, 27 (4), no. 2: 10
Opistholoba (Ulrich (MS) Hussey, 1926, Contrib. Mus. geol. Univ. Michigan, 2: 165 [non Mik, 1891 (Dipt.)]
†**Opisthoptera** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 320 [n.n. pro *Megaptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868]

†**Palaeocardia** Hall, 1867 [sep. 1865], Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 341
Paleocardia (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1867) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 368; 1913, (ed. 2): 445
†**Paramytilarca** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 129
Pianomya (err. pro *Pya-* Miller, 1881) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1186
Plethomytibus (err. pro *-mytilus* Hall, 1883) Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 83
†**Plethomytilus** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pls. & expl., 4; 1884, text, 253
†**Praeanomalodonta** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 91
†**Psilonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 648
†**Pyanomya** Miller, 1881, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 4: 318
†**Stappersella** Maillieux, 1920, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 29: 144
†**Streptomytilus** Kindle, 1904, Ann. Rep. Geol. & nat. Res. Indiana, 28: 452

Family **MYALINIDAE** Frech, 1891

†**Anningella** Cox, 1958, Proc. geol. Soc. London, (1958): 44 [n.n. pro *Anningia* Cox, 1936]
Anningia Cox, 1936, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 92: 468 [non Broom, 1927 (Rept.); see *Anningella* Cox, 1958]
Anthracomya Salter, 1861, Mem. geol. Surv. Gr. Brit., Iron Ores, (3): 229 [non Rondani, 1856 (Dipt.); see *Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 + *Saltermya* Palmer, 1946]
†**Anthraconaia** Trueman & Weir, 1946 (April), Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-mar. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.): xv
†**Anthraconauta** Pruvost, 1930, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 44: 247
†**Anthracoptera** Salter, 1862, Mem. geol. Surv. Gr. Brit., Iron Ores, (4): 293-294; 1863, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 19: 79, 80
†**Aphanaia** Koninck, 1877, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liége, (2) 6: 392
Aphania (err. pro *Aphanaia* Koninck, 1877) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 291
†**Aviculomyalina** Assmann, 1916, Jhrb. pruess. Geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 36 (3): 608
†**Coxesia** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 109
†**Curvirimula** Weir, 1960, Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-mar. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (10): 297
†**Dictys** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 32
†**Hoplomytilus** Sandberger, 1856, Verstein. Rhein. Schichtensyst. Nassau, 281
†**Intomodesma** Popov, 1957, Sbornik statei Paleont. i Biostratigr.; Nauchno-issled. In-ta. geol. Arktiki, 1: 49
†**Joannina** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 94
†**Kolymia** Licharev & Einor, 1941, Doklady Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), (N.S.) 31 (2): 151
Leibea (err. pro *Liebea* Waagen, 1881) Branson, 1948, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 26: 615
†**Leiomyalina** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 201
†**Liebea** Waagen, 1881, Palaeont. Indica, (13) 1 (3): 292
†**Maitaia** Marwick, 1934, Proc. Fifth Pacific Sci. Congr. (Canada, 1933), 2: 948
Mochovia Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Sci. SSSR., 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]

†**Modioptera** Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 49: 275
†**Myalina** Koninck, 1842, Descr. Anim. foss., (3): 125
†**Myalinella** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 60
†**Myalinoptera** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 137
Myalinopteria (err. pro *-tera* Frech, 1891) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 199
Naiadita (err. pro *-dites* Dawson, 1860) Richardson, 1903, Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club, 14 (2): tabl. 1
Naiaditas (err. pro *-dita* Richardson, 1903) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 259
†**Naiadites** Dawson, 1860, Acadian Geol., (ed. 1), Suppl.: 43
†**Naiadopsis** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 111
Najadites (err. pro *Naia-* Dawson, 1860) Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 183
Nayadites (err. pro *Naia-* Dawson, 1860) Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 278
†**Orthomyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 56
†**Orthonaiadites** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 27
Ossinoviella Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
†**Pompeckjina** (Wedekind MS) Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.) 49: 275
Posidionella (err. pro *-doniella* Koninck, 1885) Airaghi, 1907, Atti Soc. ital. Sci. nat. Mus. Civ. Milano, 46: 46
†**Posidoniella** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. Roy. nat. Belg., 11: 184
†**Promyalina** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 690
†**Pseudomyalina** Dickins, 1956, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 29: 25
†**Ptychodesma** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 24: 192
Saltermya Palmer, 1946 (Sept.), Jour. Paleont., 20: 518 [n.n. pro *Anthracomya* Salter, 1861; cf. *Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 (Apr.)]
†**Selenimyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 63
†**Septimyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 64
Yavorskia Fedotov, 1938, Trudy Akad. Nauk USSR. (Biol. Ser.), (1939): 249 [non Fomichev, 1931 (Coel.); see *Yavorskiella* Khalfin, 1950]
†**Yavorskiella** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR., Zap-Sibiri filial, 9: 33 [n.n. pro *Yavorskia* Fedotov, 1938]

Family **MYSIDIELLIDAE** Cox, 1964

Mysidia Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 113 [non Westwood, 1840 (Hemipt.); see *Mysidiella* Cox, 1964]
†**Mysidiella** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 44 [n.n. pro *Mysidia* Bittner, 1891]
†**Mytiliconcha** Tommasi, 1911, Paleontogr. Ital., 17: 35 [not pre-occ. by *Mytilo-* Conrad, 1862 (Mytilidae); cf. *Tommasina* Cox, 1964]
†**Protopis** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 718
Tommasina Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 44 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Mytiliconcha* Tommasi, 1911]

Family **EURYDESMATIDAE** Reed, 1936

†**Atomodesma** Beyrich, 1865, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, (1864. Phys.): 68, 71

†**Eurydesma** Morris, 1845, in de Strzelecki, Phys. descr. N. S. Wales, 275

Family **PERGAMIDIIDAE** Cox, 1964

†**Krumbeckiella** Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 196 [n.n. pro *Timoria* Krumbeck, 1924]
Pergamidea (err. pro *-dia* Bittner, 1891) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 372
†**Pergamidia** Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 103
†**Semuridia** Melville, 1956, Bull. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit., 11: 116
Timoria Krumbeck, 1924, Paläont. Timor, 13: 218 (360) [non Kaye, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Krumbeckiella* Ichikawa, 1958]

Incertae sedis

†**Manticula** Waterhouse, 1960, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 88: 428 [cf. *Maoria* Wilckens, 1927]
Maoria Wilckens, 1927, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 12: 12 [non Laporte, 1868 (Coleopt.); = *Manticula* Waterhouse, 1960]

Family **LUNULACARDIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

Amita (pro *Tetinka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164
†**Burriera** Laseron, 1910, Jour. Proc. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 44: 194, 209
†**Cardiopsis** Meek & Worthen, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 144
†**Chaenocardiola** Holzapfel, 1889, Palaeont. Abh., 5 (1): 61
Dilecta (pro *Mila* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 106
Goniophorella Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 249 (447); [unnecessary n.n. pro *Tetinka* Barrande, 1881]
Hemicardium Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: pl. 244, figs. 1, 3-7 [non Schweigger, 1820 (Cardiidae); see *Patrocardia* Fischer, 1887]
†**Honeoyea** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 255
Leptynoconcha Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 249 (451); [unnecessary n.n. pro *Tenka* Barrande, 1881]
†**Lunulacardium** Muenster, 1840, Beitr. zur Petref., (3): 69
Lunulicardium (emend. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Sandberger, 1846, N. Jhrb. Min., (1846): 61
Lunulocardium (emend. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Sandberger, 1845, N. Jhrb. Min., (1845): 176
Lunulucardium (err. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Zamjatin, 1911, Mém. com. Géol. St. Petersb. (N.S.) 67: 5
†**Mila** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 106 [cf. *Dilecta* Barrande, 1881]
†**Onychocardium** Whitfield, 1905, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 21: 18
†**Oracardia** Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 4: 41
Oraecardia (err. pro *Orac-* Herrick, 1888) Miller, 1892, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., App. 1: 701
†**Patrocardia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1041 [n.n. pro *Hemicardium* Barrande, 1881]
Patrocardium (err. pro *-dia* Fischer, 1887) Dall, 1900 in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 367; 1913, (ed. 2) 1: 444
†**Pinnopsis** Hall, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York (Geol. 4th dist.), 244
Prochasma (err. pro *Prosoch-* Beushausen, 1895) Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 228

†**Prosochasma** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 369
†**Spanila** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 161 [cf. *Venusta* Barrande, 1881]
†**Tenka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal. 6: 163 [cf. *Tenuis* Barrande, 1881, +*Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891]
Tenuis (pro *Tenka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 163 [cf. *Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891]
†**Tetinka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164 [cf. *Amita* Barrande, 1881, +*Goniophorella* Frech, 1891]
Venusta (pro *Spanila* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 161

Superfamily **PTERIACEA** Broderip, 1839

Familiy **PTERIIDAE** Broderip, 1839

Subfamily **PTERIINAE** Broderip, 1839

Anomia (err. pro *Anonica* Oken, 1815) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 51 [non *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758 (Anomiidae)]
Anonica Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., (3): 830 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
†**Arcavicula** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 47 [cf. *Arcuatula* Gugenberger, 1934]
Arcuatula Gugenberger, 1934, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 71: 45 [non Lamy, 1919 (Mytilidae); cf. *Arcavicula* Cox, 1964]
Aricula (err. pro *Av-* Bruguière, 1791) Oken, 1823, Isis (Oken), 458 (Litt. Anz.)
Austropteria Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 205
Avicula Bruguière, 1791, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 1: pl. 177; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82 [=*Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
†**Aviculacra** Bubnoff, 1921, Verh. naturh.-med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 14: 281
†**Aviculoperna** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 164
Aviculoperna Pčelintsev, 1931, Trans. geol. prosp. Serv. SSSR, 91: 16 [non Cossmann, 1887]
†**Bittneria** Broili, 1904, Paläontographica, 50: 168
Electrina (err. pro *-troma* Stoliczka, 1871) Martens, 1872, Zool. Rec., 8 (1871): 171
Electroma Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 391
†**Eopinctada** Tamura, 1961, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (44): 147
†**Euptera** Dartevelle, Freneix & Sornay, 1957, Ann. Mus. Congo Belg., Sec. Geol., 20: 65
Glaucoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [=*Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
Glaucus Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 148; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 51 [non Gmelin, 1791 (Gastr.)]
†**Hokonuia** Trechmann, 1918, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 73: 202
Magnavicula Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 327, 331
Maleagrima (err. pro *Meleagrina* Lamarck, 1819) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 12 (3): 417
Maleagrina (err. pro *Mel-* Lamarck, 1819) Monterosato, 1877, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 9: 409
Margarita Leach, 1814, Zool. Miscell., 1: 107 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
Margaritifera (emend. pro *-tiphora* Megerle, 1811) Schmidt, 1818, Versuch. Conch.-Samml., 75, 195 [non Schumacher, 1816 (Margaritiferidae)]

Margaritifera (ex Browne) Jameson, 1901, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1901): 372 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
Margaritiphora Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 66 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
Margaritites Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. syst. gen. Moll., 53 [n.n.]
Margaritophora (emend. pro *-tiphora* Megerle, 1811) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 219
†**Mclearnia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 45
Meleagrina Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 150 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
Meleagris (err. pro *-grina* Lamarck, 1819) Fischer von Waldheim, 1835, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 8: 118
Nuggetia Wilckens, 1927, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 12: 29 [=*Hokonuia* Trechmann, 1918]
†**Oretia** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 62
†**Oxypteria** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 93
Pentadina (err. pro *Pin-* Blainville, 1826) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 599
Perlamater Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 107 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
†**Phelopteria** Stephenson, 1953, U. S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 68
Pinctada Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166
Pintada (err. pro *Pinct-* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
Pintadina Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., 41 [ed. 2]: 93 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
†**Preavicula** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 205
Ptenia (err. pro *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 174
Pterelectroma Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 332
Pteria Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 397
Pterinoperna (emend. pro *Pterop-* Lycett, 1850) Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 384, 393
†**Pterochaenia** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York. State Mus., 6: 247
†**Pteroperna** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 421; Morris & Lycett, 1853, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (Bivalves): 16
†**Rhaetavicula** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4 (4): 594
†**Rhynchopterus** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1 (2): 31
†**Somapteria** Tamura, 1960, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 37 (379): 224
†**Stephaninia** Venzo, 1934, in Migliorini & Venzo, Palaeontogr. Ital., 34: 165, 168
†**Tenuipteria** Stephenson, 1955, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 274E: 110
†**Triaxus** Brown, 1849, Ill. Foss. Conch. G. B. & I., 269 (expl. pl. 72, fig. 3) [probably should be treated as nomen oblitum]
†**Turkmenia** Krimholz, 1936, Trav. Soc. Natural. Leningrad, Sect. Geol., 65 (1): 96
Unionidium (err. pro *-nium* Link, 1807) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7, 105
Unionium Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155 [=*Pinctada* Röding, 1798]

Unionum (err. pro *-nium* Link, 1807) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 572
Wolfartaria (err. pro *Wolfat-* Gray, 1840) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 658
Wolfataria Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]

Subfamily **LIMOPTERINAE** Maillieux, 1931

†**Limoptera** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 15
†**Monopteria** Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Chicago Acad. nat. Sci., 1: 20
Myalinadonta (err. pro *-linodonta* Oehlert, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 276
†**Myalinodonta** Oehlert, 1881, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (3) 2: 29
†**Paropsis** Oehlert, 1888, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 16: 647
†**Stainieria** Maillieux, 1930, Bull. Soc. Belg. Géol., 39 (1): 63

Family **BAKEVELLIIDAE** King, 1850

†**Aguilerella** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211
†**Aguileria** White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 34, 35
†**Angustella** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 98
†**Bakevellia** King, 1848, Cat. Org. Rem. Perm., 10
†**Bakevelloides** Tokuyama, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35 (370): 148
Bakewellia (emend. pro *Bakev-* King, 1848) Gruenewalt, 1851, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 3: 263
Bakwellia (err. pro *Bakew-* Gruenewalt, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
†**Barbosaia** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 70
†**Costigervillia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Brit. Gt. Oolite Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 9
†**Cultriopsis** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 3: 510
†**Cuneigervillia** Cox, 1954, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 48 (n.n. pro *Edentula* Waagen, 1907; cf. *Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959]
†**Dalliconcha** White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 34
Edentula Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 96 [non Nitzsch, 1820 (Anodontidae); see *Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954,+*Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959]
†**Ensigervilleia** Dietrich, 1910, Centralbl. Min., (1910): 236
Gervilia (err. pro *-llia* Defrance, 1820) Rang, 1829, Man. Moll., 284
Gervilla (err. pro *-llia* Defrance, 1820) Pethö, 1906, Palaentographica, 52: 231
†**Gervillaria** Cox, 1954, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 49
Gervillea (emend. pro *-llia* Defrance, 1820) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 381
Gervilleia (emend. pro *-llia* Defrance, 1820) Rominger, 1846, N. Jhrb. Min., (1846): 296
†**Gervilleioperna** Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 76
Gervillela (err. pro *-llella* Waagen, 1907) Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 105
†**Gervillella** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 98, 171
†**Gervillia** Defrance, 1820, Dict. Sci. nat., 18: 502
†**Gervilliopsis** Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 73
Gevillia (err. pro *Gerv-* Defrance, 1820) Dubois de Montpéreux, 1843, Voy. Caucase, 6: tab. p. 350

Goniodus Dunker, 1848, Progr. höh. Gewerbsch. Cassel, 9; 1851, Palaeontographica, 1 (6): 292 [non Agassiz, 1838 (Pisces)]
Haernesia (err. pro *Hoer-* Laube, 1866) Dussault, 1920, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 9 (2): 41
†**Hoernesia** Laube, 1866, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 25 (2): 52
Hydrodaetes Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [unnecessary n.n. pro *Gervillia* Defrance, 1820]
†**Kobayashites** Hayami, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35, (368): 138
†**Langsonella** Patte, 1926, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 15 (1): 139
†**Leproconcha** Giebel, 1856, Abh. naturw. Ver. Halle, 1: 67
†**Maizuria** Nakazawa, 1959, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, (B, Geol. & Min.) 26 (2): 201
†**Neobakevellia** Nakazawa, 1959, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, (B, Geol. & Min.) 26 (2): 200
†**Panis** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 67
†**Pseudogervilleia** Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 106
†**Pterinella** Toula, 1882, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 44 (2): 31
†**Virgellia** Freneix & Busson, 1963, C. R. Seances Acad. Sci., 257 (9): 1632 [n.n.]; Freneix, 1965, Ann. Paléont., 51: 13
Waagenoperna Tokuyama, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35: 147, 151 [n.n. pro *Edentula* Waagen, 1907; = *Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954]

Family **CASSIANELLIDAE** Ichikawa, 1958

Acinophorus (err. pro *Actino-* Meek, 1864) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 74
Actinophorus Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 218 [non Creutzer, 1799 (Coleopt.)]
†**Burckhardtia** Frech, 1907, C. R. Congr. géol. Internat., Mexico, 10: 334
Cassanella (err. pro *-ianella* Beyrich, 1862) H. & G. Termier, 1960, Paléont. stratigr., 225
†**Cassianella** Beyrich, 1862, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 14: 9
†**Gryphorhynchus** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 217
†**Hoernesiella** Gugenberger, 1935, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 144: 250 [invalid, no type design.]; Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 195 (fft. no. 84)
†**Lilangina** Diener, 1906, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 115 (1): 768; 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 5, Mem. 3: 62
Lilangula (err. pro *-gina* Diener, 1906) Gugenberger, 1935, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wein, Math.-naturw. Kl., 144: 242
†**Reubenia** Cox, 1924, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 14: 61
†**Septihoernesia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 40

Family **DATTIDAE** Healey, 1908

†**Datta** Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): ii, 63

Family **ISOGNOMONIDAE** Woodring, 1925

Anisoperna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 322
†**Casteria** Tucker & Wilson, 1933, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 18: 65 (no. 66: 3)
Crenatula Lamarck, 1803, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3 (13): 28

Crenatuligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

†**Dentoperna** Okuneva, 1960, Trudy Geol. Muz. Karpinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 2: 57

Hippochaeta Sangiovanni, 1844, in Philippi, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 55

Hypochaeta (err. pro *Hippo-* Sangiovanni in Philippi, 1844) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 183

Isognomon Solander in Lightfoot[6], 1786, Catal. Portland Mus., 9, 41, 52, 115, 137 (also as *Isognoma*, p. 9)

Isognomon Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155 [non Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]

Isognomum (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 49 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]

Isognonum (err. pro *-gnomon* Link, 1807) Mörch, 1857, Cat. Conch. Suenson, 48

Isogonum Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 168 [=*Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]

Linseallia (err. pro *-dallia* Cox, 1949) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 80

†**Linsdallia** Cox, 1948, in Cox & Arkell, Survey Brit. Gt. Oolite Moll., (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr), 48 [n.n.]; 1949, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 251

Malleoperna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 323

Melina Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 22

†**Mulletia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 956

†**Mytiloperna** Ihering, 1903, Rev. chilena Hist. nat., 7: 123 (as *Mytiloperma*, p. 361)

Mytiloperna Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 426 [non Ihering, 1903]

†**Odontoperna** Frech, 1902, CentralBl. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1902): 613

†**Pachyperna** Oppenheim, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 237

Parviperna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 322

Pedalion Dillwyn, 1817, Descr. Cat. Shells, 282; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 200 [=*Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]

Perna Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (1): xiii [non Philipsson, 1788 (Mytilidae)] [=*Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]

Perna Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82 [non Philipsson, 1788 (Mytilidae)] [=*Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]

Pernaria (emend. pro *Perna* Bruguière, 1789) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147

Pernaridea (err. pro *-ria* Rafinesque, 1815) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 157

Pernigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

Plagia Philippi, 1899, Fos. secund. Chile, 1: 41 [non Meigen, 1838 Dipt.)]

†**Pseudoptera** Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 489

Pseudopteria (err. pro *-ptera* Meek, 1873) Whitfield, 1877, Prelim. Rep. Paleont. Black Hills, 29

†**Rostroperna** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 42

Sutura Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 65 [=*Melina* Philipsson, 1788]

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[6]For a recent and well-documented discussion as to the author of the "Portland Catalogue" see Dance, 1962, Jour. Soc. Bibliogr. nat. Hist., 4 (1): 30-34.

Family **INOCERAMIDAE** Zittel, 1881 [ICZN 473]

Abathoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Acroceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Actinoceramus** Meek, 1864, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 7 (no. 177): 32
†**Anopaea** Eichwald, 1861, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 34 (3): 301
†**Aristoceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13
†**Astatoceramus** Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 29; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8
†**Athletoceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9
Aulacoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Bathmoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Beloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 22 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Besairiei (err. pro *-rieia* Heinz, 1932) Heinz, 1932, Gouv. Gén. Madagascar, Ann. géol. Serv. Mines, 2: 59
†**Besairieia** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1933, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 85 (4): 251
†**Birostrina** (Deluc MS) J. Sowerby, 1821, Min. Conch., 3 (53): 183
Boehmiceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]
Callistoceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 29; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Camptoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Cataceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Catillus** Brongniart, 1822, in Cuvier & Brongniart, Descr. Géol. Paris, (ed. 3): 386
Cephaloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [n.n.]
Ceratoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Cinclidoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Citharoceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13
Cladoceramus Heinz. 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 25 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Climacoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Colpoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [n.n.]
Condyloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [n.n.]
Cordiceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 45 [n.n.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Cosmioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]

Cremnoceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May) Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [n.n.]
Cricoceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 29, 30 (as *Ericoceramus*, p. 35) [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1932, (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Cucullifera** Conrad, 1885, in Cope, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 2: 24
Cycloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Cymatoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Cyrtoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Dactyloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 23 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Dictyoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Dimeroceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Discoceramus Heinz. 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Drepanoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Enanticeramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [n.n.]
†**Endocostea** Whitfield, 1877, Prelim. Rept. Paleont. Black Hills of Dakota, 31
†**Eoinoceramus** Voronetz, 1961, Sborn. Statei po Paleont. i Biostrat., N.-ss Inst. geol. Arktiki, 25: 81
†**Epiceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 25
Eugenoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Euphyroceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8
†**Euryceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 22
Germanoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Gnathonoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Gnesioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no type desig.]
Gonioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Haenleinia** Böhm, 1907, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 59 (MonatsBer.): 317
†**Haploceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18
†**Haploscapha** Conrad, 1874, in Hayden, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 7th Ann. Rept., (1873): 455; 1875, in Cope, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 2: 23
Helioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Heroceramus Heinz, 1932 (May) 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 35 [invalid, no type design.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Heteroceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Homaloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]

Idioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [n.n.]
Inaequiceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 35 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Inoceramos (err. pro *-mus* Parkinson, 1819) Menke, 1830, Syn. Moll., (ed. 2): 101
†**Inoceramus** J. Sowerby, 1814, Ann. Phil., 4: 448 [valid ICZN 473]
Inoceramus Parkinson, 1819, Trans. geol. Soc. London, 5 (1): 55 [non J. Sowerby, 1814]
†**Inoceramya** Ulrich, 1904, in Harrimann, Alaska Exped., 4: 132, 134
Magadiceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Manoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Megaloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Mimoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [n.n.]
†**Mytiloceramus** Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 416
†**Mytiloides** Brongniart, 1822, in Cuvier, Oss. Foss., 2 (2): 320; 1822, Descr. Géol. Paris, (ed. 3); 622
†**Neocatillus** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 958
†**Neoinoceramus** Ihering, 1902, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 41: 134, 136
Oncoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [n.n.]
†**Opsiceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17
Orophoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Orpheoceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 39 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Orthoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Oxyceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Pachygomon Stache, 1880, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 14: 203 [n.n.]
Paraceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [n.n.]
†**Parainoceramus** Voronetz, 1936, Trans. Arkt. Inst., Leningrad, 37: 23 [Russian], 34 [English]
Platyceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Pleiaceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 39 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Proteoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Rhachidoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [n.n.]
Rhadinoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Schizoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 26 [invalid, no diagnosis]

Scolioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9 [n.n.]
Sclenoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Sergipia** Maury, 1925, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 4: 596, 597 (as *Sergipea*, p. 710)
Smodingoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Spenoceramus (err. pro *Sphe-* Böhm, 1915) Böhm, 1927, Palaeontographica, 69: 202
Sphacroceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 29 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Sphenoceramus** Böhm, 1915, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 67 (MonatsBer.): 183; 1922, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst., Berlin 40 (2): 69
Spyridoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Stenoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Stolleyiceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 30 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Strebloeeramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 23 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Striatoceramus Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersäschs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 31 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Symboloceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Syngenoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Tactoceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21
Taenioceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Tardinacara Elias, 1931, Bull. Univ. Kansas, 32 (7): 130 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Tethyoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Thoracoceramus** Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24
Trachyceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [n.n.]
Trochoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19, [invalid, no diagnosis]
†**Volviceramus** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 394 [valid ICZN 473]
Xenoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
Xiphoceramus Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [n.n.]

Family **KOCHIIDAE** Maillieux, 1931

†**Diodontopteria** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Paleont., Univ. Michigan, 7 (10): 288

†**Kochia** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 270 (72 [n.n. pro *Roemeria* Koch, 1881]
†**Leptodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xvii
Letpodesma (err. pro *Lept-* Hall, 1883) Hall, 1884, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 35, Prelim. Notice: 375
†**Loxopteria** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 273 (75)
†**Oleanella** Caster, 1930, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 15: 205 (no. 58: 63)
Onychia Sandberger, 1889, Entwick. Unter. Abt. Devon. Syst. Nassau, 11 [non Blainville, 1823 (Gastr.), etc.]
†**Ptychopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xi
†**Ptychopterinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 216
Roemeria Koch, 1881, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1880): 204 [original as *Römeria*] [non Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1857 (Coel.); see *Kochia* Frech, 1891]
†**Springeria** Elias, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31 (4): 761

Family **MALLEIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

Abisa de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 57
Albisa (err. pro *Abisa* de Gregorio, 1884) Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 344
†**Aviculovulsa** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 166
Baphia Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [=*Vulsella* Röding, 1798]
Beaumontia Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1856, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 10: 272 [non Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1851 (Coel.); see *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856]
†**Bouleigmus** Basse, 1933, Ann. Paléont., 21 (3-4): 23
Brevimalleus McLean, 1947, Nautilus, 61: 70 [n.n. pro *Fundella* de Gregorio, 1884]
†**Chalmasia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 397
Chalmassia (err. pro *-masia* Stoliczka, 1871) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 39
†**Eligmus** Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1856, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 10: 272 [n.n. pro *Beaumontia* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856; cf. *Proheligmus* Cossmann, 1909]
Elligemus (err. pro *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 75
†**Euphenax** Cox, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 177
†**Exputens** Clark, 1934, Jour. Paleont., 8: 270
Fundella de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 72 [non Zeller, 1848 (Lepid.); see *Brevimalleus* McLean, 1947]
Fundella Johnson, 1918, Nautilus, 32: 36 [non Zeller, 1848 (Lepid.)]
†**Heligmina** Douvillé, 1907, Ann. Paléont., 2 (3): 13 (110)
†**Heligmopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 926
Heligmus (emend. pro *El-* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 928 [non Dujardin, 1844 (Nemat.)]
Himanthopoda (err. pro *-topoda* Schumacher, 1817) Latreille, 1825, Fam. Règne Anim., 211
Himantopoda Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 109 [=*Malleus* Lamarck, 1799]
Himotopoda (err. pro *Himanto-* Schumacher, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 96
Madrela de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 62

Madrella (err. pro *-rela* de Gregorio, 1884) Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 344
Madrila (err. pro *-drela* de Gregorio, 1884) Fuchs, 1887, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1887): 185
Malleigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Malleolus (emend. pro *Malleus* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Malleus Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82
Mallius (err. pro *-eus* Lamarck, 1799) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 114
Malvufundus de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 11: 122
Naiadina (emend. pro *Naya-* Munier-Chalmas, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 928
†**Nayadina** Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 8 (1862-63): 99, 108
†**Ostreinella** Cossmann, 1914, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68: 398
Parimalleus Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 205
Parvimalleus (err. pro *Pari-* Iredale, 1931) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 621
Proheligmus Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856, non *Eligma* Hübner, 1819]
Pseudeligmus (err. pro *Pseudohel-* Douvillé, 1904) Garde, 1911, Descr. Géol. Rég. Entre le Niger et le Tchad, 95
†**Pseudoheligmus** Douvillé, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 545; 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Perse, 3 (4): 264
Pulsella (err. pro *Vul-* Röding, 1798) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 298
Reniella Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 386
Tudes Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1), Register: xvii [invalid ICZN 417]; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 50
Vulcella (err. pro *-sella* Röding, 1798) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5: 758
Vulsella Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156 [valid ICZN 325]
Vulselligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Vulsellina** Raincourt, 1876, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 4: 290
†**Vulsellopsis** Douvillé, 1907, Ann. Paléont., 2 (3): 16 (113)
Vulsinella (err. pro *Vulsellina* Raincourt, 1876) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 377

Incertae sedis

See Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 340-1 for a discussion of the possible systematic relationships of the genus *Pedum*.

Pedigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Pedinus (emend. pro *Pedum* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [non Latreille, 1796 (Coleopt.)]
Pedum Bruguière, 1791, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 1: pl. 178; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88

Family **PTERINEIDAE** Miller, 1877

Actinodesma (Hall MS) Miller, 1877, Cat. Amer. Paleozoic Foss., 180 [non Sandberger, 1856 (Leiopteriidae)]
†**Actinopterella** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 87

†**Actinopterinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 214
†**Alnifia** Termier, 1950, Notes et Mém., Serv. Carte géol. Maroc., 78: 112
†**Anderkenia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 163
†**Augustaia** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 201
Beushausenia Maillieux, 1913, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 27, Proc. Verb.: 33 [non Cossmann, 1897 (Parallelodontidae); see *Maillieuxia* Cossmann, 1920]
†**Caritodens** Foerste, 1910, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 16: 71
†**Cliopteria** Williams, 1912, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 42: 391
†**Cornellites** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 89
Costulopteria (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 173 [not validly proposed, no descr. or type desig.]
†**Crassialaria** Dahmer, 1932, Senckenbergiana, 14: 380, 381
Follmamella (err. pro *-mannella* Williams, 1908) Williams, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 331
†**Follmannella** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 87
†**Klinoptera** Dienst, 1935, Jhrb. Preuss, geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 55: 388
†**Kodymia** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 207
Mailleuxia (err. pro *-ieuxia* Cossmann, 1920) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 29
†**Maillieuxia** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [n.n. pro *Beushausenia* Maillieux, 1913]
†**Pegasella** Caster, 1930, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 15: 199 (no. 58: 57)
†**Peraptera** Dahmer, 1936, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 56: 651
†**Prantliella** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 211
†**Pskovia** Nalivkin, 1947, Atlas rukovod. form Iskop Faun. SSSR, 3: 141
Pterinae (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Salisbury & Edwards, 1961, Zool. Rec., 95 (1958), Moll.: 147
Pterinaea (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 32
†**Pterinea** Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 73; 1836, Petref. German., 2 (5): 133
Pterinia (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 215
Pterinites (err. pro *Pteron-* McCoy, 1842) Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 382
Pterinotella (err. pro *Pteronit-* Billings, 1874) Cossmann, 1908, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 12: 171
Pteritonella (err. pro *Pteronitella* Billings, 1874) Nicholson, 1875, Geol. Rec., (1874): 286
Pterninea (err. pro *Pterinea* Goldfuss, 1832) Conrad, 1846, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 3: 22
†**Pteronitella** Billings, 1874, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 2 (1): 141; 1874, Canad. Natural., Quart. Jour. Sci., (N.S.) 7: 302
†**Pteronites** McCoy, 1842, in Griffith, Not. Foss. Mtn. Ls. Ireland, 13; 1844, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 81
†**Pteronitina** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno.-geol. In-ta. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 166
Pterynea (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151; 1842 (ed. 44): 92
†**Rousseauia** Maillieux, 1920, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 29: 140
†**Schelonia** Nalivkin, 1947, Atlas rukovod. form Iskop Faun. SSSR, 3: 141
†**Tolmaia** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 85, 86.

Family **AHTIOCONCHIDAE** Ebersin, 1960

†**Ahtioconcha** Opik, 1931, Acta Comment. Univ. Tartuensis (Dorpat), (A) 19: 17

Family **LEIOPTERIIDAE** Maillieux, 1921

†**Actinodesma** Sandberger, 1856, Verstein. Rhein. Schichtensyst. Nassau, 282

Actinoptera (err. pro *-teria* Hall, 1883) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 273

†**Actinopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xvii

Aristella (err. pro *Aristerella* Ulrich, 1894) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Palaeont., 1: 385

†**Aristerella** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 524

†**Asselberghsia** Maillieux, 1931, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 51: 67

†**Beushausenella** Dahmer, 1936, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 56: 656

†**Cobracephalus** Whidborne, 1896, Monogr. Devon. Fauna S. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) 3 (1): pl. 13, figs. 9, 9a; 1897, 3 (2): 118

Cyrtodonarca (err. pro *-dontarca* Yakolev, 1903) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175

†**Cyrtodontarca** Yakolev, 1903, Trudy geol. Comm., (N.S.) 4: 12, 36

†**Diaphragmella** Etheridge, 1917, Rec. Australian Mus., 11: 222

†**Dipterophora** Fuchs, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 39 (1): 74

†**Dolichopteron** Maurer, 1886, Versamml. dtsch. geol. Ges. Darmstadt, (1886): 11

Doziella (err. pro *-ierella* Newell, 1950) Ichikawa, 1951, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (6): 329

†**Dozierella** Newell, 1940, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 51: 282

†**Ectenodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiv

†**Glyptodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xi

Leioptera (err. pro *-ria* Hall, 1883) Jackson, 1890, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Mem. 4: 330

Leiopterea (err. pro *-ria* Hall, 1883) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 17

†**Leiopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiii, pl. xvii

Leiopteris (? err. pro *-ria* Hall MS) Miller, 1877, Cat. Amer. Paleozoic Foss., 193

Liopteria (emend. pro *Lei-* Hall, 1883) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 953

Liropteria (err. pro *Leiopt-* Hall, 1883) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Palaeont., 1: 371

†**Merismopteria** Jack & Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Paleont. Queensland, 271

†**Micropteria** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 295 (97)

Prorhynchus Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xlviii, 492 [non Schultze, 1851 (Vermes)]

†**Pseudobakewellia** Noinsky, 1913, Trans. Soc. Nat. Kazan, 45: 44

†**Pterinopsis** Stuckenberg, 1898, Trudy geol. Com. St. Petersb., 16 (1): 357

†**Stefaninia** Migliorini & Venzo, 1934, Palaeontogr. Ital., 34: 165

Family **PULVINITIDAE** Stephenson, 1941

Foramelina Hedley, 1914, Biol. Res. "Endeavour" 1909-14, 2 (2, Moll.): 70

†**Hypotrema** d'Orbigny, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 432

†**Pulvinites** Defrance, 1824, Dict. Sci. Nat., 32: 316; 1826, 44: 107

Puvinites (err. pro *Pulv-* Defrance, 1824) d'Orbigny, 1847, Paleont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lamell.): 522

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **RHOMBOPTERIIDAE** Korobkov, 1960

†**Newsomella** Foerste, 1909, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 14: 67
†**Palaeopecten** Williams, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 331
†**Rhombopteria** Jackson, 1890, Boston Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 4: 330, 380

Family **LEIOPECTINELLIDAE** Krasitova, 1959

†**Leiopecten** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ.; Trudy Nauch. konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. prozvod. Sibiri, 2: 259
†**Leiopectinella** Krasitova, 1959, Palaeont. Zhurn., (1959), pt. 2: 45

Family **AVICULOPECTINIDAE** Meek & Hayden, 1864

†**Acanthopecten** Girty, 1903, U.S. geol. Surv., Prof. Pap. 16: 417
†**Annuliconcha** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 76
†**Anulipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Acta Mus. Prague, 15: 26
†**Asoella** Tokuyama, 1959, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 30: 2
Aviculipecten (emend. pro *Aviculo-* McCoy, 1851) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 291, 295
†**Aviculopecten** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 171
Avicupopecten (err. pro *Aviculo-* McCoy, 1851) Patteisky, 1929, Geol. u. Fossilführung Mähr.-Schles. Dachshiefer, 223
†**Etheripecten** Waterhouse, 1963, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophys., 6 (2): 193-6
†**Eumorphotis** Bittner, 1901, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 50: 566
†**Fasciculoconcha** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 64
†**Fascinewellipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Acta Mus. Prague, 15: 20
†**Girtypecten** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 77
†**Gryphellina** Newell, 1940, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 51: 288
†**Hemientolium** Hyatt, 1892, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 3: 397
†**Heteropecten** Kegel & Costa, 1951, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min. 137: 18
Inaequipecten (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.), 91: 238 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]
†**Limatulina** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 243
†**Limipecten** Girty, 1904, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 27: 721
†**Newellipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Act. Mus. Prague, 15: 15
†**Ornithopecten** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 596
Prosopecten Beurlen, 1954, in Lange, Paleont. Paraná, 113 [invalid, no type design.]

Family **DELTOPECTINIDAE** Dickins, 1957

†**Deltopecten** Jack & Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & New Guinea, 269

Family **PECTINIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily **PECTININAE** Rafinesque, 1815

†**Amphijanira** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 49
†**Antijanira** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 49

†**Eupecten** Philippi, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 93
Euvola Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 694
Excellichlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 366
†**Flabellipecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 55
†**Fortipecten** Yabe & Hatai, 1940, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 21 (2): 149
†**Gigantopecten** Rovereto, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 90 [n.n. pro *Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897; cf. *Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914]
Grandipecten Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (1): 73 [n.n. pro *Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897; = *Gifantopecten* Rovereto, 1899]
Janera (err. pro *Janira* Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 52
Janira Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 40, 117 [non Leach, 1814 (Crust.)] [= *Pecten* Müller, 1776]
†**Jaworskia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 266
†**Kaparachlamys** Boreham, 1965, N. Zealand Geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 37: 24
†**Kotorapecten** Masuda, 1962, Sci. Rep. Tohuku Univ., (2, Geol.) 33 (2): 216
†**Lituyapecten** MacNeil, [1962], U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 354-J: 227
Macrochlamis (err. pro *-mys* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 729
Macrochlamys Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco. Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 32 [non Benson, 1832 (Gastr.); see *Gigantopecten* Rovereto, 1899, + *Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914]
†**Masudapecten** Akiyama 1962, Sci. Rept. Tokyo Kyoiku Daigaku. (C) 8 (74): 107
Minnivola Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 363
Mizuhopecten Masuda, 1963, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (52): 151
Neitea (err. pro *-thea* Drouet, 1825) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amer. mérid., 5 (3): 743
Neithaea (err. pro *-thea* Drouet, 1825) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
†**Neithea** Drouet, 1825, Mém. Soc. linn. Paris, 3: 186
†**Neitheops** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 115
Nerithea (err. pro *Neith-* Drouet, 1825) Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego, Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 221
Notovola Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 451
Notovolva (err. pro *-vola* Finlay, 1926) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Coll. Sci., Biol. Bull. (2): 13
†**Oopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 54
†**Parapecten** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 55
Patinopecten Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 695
Pecten Müller, 1776, Z. Dan. Prod., 248
Pectenus (emend. pro *Pecten* "Bruguière" [= Müller, 1776]) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148
Pecteu (err. pro *-ten* Müller, 1776) Stephanoff, 1932, Trav. Soc. Bulgar Sci. nat., (15-16): 231
Pectinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab vii [invalid IZCN 427]

Pectinites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 92, 103, 112 [invalid Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Pecten* Müller, 1776]
Pectinium Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 156 [= *Pecten* Müller, 1776, fide Dall, 1898]
†**Phialopecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 448, 454
†**Pseudovola** Lissajous, 1923, Trav. Lab. geol., Fac. Sci. Lyon, 5 (Mém. 3): 169
Serratovola Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 81
Tecten (err. pro *Pect-* Müller, 1776) Meyer & Aldrich, 1886, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 9 (2): 64
†**Tosapecten** Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1949, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 21 (1-4): 163, 166
Tosapecter (err. pro *-ten* Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1949) Oleinikov, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (6), Paleozool.: 39
Velata Quenstedt, 1856, Der Jura, 435 [non Griffith, 1834 (Gastr.); see *Velopecten* Philippi, 1899]
†**Velopecten** Philippi, 1899, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 50: 600 [n.n. pro *Velata* Quenstedt, 1856]
Veyla (? emend. pro *Wey-* Böhm, 1919) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Palaeont., 3 (Bivalvia): 85
Vola (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 59 [non Mulsant, 1850 (Coleopt.)]
Volachlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 356
†**Weyla** Böhm, 1920, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 40 (2): 138
Yabepecten Masuda, 1963, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan (N.S.) (52): 149

Incertae sedis

†**Ventalium** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 23 [described as "prossimo al genere *Pecten*," but description and poor figure inadequate for certain systematic assignment.]

Subfamily **CHLAMYDINAE** Korobkov, 1960

†**Actinochlamys** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 154, 170
Aequipecten Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944
Aequipectus (err. pro *-ten* Fischer, 1886) Cossmann, 1910, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 63: 263
Aequivalvis (err. pro *Aequipecten* Fischer, 1886) Jekelius, 1915, Mitt. Jhrb. Ungar. geol. Reichsanst., 23: 64
†**Amoebea** Fontannes, 1878, Ét. strat. paléont. Bassin du Rhône, III: Le Bassin de Visan, 42, 52, 92
†**Anatipopecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 26
Anguipecten Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84, 92
Annachlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 358
†**Antipecten** Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68: 113
Argopecten Monterosato, 1889, Jour. Conchyl., 37: 20
Armequipecten (? err. pro *Aequi-* Fischer, 1886) Zubkovic, 1960, Paleog. atlazh. Europe. chasti SSSR; Akad. Nauk SSSR, 78
†**Athlopecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447
Belchlamys Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
†**Blanckenhornia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 260
Bractechlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef. Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 366

Chalamys (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Murdoch, 1924, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 55: 158
Chalmys (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1886, Feuille jeunes Nat., 16 (no. 188): 96
Chamys (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Odling, 1918, Proc. Rep. Ashmolean nat. Hist. Soc. Oxfordshire, (1917): 46
Chlamis (err. pro *-mys* Röding, 1798) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
Chlamydina Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [n.n. pro *Myochlamys* Ihering, 1907] [= *Chlamys* Röding, 1798]
Chlamys Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 161
†**Ciclopecten** Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. geol. Ital., 8: 362
Clamys (err. pro *Chl-* Röding, 1798) Leach, 1815, in Brewster's Edinb. Encycl., 9 (1): 115
Complicachlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 362
Comptopallium Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 359
†**Convexopecten** Rowland, 1938, Jour. Conch., 21: 82
Coralichlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 355
Cornelia Mayer, 1887, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz, (Beil.) 24 (2): 16 [non Stähl, 1866 (Hemipt.)]
Corymbichlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 367
Cryptopecten Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84, 93
Decadopecten Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 388; G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man. (ed. 2): 136 [= *Decatopecten* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
Decatopecten G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 37
Dendopecten Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 26
Dentipecten Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 200 [= *Decatopecten*, G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
†**Deperetia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 259
†**Duplipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 451, 458
Edentiplica Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 362
Equichlamys Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
Felipes (Locard MS) Carus, 1889 (Nov.-Dec.), Prodr. Faun. Medit., 2 (1): 71 [= *Manupecten* Monterosato, 1889 (April)]
Flexipecten (err. pro *Flexo-* Sacco, 1897) Coulon, 1932, Bull. Soc. Étude Sci. nat. Elbeuf, 50: 118
†**Flexopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 39, 73 [cf. *Glabropecten* Sacco, 1897]
Glabropecten Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 73 [= *Flexopecten* Sacco, 1897]
Gloripallium Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 357
Haumea Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 86
†**Heritschia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 15: 87, 264
†**Hilberia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 262
Hinnita (emend. pro *-ites* Defrance, 1821) Férussac [1822], Tabl. syst. Moll. gén., xl
Hinnites Defrance, 1821, Dict. Sci. nat., 21: 169

Hinnus (emend. pro *Hinnites* Defrance, 1821) Gray, 1826, Ann. Phil., 28: 362
Hynnites (emend. pro *Hinn-* Defrance, 1821) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen Malacoz., 1: 547
†**Inaequipecten** Ugolini, 1906, Palaeontogr. Ital., 12: 192
†**Indopecten** Douglas, 1929, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 85: 632
Inequipecten (err. pro *Inaeq-* Ugolini, 1906) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 84
†**Janupecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 450
Juxtamusium Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 368
Leptopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 69
Liropecten (err. pro *Lyro-* Conrad, 1862) Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 105
Liropecten (? err. pro *Lyro-* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 18, in Kerr, Rep. geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
†**Lyropecten** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 291
Manupecten Monterosato, [1872, Notizie Conch. Medit., 17 (fide Grant & Gale, 1931: 170—not seen)]; 1889 (April), Jour. Conchyl., 37: 21 [cf. *Felipes* Carus, 1889]
†**Merklinia** Sobetski, 1960, Paleont. Zhurn., (1960), pt. 2: 66
Mesopeplum Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
Mimachlamys Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
Mirapecten Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84
†**Mixtipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447, 456
Myochlamys (emend. pro *Chlamys* Röding, 1798) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 106, 251 [non Fairmaire, 1876 (Coleopt.); see *Chlamydina* Cossmann, 1909]
†**Nanaochlamys** Hatai & Masuda, 1953, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (11): 76
†**Nipponopecten** Masuda, 1962, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 33 (2): 195
Nodipecten Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 695
Nodopecten (err. pro *Nodi-* Dall, 1898) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40: 24
Notochlamys Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 233
†**Oppenheimopecten** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 254
Pacipecten Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 164
Pallium Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers Test., 41, 120 [non Schröter, 1802 (Gastr.); cf. *Decatopecten* G. B. Sowerby II. 1839]
†**Parvochlamys** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 145
†**Pectinula** Leanza, 1943, Notas Mus. La Plata, 8: 241, 244
Peplum Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1889, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 62, 67
†**Pethopecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 27
Phallium (err. pro *Pall-* Schumacher, 1817) Ozaki, 1956, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3: 3
Philippia Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 221 [non Gray, 1847 (Gastr.)]
†**Placopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 69
Plagiocetenium (err. pro *-ctenium* Dall, 1898) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 69
Plagioctenium Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst., Philad., 3 (4): 696

Plagiopectenium (err. pro *Plagioct-* Dall, 1898) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 118
†**Platipecten** Monterosato, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 191
†**Plesiopecten** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944
†**Prohinnites** Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 94
Proteopecten Monterosato, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 187
Pseduopecten (err. pro *Pseudo-* Bayle, 1878) Dalton, 1882, Geol. Rec., (1878): 445
†**Pseudopecten** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: explan. pl. 121
†**Radiopecten** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 138
†**Radulonectites** Hayami, 1957, Trans. Proc. Paleont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (27): 89
†**Radulopecten** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 158
†**Rogeria** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 15: 87, 254
Scaeochlamys Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
†**Sectipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst, 58: 447, 454
Semipallium Lamy, 1928, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 34: 169
†**Serripecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 449, 455
†**Sinectenolium** Eames & Cox, 1956, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 32: 8
†**Somapecten** Kimura, 1951, Jour. Fac. Sci. Tokyo Univ., (2, Geol.), 7 (7): 347
†**Spondylopecten** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 52, 54
†**Stralopecten** Rowland, 1938, Jour. Conch., 21 (3): 81
Swiftopecten Hertlein, 1935, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 21: 319
Talochlamys Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
Veprichlamys Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
†**Vertipecten** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 188
†**Zygochlamys** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 250

Subfamily **AMUSIINAE** Ridewood, 1903

†**Actinopecten** Bonarelli, 1951, Boll. Serv. Geol. Ital., 72 (2): 15
Amusiopecten (err. pro *Amussio-* Sacco, 1897) Nomura, 1933, Sci. Rep Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 16: 59
Amusium Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 165
†**Amussiopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 53
Amussium (err. pro *Amusium* Röding, 1798) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen zool. Index Univ., 19
Amussium (emend. pro *Amusium* Röding, 1798) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 47
Catillopecten Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 370
†**Entoliopsis** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 349
Glyptamusium Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 370
†**Korobkovia** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 10
†**Lentipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 455
Luteamussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 82
†**Miyagipecten** Masuda, 1952, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (8): 249

Paramusium Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 72
Pleuronectes Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 624 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]
Pleuronectia (Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 388 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]
Pleuronectites Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 217 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]
Pluronectia (err. pro *Pleuro-* Swainson, 1840) Gabb, 1881, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 8: 347
†**Pseudentolium** Cox, 1948, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 66: 63

Subfamily **PSEUDAMUSSIINAE** Vokes, new subfamily

†**Camptochlamys** Arkell, 1930, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) (2): 102
†**Camptonectes** (Agassiz MS) Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (8): 28, 39
Lissochlamis (err. pro *-mys* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 697
†**Lissochlamys** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 46 [n.n. pro *Pyxis* Stefani, 1877]
Lyssochlamys (err. pro *Lisso-* Sacco, 1897) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 190
†**Micronectes** Ichikawa & Maeda, 1958, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., (G) 4: 95
Pseudamusium "Klein" Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 426 [= *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853]
Pseudamusium (err. pro *-mussium* Mörch, 1853) Verrill & Bush, 1898 (June), Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 828; Dall, 1898 (Oct.), Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 697
Pseudamussium "Klein" Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 340 [n.n.]; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 59
Pseudoamussium (err. pro *Pseudam-* Mörch, 1853) Gemmellaro, 1887, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 18: 155
Pseudomuseum (err. pro *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853) Clark, 1918, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., 11: 132
Pyxis Stefani, 1877, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 3: 80 [non Bell, 1827 (Rept.); see *Lissochlamys* Sacco, 1897]

Subfamily **PROPEAMUSSIINAE** Abbott, 1954

Adamussium Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 807
Arctinula Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 806
Bathyamussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (11): 69 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1951, ibid. (13): 79
Chlamydella Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
Ctenamusium Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
Cyclochlamys Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 452, 478
Cyclopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 43, 70
Delectopecten Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ., 3: 37, 118
†**Eburneopecten** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 140
Flavamussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (11): 69 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1951, ibid., (13): 81
Hyalopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 71
Lissopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 68
Micramussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 80
†**Occultamussium** Korobkov, 1937, Trudy geol. sluzhby Groznefti, 9: 56
Palliolum Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 5

Palliorum (err. pro *-iolum* Monterosato, 1884) Habe 1951, Gen. Jap Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 79
†**Parvamussium** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 48
Parviamussium (err. pro *Parva-* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 698
Pectinella Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 68
Polynemamussium Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 72
Propeamisium (err. pro *-mussium* de Gregorio, 1884) Yabe & Nagao, 1928, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 9 (3): 88
Propeamusium (err. pro *-mussium* de Gregorio, 1884) Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 210
†**Propeamussium** de Gregorio, 1884, Natural. Sicil., 3: 119
†**Pseudopalliorum** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (12): 78
Similipecten Winckworth, 1932, Jour. Conch., 19: 241, 250
Squamamussium Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; Kuroda, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 85
Variamussium Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 49
Verlamussium (err. pro *Varia-* Sacco, 1897) Clarke, 1962, Bull. Natl. Mus. Canada, 181: 60
Xenamussium Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; Kuroda, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** *(Incertae sedis)*

Hemipecten Adams & Reeve, 1848, Zool. Voy. "Samarang," Moll., 72; 1848, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 16: 133
Semipecten (emend. pro *Hemi-* Adams & Reeve, 1848) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 945

Family **BUCHIIDAE** Cox, 1953 [valid ICZN 492]

†**Anaucella** Pčelintsev, 1955, Mater. all-Union geol. Inst., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 9: 212
Ancella (err. pro *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846) Stoliczka, 1866, Mem. geol. Surv. India, 5: 88
Aucella Keyserling, 1846, Wiss. Beob. Petschora, 297 [invalid ICZN 492; see *Buchia* Rouillier, 1845]
†**Aucellina** Pompeckj, 1901, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.), 14 (2): 365
†**Buchia** Rouillier, 1845, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 18 (1): 289 [valid ICZN 492]
†**Paraucellina** Pavlov, 1907, N. Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 17 (1): 86, 89
†**Pseudaucella** Marwick, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 56: 305
Pseudoaucella (err. pro *Pseuda-* Marwick, 1926) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 78

Family **DIMYIDAE** Fischer, 1887

Deuteromya Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 68 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Dimya* Rouault, 1850]
†**Dimya** Rouault, 1850, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (2) 3 (2): 470 (as *Dymya*, p. 460) [non Menke, 1878 (a suborder); see *Deuteromya* Cossmann, 1903]
Dimyarina Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 269

†**Dimyodon** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 937
Dymia (err. pro *Dimya* Rouault, 1850) Noszky, 1939, Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung., 32 (Min., Geol. & Pal.): 87
Margariona (Dall MS) Kobelt, 1882, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 14: 186 [=*Dimya* Rouault, 1850]

Family **MONOTIDAE** Fischer, 1887

†**Entomonotis** Marwick, 1934, Proc. Fifth Pacific Sci. Congr., 2: 949 [n.n.]; 1935, Trans Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 298
†**Monotis** Bronn, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 285

Family **HALOBIIDAE** Kittl, 1912

Ablacomya (err. pro *Aula-* Steinmann, 1881) Zittel, 1895, Grundz. Paläont., 261
†**Amonotis** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 736
Aulacomya Steinmann, 1881, N. Jhrb. Min. (Beil.), 1: 259 [non Mörch, 1853 (Mytilidae); see *Steinmannia* Fischer, 1886]
†**Aulacomyella** Furlani, 1910, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 60: 85, explan. pl. 3 [n.n. pro *Posidoniella* Furlani, 1910]
Aulacomyella Heim, 1926, Eclog. Geol. Helv., 20: 85 [n.n.] [non Furlani, 1910]
Aulocomya (err. pro *Aulac-* Steinmann, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 274
Cancyella (err. pro *Caney-* Girty, 1909) Cossmann, 1910, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 14: 279
†**Caneyella** Girty, 1909, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 377: 32
†**Daonella** Mojsisovics, 1874, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 7 (2): 6, 7
Diotis Simonelli, 1884, Atti Soc. Toscana, Mem. 6: 126 [non Schmarda, 1859 (Vermes)]
†**Dipleurites** Kittl, 1912, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.), 2 (4): 164
†**Enteropleura** Kittl, 1912, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.), 2 (4): 162
†**Halobia** Bronn, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 284
Posidoniella Furlani, 1910, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 60: 85 [non Koninck, 1885 (Myalinidae); see *Aulacomyella* Furlani, 1910]
†**Posidonotis** Losacco, 1942, Riv. ital. Paleont., 48: 11
†**Pseudodidymotis** Gillet, 1924, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 1 (3): 75
†**Steinmannia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 960 [n.n. pro *Aulacomya* Steinmann, 1881]
†**Veldidenella** Alma, 1925, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 40: 118

Family **STREBLOPTERIIDAE** Newell, 1938

†**Blanfordina** Reed, 1944, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.), 23 (2): 312
†**Clavicosta** Newelll, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 79
†**Cyrtorostra** Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, 5 (2): 44
†**Guizhoupecten** Chen, 1962, Acta paleont. Sinica, 10: 195, 201
†**Obliquipecten** Hind, 1903, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (2): 114
†**Pseudavicula** Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & N. Guinea, 449
†**Rutotia** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 196
†**Schizopecten** Kobayashi 1936, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, in Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 43, no. 512: 352

†**Streblochondria** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 80
Streblopteira (err. pro *-teria* McCoy, 1851) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
†**Streblopteria** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 170

Family **EUCHONDRIIDAE** Newell, 1938

†**Crenipecten** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xii
†**Euchondria** Meek, 1874, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 7: 445

Family **OXYTOMIDAE** Ichikawa, 1958

†**Arctotis** Bodylevsky, 1960, Vses. Geol. In-ta (VSEGEI); Novye Vidy Dresn. rastenuu i Bespozv., 2: 44
†**Echinotis** Marwick, 1935, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 301 (also as *Echinotus*)
†**Hypoxytoma** Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 164
†**Maccoyella** Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & N. Guinea, 451
Macoyella (err. pro *Maccoy-* Etheridge, 1892) Etheridge, 1902, Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Mem. 2 (1): 13
†**Malayomaorica** Jeletzky, 1963, Palaeontology, 6 (1): 149
†**Meleagrinella** Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 71
†**Mimetostreon** Bonarelli & Nagera, 1921, Bol. Minist. Agric., [Argentina], Dir. Gen. Min. Geol. Hidrol., 27 (B, Geol.): 21
†**Ostreavicula** Blanckenhorn, 1934, Palaeontographica, 81A: 179
†**Oxytoma** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7: 28, 39
†**Palmoxytoma** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 593

Family **PERNOPECTINIDAE** Newell, 1938

(+ Entoliinae Korobkov, 1960)

†**Cteniopleurium** Feldtmann, 1951, Jour. Roy. Soc. W. Australia, 35: 10
†**Entolium** Meek, 1865, Geol. Surv. Calif., Geol. 1: 478
†**Nothamusium** Hind, 1904, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (3): 159
Pernipecten (emend. pro *Perno-* Winchell, 1865) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 296
†**Pernopecten** Winchell, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 125
Protamusium Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 71 [=*Entolium* Meek, 1865]
†**Protoentolium** Janishevski, 1960, Vopr. Paleont., Leningrad. Orlena Lenina Gosydarst. Univ., 3: 67
Protomusium (err. pro *Prota-* Verrill, 1897) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 120
†**Protopalliolum** Sadykov, 1962, Srednepaleoz. dvustv. Moll. Atasu; In-ta geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR., 66
Sinsyclonema (err. pro *Syncyc-* Meek, 1864) Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 99
Synciclonema (err. pro *Syncyc-* Meek, 1864) de Gregorio, 1886, Icon. Faun. Orizzonte Alpiniano, 11
Synclonema (err. pro *Syncycl-* Meek, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944
Syncyclomena (err. pro *-nema* Meek, 1864) Clessin, 1878, Malak. Bl., 25: 130
Syncyclonema Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (8): 31 (as *Sincyclonema*, p. 7); 1876, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 26

Syncydonema (err. pro *Syncycl-* Meek, 1864) Cossmann, 1913, C.R. Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci., Mém. hors. Vol., (Nimes, 1912): 11
Syndonema (err. pro *Syncylo-* Meek, 1864) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 377

Family **PLACUNIDAE** Gray, 1840

Ephippium Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166
†**Hemiplicatula** Deshayes, 1861, Desc. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 2: 128
†**Indoplacuna** Vredenburg, 1924, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 55 (2): 110, 117
Placenta Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 15 [=*Placuna* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
Placuna Solander in Lightfoot, 1786, Catal. Portland Mus., 16; Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (1): xiii.
Placunema Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 451 [=*Ephippium* Röding, 1798]
Placunopis (err. pro *-nopsis* Morris & Lycett, 1853) Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 509
†**Placunopsis** Morris & Lycett, 1853, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (Bivalves): 5
Plancuna (err. pro *Plac-* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786) Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii
Plancunigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Pseudoplacuna** Mayer, 1877, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., (14) 110 (Palaeont.): 28
†**Saintia** Raincourt, 1877, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 5: 329
Sellaria Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 158 [=*Ephippium* Röding, 1798]
Semiplicatula (emend. pro *Hemi-* Deshayes, 1861) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 935

Family **PLICATULIDAE** Watson, 1930

†**Atreta** Etallon, 1862, Mém. Soc. Emul. Doubs, (3) 6: 191
†**Cyclostreon** Eichwald, 1868, Lethaea Rossica, 2: 406
†**Darteplicatula** Freneix & Gorodiski, 1963, Mém. Bur. Rech. géol. et Minieres, 17: 35
†**Dimyopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 219
†**Diploschiza** Conrad, 1866, Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 77
†**Harpax** Parkinson, 1811, Org. Rem., 3: 221
Micatula (err. pro *Plicatula* Lamarck, 1801) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 104
†**Ostrenomia** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 216
Plicatula Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 132
Plicatuligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Plicatulopecten** Neumann, 1907, N. Jhrb. Min. (Beil.), 24 (1): 104
Plycatula (err. pro *Plic-* Lamarck, 1801) Monterosato, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 15
†**Pseudoplacunopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 215
†**Saintiopsis** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 11

Family **POSIDONIIDAE** Frech, 1909

†**Bositra** de Gregorio, 1886, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 2: 11; 1886, Icon. Faun. Orizzonte Alpin. 10, 17

†**Karadjalia** Sadykov, 1962, Srednepaleoz. dvustv. Moll. Atasu; In-ta geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 37
†**Posidonia** Bronn, 1828, Z. fur Min., 1: 268
Posidonomia (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Stoppani, 1857, Stud. Géol. Paléont. Lombardia, 393
†**Posidonomya** Bronn, 1834, Leth. Geogn., 1 (1): 89
Posidononia (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Oppel, 1863, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 15: 200
Posidonyma (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Eichwald, 1868, Leth. Rossica, 2: 478
Posionomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Oppel, 1863, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 15: 200
Posodinomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Gardet, 1934, Revue Géol., 14: 91
Possidonomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1858, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 3: 137
Posydonomia (err. pro *Posidonomya* Bronn, 1834) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 362
Posydonomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Cipolla, 1932, Boll. Soc. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, (N.S.) 13: 6
†**Silberlingia** Imlay, 1963, Jour. Paleont., 37: 100

Family **PSEUDOMONOTIDAE** Newell, 1938

†**Aviculomonotis** Grabau, 1931, Nat. Hist. Centr. Asia, 4: 322
†**Claraia** Bittner, 1901, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 50: 568
†**Clathrolima** Cossmann, 1908, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 36 (2): 296
†**Didymotis** Gerhardt, 1898, N. Jhrb. Min., (Beil.), 11: 178
†**Eumicrotis** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 218; Meek & Hayden, 1864, Smithson. Contr. Knowl., 14 (Paleont. Upper Missouri), pt. 1: 53
Lucasiella Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [n.n. pro *Philippiella* Waagen, 1907] [non Banks, 1909 (Arachn.); cf. *Newaagia* Hertlein, 1952]
†**Newaagia** Hertlein, 1952, Jour. Paleont., 26: 275 [n.n. pro *Philippiella* Waagen, 1907, +*Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909]
†**Otapiria** Marwick, 1935, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 302
Philipiella (err. pro *-ppiella* Waagen, 1907) Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67
Philippiella Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 173 [non Pfeffer, 1886 (Philobryidae); see *Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909, +*Newaagia* Hertlein, 1952]
†**Pleuromysidia** Ichikawa, 1954, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., 1 (1), Ser. G: 52
†**Prospondylus** Zimmerman, 1886, Jhrb. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1885): 105, 109
†**Pseudomonotis** Beyrich, 1862, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 14: 10
Pseudomontis (err. pro *-monotis* Beyrich, 1862) Maurer, 1886, Versamml. dtsch. geol. Ges. Darmstadt, (1886): 11

Family **PTERINOPECTINIDAE** Newell, 1938

†**Dunbarella** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 38
†**Lyriopecten** Hall, 1877, in Miller, Amer. Paleoz. Foss., 193 [cf. *Orbipecten* Frech, 1891]
Myalinopsis (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 183 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]

Orbipecten Frech, 1891, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 9: 27 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lyriopecten* Hall, 1877, non *Lyropecten* Conrad, 1862]
†**Pseudaviculopecten** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 38
†**Pterinopecten** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: explan. pl. i.
†**Pterinopectinella** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 41
†**Vertumnia** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xii, explan. pl. xxiv

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Protopecten Hind, 1910, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 47 (3): 484

Family **SPONDYLIDAE** Gray, 1826

Subfamily **SPONDYLINAE** Gray, 1826

Amia Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pachytes* Hoeninghaus, 1830] [non *Amia* Linnaeus, 1766 (Pisces)]
Argoderma Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Argus Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32 [non Scopoli, 1763 (Lepid.)]
Corallospondylus Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 4
Diachora (err. pro *Dianch-* J. Sowerby, 1815) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 31
†**Dianchora** J. Sowerby, 1815, Min. Conch. 1: 183
Eleutherospondylos Dunker, 1882, Index Moll. Mar. Japon., 245
Eltopera Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 377
Gaideropa Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 163 [= *Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Lanilda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 373
Pachites (err. pro *Pachytos* Defrance, 1825) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 666
Pachytas (err. pro *-tos* Defrance, 1825) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 100
Pachytes (err. pro *-tos* Defrance, 1825) Hoeninghaus, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 473
†**Pachytos** Defrance, 1824, Tabl. Corps foss., 109 [n.n.]; 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 207
Pachytus (emend. pro *-tos* Defrance, 1825) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 270
Podopsis Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. Vert., 6: 194 [types, fide Fischer, 1886, consist of separated internal layers of *Spondylus*]
Spodylus (err. pro *Spond-* Linnaeus, 1758) Nagao, 1934, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido imp. Univ., (4, Geol. & Min.) 2: 277
Spondilus (err. pro *-dylus* Linnaeus, 1758) Verany, 1846, Cat. Anim. invert., 12
Spondyligenus Renier, 1807, Tav Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Spondylus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 690
Sponvola Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 379
Sprodylus (err. pro *Spond-* Linnaeus, 1758) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 105

Incertae sedis

Subfamily **LITHIOTIDINAE** Reis, 1903

†**Cochlearites** Reis, 1903, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 17 (6): 2
†**Lithiotis** Gümbel, 1871, Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 11 (1): 48

Family **TERQUEMIIDAE** Cox, 1964

Carpenteria Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1860, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 11: 127 [non Gray, 1858 (Prot.)]
†**Enantiostreon** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 70
†**Eopecten** Douvillé, 1897, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 203
†**Leptochondria** Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 101
†**Pachypteria** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 201
†**Terquemia** Tate, 1868, in Woodward, Man. Moll., (ed. 2): App. p. 65

Superfamily **ANOMIACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **ANOMIIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Aenigma Koch, 1846, Conch.-Cab., Lief. 56: 7; Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 114 [non Neuman, 1836 (Coleopt.); See *Enigmonia* Iredale, 1918]
Anomia Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10), 700
†**Anomianella** Ryckholt, 1851, Mélanges Paléont., (1): pl. 10, fig. 21-23; 1853, ibid., (2): 45; 1853, Mém. couron. Acad. Belg., 24: pl. 10, figs. 21-23.
Anomigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Anomya (err. pro *-mia* Linnaeus, 1758) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, (1839): 417
†**Carolia** Cantraine, 1838, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 5: 111
Echinoderma (err. pro *Echiono-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 107
Echioderma (err. pro *Echiono-* Poli, 1795) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 10: 244
Echion Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 34 [=*Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]
Echinoderma Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 255, 261 [=*Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]
Enigmonia Iredale, 1918, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 13: 28, 31 [n.n. pro *Aenigma* "Gray" (=Koch, 1846)]
Fenestella Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 193 [=*Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]
Fenestrella (err. pro *-stella* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 201
†**Gerlus** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 54: 21
Hemiplacuna Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 123
Heteranomia Winckworth, 1922, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 32
†**Holocraspedum** Cragin, 1893, Contrib. Invert. Paleont. Texas (ex Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Texas, 4), 190
Isomonia Dautzenberg & Fischer, 1897, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 10: 184
Monia Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 121
Monica (err. pro *Monia* Gray, 1850) Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 177
Operculella Monterosato, 1915, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 47: 15
†**Paranomia** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 290
†**Paraplacuna** Oppenheim, 1892, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 44 (4): 713
†**Parinomya** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 65 (no. 52: 19)

Patro Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 118 (as *Patros*, pl. iv)
Placuanomia (err. pro *Placuna-* Broderip, 1832) Jordan & Hertlein, 1926, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 15 (4): 215
Placumomya (err. pro *-cunanomia* Broderip, 1832) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 71
Placunanomia Broderip, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci., zool. Soc. London, (16): 28
Placunanomya (err. pro *-mia* Broderip, 1832) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 44
Placunomia (emend. pro *-nanomia* Broderip, 1832) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 390
Pododesmus Philippi, 1837, Arch. Naturgesch., 3 (1): 385
†**Prismatro** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 18
Tedinia Gray, [1853], Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1851), 19: 197 [= *Pododesmus* Philippi, 1837]
†**Wakullina** Dall, 1896, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 18: 21

Incertae sedis

†**Limanomia** Gray, 1850, Cat. Biv. Moll. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 21 [a Devonian fossil with "the external form of *Lima* and the plug and habit of *Anomia*."]

Superfamily **LIMACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **LIMIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Acesta H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 558
Anomalolima (err. pro *Anomolima* Philippi, 1901) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 139
Anomalolina (err. pro *Anomolima* Philippi, 1901) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 227
†**Anomolima** Philippi, 1901, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 635
†**Antiquilima** Cox, 1943, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 179
Australima (err. pro *Austrolima* Iredale, 1929) Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 337
Austrolima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 165
†**Aviculolima** Philippi, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 622
†**Badiotella** Bittner, 1890, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 14: 94, 304
Callolima Bartsch, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 235
†**Costellacesta** Kauffman, 1964, Tulane Stud. Geol., 2: 95
Ctenoides Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56
Ctenostreon Eichwald, 1862, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 35 (1): 374; 1868, Lethaea Ross., 2: 455
Ctenostreon Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4: pl. 124 [non Eichwald, 1862]
Cystia Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 436]
Cystigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Divaricolima** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 153, 167
Divarilima Powell, 1958, Rec. Aukland Inst. & Mus., 5 (1-2): 72
†**Elimata** Dickins, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 63: 93
Escalima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 165
Gemellima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166
Glaucion Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1), Register: vii [invalid ICZN 417]
Glaucium (emend. pro *-cion* Oken, 1815) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 162 [=*Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
Isolimea Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166

†**Latemaria** Wilckens, 1909, Verh. naturh.-Med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 10: 220
Lima Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 206; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88
Lima Cuvier, 1798, Tabl. Elem. Hist. nat., 421 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
Limacula (err. pro *-atula* Wood, 1839) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
Limaea (err. pro *Limea* Bronn, 1831) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 201
Limaria Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 157
Limaria (emend. pro *Lima* Bruguière, 1797) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [non Link, 1807]
Limatila (err. pro *-tula* Wood, 1839) Oleinikov, 1964, Referat. Zhurn.. Geol., 1964 (6), Paleozool.: 39
Limatula Wood, 1839, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 3: 235
Limatulella Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 16
†**Limea** Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 623; 1831, Ital. Tert.-Gebilde, 115
Limigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Limnoarca (err. pro *Limo-* Münster, 1832) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 111
†**Limoarca** Münster, 1832, Jhrb. f. Min., (1832): 421
Limula (err. pro *Limatula* Wood, 1839) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (Moll.): 653
Linatulina (err. pro *Limatula* Wood, 1839) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 55
†**Mantellina** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 148
Mantellum Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 160 [=*Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
†**Meotolima** Oyama, 1943, Conch. Asiatica, 1: 36
Misidioptera (err. pro *Mysi-* Salomon, 1895) Reis, 1926, Geogn. Jahreshefte, 39: 122
†**Mysidioptera** Salomon, 1895, Palaeontographica, 42: 48, 117
Notolimea Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 194
†**Palaeolima** Hind, 1903, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (2): 38
Plagiastoma (err. pro *Plagios-* J. Sowerby, 1814) Coquand, 1880, Bull. Acad. Hippone, Bône, (1880): 139
†**Plagiostoma** J. Sowerby, 1814, Min. Conch., 1 (14): 175; 1814, Ann. Phil., 4: 449
Plagiostomata (err. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 203, 590
Plagiostomatites (emend. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 516
Plagiostomus (emend. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 281
Plicacesta Vokes, 1963, Tulane Stud. Geol., 1: 90
Promantellum Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 385
†**Pseudacesta** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 113
†**Pseudoctenostreon** Burckhardt, 1930, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 49: 18
†**Pseudolimea** Douglas & Arkell, 1932, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 88: 160

†**Pseudolucina** Wilckens, 1909, Verh. naturh.-Med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 10: 207
Radula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56 [non Gray, 1842] [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
†**Regalilima** Cox, 1943, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 177
Stabilima Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept. 5 (6): 390
Submantellum Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 60
†**Tirolidia** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18: 202
Winckworthia Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 49

Family **LIMIDAE** (Incertae sedis)

†**Roncania** de Gregorio, 1896, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 21: 107
†**Serania** Krumbeck, 1923, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 4 (3), lief. 4: 218

Suborder OSTREINA Férussac, 1822

Superfamily **OSTREACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **OSTREIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815 [ICZN 356]

†**Abruptolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
Aetinostrea (err. pro *-treon* Bayle, 1878) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 298
†**Actinostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 132, 143
Actostreon (err. pro *Aetost-* Bayle, 1878) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 89
Actryonia (err. pro *Alectry-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Dollfus, 1904, Jour. Conchyl., 51: 271
†**Acutostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13), [no. 105]: 18
†**Aetostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 139
†**Africogryphaea** Freneix & Bousson, 1963, C. R. Séances Acad. Sci., 257 (9): 1632 [invalid, no descr. or diagnosis]; Freneix, 1965, Ann. Paléont., 51: 32
†**Agerostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
Alectryonia (err. pro *Alect-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Böse, 1910, Bol. Inst. geol. Mexico, 25: 105
Alectrionia (err. pro *-tryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Fischer von Waldheim, 1808, Zoogn., (ed. 2): tab. 5
Alectronia (err. pro *-tryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Logan, 1898, Univ. Geol. Surv. Kansas, 4 (Palaeont. 1): 485
Alectryonella Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 19
Alectryonia Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, Mus. Démidoff, 3: 269 [= *Lopha* Röding, 1798]
Alectryossia (err. pro *-onia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 128
Aleetryonia (err. pro *-onia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Strausz, 1928, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 28: 227

Alektryonia (err. pro *Aleet-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 29
Amphidonta (emend. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., Suppl., 17 [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
†**Amphidonte** Fischer von Waldheim, 1829, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 1 (2): 31
Amphiodonta (emend. pro *-phidonte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 18
Amphitonde (err. pro *-donte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Schauroth, 1865, Verz. Verstein. Herzogl. Nat.-cab. Coburg, 166
†**Angustostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
†**Anodontostrea** Suter, 1917, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 5: 86
†**Anulostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
Arcostrea (err. pro *Arcto-* Pervinquière, 1910) Charles & Maubeuge, 1952, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 12: 114
Arctostraea (err. pro *-rea* Pervinquière, 1910) Jourdy, 1924, Ann. Paléont., 13: 17
†**Arctostrea** Pervinquière, 1910, C. R. Séance Soc. géol. France, (1910): 120; 1910, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 10: 645
Avia Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19 [non Navas, 1912 (Neuropt.); see *Costeina* Vialov, 1965]
†**Bellostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17
†**Biauris** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 70, 211
Biaurus (err. pro *-ris* Cossmann, 1921) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
†**Cameleolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
†**Catinula** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 272
Catinulus (emend. pro *-la* Rollier, 1911) Lissajous, 1923, Trav. Lab. géol., Fac. Sci. Lyon., 5 (Mém. 3): 142 [non Haeckel, 1887 (Prot.)]
Ceratostrea (err. pro *-streon* Bayle, 1878) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
†**Ceratostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 133
Circographaea (err. pro *-gryphaea* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
Circogryhaea (err. pro *-gryphaea* Vialov, 1936) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.), 1: 36
†**Circogryphaea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
†**Costagyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
†**Costeina** Vialov, 1965, Paleont. Sbornik, (2): 5 [n.n. pro *Avia* Vialov, 1936]
Crasostrea (err. pro *Crass-* Sacco, 1897) Koch, 1929, Bull. Inst. Geol., Zagreb., 3: 6
Crassostrea Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 15 [valid ICZN 338]
Crassotrea (err. pro *-strea* Sacco, 1897) Miyake & Noda, 1962, Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fisheries, 28 (6): 599
†**Crenostrea** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 61
Cretagryphaea Arkell, 1934, Proc. Cotteswold nat. Field Club, 25: 62 [invalid, no definition]
†**Cristacites** Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 240

Cryphaea (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Zaprudskaya, 1953, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. neft. in-ta (VNIGRI), (N.S.) 73: 23

†**Cubitostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 12

†**Curvostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18

†**Cymbulostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 12

†**Deltoideum** Rollier, 1917, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 42: 584

Dendostraea (emend. pro *-strea* Swainson, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 38, 75, 122

Dendostrea Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 39

Dendrostraea (err. pro *Dendostrea* Swainson, 1835) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 389

Dendrostrea (emend. pro *-dostrea* Swainson, 1835) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 29

Diocciostraea (err. pro *-rea* Orton, 1928) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 814

Diocciostrea Orton, 1928, Nature, 121 (3044): 320 [=*Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897]

†**Eostrea** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 42

Euostrea Jaworski, 1913, Z. Indukt. Abstamn.-u. Vererb. Lehre, 9 (3): 192, 215 [=*Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897]

Euostrea Douvillé, 1920, C. R. Séances. Soc. géol. France, (1920): 65 [non Jaworski, 1913; =*Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]

Euostrea (err. pro *Eo-* Ihering, 1907) Jaworski, 1928, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.) 59 (B): 344

Exagyra (err. pro *Exo-* Say, 1820) Fischer von Waldheim, 1848, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 21 (4): 464

Exegyra (err. pro *Exo-* Say, 1820) Benett, 1831, Cat. Organ. Remains, in Hoare, Hist. Wiltshire, 3: 121

Exogera (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, tabl. alphab.: 33

Exogira (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Matheron, 1843, Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 262

†**Exogyra** Say, 1820, Amer. Jour. Sci., 2 (1): 43

Exoyra (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Seguenza, 1882, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 12: 180

†**Fatina** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19

†**Ferganea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19

†**Flemingostrea** Vredenburg, 1916, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 47 (3): 196

†**Fluctogyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20

Ghyphaea (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Scalia, 1912, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (5) 5 (Mem. 8): 21

†**Gigantostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 14 [as *Gigantostraea*, p. 15]

Glyphaea (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Taki & Oyama, 1954, Palaeont. Soc. Japan, Spec. Pap. 2: errata

Goridzella (err. pro *-zdrella* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294

†**Gorizdrella** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17

Grassostrea (err. pro *Cr-* Sacco, 1897) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 23
Griphaea (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Blainville, 1821, Dict. Sci. nat., 19: 533
Griphea (err. pro *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801) Ćirić, 1951, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 4: 66
Gryphaae (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) White, 1887, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 7: 20
Gryphaca (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Jaworski, 1935, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1935) [3]: 885
†**Gryphaea** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 398 [valid ICZN 338]
Gryphaeigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Gryphaeostrea** Conrad, 1865 [April], Amer. Jour. Conch., 1 (2): unnumbered page following p. 190 [errata correction for *Gryphoeostrea* Conrad, 1865 (Feb.) but with valid species listed]
Gryphea (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europ., 4: 290
Gryphera (err. pro *-phaea* Lamarck, 1801) Gorham, 1930, Geol. Mag., 67: 294
Gryphites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 52; 1820, Die Petref., 286 [=*Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801]
Gryphoea (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Bosc, 1802, Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 2: 307, 310
Gryphoeostrea Conrad, 1865 [Feb.], Amer. Jour. Conch., 1 (1): 15 [n.n.; see *Gryphaeostrea* Conrad, 1865]
Gryphostrea (err. pro *-phaeostrea* Conrad, 1865) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
†**Gyrostrea** Mirkamalov, 1963, Moskov. Obstch. Byull., Ispyt. Prirody, (N.S.) 68 [Otd. Geol., 38] (5): 152
Jurogryphaea Arkell, 1934, Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club, 25 (1): 62 [n.n.]
†**Kafirnigania** Gekker, Osipova & Belskaya, 1952, Fergansk. zaliv Paleogen. morya sredn. Azii, 2, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta: 308
†**Kokanostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
†**Labrostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
Liogriphaea (err. pro *Liogry-* Fischer, 1886) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 36
Liogryphaea Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 927 [invalid ICZN 338;= *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801]
Liogryphanaea (err. pro *-phaea* Fischer, 1886) Krach, 1951, Polsk. Tow. Geol., Rocznik, 20 (1950): 355
Liogryphea (err. pro *-phaea* Fischer, 1886) Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 273 [invalid ICZN 338]
Lioster (err. pro *-strea* Douvillé, 1904) Volkova, 1955, Pal. Atlas Karakerist. komp. fauny Tretich. otlozh. Tsentr. Predkavhay, 146
†**Liostrea** Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 273
Lopha Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 168
Lyogryphaea (err. pro *Lio-* Fischer, 1886) Couffon, 1918, Bull. Soc. Étud. Sci. Angers, (N.S.) 47: 116
†**Margostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
Monoeciostraea (err. pro *-rea* Orton, 1928) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 814

Monoeciostrea Orton, 1928, Nature, 121 (3044): 321 [=*Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Nanogyra** Beurlen, 1958, N. Jhrb. Geol. Paläont., Monats., 1958 (5): 209
†**Neogryphaea** Vialov & Solun, 1957, Trudy I sess. Vses. Paleont. Obsch., 197
†**Nicaisolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
†**Notostrea** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 432
†**Nutogyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
†**Odontogryphaea** Ihering, 1903, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 2: 194, 211, 212, 224
Osrea (err. pro *Ostr-* Linnaeus, 1758) Tzankov, 1932, Rev. Bulgar. géol. Soc., 4 (1): 78
Ostra (err. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) Ginés, 1947, Mem. Soc. Cienc. nat. La Salle, Caracas, (17): 281
Ostracarius Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168 [=*Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
Ostracites Gmelin, 1793, Syst. Nat., (ed. 13) 3: 404 [invalid ICZN 296]; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 81 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
Ostraea (emend. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 75
Ostrea Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., (ed. 10): 696 [valid ICZN 94]
Ostreigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Ostreola** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 4
†**Ostreonella** Romanowsky, 1890, Matér. Géol. Turkestan, 3: 101, 102
Ostreum (emend. pro *-trea* Linnaeus, 1758) Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 154
Ostroea (err. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) Tolmer, 1928, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (7) 10: 91
Ostronella (err. pro *Ostreo-* Romanowsky, 1890) Nikiton, 1894, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., 1: 171
†**Palaeogyra** Mirkamalov, 1963, Moskov. Obstch. Byull., Ispyt. Prirody, (N.S.) 68 (Otd. Geol. 38) (5): 152
Peloriderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 255, 261 [=*Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
Peloridoderma (emend. pro. *-riderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 277
Peloris Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1 (Introd.): 33 [=*Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Pernostrea** Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Jour. Conchyl., 12: 71
Phrygaea (err. pro *Phygr-* Vialov, 1936) Stenzel, 1947, Jour. Paleont., 21: 180
†**Phygraea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
†**Pirmula** de Gregorio, 1895, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 19: 16
Planospirigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Planospirites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 400
†**Platygena** Romanowsky, 1882, Verh. Russ. K. min. Ges., St. Petersb., (2) 17: 58; 1884, Matér. Géol. Turkestan, 2: 77
Plectronia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
†**Praeexogyra** Charles & Maubeuge, 1952, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 12: 118
Pretostrea Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 397

†**Pseudogryphaea** Vialov & Solun, 1957, Trudy I sess. Vses. Paleont. Obstch., 197

†**Pseudoperna** Logan, 1899, Kansas Univ. Quart., 8: 95 [as *Pseudo-perna*]

Ptychodes Fischer von Waldheim, 1848, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 21 (4): 464 [non Audinet-Serville, 1835 (Coleopt.)]

†**Pulvinostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17

Pycnodonta (emend. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 85

†**Pycnodonte** Fischer von Waldheim, 1835, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 8: 117, 118

Pycnodontes (err. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. gen. Malacoz., 2: 373

Pycnodunta (err. pro *-donte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1852, Conch. Man., (ed. 4): 259

Pycnondota (err. pro *-nodonta* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) Cossmann & Pissarro, 1906, Iconogr. Coq. Foss. Env. Paris, 1, expl. pl. 45, fig. 135-3

†**Quadrostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18

†**Rastellum** Faujas-St.-Fond, 1799 [1802, ?] Hist. nat. Mont. de Saint-Pierre de Maestricht., 167, 262 [usually attributed to Schröter, 1782—non-binomial]

†**Rhynchostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 138

Rhyncostreon (err. pro *Rhyncho-* Bayle, 1878) Hill & Vaughan, 1898, Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv., 151: 25, 29

Rostellum (err. pro *Rast-* "Schroeter") Pervinquière, 1910, C. R. Séance Soc. géol. France, (1910): 119

†**Rygepha** Vialov, 1946, Lvov. Derz. Univ., Naukovi zap., (Geol.) 2 (3): 34; 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 36

†**Saccostrea** Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1920, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 27: 471

Sanostrea (err. pro *Saxo-* Iredale, 1936) Miyake & Noda, 1962, Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fisheries, 28 (6): 599

Saxostrea Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 269

Sdikia de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 48

Sinostrea (err. pro *Sinus-* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294

†**Sinustrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18

Sokolovia (err. pro *-owia* Böhm, 1933) Frebold, 1940, Rept. Sci. Exped. N.W. China, Sven Hedin, Sino-Swed. Exped., publ. 11; 5 (Invert. Paleont.) (2): 11-14, 33

†**Sokolowia** Böhm, 1933, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 85: 105, 116

†**Solidostrea** Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 24

†**Somalidacna** Azzaroli, 1958, Palaeontogr. Ital., 52 [N.S. 22]: 115

†**Striostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17

†**Texigryphaea** Stenzel, 1959, Int. geol. Congr., 20th Sess. (Mexico), Cret. Symposium, 22

Turcostrea (err. pro *Turko-* Vialov, 1936) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. neft. In-ta (VNIGRI), 38: 60

†**Turkostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18

†**Vultogryphaea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19

Incertae sedis

The systematic position of the following generic names that were referred to the Ostreidae when originally proposed is not certain:

Osteophorus (Bravard MS) Philippi, 1893, An. Mus. nac. Chile, (1893), no. 10: 6, 14 [non Vcn Meyer, 1857 (Amphib.)]
†**Palaeostrea** Grabau, 1936, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 8 (4): 284
†**Paradoxia** Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 101

The following names were proposed by Arkell in 1934 [Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club for 1933, 25 (1): 64] as "rationalised names", admittedly in disregard of the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and without definite type designations. They are, therefore, not nomenclatorially available: *Acuminata, Bilobata, Dilatata, Incurva, Knorii, Marcoui, Virgula.*

Subclass PALAEOHETERODONTA Newell, 1965

Order ACTINODONTOIDA Douvillé, 1913

[Pantodontida Dall, 1900]

Superfamily **MODIOMORPHACEA** Miller, 1877

Family **MODIOMORPHIDAE** Miller, 1877

Actinomya Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 656 [non Mayer, 1870 (Margaritariidae); see *Whiteavesia* Ulrich, 1893]
†**Byssodesma** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 199
†**Callodonta** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 212
Chaenodomus Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 477 [=*Cymatonota* Ulrich, 1893]
†**Colpomya** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 659
†**Corallidomus** Whitfield, 1893, Rept. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 493
†**Cosmogoniophora** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 140
†**Cosmogoniophorina** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 207
†**Cymatonota** Ulrich, 1893, Rept. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 661
†**Digoniomya** Whidborne, 1896, Monogr. Devon. Fauna S. England (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 3 (fasc. 1): pl. 13, fig. 13; 1897, 3 (fasc. 2): 117
†**Dipleurodonta** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 195
†**Ectenocardiomorpha** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 188
†**Epihippopodium** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 7 (2), Teil. 2: 71
Eurymia (err. pro *-mya* Ulrich, 1894) Cossmann, 1898, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 2: 136
†**Eurymya** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 512
†**Eurymyella** Williams, 1912, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 42: 382
†**Goniophora** Phillips, 1848, Mem. geol. Surv. Great Brit., 2 (1): 264 [cf. *Mytilomorpha* Hind, 1899]
†**Goniophorina** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 202
Goniphora (err. pro *Gonio-* Phillips, 1848) Billings, 1874, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 2 (1): 137

†**Hippopodium** J. Sowerby, 1819, Min. Conch., 3: 91
†**Laurskia** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk Politechn. In-ta., 65: 231
†**Lithobia** Koken, 1902, CentraBl. Min. Geol. Pal., 3: 132
†**Megambonia** Hall, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 12: 12; 1859, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 3): 273
†**Modiodesma** Ulrich, 1924, Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem. 138 (Geol. Ser. no. 121): 188
†**Modiolodon** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 652
Modiolodon Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obsch. Kazan Univ., 27 (4): 239 [non Ulrich, 1893]
Modiolopis (err. pro *-lopsis* Hall, 1847) Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 652
†**Modiolopsis** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 157
†**Modiomorpha** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 72
†**Modiomorphella** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. Politechn. In-ta., 65: 235
Mytilimorpha (err. pro *Mytilo-* Hind, 1899) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 228
Mytilomorpha Hind, 1899, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1: 338 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Goniophora* Phillips, 1848, non *Goniophorus* Agassiz, 1838 (Echin.)]
†**Parallelodus** Branson, 1909, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 18: 43
†**Paramodiola** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 163
†**Pholadomorpha** Foerste, 1914, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 17: 279
†**Prolobella** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 532
†**Radiatodonta** Dahmer, 1921, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 40 (1919), Teil. 2 (2): 245
†**Semicorallidomus** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 175
†**Spathella** Hall, 1885 (Nov.), Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxiii, 407
†**Sphenolium** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 513
†**Sphenotomorpha** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 233
†**Whiteavesia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: expl. pl. 56 [n.n. pro *Actinomya* Ulrich, 1893]
Whiteavsia (err. pro *-vesia* Ulrich, 1893) Raymond, 1906, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 3: 578

Incertae sedis

†**Sollea** Dahmer, 1949, Arch. Moll., 78: 100 [n.n. pro *Tylophora* Dahmer, 1936]
Tylophora Dahmer, 1936, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 168: 23, 24 [non Pavesi, 1880 (Arachn.); see *Sollea* Dahmer, 1949]

Family **CYCLOCONCHIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

†**Allodesma** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2) (Paleont.): 617
Anodiopsis (err. pro *Anodontopsis* McCoy, 1851) Bronn, (1851), in Bronn & Roemer, Lethaea Geogn., (ed. 3), 1 (1): 28
†**Anodontopsis** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 53
Anondontopsis (err. pro. *Anodon-* McCoy, 1851) McCoy, 1852, in Sedgwick & McCoy, Synop. Class. Brit. Paleoz. Rocks, (2): explan. pl. 1k
†**Cycloconcha** Miller, 1874, Cincinnati Quart. Jour. Sci., 1: 231
†**Orthodontiscus** Meek, 1871, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 2: 298

†**Pseudaxinus** Salter, 1864, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 20: 298
†**Saffordia** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2) (Paleont.): 625

Incertae sedis

Family **CHAENOCARDIIDAE** Miller, 1889

†**Chaenocardia** Meek & Worthen, 1869, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 170
Megambonia Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 321 [non Hall, 1859 (Modiomorphidae)]

Family **LAMELLODONTIDAE** Vogel, 1962

†**Lamellodonta** Vogel, 1962, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Lit., Mainz, Math.-Naturw. Kl., 1962 (4): 216

Family **CARYDIIDAE** Hoffer, 1959

†**Carydium** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 154

Order UNIONOIDA Stoliczka, 1871

[Naiadida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **ANTHRACOSIACEA** Amalitzky, 1892

Family **NYASSIDAE** Hall, 1885

†**Amnigenia** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: lvi, 516
†**Archanodon** Howse, 1878, Nat. Hist. Trans. Newcastle, 7: 193
†**Asthenodonta** Whiteaves, 1894, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, 11 (Sec. 4): 23
†**Modioconcha** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 27
†**Nyassa** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 28
†**Paramnigenia** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta., 65: 430

Family **ANTHRACOSIIDAE** Amalitzky, 1892

†**Anthracosia** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [n.n.]; 1856, (2) 17: 51
†**Anthracosphaerium** Trueman & Weir, 1946, Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-marine Lamell. (Palaeont. Soc. Monogr.), xv
†**Carbonicola** McCoy, 1855, in Sedgwick & McCoy, Synop. Class. Brit. paleoz. Rocks, (2): 514
Tarbaganiella Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]

Incertae sedis

†**Unionella** Etheridge, 1888, Mem. geol. Surv. N. S. Wales, Paleont. Mem. 1: 12

Family **FERGANOCONCHIDAE** Martinson, 1956

†**Ferganoconcha** Tschernyshev, 1937, Trudy Sredne-az. Geol. Tresta, Tashkent, 1: 17
†**Tutuella** Ragozin, 1938, Trudy Tomsk In-ta., 93 (Geol.): 106
†**Utschamiella** Ragozin, 1938, Trudy Tomsk In-ta., 93 (Geol.): 138

Family **PALAEOMUTELIDAE** Weir (MS)

†**Aenigmoconcha** Benedictova, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 10: 35; 1955, Atlas Charact. forms Foss. Fauna & Flora, W. Sib., 2: 40
†**Microdonta** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 34
Microdontella Lebedev, 1944, Isv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Biol. In-ta, 2: 79 [non Strand, 1934 (Lepid.)]
Oligodon Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 179 [non Boie, 1826 (Rept.)]
†**Opokiella** Plotnikov, 1949, Ann. Soc. Paléont. Russe, 13: 92
†**Palaeanodonta** Amalitzky, 1895, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 51: 346
Palaeoanodonta (err. pro *Palaean-* Amalitzky, 1895) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 43
†**Palaeomutela** Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 159
†**Prilukiella** Plotnikov, 1945, Egheg. Vser Paleont. Obshch., 12 (1936-39): 138 [Russ.], 143 [Eng.]
†**Rectodontia** Tschernyschev, 1943, In-ta geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), (1943): 18

Family **PROCOPIEVSKIIDAE** Ragozin, 1962

†**Augea** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 31
Iniana Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
†**Kinerkaella** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 28
†**Kinerkaellina** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 29
Mrasiella (err. pro *Mrass-* Ragozin, 1935) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 223
†**Mrassiella** Ragozin, 1935, Tr. Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., 88: 54
†**Neamnigenia** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno.-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 21
†**Procopievskia** Ragozin, 1933, Sbornik Geol. Sibiri, (1924): 315 [also as *Proko-;* both spellings are used, more or less interchangeably, by Russian authors.)

Family **PSEUDOCARDINIIDAE** Martinson, 1961

†**Arkitella** Repman, 1959, Trudy 3rd. Sess. Vses. Paleont. Obshch., 102
†**Pseudocardinia** Martinson, 1959, Palaeont. Zhurn., (1959): 33
Pseudocarodinia (err. pro *-cardinia* Martinson, 1959) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 43
†**Sibireconcha** Lebedev, 1958, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. neft. In-ta (VNIGRI), 124: 69

Superfamily **UNIONACEA** Fleming, 1828

Family **UNIONIDAE** Fleming, 1828 [ICZN 495]

Subfamily **UNIONINAE** Fleming, 1828

Acuticosta Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 850
Afronaia Haas, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 215

Afroparreysia Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 84
Amblema Rafinesque, 1819 (June), Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
Amblemoidea (MacNeil MS.) Bowling & Wendler, 1933, Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geol., 17: 543 [n.n.]
Amphinaias Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
†**Anunio** Lebedev, 1959, Tr. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta, 99: 56
†**Archiparreysia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 106
Arcidopsis Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 861
Aurora Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 849 [non Ragonot, 1887 (Lepid.); see *Diaurora* Cockerell, 1903]
Aximedia Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 297
Balwantia Prashad, 1919, Rec. Indian Mus., 16: 290
Bariosta Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
Barynaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
Baryosta (emend pro *Bari-* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 44
Bineurus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 839
Brachydonta Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 32 [n.n.]
Brazzaea Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 32
Brazzea (err. pro *-aea* Bourguignat, 1885) Germain, 1909, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, (5) 1: 51
Bruzzaea (err. pro *Brazz-* Bourguignat, 1885) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 188
Bullata Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 48 [non Jousseaume, 1875 (Gastr.); see *Pustulosa* Thiele, 1934]
Caenonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Cafferia Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 824
Canthyria Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 276, 378
Caudiculatus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 581
Chamberlainia Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 582
Christadens Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 1154 (also as *Cristadens)* [unnecessary n.n. pro *Ctenodesma* Simpson, 1900, not preocc. by *Ctenodesmus* Cook, 1896]
Chrysopseudodon Haas, 1921, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 317
Coelatura Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267
Cokeria Marshall, 1916, Nautilus, 29: 133
Contradens Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 35
Corlatura (err. pro *Coel-* Conrad, 1853) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 88
Cosmopseudodon Haas, 1920, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 310
†**Costanaia** MacNeil, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 12
Crassunio Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 118
Crenodonta Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 33
Ctenodesma Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 852 [cf. *Christadens* Simpson, 1914]
Cucumaria Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 269 [non Blainville, 1830 (Echin.)]
Cucumeria (err. pro *-maria* Conrad, 1853) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 817
†**Cuneopsidea** Wenz, 1928, Arch. Moll., 60: 270 [n.n. pro *Iridea* Stefanescu, 1896]
Cuneopsis Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 804
Cunicula Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378

Curricula (err. pro *Cun-* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Cyclonaias Pilsbry, 1922, in Ortmann & Walker, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 18
Cylindrica Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 807 [non Clessin, 1882 (Gastr.); see *Pericylindrica* Tomlin, 1930]
Cylindrus (err. pro *-drica* Simpson, 1900) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 121
Daliella (err. pro *Dalli-* Simpson, 1900) Preston, 1912, Rec. Indian Mus., 7: 294
Dalliella Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 832 [non Cossmann, 1895 (Gastr.); see *Simpsonella* Cockerell, 1903]
Diaurora Cockerell, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 118 [n.n. pro *Aurora* Simpson, 1900]
Diplopseudodon Haas, 1921, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 313
Discomya Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 802
Elliptio Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426; 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 291
Elliptis (err. pro *-ptio* Rafinesque, 1819) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 33
Ellipto (err. pro *-ptio* Rafinesque, 1819) Meek, 1876, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 511
Elliptoidens (err. pro *-toideus* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
Elliptoideus Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 33
Elongaria Haas, 1913, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 167; 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 34
Emblema (emend. pro *Amb-* Rafinesque, 1819) Deshayes, 1840, Dict. Univ. Hist. nat., 1: 334
Ensidens Frierson, 1911, Nautilus, 24: 98
Eolymnium Prashad, 1919, Rec. Indian Mus., 16: 410
†**Eonaias** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 3
Eurinea (err. pro *Eurynia* Rafinesque, 1819) Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 269
Euryma (err. pro *-rynia* Rafinesque, 1819) Baker, 1898, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., (3): 100
Eurynaia (err. pro *-nia* Rafinesque, 1819) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10
Eurynea (err. pro *-nia* Rafinesque, 1819) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 79
Eurynia Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
Flexiplis Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 6
Flexiptis (err. pro *-plis* Rafinesque, 1831) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 2: 412
Fusconaia Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 784
Fusconaja (err. pro *-naia* Simpson, 1900) Ortmann, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8: 240
Fusconia (err. pro *-naia* Simpson, 1900) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 54
Gibbosula Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 804
Gonamblus Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 5
Gonidea Conrad, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 165
Grandidieria Bourguignat, 1885, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 2: 4 [cf. *Ruellania* Bouguignat, 1885]

Graphonaias Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
†**Hadrodon** Yen, 1952, U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 233-B: 37
Haplothaerus Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 82
Hemilastena (Rafinesque MS) Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 50
Hemisolasma Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 7
Heterodon Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
†**Heterunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv., USSR, 238: 32, 38
Heudeana Frierson, 1922, Nautilus, 36: 43
Horusia Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 43
Iaronia Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 44, 49
Ilyiria Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 506 [n.n.]
Indonaia Prashad, 1918, Rec. Indian Mus., 15: 146
Indopseudodon Prashad, 1922, Rec. Indian Mus., 24: 98
Inversidens Haas, 1911, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 102
Iridea Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 6 (15): 35 [non Swainson, 1840 (Mutelidae); see *Cuneopsidea* Wenz, 1928]
†**Isfariopsis** Martinson, 1953, Tr. Vses. Nauchno-issledov. geol.-razrved. neft. In-ta. (VNIGRI), (N.S.) 73: 8
Jaronia (emend. pro *Iar-* Pallary, 1924) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 818
Kalliphenga Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 72
Kistinaia Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 64
Laevirostris Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 894
Lamellidens Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 854 (also as *Lamelledens*)
Lamprotula Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 796
Lamprotura (err. pro *-tula* Simpson, 1900) Uwadi, 1934, Jour. geol. Soc. Tokyo, 41: explain. pl. vii
Lanceolaria Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6; 267, 268
Lapidosus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 700
Laxopleurus (err. pro *Loxo-* Meek, 1871) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 80
Lens Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 831
Leptonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
Leucosilla Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio [teste Scudder, 1882, Nomen. zool., Suppl. List, 187; but not found]
Levingtonia (err. pro *Lexi-* Ortmann, 1914) Ortmann, 1925, Amer. Midland Nat., 9: 339
Lexingtonia Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 28
Limaea (err. pro *Limnaea* Poli, 1791) Rosen, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 114 [non Gray, 1847 (Limidae)]
Limella (emend. pro *Limnaea* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Limnaea Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1: Introd., 31 [=*Unio* Philipsson, 1788] [invalid ICZN 495]
Limnaeoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [=*Unio* Philipsson, 1788]
Limnaeodorma (err. pro *-derma* Poli, 1795) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 7, 21
Limnobasilissa Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 127
Limnoderma (err. pro *Limnaeo-* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 605

†**Limnoscapha** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United. Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 239: 12, 29
Loxopleurus Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rep. 4]: 294 [non Suffrian, 1859 (Coleopt.); see *Protamblema* Modell, 1957]
Luteacarnea Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 827 [n.n. pro *Striata* Frierson, 1927]
Lymneum (err. pro *-nium* Oken, 1815) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Lymnium Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 (as *Limnium*, p. viii) [invalid ICZN 417 & 495]
Magnonaias Utterback, 1915, Amer. Midland Nat., 4: 47 [cf. *Megalonaias* Utterback, 1915]
Margarita Lea, 1836, Syn. Fam. Naiades, 5 [non Leach, 1814 (Pteriidae); see *Margaron* Lea, 1852]
Margarita Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6 (1): 118 [non Lea, 1836, nec Leach, 1814 (Pteriidae)]
Margaron Lea, 1852, Syn. Fam. Naiades (ed. 3): xvii, 17 [n.n. pro *Margarita* Lea, 1836]
Margoran (err. pro *-garon* Lea, 1852) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Syn. Brit. non-marine Moll., 328
†**Meekiella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 88
Megalonaias Utterback, 1915, Amer. Midland Nat., 4: 123 [=*Magnonaias* Utterback, 1915]
†**Megalonoidea** MacNeil, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 13
Mesafra Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 83
Micronaias Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 743
Migranaja Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 124 [=*Psilunio* Stefanescu, 1896]
Miocruella (err. pro *Mweru-* Haas, 1936) Salisbury, 1949, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
Moncetia Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukérèwé et Tanganika, 34
Monocondylus Morelet, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 62
Monodontina Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 269
Monoetia (err. pro *Moncetia* Bourguignat, 1885) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 188
Mweruella Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 63 [as *Mweruëlla*]
Myisca (emend. pro *Mysca* Turton, 1822) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 242
Mysca Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xv, 243
Mysia (err. pro *-sca* Turton, 1822) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
†**Nakamuranaia** Suzuki, 1943, Jour. Shigenkagaku Kenkyusyo, 1 (2): 213
Nannonaia Haas, 1913, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 169
Nasus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 839 [non Basilewski, 1855 (Pisces)]
Nemrodia Pallary, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 39: 116 (also as *Nemrodiana*, p. 119)
Nephritica Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
Nephronaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Nephronajas (err. pro *-naias* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Baker, 1916, Tech. Publ. New York State Coll. Forestry, (4): 75
Nepronaias (err. pro *Nephro-* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 591

Nippnonaia (err. pro *Nippono-* Suzuki, 1943) Maeda, 1962, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (46): 248
Nipponaia (err. pro *Nipponon-* Suzuki, 1943) [author ?], 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957) Teil 2: 137
†**Nippononaia** Suzuki, 1943, Jour. geol. Soc. Japan, 48 (575): 411
Nitia Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 43
Nodularia Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 268 [non Oken, 1815 (Coel.)—invalid ICZN 417; cf. *Nodularidia* Cockerell, 1901]
Nodulardia Cockerell, 1901, Science, (N.S.) 13: 984 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Nodularia* Conrad, 1853]
Nyasscenio (err. pro *Nyassunio* Haas, 1936) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
Nyassunio Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 85
Obliquata Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 52
Obovalis Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 840
Odhnerella Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 111
Orthonymus Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 48
Oxynaia Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 152; 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakazool. Ges., 45: 34
Palindonaia Modell, 1950, Arch. Moll., 79: 34, 35
†**Paranodonta** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936, Japan Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3/4): 253
Parreysia Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267
Parreyssia (emend. pro *-ysia* Conrad, 1853) Prashad, 1918, Rec. Indian Mus., 15 (3): 145
Parrysia (err. pro *-eysia* Conrad, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 83
†**Parunio** Ping, 1931, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 10: 236
Pericylindrica Tomlin, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 23 [n.n. pro *Cylindrica* Simpson, 1900]
Perpenaias (err. pro *Popen-* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
Pharaonia Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Eur., 3 [n.n.]
Physanio (err. pro *-unio* Simpson, 1900) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
Physunio Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 830
Pilsbryocandra (err. pro *-oconcha* Simpson, 1900) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 83
Pilsbryoconcha Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 587
Plectomerus Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 260
†**Plesielliptio** Russell, 1934, Canad. Field Nat., 48 (1): 3
Plethobasus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 764
Pleurconaia (err. pro *Pleuro-* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 82
Pleurobema Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
Pleurobenea (err. pro *-bema* Rafinesque, 1819) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 82
Pleuronaia Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 58 (as *Pleuronia* list p. 10)
†**Pliconaias** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 2
Popenaias Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
Potamida (emend. pro *Potom-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. syst. gen. Moll., 74 [non Brongniart, 1810 (Gastr.)]

Potamila (err. ? pro *-milus* Rafinesque, 1818) Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 288
Potamilus Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 3 (4): 355
Potomida Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 268, 379
Pressidens Haas, 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 102
Prirsidens (err. pro *Press-* Haas, 1910) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
Prohyriopsis Haas, 1914, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool, Ges., 46: 76
†**Proparreysia** Pilsbry, 1921, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 73: footnote, p. 32
†**Protamblema** Modell, 1957, Arch. Moll., 86: 189 [n.n. pro *Loxopleurus* Meek, 1871]
†**Protelliptio** Russell, 1934, Canad. Field Nat., 48 (1): 2
†**Protopomida** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 109
Protunio Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 37
Pseudobaphia Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 849
†**Pseudobovaria** Adam, 1957, Explor. Parc. natl. Albert, Miss. H. de Braucort, 1950, 3: 122
Pseudocoelatura Germain, 1921, Faun. malac. Terr. et Fluv. Iles Mascareignes, 462
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Pseudodus (emend. pro *-don* Gould, 1844-45) Morgan, 1885, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 10: 371
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Psilunio Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 44
Psoronaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Psorula Haas, 1930, Senckenbergiana, 12: 319
†**Ptychorhychoideus** Modell, 1931, Palaeontographica, 75: 71; 1935, Arch. Moll., 67: 127
Ptychorhynchus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 850
Ptychorhyncoideus (err. pro *-choideus* Modell, 1931) Neave, 1950, Nomen. Zool., 5: 233
Pustulosa Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 827 [n.n. pro *Bullata* Frierson, 1927]
Quadrula Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 305
Quaduila (err. pro *-drula* Rafinesque, 1820) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
Quincuncina Ortmann, 1922, in Ortmann & Walker, Nautilus, 36: 1
Radiatula Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 820
Rectidens Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 853
Renatus (emend. pro *Reneus* Jousseaume, 1886) Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 257
Reneus Jousseaume, 1886, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 11: 481
Reticulatus Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 38 (as *Reticulata*, list p. 10)
Rhabdotophorus Russell, 1935, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, (3) Sect. 4, 29: 116, 117
Rhombunio Germain, 1911, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 17: 67 [= *Psilunio* Stefanescu, 1896]
Rhombuniopsis Haas, 1920, Senckenbergiana, 2: 148
Rhytidonaia Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 65
Richtofenia Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 110
Rochanaia de Morretes, 1941, Arquiv. Inst. Biol. São Paulo, 12: 76

Rockanaia (err. pro *Roch-* de Morretes, 1941) Neave, 1950, Nomen. Zool., 5: 240
Rotundaria Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles) 5: 308
Ruellania Bourguignat, 1885, Not. Moll. Tanganika, 92 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Grandidieria* Bourguignat, 1885, preocc. in botany]
Ruellaria (err. pro *-ania* Bourguignat, 1885) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1000
†**Rytia** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 41 [cf. *Sabbaia* Cossmann, 1897]
Sabbaia Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 156 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Rytia* Stefanescu, 1896, non *Rhytia* Hübner, 1823 (Lepid.)]
†**Saharella** Mongin, 1963, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 96: 15
Scabies Haas, 1911, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 105
Scalenaria Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 303, 309 (as *Scatenaria*, p. 419)
Schepmania Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (2): 124; 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakazool. Ges., 45: 33
Schistodesmus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 803 (as *Shistodesma*, p. 1036, & *Schistodesma*, p. 506)
Schizocleithrum Haas, 1913, NachBl. dtsch. malakazool. Ges., 45: 36
Schizostoma Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 33 [n.n.] [non Bronn, 1834 (Gastr.)]
Scriptolamprotula Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 110
†**Sculptunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 239: 20, 24
Simonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
Simononaias (err. pro *Simonaias* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 90
Simponella (err. pro *Simpso-* Cockerell, 1903) Haas, 1914, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 220
Simpsonella Cockerell, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 118 [n.n. pro *Dalliella* Simpson, 1900]
Simpsonia Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 465
Sintoina (err. pro *-toxia* Rafinesque, 1820) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 191
Sintoxia Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 310
Solenaia Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 249
Sphenonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
Sprichia Modell, 1942, Arch. Moll., 74: 189
Striata Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-List N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 50 [non Boettger, 1878 (Gastr.); see *Luteacarnea* Thiele, 1934]
Suborbiculus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 835
†**Sulcatapex** Yen, 1946, Notulae Naturae, (166): 4, 6
†**Sulcatula** Leroy, 1940, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 19 (4): 396, 400
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Syntoxia (err. pro *Sin-* Rafinesque, 1820) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. zool. Index Univ., 342, 359
†**Tamesnella** Mongin, 1963, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 96: 17
Telederma (err. pro *Thelid-* Swainson, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 203
†**Teruella** Mongin, 1965, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. nat., (2) 37: 194
Theliderma Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378

†**Tihkia** Sahni & Tewari, 1958, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 87 (2): 410
Trapezoideus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 858
Trigonodon Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 233 [non Sismonda, 1847 (Pisces)]
Tritogenia (err. pro *-gonia* Agassiz, 1852) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 44
Tritogonia Agassiz, 1852, Arch Naturgesch., 18 (1): 48
Tuberunio Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 238: 33, 38
Uniandra Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 140
Unico (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Reider & Hahn, 1831, F. Boica (Gewürme)
Uniigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Unino (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Fabricius, 1823, Fortegnelse, 53
Unio Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 16 [valid ICZN 495]
Uniomeris (err. pro *-merus* Conrad, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 238
Uniomerus Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 268
Unionca (emend. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Unionella Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 37 [non Etheridge, 1888; see *Unionetta* Haas, 1955]
Unionetta Haas, 1955, Arch. Moll., 84: 212 [n.n. pro *Unionella* Haas, 1913]
Unis (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Hutton, 1883, N. Zealand Jour. Sci. [Dunedin], 1: 478
Velunio Haas, 1914, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 276
Vetulonaea (err. pro *-naia* Branson, 1935) Holt, 1942, Jour. Paleont., 16: 459
†**Vetulonaia** Branson, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 517
‡**Wenziella** Modell, 1959, Geol. Jhrb., 75: 235
†**Yeniella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll. 93: 106
Zaira (err. pro *-ria* Rochebrune, 1886) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 862
Zairia Rochebrune, 1886, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 3: 10
Zairiella Haas, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 215

Incertae sedis

During the latter part of the Nineteeth Century a group, mainly of French workers on nonmarine faunas, sponsored a "new system of classification." Principal product of this school was the proliferation of named "species." These were then assembled into species groups each of which received a supraspecific name based upon the trivial name of one of the species represented within the "group;" e.g., *Aegericiana*, for the "group of *Unio aegericus* Locard," or *Alpecanusiana*, for the "group of *Unio alpecanus* Bourguignat."

Although these names were summarily rejected by most contemporary students and virtually have been forgotten, they cannot be ignored, for they were validly proposed as supraspecific taxa and must rank as subgenera under the regulations of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The following were based upon "species" of *Unio:*

Aegericiana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
Alpecanusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 177

Amnicusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 136
Asticusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 168
Ateriana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 146
Baryana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 124
Batavusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 141
Berenguiereana (err. pro *-riana* Locard, 1889) Caziot, 1910, Étude Moll. Princip. Monaco, 542
Berenguieriana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 153
Berenguieriane (err. pro *-na* Locard, 1889) Caziot, 1910, Étude Moll. Princip. Monaco, 483
Brebissoniana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 152
Courquiniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 164
Crassiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 135
Cyrtusiana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 165
Desfontainiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 164
Ellipsopsisiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 140
Elongatulusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 139
Eydyusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 177
Falsusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 161
Fusculusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 132
Gallicusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 154
Granigeriana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
Heckingiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 178
Hispaniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 170
Holandriana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 167 [non Bourguignat, 1884 (Gastr.)]
Hollandriana (err. pro *Hola-* Locard, 1889) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4: 278
Jacqueminiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 155
Joannisiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 163
Jousseaumeana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
Lemotheuxiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 145
Locardiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 138 [non Bourguignat, 1884 (Gastr.)]

Mancusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 128
Mariana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 159 [non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (Tunicata)]
Melasiana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 128
Meretricisiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 156
Moquiniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 132
Moreletiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 152
Mucidusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 160
Nanusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 127
Nubilusiana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 138
Penchinatiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 131
Pisaniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 146
Platyrhynchoidiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 154
Porniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 159
Requieniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 157
Rhomboideana (err. pro *-diana* Locard, 1889) Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27 (1): 37
Rhomboidiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 124
Rostratiana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 171 [non Bourguignat, 1881 (Anodontinae)]
Sandriana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 131
Simonisiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 126
Socardiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 134
Sperchinusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 141
Tumidusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 175
Turtoniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 149
Villaeana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 153
Villanana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27 (1): 38
Vinceleusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 165
Vincelotiana (emend. pro *Vinceleusiana* Locard, 1889) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4: 276

Subfamily **ANODONTINAE** Ortmann, 1910

Alasmadonta (err. pro *Alasmi-* Say, 1818) Jay, 1835, Catal. Rec. Shells, (ed. 1), 18

Alasmedonta (err. pro *Alasmi-* Say, 1818) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Alasmesodonta (err. pro *Alasmiso-* Blainville, 1825) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Alasmidonta Say, 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1 (16): 459
Alasminota Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 41
Alasmisodonta (err. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Blainville, 1825, Man. Malacol., 639
Alasmodon (err. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Thompson, 1820, Ann. Phil., (1) 16: 116
Alasmodon (emend. pro *Alasmodonta* Say, 1819) G. B. Sowerby I, 1824, Zool. Journ., 1 (1): 54
Alasmodonta Say, 1819, in Nicholson's Encycl., (ed. 3), 4 (Conch): sign. c.4 [=*Alasmidonta* Say, 1818]
Alismadon (err. pro *Alasmo-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 408
Amblasmodon Rafinesque, 1831, (Oct.), Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4 (as *Amblamodon*, p. 5)
Anadonta (err. pro *Anod-* Lamarck, 1799) Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 611
Anadontina Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 32
Anelasmodon (emend. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 22
Anelasmodonta (emend. pro "*Alasmodon* et *Alasmodonta*" Say, 1818 & 1819) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Ges. Malacoz., 1: 54
Anodon (emend. pro *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799) Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417 & 561]
Anodonta Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [valid ICZN 94, 561]
Anodonte (err. pro *-ta* Lamarck, 1799) Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, Mus. Démidoff, 3: 250, 321
Anodonte (emend. pro *-ta* Lamarck, 1799) Fischer von Waldheim, 1823, Mém. Soc. Moscou, 6: 230 [invalid ICZN 561]
Anodontes (emend. pro *-donta* Lamarck, 1799) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 472 [invalid ICZN 561]
Anodontigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Anodontina (err. pro *Ana-* Schleuter, 1838) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi (2): 48 [non Macquart, 1838 (Dipt.)]
Anodontoides Baker, 1898, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 3: 72 [n.n. pro *Anodontopsis* Baker, 1898]
Anodontopsis (Simpson MS) Baker, 1898, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 8: 76 [non McCoy, 1851 (Cycloconchidae); see *Anodontoides* Baker, 1898]
Anodota (err. pro *-donta* Lamarck, 1799) Petrbok, 1930, Z. Bulg. geol. Ges., 2 (3): 10
Appius (Leach MS) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 106
Arcidens Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 661
Arconaia Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 234
Arconalia (err. pro *-naia* Conrad, 1865) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 292
Arkansia Ortmann & Walker, 1912, Nautilus, 25: 97
Arnoldina Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 128
Barbala Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 138
Barbata (err. pro *-bala* Gray, 1825) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 81

Brachyanodon Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 517
Bullella Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 672
Calecola Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 289, 382 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Anthozoa)]
Chione (err. pro *Cleone* Gistl, 1848) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 112
Cista Hübner, 1810, Epist., 1 (teste Férussac, 1821-22, Prodr., 87) [n.n.]
Cleone Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [n.n. pro *Dipsas* Leach, 1814] [= *Barbala* Gray, 1825]
Colletopterum Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Eur., 73
Collopterum (err. pro *Colletop-* Bourguignat, 1880) Bédé, 1932, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc., 12: 225
Complanaria Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 288, 382
Crassitesta Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 586
Cristaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 107
Decarambis (err. pro *Decur-* Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 67
Decurambis Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4
Diamisotis (err. pro *Diani-* Rafinesque, 1831) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 112
Dianisotis Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 7
Dionositis (err. pro *Dianisotis* Rafinesque, 1831) Férussac, 1835, Bull. Zool., 23
Dipsada (err. pro *-sas* Leach, 1814) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier, Anim. Kingd., 12: 106
Dipsas Leach, 1814, Zool. Miscell., 1: 119 [non Laurenti, 1768 (Rept.); cf. *Barbala* Gray, 1825, *Cleone* Gistl, 1848]
Dipsas Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 317 [n.n.] [non Laurenti, 1786 (Rept.), etc.]
Dipsax (emend. pro *-sas* Leach, 1814) Voigt, 1834, in Cuvier, Thierreich., 3: 493
Dypsas (err. pro *Dip-* Leach, 1814) Kobelt, 1880, Zool. Jahresber., (1879): 883
Edentula Nitzsch, 1820, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 4: 189, footnote [=*Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
Elasmogena (err. pro *-gona* Agassiz, 1846) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen Malacoz., Suppl.: 49
Elasmogona (emend. pro *Lasmigona* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 135
Euanodonta Westerlund, 1880, Fauna Paläarct. Reg. Binnenconch., 7: 195 [=*Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
Euphrata Pallary, 1933, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (2) 5: 150; 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 39: 121
Gabillotia Servain, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 296
Glochidium Rathke, 1797, Skr. nat. Selsk. [Copenh.], 4 (1): 166 [invalid ICZN 561]
Haasiella Lindholm, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 139 [non Pocock, 1910 (Myriop.)]
Hemidonta Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 412 [? n.n. pro *Hemiodon* Swainson, 1840, p. 286]
Hemiodon Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381 (as *Hemidon*, p. 288) [non Swainson, 1840, p. 191 (Gastr.); see *Hemidonta* Swainson, 1840]
Hemiodonta (err. pro *Hemid-* Swainson, 1840) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 667

Hemistena Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 317
Hyriopsis Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 269
Iugosus (err. pro *Jug-* Simpson, 1900) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 91
Jugosus Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 357
Lasmigona Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4.
Lastena Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 316
Lastenes (err. pro *-stena* Rafinesque, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 212
Legumenaia (err. pro *-minaia* Conrad, 1865) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 132
Leguminaia Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 233
Lepidodesma Simpson, 1896, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 18: 311
†**Leptanodonta** Wenz, 1927, CentralBl. Min. Geol. Paleont., (1927) Abt. B (10): 421
Limnoica Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Animals, 5: 37
Liourillea Bédé, 1932, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc., 12: 225 [non Chevreux, 1911 (Crust.)]
Lipodonta Nitzsch, 1820, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 4: 189, footnote [=*Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
Lostena (err. pro *Las-* Rafinesque, 1820) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Megadomus Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 378
Mesanodon Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 517
Micranodonta Kuiper, 1965, Arch. Moll., 94: 47
Microcondylaea Vest, 1866, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver., 17: 198
Microcondylus (err. pro *-laea* Vest, 1866) Drouet, 1879, Jour. Conchyl., 27: 137
Monodonta Say, 1816, in Nicholson's Encycl., 2: pl. 3, fig. 3; 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1: 460 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Gastr.); see *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818 (fide Simpson, 1900)]
†**Murraia** Russell, 1932, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, Sec. 4, (3) 26: 38
Mya Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Myidae)]
Nayadina de Gregorio, 1914, Natural. Sicil., 22: 64 [non Munier-Chalmas, 1864 (Malleidae)]
Odatelia Rafinesque, 1832, Atlantic Jour., 1 (4): 154
†**Okribella** Kakhadze, 1942, Trav. Inst. geol., Akad. Nauk Georgie SSR., 1 (6) [geol. 1]: 74 (Georgian), 81 (French)
Onodon (err. pro *Ano-* Oken, 1815) Partington, [1835-37], Brit. Cyclop., 3: 81
Pachyanodon Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525
Pagias (err. pro *Peg-* Simpson, 1900) Ortmann, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 88
Pegias Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 660
Platynaias Walker, 1918, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, (49): 2
Plethol ophus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 585
Pressodonta Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 667
Prolasmidonta Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 44
Pseuanodonta (err. pro *Pseuda-* Bourguignat, 1876) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Syn. Brit. non-marine Moll., 334
Pseudanodonta Bourguignat, 1876, Bull. Soc. Sci. phys. nat. Toulouse, 3: 99
Pseudoanodonta (err. pro *Pseudan-* Bourguignat, 1876) Picaglia, 1893, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 18: 117
Pseudodontideus (err. pro *-toideus* Frierson, 1927) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 832

Pseudodontoideus Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 9, 23
Pseudodontopsis Kobelt, 1912, in Rossmaessler, Iconogr. Moll., (N.F.) 19: 1, 3
Pseudodopsis (err. pro *-dontopsis* Kobelt, 1912) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 102
Pseudoleguminaia Germain, 1911, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris., 17: 67
Pseudonodonta (err. pro *Pseudan-* Bourguignat, 1876) Preston, 1914, Zool. Rec., 50 (1913), Moll.: 84
Pseudoodonta (err. pro *Pseudano-* Bourguignat, 1876) Picaglia, 1893, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 18: 117
Pteranodon Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1003 [non Marsh, 1876 (Rept.); see *Sinanodonta* Modell, 1945]
Pterosygna (err. pro *-syna* Rafinesque, 1831) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 665
Pterosyna Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 5
Purpurina Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl.: 116 [non d'Orbigny, 1850 (Gastr.)]
Pyganodon Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
Rugifera Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 670
Sayunio de Gregorio, 1914, Natural. Sicil., 22: 62
Scolianodon Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525
Seguminaia (err. pro *Leg-* Conrad, 1865) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 175
Simpsonaias Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 7 [preoccupied, fide Frierson, 1914; see *Simpsoniconcha* Frierson, 1914]
Simpsonichoncha Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 40 [n.n. pro *Simpsonaias* Frierson, 1914]
Sinanodonta Modell, 1945, Jena Zeits. Med. u Naturw., 78: [n.n. pro *Pteranodon* Fischer, 1886]
Stenelasma Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 502 [? n.n. pro *Lastena* Rafinesque, 1820]
Stophites (err. pro *Strophitus* Rafinesque, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 212
Strophilus (err. pro *-itus* Rafinesque, 1820) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Strophites (err. pro *-tus* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 3: 998
Strophitus Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 316
Sulcularia Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4
Unionopsis (err. pro *Uniop-* Swainson, 1940) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 113
Uniopsis Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 288, 382
Uniopsis Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 49 [non Swainson, 1840 (fide Simpson, 1900]
Utterbackia Baker, 1927, Amer. Midl. Nat., 10: 222 (as *Utterbachia* p. 221)
Utterbackiana Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 17
†**Vanderschaliea** Modell, 1943, Arch. Moll., 75: 112

Incertae sedis

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The "group names" based upon species of *Anodonta* are:

Abbreviatiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 291
Acalliana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 270
Adamiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 190
Anatiniana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 244
Arealiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 282
Arnouldiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 128
Arrosiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
Avoniana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 303
Beccariana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 122
Briandiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 298
Brotiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 102, 209
Camuriana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 109
Carvalhoiana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
Collobiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 111
Complanatiana Locard, 1890, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 14: 11
Cygnaeana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 139 [=*Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
Depressiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 220
Ellipsopsiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 156
Elongatiana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [n.n.]
Embiana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 86
Gallandiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 172 [non Bourguignat, 1880 (Gastr.)]
Gastrodiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 135
Gestroiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 98
Glyciana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 102, 166
Gravidiana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 64
Humbertiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 99
Idriniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 14: 61
Illuviosiana Fagot, 1885, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 2: 352
Incrassatiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 91
Intermediana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 94
Jourdheuiliana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 236
Lacanniciana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
Letourneuxiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 122 [non Bourguignat, 1880 (Etheriidae)]
Lusitaniana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 257
Machadoiana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
Macilentiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 179
Macilentina (err. pro *-tiana* Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (NS.) 36: 85

Macrosteniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Sci. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 89
Marioniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 117
Meretrixiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 92 (as *Meretriciana*, p. 94)
Milletiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 359
Ogerieniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 102
Ovuliana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 111
Pammegaliana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 106
Picardiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 324
Piscimaliana (err. pro *Piscinal-* Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 127
Piscinaliana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 333
Platteniciana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 215
Ponderosiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 195
Ponderosina (err. pro *-siana* Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1884, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 8: 27
Pseudoglyciana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 81
Rayana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55, 58
Rossmaessleriana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 207 [original as *Rossmässleriana*]
Rossmaessleriana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [non Bourguignat, 1881]
Rostratiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 225
Rumanicana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 127
Scrupeana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [n.n.]
Spengleriana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 307
Spondaeana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 92
Spondeana (err. pro *-dacana* Locard, 1890) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4 (1): 299
Sturmiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 98
Tricassiniana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 123
Unioniformiana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 116
Ventricosiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 117
Vietuliana Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 82
Westerlundiana Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 262

Subfamily **LAMPSILINAE** Ortmann, 1912

Actinonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Actionaias (err. pro *Actino-* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Ortmann, 1925, Amer. Midl. Nat., 9: 349
Aeglia Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 378 [=*Lampsilis* Rafinesque, 1820]
Aglia (err. pro *Aeglia* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196

Amygdalonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
Arotonaias Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 480
Artonaias (err. pro *Aroto-* Martens, 1900) Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 311
Capsaeformis Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 95
Carunculina Simpson, 1898, in Baker, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 3: errata (as *Corunculina*, p. 109)
Conchodromus Haas, 1930, Senckenbergiana, 12: 317 [n.n. pro *Dromus* Simpson, 1900]
Conradilla Ortmann, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 90 [=*Lemiox* Rafinesque, 1831]
Crypogenia (err. pro *Cypro-* Agassiz, 1852) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1000
Cyprogenia Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 47
Cyrtonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Cyrtonais (err. pro *-naias* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 84
Delphinonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 555
Delphinonais (err. pro *-naias* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 84
Disconaias Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Disnomia (err. pro *Dys-* Agassiz, 1852) Bielz, 1869, Verz. Moll.-Samml., (ed. 5): 43
Dromas (emend. pro *-mus* Simpson, 1900) Lindahl, 1906, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 20: 239 [non Paykull, 1805 (Aves)]
Dromus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 614 [non Selby, 1840 (Aves); see *Conchodromus* Haas, 1930]
Dysnomia Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 43
Dysnomya (err. pro *-mia* Agassiz, 1852) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 512
Dysonomia (err. pro *Dysn-* Agassiz, 1852) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 143
Ellipsaria Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 303
Epilobasma (err. pro *Epioblasma* Rafinesque, 1831) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 744
Epiloblasma (err. pro *Epiobl-* Rafinesque, 1831) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 511
Epioblasma Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
Friersonia Ortmann, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8: 318
Glebula Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 268
Lampsilis Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 298
Lampsilus (err. pro *-lis* Rafinesque, 1820) Mansfield, 1933, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 23 (5): 267
Lamsilis (err. pro *Lamps-* Rafinesque, 1820) Vanderschalie, 1934, Nautilus, 47: pl. 15
Lasmonos Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 1, 5, 6
Legumia (err. pro. *Lig-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 45
Lemiox Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 3
Leptodea Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 295

Ligumia Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378 (as *Ligumea*, p. 263)
Ligumina (err. pro *-mia* Swainson, 1840) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 465
Limnadea (emend. pro *Lym-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 210
Lymnadia (Swainson MS) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 60; Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 280, 281, 412 (as *Lymnadea*, p. 379)
Martensnaias Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
Medionidus Simpson, 1900, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 52: 77
Megaptera (err. pro *Meta-* Rafinesque, 1820) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 85
Mesonaias Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Metaptera Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 299
Micromya Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 47 [non Rondani, 1840 (Dipt.)]
Monelagmus (err. pro *-lasmus* Agassiz, 1846) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 127
Monelasmus (emend. pro *Lasmonos* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 237
Naidea Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 276, 378
Noidea (err. pro *Nai-* Swainson, 1840) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, ix, 21
Oblicaria (err. pro *Obliqu-* Rafinesque, 1820) d'Orbigny, 1846, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., 8: 709
Obliquaria Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 301
Obovaria Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
Ortmanniana Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 79
Pachynaias Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
Paraptera Ortmann, 1911, Mem. Carnegie Mus., 4: 301
Pareptera (err. pro *Para-* Ortmann, 1911) Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 7
Penita Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 93
Phyllonaias Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 555
Pilea Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 522
Plagiola Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
Plagiolopsis Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 834
Proptera Rafinesque, 1819, Jour. de Phys., 88: 426
Pseudoon Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 601 (as *Pseudoön)*
Ptychobranchus Simpson, 1900, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 52: 79
Ptychoderma Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 607
Scalenilla Ortmann & Walker, 1922, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 68
Subtentus Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 65
Symphanota (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
Symphinota (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Villa, 1841, Dispos. Conch., 43
Symphiouata (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 450 (also as *Symphyonota*, p. 492)

Symphonota (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Berge, 1847, Conch.-Buch, 69
Symphynota Lea, 1829, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 3 (4): 442 [= *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819]
Torulosa Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 94
Toxelasma (err. pro *Toxo-* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 373
Toxolasma Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
Troncilla (err. pro. *Trun-* Rafinesque, 1819) Rossmässler, 1835, Iconogr. Moll., 1: 116
Truncilla Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
Truncillopsis Ortmann & Walker, 1922, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 65
Venusta Frierson, 1927. Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naides, 11, 81 [non Boettger, 1877 (Gastr.), etc.; see *Venustaconcha* Thiele, 1934]
Venustaconcha Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 837 [n.n. pro *Venusta* Frierson, 1927]
Villosa Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 80

Family **DESERTELLIDAE** Dechaseaux, 1946

†**Desertella** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Haug, 1905, Foreau's Docum. Miss. Sahar., 2: 779

Family **ETHERIIDAE** Deshayes, 1831

Aetheria (emend. pro *Eth-* Lamarck, 1807) Oken, 1818, Isis (Oken), (1818): 1117
Ethaeria (err. pro *Etheria* Lamarck, 1807) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 12: 418
Etherea (err. pro *-ria* Lamarck, 1807) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturgesch., 709
Etheria Lamarck, 1807, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 400
Etheriigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

Incertae sedis

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The "group names" based upon species of *Etheria* are:

Caillaudiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 63
Chambardiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 69
Letourneuxiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 69
Niloticiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 65

Family **MARGARITIFERIDAE** Haas, 1941 [valid ICZN 495]

Baphia Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 48 [non Gray, 1847 (Malleidae)] [=*Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816]
Cucumerunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 75
Cumberlandia Ortmann, 1912, Nautilus, 26: 13

Damalis Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1) 20: 273 [non Fabricius, 1805 (Dipt.)]
Damaris (ex Leach) Swainson, 1823, Zool. Ill., 3: explan. pl. 160 [= *Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817, fide Herrmannsen]
Danalis (err. pro *Dam-* Leach, 1847) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 48
Margaritana Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 41, 122 [invalid ICZN 495; see *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816]
Margaritanopsis Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 121
Margaritifera (correction of err. typ. *Margartifera* Schumacher) Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7: 7 [valid ICZN 495]
Margartifera Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7: 7 [invalid ICZN 495]
Margatifera (err. pro *Margart-* Schumacher, 1816) Schumacher, [1823], Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (4 to.), (1816-22): 6
†**Plicatounio** Kobayashi & Susuki, 1936, Japan. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3/4): 250
Pseudunio Haas, 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 181
Virgus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 851

Family **MUTELIDAE** Gray, 1847

Subfamily **MUTELINAE** Gray, 1847

Acostaea d'Orbigny, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 3: 60, 184
Acostea (err. pro *-aea* d'Orbigny, 1851) Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 26
Anodontes (err. pro *-tites* Bruguière, 1792) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 472
Anodontites Bruguière, 1792, Jour. Nat. Hist., (Choix des Mém.), 1: 134
Anodontites Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 201 [? non Bruguière, 1792]
Anodotites (err. pro *-dontites* Bruguière, 1792) Marshall, 1930, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 77 (art. 2): 6
Anondontites (err. pro *Anodont-* Bruguière, 1792) Marshall, 1925, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 67 (art. 4): 13
Aplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil, 32 & pl. xxv [non Rafinesque, 1819 (Gastr.); see *Spixoconcha* Pilsbry, 1893]
Arthropteron Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 461
Aspatharia Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukérèwé et Tanganika, 14
Asphataria (err. pro *Aspath-* Bourguignat, 1885) Rochebrune & Germain, 1904. Mém. Soc. zool. France, 18: 24
Bartellettia (err. pro *Bartle-* Adams, 1867) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
Bartlettia Adams, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1866): 444
Berpolis Leach, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 657
Burtonia Bourguignat, 1883, Moll. Fluv. Nyanza Oukérèwé, 20 [non Bonaparte, 1850 (Aves); see *Pseudospatha* Simpson, 1900]
Callioscapha (err. pro *Calliso-* Swainson, 1840) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 85
Calliscapha Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 380
Callonaia Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 867
Cameronia Bourguignat, 1879, Descr. Moll. Egypte, 42

Chambardia Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 4 [n.n.]; Servain, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 304
Chelidoneura (err. pro *-nura* Rochebrune, 1886) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 906
Chelidonopsis Ancey, 1887, Conch. Exchange, 2: 22 [n.n. pro *Chelidonura* Rochebrune, 1886]
Chelidonura Rochebrune, 1886, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 3: 3 [non Adams in G. B. Sowerby II, 1850 (Gastr.); see *Chelidonopsis* Ancey, 1887]
Columba Lea, 1837, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., 5: 78 [non Linnaeus 1758 (Aves)]
Columbia (err. pro *-ba* Lea, 1833) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 81
Craspedodonta Küster, 1842, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9: pl. 27; Clessin, 1873, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (1): 93
†**Dentaspatharia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 83
Diplasma Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 6
†**Diplodontites** Marshall, 1922, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 61 (art. 16): 1
Eufira Gistl [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 568; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 173 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Iridina* Lamarck, 1819]
Eumulleria Anthony, 1907, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 41: 407
Euphira (err. pro *Euf-* Gistl, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 79
Euryanodon Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
Fossicula (err. pro *Fossula* Lea, 1870) Marshall, 1925, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 67 (art. 4): 7
Fossula Lea, 1870, Syn. Fam. Unionidae, (ed. 4): 72
Glabaris Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 206
Glabris (err. pro *-baris* Gray, 1847) Prashad, 1932, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 20: 174
Haasica Strand, 1932, Folia zool. hydrobiol., 4: 134 [n.n. pro *Marshalliella* Haas, 1931]
Iheringella Pilsbry, 1893, Nautilus, 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Plagiodon* Lea, 1856]
Iridella Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267 [n.n.]
Iridina Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 89
Jheringella (emend. pro *Ih-* Pilsbry, 1893) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 841
Jolya Bourguignat, 1876, Bull. Soc. Sci. phys. nat. Toulouse, 3: 53
Lamproscapha Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381
Leila Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 138 [n.n.]; 1840, (ed. 42A): 142
Leptospatha Rochebrune & Germain, 1904, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 17: 25 [n.n. pro *Spathella* Bourguignat, 1885]
Marshalliella Haas, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 50 [non Kieffer, 1914 (Hymenop.), etc.; see *Haasica* Strand, 1932]
Mitriodon Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 462
Moncondylaea (err. pro *Monoc-* d'Orbigny, 1835) Clessin, 1876, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (1): 251
Monocondilaea (err. pro *-dylaea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Salisbury, 1947, Zool. Rec., 81 (1944), Moll.: 50
Monocondyla (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
Monocondylaea d'Orbigny, 1835, Magasin de Zool., 5: 37
Monocondylea (err. pro. *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 126
Monocondyloia (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 128

Muelleria (err. pro *Mull-* Férussac, 1824) Philippi, 1853, Handbuch Conch. Mal., 533
Mulleria Férussac, 1824, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 1 (2): 368
Mutela Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 397
Mutelina Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukérébé et Tanganika, 11, 12
Mycepodella (err. pro *Mycetopo-* Marshall, 1927) Haas, 1929, Arch. Moll., 61 (Lit. Ber.): 10
Myeetodopa (err. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) Sterki, 1901, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 33: 146
Mycetopoda d'Orbigny, 1835, Magasin de Zool., 5: 41
Mycetopodella Marshall, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 6): 1
Myeetopodus (err. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) Mousson, 1869, Malak. Bl., 16: 189
Myeetopus (emend. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) d'Orbigny, [1840], Voy. Amér. mérid., pl. 66
Patularia Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381
Plagiodon Lea, 1856, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 8: 79 [non Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (Amphib.); see *Iheringella* Pilsbry, 1893]
Platiris Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6: 118, 141
Platyiris (emend. pro *-tiris* Lea, 1838) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 295
Pleiodon Conrad, 1834, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 178
Pleodon (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1834) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286
Pliodon (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1834) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 299
Prisodon Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske. Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (1816): 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 46, 138
Prisodontopsis Tomlin, 1928, Nautilus, 42: 66 [n.n. pro *Pseudavicula* Simpson, 1900]
Prysodon (err. pro *Pri-* Schumacher, 1817) Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 17
Pseudavicula Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 860 [non Etheridge, 1892 (Streblopteriidae); see *Prisodontopsis* Tomlin, 1928]
†**Pseudodiplodon** Adam, 1957, Explor. Parc. natl. Albert, Miss. H. de Braucort, 1950, 3: 128
Pseudoleila Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
Pseudomuelleria Pilsbry, 1911, Rep. Princeton Univ. Exp. Patagonia, 3 Zool. (5): 618 [n.n.] [original as *Pseudomülleria*]
Pseudomulleria Anthony, 1907, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 41: 407
Pseudomutela Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 905
Pseudospatha Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 577 [n.n. pro *Burtonia* Bourguignat, 1883]
Ruganodontites Marshall, 1931, Nautilus, 45: 16
Spatella (err. pro *Spath-* Bourguignat, 1885) Haas, 1929, Senckenbergiana, 11: 112
Spatha Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6: 141
Spathella Bourguignat, 1885 (Dec.), Espèc. Gen. Oukérébé et Tanganika, 14 [non Hall, 1885 (Nov.) (Modiomorphidae); see *Leptospatha* Rochebrune & Germain, 1904]
Spathopsis Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 857
Spixoconcha Pilsbry, 1893, Nautilus, 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Aplodon* Spix, 1827]
Styganodon Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525

Tamsiella Haas, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 87
Utela (err. pro *Mut-* Scopoli, 1777) Moore, 1898, Quart. Jour. micr. Soc., (N.S.) 41 (1): 168
Virgula Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 931

Subfamily **HYRIINAE** Swainson, 1840

Alathyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 63
†**Antediplodon** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 4
Aparcthyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 67
Bulloideus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 887
Castalia Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 66
Castaliella Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 866
Castalina Ihering, 1891, Zool. Anz., 14: 477, 478
†**Castalioides** Marshall, 1934, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 24: 78
Centralhyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 65
Chevronais Olsson & Wurtz, 1951, Notulae Naturae, (239): 6
Cyclomya Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 885
Diplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil., 33
Echyridella McMichael & Hiscock, 1958, Australian Jour. Mar. Freshw. Res., 9 (3): 459
†**Ecuadorea** Marshall & Bowles, 1932, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 82 (art. 5): 5
†**Eodiplodon** Marshall, 1928, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 74, (art. 3): 4
Haasodonta McMichael, 1956, Nautilus, 70: 47
Harmandia Rochebrune, 1882, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 45
Hyria Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 81
Hyriana Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 872
Hyridella Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 285, 380
Hyridunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 68
Hyris (err. pro *Hyria* Lamarck, 1819) Blainville, 1821, Dict. Sci. Nat., 22: 395
Iridea Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 283, 379
Leiovirgus Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 132
Lortiella Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 71
Mesohyridella McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 238
Microdontia Tapparone-Canefri, 1883, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 19: 295
Naia Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 370 [original as *Naïa*]
Naza (err. pro *Naïa* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. Gen. Moll., 58
Nesonaia Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 137
Niäa (err. pro *Naïa* Swainson MS [=1840]) Lea, 1836, Syn. Naiades, 31
Niaea (err. pro *Niäa* Lea, 1836) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 47
Pachyodon (emend. pro *Paxy-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 270 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.), etc.]
Paxiodon (err. pro *Paxy-* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., 38: 187
Paxiodonta (err. pro *Paxyodon* Schumacher, 1817) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 3: 712
Paxyodon Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl.. (1816): 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 46, 139
†**Prodiplodon** Marshall, 1928, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 74 (art. 3): 1
†**Prohyria** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 227
Propehyridella Cotton & Gabriel, 1932, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 44: 158
Protohyridella Cotton & Gabriel, 1932, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 44: 159

†**Protovirgus** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 231
Quaesithyria Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10: 191
Rhipidodonta Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 47
Rugoshyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 71
Schleschiella Modell, 1950, Arch. Moll., 79: 140
Tetraplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil, 33
Triplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil., 35
Triquetra (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 43 [non Blainville, 1828 (Veneridae)]
Triquetrana Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 869
Velesunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 59
Westralunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 62

Family **PACHYCARDIIDAE** Cox, 1961

Adontophora (err. pro *Anod-* Cossmann, 1897) Benson, 1928, Proc. 3rd Pan-Pacific Congr., Tokyo, 2: 1695
Anodonthophora (err. pro *-tophora* Cossmann, 1897) Parona, 1928, Sped. Ital. Filippi, (2) 6: 12
†**Anodontophora** Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 51 [n.n. pro *Anoplophora* Alberti, 1864]
Anoplophora (Sandberger MS) Alberti, 1864, Ueberblick Trias, 133 [non Hope, 1839 (Coleopt.); see *Anodontophora* Cossmann, 1897]
Anoplophoria (err. pro *-phora* Alberti, 1864) Zeller, 1908, N. Jhrb. (Beil.), 25: 83
†**Heminajas** Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58 (1): 789, 790
†**Kidodia** Cox, 1936, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 92: 52
Pachcyardia (err. pro *Pachycardia* Hauer, 1857) Mojsisovics, 1879, Die Dolomit-Riffe Südtirol u. Venetien, 57
†**Pachycardia** Hauer, 1857, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 24: 546
†**Trigonodus** (Sandberger MS) Alberti, 1864, Ueberblick Trias., 125
†**Uniona** Pohlig, 1880, Palaeontographica 27: 114
†**Unionites** Wissman, 1841, in Muenster, Beitr. zur. Petref., (4): 20

Incertae sedis

†**Isopristes** Nicol & Allen, 1953, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 43: 344

Order TRIGONIOIDA Dall, 1889

[Schizodontida Steinmann, 1888]

Superfamily **LYRODESMATACEA** Ulrich, 1893

Family **LYRODESMATIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

Actidodonta (err. pro *Actino-* Phillips, 1848) Douvillé, 1912, C. R. Seance Acad. Sci. Paris, 154: 1679
Actinidonta (err. pro *Actino-* Phillips, 1848) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 93
†**Actinodonta** Phillips, 1848, Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit., 2 (1): 366

†**Actinodontophora** Ichikawa, 1952, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (6): 327
†**Guerangeria** Oehlert, 1881, Bull. Soc. Angers, 10 (1880): 225
†**Honeymania** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 138
†**Ischyrodonta** Ulrich, 1890, Amer. Geol., 6: 173
†**Lyrodesma** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 51
Lyrodesmas (err. pro *-desma* Conrad, 1841) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 115
†**Lyronucula** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987
†**Neoactinodonta** Heidacker, 1959, Univ. Queensland Pap., Dept. Geol., 5 (2): 3
†**Palaeopteria** Whiteaves, 1897, Geol. Surv. Canada, Palaeoz. Foss., 3 (3): 181

Superfamily **TRIGONIACEA** Lamarck, 1819

Family **MYOPHORIIDAE** Bronn, 1837

Axinopsis Tate, 1868, Geol. Mag., 5 (9): 412 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Schizodus* King, 1844, non *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1842]
†**Costatoria** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
†**Cryptina** (Boué MS) Deshayes, 1835, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 2: 47
Curtonotus (Salter MS) Jukes, 1857, Student's Man. Geol., (1st. ed.): 442 [n.n.]; 1862, (2nd. ed.): 508, 509; Salter, 1863, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 19: 494 [non Stephens, 1827 (Crust.); see *Miserinotus* Ebersin, 1960]
Cyrtonotus (emend. pro *Curt-* Jukes, 1857) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 996 [non Lucas, 1844 (Crust.)]
†**Elegantinia** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
†**Eoschizodus** Cox, 1951, Geol. Mag., 88 (5): 369 [n.n. pro *Kefersteinia* Neumayr, 1891]
†**Gruenewaldia** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 215
†**Hefteria** Dahmer, 1948, Senckenbergiana, 29: 125
Kefersteinia Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 58: 788 [non Quatrefages, 1865 (Vermes); see *Eoschizodus* Cox, 1951]
†**Leviconcha** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
†**Lyriomyophoria** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 66
Miophoria (err. pro *Myo-* Bronn, 1834) Boni, 1935, Riv. ital. Paleont., 41: 57
†**Miserinotus** Ebersin, 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 95 [n.n. pro *Curtonotus* Jukes, 1857, +*Cyrtonotus* Fischer, 1887]
†**Myophoria** Bronn, 1834, in Alberti, Beitr. Mon. Bunter Sandst., 54
†**Neoschizodus** Giebel, 1855, Z. Naturw., 5: 35
Niobe Koninck, 1873, Rech. Anim. foss., 2: 77 [non Angelin, 1851 (Trilobita); see *Protoschizodus* Koninck, 1885]
†**Okunominetania** Ichikawa, 1954, Jour. Inst. Politech., Osaka City Univ. (G) 2: 62
Okunominetiana (err. pro *-tania* Ichikawa, 1954) Jaworski, 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957), teil 2: 147
†**Praemyophoria** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., Trudy Nauch. Konf. po Izud. i Osv. Proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 263
†**Prisconaia** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 10
Protoschizodon (emend. pro *-dus* Koninck, 1885) Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 10 (66) [non Agassiz, 1829 (Pisces)]

†**Protoschizodus** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 125 [n.n. pro *Niobe* Koninck, 1873]
†**Rhenania** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
†**Rhomboschizodus** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta., 65: 430
Schizodon (emend. pro *-dus* "King" 1844) Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 9 (65) [non Waterhouse, 1842 (Mamm.)]
†**Schizodus** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [n.n.]; de Verneuil & Murchison, 1844, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 1: 505 [cf. *Aximopsis* Tate, 1868]
†**Toechomya** Clarke, 1899, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 10: 96
†**Trigomyophoria** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 66
Trigonella Hehl, 1842, Schrift. Russ.-K. Ges. Min., 1 (2): 281 [non Da-Costa, 1778 (Mactridae)]
Trigonellites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 104 [non Parkinson, 1811 (Cephal.)]
†**Tropiphora** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149

Family **SCAPHELLINIDAE** Newell & Ciriacks, 1962

†**Scaphellina** Newell & Ciriacks, 1962, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 2121: 4

Family **TRIGONIIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

†**Acanthotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 14
†**Actinotrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 49
†**Agonisca** Fleming, 1964, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophys., 6 (5): 843
†**Apiotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 59
†**Asiatotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 63
†**Austrotrigonia** Skwarko, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 67: 33
†**Buchotrigonia** Dietrich, 1938, Estud. geol. paleont. Cordillera Oriental Colombia, (3): 97
†**Callitrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 51
Clavitrigonia Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 162 [=*Clavotrigonia* Lebküchner, 1932]
†**Clavotrigonia** Lebküchner, 1932, Palaeontographica, 77: 38
†**Climacotrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 50
†**Eotrigonia** Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 82
†**Eselaevitrigonia** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (3-4): 161
†**Frenguelliella** Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La. Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 164
†**Geratrigonia** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 76 [invalid]; 25 (3-4): 171
†**Haidaia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 51
†**Heterotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 63
†**Hijitrigonia** Kobayashi & Mori, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (1-2): 84
†**Ibotrigonia** Kobayashi, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28 (1-3): 38
†**Indotrigonia** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 7 (2), teil 2: 30
†**Iotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 6
†**Jaworskiella** Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 166
†**Korobkovitrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 99, 226

†**Laevitrigonia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Lebküchner, 1932, Palaeontographica, 77: 35
†**Latitrigonia** Kobayashi, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28 (1-3): 36
†**Leptotrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 105, 264
Linitrigonia (err. pro *Lino-* Hoepen, 1929) Crickmay, 1929, Amer. Jour. Sci., (5) 24: 462
†**Linotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 15
†**Liotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
Liriodon (emend. pro *Lyridon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1833) Bronn, 1837-8, Leth. Geogn., 2: 700
†**Litschkovitrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 97, 206
Lyridon J. de C. Sowerby, 1823, Min. Conch., 5 (74): 40 [=*Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789]
Lyriodon (emend. pro *-idon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823) Bronn, 1834, Leth. Geogn., 1 (1): 12; 1836, 1 (4): 363
Lyrodon (emend. pro *Lyrio-* & *Lirio-* Bronn) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 218
Lyrodon (emend. pro *Lyri-* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823) Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 196 [=*Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789]
†**Malagasitrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 51
†**Maoritrigonia** Fleming, 1962, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 35: 3
†**Megatrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 3
†**Mesotrigonia** Freneix, 1958, Sciences de la Terre, 4 (1956): 165
†**Microtrigonia** Nakano, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., Trans., 28 (1-3): 116
†**Minetrigonia** Kobayashi & Katayama, 1938, Proc. imper. Acad. Tokyo, 14: 187
†**Myophorella** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 120
†**Myophorigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 52
Myophoriogonia (err. pro *-phorigonia* Cox, 1952) Jaworski, 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957), teil. 2: 148
Neotrigonia Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 81 [valid ICZN 327]
†**Nipponitrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
†**Notoscabrotrigonia** Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 331
†**Nototrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 62
†**Oistotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 60
†**Opisthotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 62
†**Orthotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 56
†**Pacitrigonia** Marwick, 1932, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3: 506
Packardella Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 193, 197 [invalid, no type designated]
†**Pisotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 20
†**Pleurotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 33
†**Praegonia** Fleming, 1962, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 35: 2
†**Promyophorella** Kobayashi & Tamura, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (1-2): 96
†**Prorotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 57
†**Prosogyrotrigonia** Krumbeck, 1924, Paläont. Timor, lief. 13: 244 (386)

†**Pseudomyophorella** Nakano, 1961, Jour. Sci. Hiroshima Univ., (C) Geol. Mineral. 4 (1): 85
†**Psilotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
†**Pterotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 9
†**Ptilotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 22
†**Quadratotrigonia** Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
†**Quoiecchia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 51
†**Rinetrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 22
†**Rutitrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 31
†**Scabrotrigonia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
Scaphitrigon (err. pro *Scaphogonia* Crickmay, 1930) Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50
†**Scaphogonia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Pub., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 51
†**Scaphotrigonia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
†**Setotrigonia** Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 206
†**Sphenotrigonia** Rennie, 1936, Ann. S. African Mus., 31: 365, 369
Steinmanella Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50 [cf. *Yaadia* Crickmay, 1930]
†**Syrotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 61
†**Transitrigonia** Dietrich, 1932, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 7 (2), teil 2: 36
Trigella (emend. pro *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Trigon (err. pro *-gonia* Bruguière, 1789) König, 1825, Icones foss., pl. 13
†**Trigonia** Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1: xiv [valid ICZN 327]; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86
Trigonigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Vaugonia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 53
†**Yaadia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Steinmanella* Crickmay, 1930, non *Steinmannella* Welter, 1911 (Sponge); although thus technically invalid, it is here assumed that because both names were published on the same page of the same publication, the author may be said to have the "right of first reviser" and thus to have established *Yaadia* as the name to be used.]
†**Yeharella** Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 200
†**Zaletrigonia** Skwarko, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 67: 18

Incertae sedis

†**Anopisthodon** Philippi, 1899, Foss. secund. Chile, 1: 74 [a steinkern of uncertain, apparently trigoniid, affinities.]

Family **PINZONELLIDAE** Beurlen, 1954

†**Cowperesia** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 86
†**Ferrazia** Reed, 1932, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 10: 479, 480
†**Leinzia** Mendes, 1949, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min., 133: 11
†**Leptoterraia** Beurlen, 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 128
Pinzonela (err. pro *-nella* Reed, 1932) Reed, 1943, Bol. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 107: 28
†**Pinzonella** Reed, 1932, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 10: 479, 482
†**Pinzonellopis** Mendes, 1944, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., 45 (Geol.) 1: 58
†**Plesiocyprinella** Holdhaus, 1918, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 2: 20
†**Terraia** Cox, 1934 (Feb.), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 13: 269; 1934 (Mar.), Bol. Inst. geol. Perforaciones Montevideo, 11: 8
†**Terraiopsis** Beurlen, 1953, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min., 142: 25 [n.n.]; 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 127

Family **TRIGONIOIDIDAE** Cox, 1952

†**Hoffetrigonia** Suzuki, 1940, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 17: 229
†**Protounio** Martinson, 1953, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR., 89 (1): 167
†**Sainschandia** Martinson, 1957, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR., 15: 285
Tpigonioides (err. pro *Tri-* Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936) Martinson, 1957, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 15: 277
†**Trigonioides** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3-4): 249

Subclass HETERODONTA Neumayr, 1884

Order HIPPURITOIDA Newell, 1965

[Pachydontida Steinmann, 1903]

Superfamily **MEGALODONTACEA** Morris & Lycett, 1853

Family **MEGALODONTIDAE** Morris & Lycett, 1853

†**Conchodon** Stoppani, 1865, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 3: App. 246
Conchodus (emend. pro *-don* Stoppani, 1865) Tausch, 1891, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 25: 75 [non McCoy, 1848 (Pisces)]
†**Cumularia** Spriestersbach, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 38 (1): 467
†**Durga** Böhm, 1884, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 36: 191, 774
Eomegalodon (err. pro *-dus* Spriestersbach, 1915) Cossmann, 1922, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 26: 60
†**Eomegalodus** Spriestersbach, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 80: 53
†**Eumegalodon** Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45 (1): 361
†**Gemmellarodus** Stefano, 1912, Palaeont. Ital., 18: 87
†**Laubeia** Bittner, 1895, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1895): 116; 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 23
Lycodes (err. pro *-dus* Schafhäutl, 1863) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 376

Lycodus Schafhäutl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Leth. Geogn., 375 [non Quenstedt, 1856 (Pisces)]
Megaladon (err. pro *-lodon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Link, 1830, Handb. phys. Erdbeschr., 2 (1): 446
†**Megalodon** J. de C. Sowerby, 1827, Min. Conch., 6: 131
Megalodonta (? err. pro *-don* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 85
Megalodus (emend. pro *-don* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 183
†**Megalomoidea** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 43 [n.n. pro *Megalomus* Hall, 1852]
Megalomus Hall, [1852], Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 2), (1851): 343 [non Rambur, 1842 (Neuropt.); see *Megalomoidea* Cox, 1964]
Megalomys (emend. pro *-mus* Hall, 1852) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 991 [non Trouessart, 1881 (Mamm.)]
Mewalomus (err. pro *Mega-* Hall, 1852) Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 20): 4
†**Neomegalodon** Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45: 362
†**Neomegalodus** Stefano, 1912, Palaeontogr. Ital., 18: 73
Pachyerisma (emend. pro *Pachyr-* Morris & Lycett, 1850) Böhm, 1891, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 33
†**Pachymegalodon** Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45: 375
Pachymegalodus (emend. pro *-don* Gümbel, 1862) Tausch, 1890, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 15 (2): 21, 22
†**Pachyrisma** Morris & Lycett, 1850, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 6: 400
†**Pachyrismella** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 43
†**Paramegalodus** Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.), 68: 52
†**Plethocardia** Ulrich, 1892, Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Minesota, 19: 243
†**Pomarangina** Diener, 1906, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 115 (1): 768; 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 5, Mem. 3: 64
†**Prosocoelogeton** Quenstedt, 1926, Result. norske Statsunderst. Spitsbergen-Exped., 1 (11): 23
†**Prosocoelus** Keferstein, 1857, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 9: 155
†**Protodiceras** Böhm, 1892, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 51
†**Pycinodesma** Kirk, 1927, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 17: 543 [n.n. pro *Pycnodesma* Kirk, 1927]
Pycnodesma Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 20): 1 [non Schrammen, 1910 (Porifera); see *Pycinodesma* Kirk, 1927]
†**Rossiodus** Allasinaz, 1965, Riv. Ital. Paleont., 71: 120
†**Tanaodon** Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 70 (art. 12): 1
†**Tauroceras** Schafhäutl, 1854, N. Jhrb. Min. Geogn. Geol., (1854): 551

Superfamily **CHAMACEA** Blainville, 1825

Family **CHAMIDAE** Blainville, 1825 [ICZN 484]

Amphichama Habe, 1961, Coloured Ill. Shells Japan, 2: 127 [invalidly proposed]; 1964, Shells of Western Pacific in Color, 2: 185
Arcinella Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 47, 142
Cama (err. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) Quoy & Gaimard, [1835], in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., 3: 478
Cameola (emend. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148

Camostraea Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 178 [=*Arcinella* Schumacher, 1817]
Chama Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 691 [valid ICZN 484]
Chamahippopus Gistl, 1848, Naturg. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Chamigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Cipleyella (err. pro *Ciply-* Vincent, 1930) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 1: 740
†**Cipliacella** Vincent, 1928, Acad. roy. Belg., Bull. Cl. Sci., (5) 14: 565
Ciplyella (emend. pro *Cipliac-* Vincent, 1928) Vincent, 1930, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 46: 111
Cyplyella (err. pro *Cip-* Vincent, 1930) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 118
Echinochama Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1049 [=*Arcinella* Schumacher, 1817]
Eopseuma Odhner, 1919, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 59 (3): 25
Globus (ex Klein) Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 170 [non Scopoli, 1772, (Vermes)]
Gryphus (Humphrey MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.)] [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Hellia** Schafhäutl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Leth. Geogn., 160
Jataronus Bruguière, 1792, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1: 546 [n.n.]
Lacinea (ex Humphrey) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2), 168 [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Lazarus Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Comp. Anat., 1: tab. 5 [n.n.]
Licinia (Humphrey MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Maceris Modeer, 1793, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 174 [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Macerophylla Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Macerovillia Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 118 [n.n.]
Macrophyllum (ex Gevers) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [non Gray, 1838 (Mamm.)] [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Macrophyllum Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119 [n.n.]
Ostreocamites Defrance, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 37: 25 [n.n.]
Pseudochama Odhner, 1917, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 52 (16): 28
Psiloderma (err. pro *Psilopod-* Poli, 1795) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1048
Psilopoderma Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 253, 258 [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Psilopododerma (emend. pro *-poderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 313
Psilopus Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 112 [=*Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
Psilotus (emend. pro *-opus* Poli, 1795) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
Stola (ex Klein) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 503 [n.n.]

Superfamily **DICERATACEA** Dall, 1895

Family **DICERATIDAE** Dall, 1895

†**Diceras** Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 6 (34): 299
Dicerata (err. pro *-ras* Lamarck, 1805) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148

Diceratigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Eodiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 36
†**Epidiceras** Douvillé, 1935, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 5: 320
†**Heterodiceras** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Hébert, 1869, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 27: 116
†**Megadiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 72
†**Mesodiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 82
†**Paradiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 96
†**Plesiodiceras** Munier-Chalmas, 1882, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 478
†**Pseudodiceras** Gemmellaro, 1875, Diario primo Congr. Soc. ital. Sci. (9): 3

Family **REQUIENIDAE** Douvillé, 1914

Africardia (err. pro *Apri-* Guéranger, 1853) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 103
†**Apricardia** Guéranger, 1853, Essai Répert. Paléont. Sarthe, 36
†**Arietina** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 449
†**Bayleia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74
†**Bayleoidea** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 35
†**Hypelasma** Paquier, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 847
Hypelesma (err. pro *-lasma* Paquier, 1898) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 155
†**Kugleria** Bouwman, 1938, Proc. K. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, 41 (4): 418
†**Matheronia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74
†**Monnieria** Paquier, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 843
†**Pseudotoucasia** Douvillé, 1911, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 11: 190
Requienia (err. pro *Requ-* Matheron, 1843) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 201
†**Requienia** Matheron 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 174 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 102]
†*Requienites* Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 174 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 102] [= *Requienia* Matheron, 1843]
†**Toucasia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

Family **MONOPLEURIDAE** Munier-Chalmas, 1873

†**Araeopleura** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Stenopleura* Počta, 1890]
†**Bicornucopina** Hofmann, 1912, Math. Természet. Ertesitó, 30: 690 [n.n.]; 1913, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkomyve, 20 (5): 243
†**Dipilidia** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 183 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 111]
Dipillidia (err. pro *Dipili-* Matheron, 1843) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 70
†**Gyropleura** Douvillé, 1887, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 15: 768
Hemiraelites (err. pro *Himer-* Stefano, 1889) Henning, 1917, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 68 (Abh.): 455
†**Himeraelites** Stefano, 1889, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Art. Palermo, 10: 1
†**Monopleura** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 177 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 105]

†**Simacia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 39, 81
Stenopleura Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 35, 80 [non Stebbing, 1888 (Crust.); see *Araeopleura* Cox, 1965]
†**Valletia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

Family **CAPROTINIDAE** Gray, 1848

†**Baryconites** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 14, 51
Caprina (err. pro *Caprotina* d'Orbigny, 1842 -teste Scudder) Matheron, 1843, Rep. Trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 185 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 113]
†**Caprotina** d'Orbigny, 1842, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 13: 151; 1842 (Mar.), Ann. Sci. nat., [2] (Zool.), 17: 180
†**Chaperia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73 [n.n.]; Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1059
Coprotina (err. pro *Capr-* d'Orbigny, 1842) Kaufmann, 1872, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz., 11: 13
Ethra Matheron, 1878, Rech. pal. Midi France, (3): pl. C14 [non Laporte, 1833 (Coleopt.); see *Retha* Cox, 1965]
Horiopleura (emend. pro *Or-* Munier-Chalmas, 1884) Douvillé, 1889, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 17: 639
†**Oriopleura** Munier-Chalmas, 1884, in Lacvivier, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 539, 547
Plyconites (emend. pro *Polyconite* Rolland, 1830) Douvillé, 1887, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 15: 779
Polyconilites (emend. pro *-conite* Rolland, 1830) Bronn, 1848, Ind. Palaeont., 1025
†**Polyconite** Roulland [= Rolland], 1830, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 4 (21): 166
Polyconites (emend. pro *-ite*, Rolland, 1830) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 315
†**Praecaprotina** Yabe & Nagao, 1926, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., Sendai, (2, Geol.) 9 (1): 21
Proecaprotina (err. pro *Prae-* Yabe & Nagao, 1926) Nagao, 1933, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido imp. Univ., (4, Geol., Min.) 2 (2): 163
†**Retha** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n pro *Ethra* Matheron, 1878]
†**Sellaea** Stefano, 1889, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Arts Palermo, 10: 20, 25

Family **CAPRINIDAE** Meek, 1864

†**Amphitriscoelus** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130
†**Anodontopleura** Felix, 1890, in Felix & Lenk, Palaeontographica, 37: 167
†**Caprina** d'Orbigny, 1822, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 8 (1-3): 105
†**Caprinula** d'Orbigny, 1847, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 25: 269; 1847, Ann. Sci. nat., (3, Zool.) 8: 261, 263
†**Caprinuloidea** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 59
Carinella (err. pro *Capr-* d'Orbigny, 1847) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 229
†**Coalcomana** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130, 132
†**Coralliochama** White, 1885, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv., 22: 9
†**Cornucaprina** Futterer, 1892, Palaeont. Abh., 6 (1): 87
†**Cryptaulia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 50, 84

Gemmelaria (err. pro *-llaria* Munier-Chalmas, 1873) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 85
†**Gemmellaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 75
†**Heterocaprina** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 75
†**Kipia** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 133
†**Mitrocaprina** Böhm, 1895, Palaeontographica, 41: 102
†**Neocaprina** Pleničar, 1961, Geologija Razp. in Poročila, 6: 41
†**Offneria** Paquier, 1905, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 29: 82
†**Orthoptychus** Futterer, 1892, Palaeont. Abh., 6 (1): 91
†**Pachytraga** Paquier, 1900, Trav. Lab. géol. Univ. Grenoble, 5: 337, 340, 348
†**Palus** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 33
†**Paracaprinula** Piveteau, 1939, Jour. Conchyl., 83: 33
Plagiopthychus (err. pro *-ptychus* Matheron, 1843) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 200
†**Plagioptychus** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 188 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhöne, 116] (as *Plagiotychus*, pp. 186 & 114 resp.)
†**Planocaprina** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 64
Plesioptychus (Munier-Chalmas MS) Lacvivier, 1884, Terr. Crét. L'Ariege [n.n.]; Munier-Chalmas, 1888, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 16: 819 [n.n.]
†**Plicatostylus** Lupher & Packard, 1930, Univ. Oregon Publ., 1 (3): 204
†**Praecaprina** Paquier, 1905. Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 29: 72
†**Sabinia** Parona, 1909, Boll. Soc. geol. Ital., 27: 303
†**Schiosia** Böhm, 1892, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 144
Spaerucaprina (err. pro *Sphaer-* Gemmellaro, 1865) Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 68: 157
Sphaerocaprina (emend. pro *Sphaeru-* Gemmellaro, 1865) Douvillé, 1910, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 41: 30
†**Sphaerucaprina** Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 212

Family **ANOMOPTYCHIDAE** Vokes, new name

[= Trechmannellidae Cox, 1933]

†**Anomoptychus** Douvillé, 1906, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 10: 56 [n.n. pro *Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904; cf. *Trechmannella* Cox, 1933]
†**Antillocaprina** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag. 61: 392, 407
Polyptchus (err. pro *-tychus* Douvillé, 1904) Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130
Polyptychus Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 248, 251; 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 520 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906, + *Trechmannella* Cox, 1933]
†**Rousselia** Douvillé, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 26: 151
Trechmannella Cox, 1933, Proc. geol. Assoc., 44: 388 [n.n. pro *Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904; =*Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906]

Superfamily **HIPPURITACEA** Gray, 1848

Family **HIPPURITIDAE** Gray, 1848 [ICZN 613]

†**Acardo** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 172
†**Arnaudia** (Bayle MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
†**Barrettia** Woodward, 1862, Geologist, 5: 375

†**Batolites** Montfort, 1808, Conch., 1: 334
Batolithes (err. pro *-tes* Montfort, 1808) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 373
Batolithus (emend. pro *-tes* Montfort) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 104
†**Bihippurites** Futterer, 1896, Palaeont. Abh., (N.F. 2) 6: 263
†**Dorbignia** Woodward, 1862, Geologist, 5: 375
d'Orbignya (emend. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Tate, 1868, in Tate-Woodward, Man. Moll., App., 72
D'Orbignyia (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 406
Hippuritela (err. pro *-tella* Douvillé, 1908) Milovanovič, 1934, Serv. géol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 3 (2): 83
†**Hippuritella** Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 8: 268
†**Hippurites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 104 [valid ICZN 613]
†*Hyppurites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 351 [nom. dub.]
Itippurites (err. pro *Hipp-* Lamarck, 1801) Pirona, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 510
Ivania (err. pro *Yv-* Milovanovič, 1935) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 160
Laskarevia Milovanovič, 1961, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (7) 2 (4): 371 [n.n.]
Orbignia (emend. pro *Dor-* Woodward, 1862) Stoliczka, 1871, Paleont. Indica, (6) 3: 239
Orbignya (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
Orbignyia (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Dall, 1913, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., (ed. 2): 482
Orbiignya (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Muellerried, 1934, An. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 5: 81
Orthoceratites Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 81 [invalid ICZN 613]
Pachynus (emend. pro *Hippurites* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 140
†**Parastroma** Douvillé, 1926, C. R. Soc. géol. France, 1926 (7): 71
†**Pironaea** Meneghini, 1868, Atti. Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 511 [as *Pironea*, p. 402, but *-aea* also in title of paper: "Il nuovo genre *Pironaea*."]
Pironaia (err. pro *-naea* Meneghini, 1868) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 406
†**Praebarrettia** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag., 61: 392, 394, 395
Prebarretia (err. pro *Praebarrettia* Trechmann, 1924) Roig, 1926, Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. nat., 7: 89
Pseudobarrettia Muellerried, 1933, Geol. Rdsch., Leipzig, 23A [Festschr.]: 268 [n.n.]
†**Pseudovaccinites** Senesse, 1946, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 81: 40
Pyronea (err. pro *Pironaea* Meneghini, 1868) Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73
†**Rhedensia** Senesse, 1939, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 73: 227
†**Tetracionites** Astre, 1931, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 61 (2): 269
†**Torreites** Palmer, 1933, Rev. Agric. Habana, 14 (15-16): 100
†**Vaccinites** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
Vaccinitis (err. pro *-tes* Fischer, 1887) Milovanovič, 1932, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 11 (1): tab. 3
Yvania Milovanovič, 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 131 [non Fischer, 1885 (Gastr.); see *Yvaniella* Milovanovič, 1938]
†**Yvaniella** Milovanovič, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 129 [n.n. pro *Yvania* Milovanovič, 1935]

Family **RADIOLITIDAE** Gray, 1848

Subfamily **RADIOLITINAE** Gray, 1848

Agria Matheron, 1878, Rech. pal. Midi France, (1-2): pls. C8, C9 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Agriopleura* Kühn, 1932]
†**Agriopleura** Kühn, 1932, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim) 54: 78 [n.n. pro *Agria* Matheron, 1878]
†**Apulites** Tavani, 1958, Jour. Paleont. Soc. India, 3: 173
†**Biradiolites** d'Orbigny, 1850, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 4 (Brach.): 230
†**Birostrites** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 235
†**Bournonia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1067
†**Dechaseauxia** Tavani, 1949, Palaeontogr. Ital., 46 [N.S. 16]: 21
†**Distefanella** Parona, 1901, Mem. Accad. Torino, (2) 50: 198, 205
Durania Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 8: 309 [=*Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850]
†**Eoradiolites** Douvillé, 1909, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 9: 77
Eoradiotes (err. pro *-olites* Douvillé, 1909) Patrini, 1927, Riv. ital. Paleont., 33 (1-2): 9
†**Eubiradiolites** Coogan, 1966, Jour. Paleont., 40: 763 [= *Biradiolites* auct., non d'Orbigny, 1850]
†**Euradiolites** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 32
†**Kuehnia** Milovanovič, 1956, Bull. Serv. géol. géophys. R. Pays. Serbie, 12: 132 [Serb.], 141 [German]
†**Medeella** Parona, 1924, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, 59: 148
Mouretia Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 480 [non G. B. Sowerby I, 1835 (Gastr.); see *Sarlatia* Douvillé, 1910]
†**Neoradiolites** Milovanovič, 1934, Geloski anali Balkansk., 12: 188 [n.n]; 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 132; 1937, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 3B: 30
Ophilites Roulland [=Rolland], [1831], Bull. Soc. géol. France, 1 (1830): 189 [n.n.]
†**Parabournonia** Douvillé, 1927, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 27: 55
†**Parasauvagesia** Cox, 1960, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 4 (9): 428
†**Paronella** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 26
†**Petalodontia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3: 86
†**Praeradiolites** Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 469
Pseudoplyconites (err. pro *-poly-* Milovanovič, 1935) Milovanovic, 1935, Bull. Serv. geol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 4: 237
†**Pseudopolyconites** Milovanovič, 1934, Geloski anali Balkansk., 12 (1): 188 [n.n.]; 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 132; 1937, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 3B: 2
Radiolita (err. pro *-tes* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148
†**Radiolitella** Douvillé, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 533
†**Radiolites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 130
Radiolithes (err. pro *-tes* Lamarck, 1801) Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., 3 (1): vii [invalid ICZN 417]
Radiolithigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tav. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Raidolites (err. pro *Radio-* Lamarck, 1801) Milovanovič, 1934, Geloski anali Balkansk., 12: 253
†**Rhytoides** Zekeli, 1854, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst., 5: 206
†**Sarlatia** Douvillé, 1910, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 41: 29 [n.n. pro *Mouretia* Douvillé, 1902]
†**Sauvagesia** (Bayle MS) Douvillé, 1886, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 14: 398

Sauvegesia (err. pro *Sauvag-* Douvillé, 1886) Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 76
Spaerulites (err. pro *Sphae-* Lamarck, 1819) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 44
Sphaerolites (err. pro *Sphaeru-* Lamarck, 1819) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 596
†**Sphaerulites** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 231
Spharulites (err. pro *Sphaer-* Lamarck, 1819) Bayle, 1857, Jour. Conchyl., 5: 367
Spherulites (err. pro *Sphaer-* Lamarck, 1819) Blainvillle, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 32: 305
Stefanella (emend. pro *Distefanella* Parona, 1901) Douvillé, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 101
Syndonites (err. pro *Synodontites* Pirona, 1867) Stoliczka, 1871 Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 487
Synodondites (err. pro *-dontites* Pirona, 1867) Pirona, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 509
†**Synodontites** Pirona, 1867, Atti Ist. Veneto, (3) 12: 833, 840
Synodontites (err. pro *Syno-* Pirona, 1867) Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 465
†**Tampsia** Stephenson, 1922, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 61: 4
†**Thyrastylon** Chubb, 1956, Palaeontogr. Amer., 4 (27): 36

Subfamily **LAPEIROUSIINAE** Kühn, 1932

Caprinella d'Orbigny, 1847, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 25: 269; 1847, Ann. Sci. nat., (3, Zool.) 8: 253, 261 [=*Ichthyosarcolites* Desmarest, 1817]
Chiapascla (err. pro *-sella* Muellerried, 1931) Milovanovič, 1934, Bull. Serv. géol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 3 (2): 86 (as *Chiapassella*, p. 145)
†**Chiapasella** Muellerried, 1931, An. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 2: 243
Chiapasia Muellerried, 1933, Geol. Rundschau, 23A (Festschr.): 268 [n.n.]
†**Colveraia** Klinghardt, 1913, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 65: 448 [n.n.]; 1921, Arch. Biontologie, 5: 23
Diatretus Douvillé, 1926, C. R. Soc. geol. France, 1926 (7): 71 [=*Titanosarcolites* Trechmann, 1924]
†**Dubertretia** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Kelleria* Milovanovič, 1938]
†**Hardaghia** Tavani, 1949, Palaeontogr. Ital., 46 (N.S. 16): 19
Hardgia (err. pro *-daghia* Tavani, 1949) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 162
Ichthiosarcolithes (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolites* Desmarest, 1817) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 44
Ichthiosarcolithus (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolites* Desmarest, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 101
†**Ichthyosarcolites** Desmarest, 1817, Journ. de Phys., 85: 51 [?, 1812, Bull. Sci.-phys. Orleans, 6: 324 (not seen—fide Pervinquière, 1912)]
Icthyosarcolites (err. pro *Ichthy-* Desmarest, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 53
Ichthyosarcolithes (err. pro *-lites* Desmarest, 1817) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 191
Ichthyosarcolithus (err. pro *-lites* Desmarest, 1817) Fischer von Waldheim, 1834, Bibliogr. pal., (ed. 2): 243
Ichthyosareolithus (err. pro *-sarcolites* Desmarest, 1817) Douvillé, 1927, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 26: 132
Ichtyosarcolithus (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolites* Desmarest, 1817) Fric, 1910, Misc. Palaeont., 2 (Mesozoica): 18

†**Immanitas** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 28
Immanites (err. pro *-tas* Palmer, 1928) Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 68: 180
†**Joufia** Böhm, 1897, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 49: 180
Kelleria Milovanovič, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 137 [non Gurney, 1928 (Crust.); see *Dubertretia* Cox, 1965]
Lapeirousoia (emend. pro *-sia* Bayle, 1878) Pervinquière, 1912, Étude Pal. Tunisienne, 2: 326
†**Lapeirousella** Milovanovič, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 86, 89, 112
†**Lapeirousia** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4. Atlas: pl. 110
†**Lithocalamus** Lupher & Packard, 1930, Univ. Oregon Publ., 1 (3): 207
†**Osculigera** Kühn, 1932, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 66: 165
†**Petkovicia** Kühn & Pejović, 1959, S. B. Öst. Akad. Wiss., Math. -naturw. Kl., (1) 168: 979
†**Pileochama** Parona, 1901, Mem. Accad. Sci. Torino, (2) 50: 198, 211
†**Praelapeirouseia** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 28
†**Tepeyacia** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 46
Tetanosarcolites (err. pro *Tit-* Trechmann, 1924), Salisbury, 1940, Zool. Rec., 76 (1939), Moll.: 130
†**Titanosarcolites** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag., 61: 392, 397
†**Vautrinia** Milovanovič, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 86, 88, 108

Incertae sedis

The following names appear to be based upon rudistid materials but cannot be satisfactorily allocated to any specific family group:

Acardia Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 197 [n.n.]
Birostrum Bronn, 1837, Lethaea 2: 625 [n.n., apparently based upon a steinkern] [non Desmoulins, 1827 (Moll.)]
Campiloceratites Fortis, 1778, Trav. into Dalmatia, 160 [". . . I happened to discover in the hard marble, a curious fossil very much resembling horns. . . . you may call it, if you please, *Campiloceratites.*"]
Cornucopia Thompson, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 245
Enargetes Fischer von Waldheim, 1830, Oryct. Moscou, sign. d^1: 182 [steinkern]
Jodamia Defrance, 1822, Dict. Sci. nat., 24: 230 [steinkern]
Trommia Klinghardt, 1935, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 87: 38, pl. 3 [n.n., and invalidly proposed]

Order VENEROIDA H. & A. Adams, 1858

[Heterodontida Neumayr, 1884]

Suborder LUCININA Dall, 1889

[Oligodontina March, 1912]

Superfamily **LUCINACEA** Fleming, 1828

Family **BABINKIDAE** Horny, 1960

Anuscula (pro *Babinka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 31
†**Babinka** (Perner MS) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 31 [cf. *Anuscula* Barrande, 1881]

Family **LUCINIDAE** Fleming, 1828

Subfamily **PARACYCLASINAE** Vokes, new subfamily

†**Crassatellopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 146
†**Ilionia** Billings, 1875, Canad. Natural., (N.S.) 7: 301
†**Montanaria** Spriestersbach & Fuchs, 1909, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 58: 42
†**Paracyclas** Hall, 1843, Geol. New York, 4th. Dist., 171
Paracycles (err. pro *-las* Hall, 1843) Branson, 1923, Missouri Bur. Geol. Mines, (2) 17: 116
Paracylas (err. pro *-cyclas* Hall, 1843) Schmidt, 1909, Jhresber. Naturw. Ver. Elberfeld, 12: 58
†**Phenacocyclas** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Mus. Paleont., Univ. Mich., 7 (10): 312
†**Platymermis** Noetling, 1883, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1882): 294
Prolucina Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 408 [=*Platymermis* Noetling, 1883]

Incertae sedis

†**Palaeolucina** Chao, 1928, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 9 (3): 20

Subfamily **LUCININAE** Fleming, 1828

Alucinoma Habe, 1958, Venus, 19 (3-4): 181
Ampliata Arkell, 1934, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 7, 282 [non Wagner, 1907 (Gastr.); see *Perampliata* Arkell, 1936]
Anfilla de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 214
Anodontia Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 156
Antilla (err. pro *Anf-* de Gregorio, 1885) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1143
†**Armimiltha** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 84
Austriella Tenison-Woods, 1881, Trans. roy. Soc. Victoria, 17: 82
†**Barbierella** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 115
Bellucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
†**Boeuvia** Chavan, 1948, C. R. Soc. géol. France (1948): 353
†**Bourdotia** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 814
†**Callucina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
†**Callucinella** Chavan, 1961, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (58-61): 561
†**Callucinopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
†**Cardiolucina** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 89
Cavatidens Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 391
†**Cavilinga** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 198
†**Cavilucina** Fischer, 1887, (June 15), Man. Conch., 1143; (Fischer MS) Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 31
Chama Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 33 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae); =*Codakia* Scopoli, 1777] [invalid ICZN 484]
†**Claibornites** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 183
Codackia (err. pro *-akia* Scopoli, 1777) Lopes & Alvarenga, 1955, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 5 (1-2): 184
Codakia Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 398

†**Codalucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 184
Codokia (emend. pro *Codakia* Scopoli, 1777) Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 27: 35
Cruentata (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. zool., (Suppl.), 90 [n.n.] [U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Ctena Mörch, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 201
Cyclas (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 32 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Pisidiidae); see *Lucinella* Monterosato, 1883]
Cyrachaca Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [=*Myrtea* Turton, 1822]
†**Dallucina** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 87
Davaricella (err. pro *Div-* Martens, 1880) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 127
Dentelucina (err. pro *Denti-* Fischer, 1887) Connolly, 1919, Zool. Rec., 54 (1917), Moll.: 56
Dentilucina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1143 [n.n. pro *Lucina* Lamarck, 1801, non 1799] [=*Phacoides* (ex Blainville) Gray 1847]
†**Dilora** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 19
†**Discomiltha** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 95
Divalinga Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 6
Divalucina Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273
Divaricalla (err. pro *-cella* Martens, 1880) Aslanian, 1961, Doklady, Akad. Nauk, SSSR., 136 (4): 932
Divaricella Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 321
Eamesiella Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Pseudolucina* Chavan, 1947]
Egraca Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 310 [=*Lucina* Bruguière, 1797]
Egracina Chavan, 1951, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 20
Elathia Issel, 1869, Malac. Mar. Rosso, 85
†**Eodivaricella** Chavan, 1951, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 23
†**Eomiltha** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 269
†**Eophysema** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 186
Epicodakia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Epilucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
Eulopia Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 804
†**Freila** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 28
†**Gardnerella** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211
†**Gibbolucina** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. Normandie, 23: 13; 1904, Faune Eoc. Cotent., 2: 33
Gonimyrtea Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 904, 912
†**Gradilucina** Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 20
†**Here** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 28
†**Herella** Chavan, 1942, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1942): 62
†**Illesca** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 90 (no. 68: 90)
Jaconia (err. pro *Jag-* Récluz, 1869) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 210
†**Jagolucina** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 261
Jagonella Selli, 1944, Ann. Mus. Geol. Bologna, (2) 17: 9 [invalid, no diagnosis or design.]
Jagonia Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (3) 7: 35, 37
†**Jagonoma** Chavan, 1946, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 5(16): 197
Jugonia (err. pro *Jag-* Récluz, 1869) Jousseaume, 1894, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 21: 398

Lenticularia (err. pro *Lentill-* Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
Lentillaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 147
†**Lepilucina** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 47
†**Levimyrtaea** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 51
Ligula (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 469 [in synonymy] [non Bloch, 1782 (Vermes)]
†**Linga** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 217
Lintellaria (err. pro *Lent-* Schumacher, 1817) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1898, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 635
Lissosphaira Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 221
Loripedes (err. pro *-pes* Poli, 1791) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 59
Loripes Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 31
Loripinus Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 91; 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 17
Loripoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [=*Loripes* Poli, 1791]
Lucina Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 284
Lucina Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [non Bruguière, 1797] [=*Anodontia* Link, 1807]
Lucinella Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 91 [n.n. pro *Cyclas* (ex Klein) "Adams" (= Mörch)]
Lucinesca (err. pro *-nisca* Dall, 1901) Cossmann, 1921, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 25: 30
Lucinida d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (Moll.): 588
Lucinidea (err. pro *-ida* d'Orbigny, 1846) Zittel, 1887, Traite de Paléont., 2: 95
Lucinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Luciniola** Skeat & Madsen, 1898, Danmarks geol. Unders., (2) no. 8: 86
Lucinisca Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 805
Lucinoma Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
Lucinopsis Soehle, 1897, Geogn. Jhresh., 9: 35 [non Forbes & Hanley, 1848 (Petricolidae)]
Lusina (err. pro *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797) Ossaulenka, 1936, Mem. Inst. Geol., Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1: 116
Magaxinus (err. pro *Meg-* Brugnone, 1880) Monterosato, 1891, Natural. Sicil., 10: 98
†**Megaxinus** Brugnone, 1880, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 6: 146
Mendicula Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
†**Mesolinga** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 212
†**Mesomiltha** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 231
Microcoripia (err. pro *Microloripes* Cossmann, 1912) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 230
†**Microloripes** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 261
Miltha H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 468
Milthea (err. pro *-tha* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 131
Miltheoidea (err. pro *-thoidea* Marwick, 1931) Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 64
†**Milthoidea** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 70
†**Milthona** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 71
Mirtea (err. pro *Myr-* Turton, 1822) Monterosato, 1891, Natural. Sicil., 10: 98
Mittha (err. pro *Miltha* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Semmes, 1919, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl., 1 (1): 58

Monitilora Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Myrtaca (emend. pro *-tea* Turton, 1822) Dall, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 804
Myrtea Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xv, 133
†**Myrteopsis** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 96
Myrthea (err. pro *-tea* Turton, 1822) Nozsky, 1939, Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 32 (Min. Geol. Pal.): 63
†**Myrtucina** Vokes, 1939, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 38: 72
Nevenulora Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Notomyrtea Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
†**Paralucinella** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 11
Parvilucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
†**Paslucina** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador. 47
Pegophysema Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 185
†**Perampliata** Arkell, 1936, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), xx [n.n. pro *Ampliata* Arkell, 1934]
Pexocodakia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 389
Phacoides (ex Blainville) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
Pillucina Pilsbry, 1921, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 72: 381, 382
†**Plastomiltha** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 191
Pleurolucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 805
Pompholigina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 814
Prophetilora Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 75
Pseudolucina Chavan, 1947, Jour. Conchyl., 87: 180 [non Wilckens, 1909 (Limidae); see *Eamesiella* Chavan, 1951]
Pseudolucinisca Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
†**Pseudomiltha** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1144
†**Pterolucina** Chavan, 1942, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1942): 61
†**Pteromyrtea** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 461
†**Quasilucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 178
†**Raetolucina** Osswald, 1930, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 50 (2): 748
†**Recticardo** Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): 18
†**Recurvella** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 246
†**Saxolucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 184
†**Stchepinskya** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 8
†**Stewartia** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 82
†**Striolucina** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 83
Sydlorina Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Talocodakia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273
Tuberculina de Gregorio, 1882, Natural. Sicil., 1: 221 [non Ebray, 1858 (Echin.)]
Viaderella Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 7
†**Volupia** Defrance, 1829, Dict. Sci. nat., 58: 451
Volupta (err. pro *-pia* Defrance, 1829) J. de C. Sowerby, 1840, Trans. geol. Soc. London, (2) 5: expl. pl. xxvi
Wallucina Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Wallusina (err. pro *-cina* Iredale, 1930) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull., Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.), 3 (3): 170
†**Zorrita** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 94 (no. 68: 90)

Incertae sedis

†**Trinitasia** Maury, 1928, Science, (N.S.) 67: 318

Family **UNGULINIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

Arene Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 6, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875] [non Adams, 1854 (Gastr.)]

†**Brachymeris** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 6, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]

†**Bruetia** Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 13

Bulnaria (Hartmann MS) Mittre, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1: 238 [n.n.]

Clotho Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 343 [non Faujas de St. Fond, 1808 (Hiatellidae), etc.]

Cycladicama Valenciennes, 1854, in Rousseau, Voy. Pôle Sud, 5: 116

Diglodonta (err. pro *Diplo-* Bronn, 1831) Bronn, 1831, Italiens tert. Gebilde, xii

Diplodanta (err. pro *-donta* Bronn, 1831) Keller, 1883, N. Denkschr. Allg. Schweiz. Ges., 28 (3): 34

Diplodonata (err. pro *-donta* Bronn, 1831) Smith, 1885, Rep. Sci. Res. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., 13 (35): 174

Diplodonta Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 484; 1831, Italiens tert. Gebilde, ix-xii, 96

Diplondota (err. pro *Diplodonta* Bronn, 1831) Strausz, 1928, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 28: 224

Felania Récluz, 1851, Jour. Conchyl., 2: 69

Felaniella Dall, 1899, Jour. Conch. 9: 244

Felariella (err. pro *Felan-* Dall, 1899) Nomura, 1935, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (Geol.) 18 (1): 34

Glocomene Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 313

Gloconome (err. pro *-comene* Leach, 1852) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 863

Goodalia (err. pro *-llia* Deshayes, 1860) Vasseur, 1881, Ann. Sci. Géol., 13: 177

Goodallia Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 781 [non Turton, 1822 (Astartidae); see *Microstagon* Cossmann, 1896]

Joanisiella (err. pro *Joann-* Dall, 1895) Cossmann, 1900, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 4: 196

Joannisia Dall, 1895, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (3): 546 [non Monterosato, 1884 (Gastr.); see *Joannisiella* Dall, 1895]

Joannisiella Dall, 1895, Nautilus, 9: 78 [n.n. pro *Joannisia* Dall, 1895] [=*Cycladicama* Valenciennes, 1854]

†**Leptothyris** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 20, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]

†**Mactrula** Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 368

†**Microstagon** Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 11 [n.n. pro *Goodallia* Deshayes, 1860]

Mittrea Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 25

Mypa (err. pro *Mysia* Brown, 1827) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Malac., 473

Mysia (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., explan. pl. xvi, f. 11; 1833, Zool. Textb., 454, pl. 90, f. 6 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Petricolidae)]

Numella Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206

Pegmapex Berry, 1960, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (19): 115

Phlyctiderma Dall, 1899, Jour. Conch. 9: 244

Phylctiderma (err. pro *Phly-* Dall, 1899) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 130 (also as *Plyctiderma*, p. 131)

Sphaerella Conrad, 1838, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (1): 17 [non Sommerfelt, 1824 (Prot.); cf. *Timothynus* Harris in Harris and Palmer, 1946]

Taras Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 344 [nomen dubium]
Tetaniella (err. pro *Fela-* Dall, 1899) Fischer & Wenz, 1918, NachrBl. dtsch. Malakozool. Ges., 50: 63
Timothymus (err. pro *-ynus* Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946) Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 15
†**Timothynus** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 86 (no. 117: 86)
Toralimysia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273
Unguilina (err. pro *Ungul-* Roissy, 1805) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. Nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 220
Ungulina Roissy, 1805, in Sonnini edit., Buffon, Hist. nat., 5: 375 [usually attributed to Bosc, 1801, but only vernacular "Unguline" occurs here]
Ungulinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Virmysella Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 394
Zemysia Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 462
Zemysina Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 462

Incertae sedis

There has been uncertainty concerning the systematic position of the following family. Pilsbry placed it in the Lucinacea, Thiele in the Sphaeriacea.

Family **CYRENOIDIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

Cyrenella Deshayes, 1836 [Feb.], Magasin de Zool., 5: pl. 70 [= *Cyrenoida* de Joannis, 1835]
Cyrenodonta ("auct.") H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 453 [=*Cyrenoida* de Joannis, 1835]
Cyrenoida de Joannis, 1835 [June], Magasin de Zool., 5: pl. 64
Cyrenoidea (err. pro *-da* de Joannis, 1835) Hanley, 1846, Ill. Cat., Expl. Table, Suppl., 10
Cyrenoides (err. pro *-da* de Joannis, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 37; 1842, (ed. 2): 274

Family **THYASIRIDAE** Dall, 1901

†**Adontorhina** Berry, 1947, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 31: 260 (no. 127: 6)
Ascinus (? err. pro *Axinus* J. Sowerby, 1821) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 268
Axinodon Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 795
Axinopsida Keen & Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Axinopsis* Sars, 1878]
Axinopsis Sars, 1878, Moll. Reg. arct. Norvegiae, iv, 63 [non Tate, 1868 (Myophoriidae); see *Axinopsida* Keen & Chavan, 1951]
Axinulus Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 790
†**Axinus** J. Sowerby, 1821, Min. Conch., 4: 11
Beguania (err. pro *Bequ-* Brown, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
Bequania (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 99 [in synonymy] [=*Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]
Clausina Jeffreys, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 18 [non Brown, 1827 (Veneridae)]
†**Conchocele** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 27
Cryptodon Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xxxii, 121 [=*Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]

Crypton (err. pro *-todon* Turton, 1822) Verrill, 1880, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 3: 399
Genaxinus Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
Leptaxinus Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 796
†**Lucinaxinus** Cerulli-Irelli, 1909, Palaeontogr. Ital. 15: 156 (173)
Maorithyas Fleming, 1950, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 78: 253
Parathyasira Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
Philis Fischer, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 345
Prothyasira Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 393
Ptychina Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 15
Schizothaerus Locard, 1896, Ann. Univ. Lyon, (1896): 180 [non Conrad, 1853 (Mactridae)]
†**Storthodon** Giebel, 1856, Abh. naturw. Ver. Halle, 1: 102
Strothodon (err. pro *Storth-* Giebel, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1186
†**Tauraxinus** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 61
Thiatira (err. pro *Thyat-* Jeffreys, 1839) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
Thiatisa (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
Thiatyra (err. pro *Thyatira* Jeffreys, 1839) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 274
Thyarsira (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Pallary, 1912, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (3): 173
Thyaseira (err. pro *-sira* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 100
Thyasira (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 492 [in synonymy]; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
Thyassira (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Blainville, 1829, Dict. Sci. nat., 54: 333
Thyatira Jeffreys, 1839, Malac. conch. Mag., (2): 42 [=*Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]
Thysaira (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch, 3: 211
Tyatira (err. pro *Thya-* Jeffreys, 1839) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 114
Vaticinaria Dall, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 830

Family **MACTROMYIDAE** Cox, 1929

Bathycorbis Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
†**Clisocolus** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 189
†**Cordiula** Meyer, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 53
†**Ferreta** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 105
†**Fimbriella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 246
Glissocolus (err. pro *Cliso-* Gabb, 1868) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 211
†**Krumbeckia** Diener, 1915, CentralBl. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1915): 131
†**Linetia** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 507
Mactrommya (err. pro *-omya* Agassiz, 1843) Desor & Gressly, 1859, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 4 (1): 73
†**Mactromya** Agassiz, 1843, Études crit. Moll. foss., 3: 187; 1845, ibid., 3 (2): xv
†**Mactromyella** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 507

†**Mactromyopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 506
Myctromya (err. pro *Mact-* Agassiz, 1843) Moesch, 1874, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz, 10, "Anhang zur IV Lief:" 21
†**Sexta** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 101
Tethiopsis (err. pro *Theti-* Meek, 1876) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1085
Tethis (err. pro *Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826) Crosse, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 377
†**Thetiopsis** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 191
††**Thetironia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 158 [n.n. pro *Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826]
Thetis J. de C. Sowerby, 1826, Min. Conch., 6: 19 [non Oken, 1817 (Gastr.); see *Thetironia* Stoliczka, 1870]
Unicardium d'Orbigny, [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1 (1849): 218

Family **UNICARDIOPSIDAE** Vokes, new name

(Unicardiidae Fischer, auct.)

†**Unicardiopsis** Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 2 [n.n. pro *Unicardium* auctores, non d'Orbigny, 1850 (Mactromyidae)]

Family **FIMBRIIDAE** Nicol, 1950

†**Bernayia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 16 [not preocc. by *Bernaya* Jousseaume, 1884; cf. *Parvicorbis* Cossmann, 1891]
Corba (err. pro *Corbis* Cuvier, 1817) Hall, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 98
Corbis Cuvier, 1817, Règn. Anim., 2: 480 [=*Fimbria* Megerle, 1811]
†**Cyclopellatia** Cossmann, 1907, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 37: 32
Fimbria Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52
Gonodon Schafhäutl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Lethaea geogn., 382 [non Held, 1837 (Gastr.): see *Schafhaeutlia* Cossmann, 1897]
Gonodus (err. pro *-don* Schafhäutl, 1863) Musketov, 1903, Mém. com. Geol. St. Pétersb., (N.S.) 2: 116
Gouodon (err. pro *Gono-* Schafhäutl, 1863) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 52
†**Haastina** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 110
Idothea Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 160 [non Fabricius, 1796 (Crust.)] [=*Fimbria* Megerle, 1811]
Idotoea (err. pro *-thea* Schumacher, 1817) Deshayes, 1835, in Lamarck, Anim. s. Vert., (ed. 2), 6: 218
†**Mutiella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 245, 247
†**Palaeocorbis** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101
Parvicorbis Cossmann, 1891, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 26: 28 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Bernayia* Cossmann, 1887]
†**Schafhaeutlia** Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 51 [original as *Schafhäutlia;* n.n. pro *Gonodon* Schafhäutl, 1863]
Schaufhäutlia (err. pro *Schaf-* Cossmann, 1897) Cipolla, 1932, Boll. Soc. Sci. nat. Palermo, (N.S.) 13: 6
Semicorbis Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188 [n.n.]
†**Sphaera** J. Sowerby, 1822, Min. Conch., 4: 41
†**Sphaeriola** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 247
Sphera (err. pro. *Sphaera* J. Sowerby, 1822) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 3: 965

Superfamily **GALEOMMATACEA** Gray, 1840

Family **ERYCINIDAE** Deshayes, 1850

Aclistothyra McGinty, 1955, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 107: 84
Amerycina Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
Anapa Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 186
†**Austroscintilla** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 617
Callomysia Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 137
Ericina (err. pro *Eryc-* Lamarck, 1805) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 575
†**Erycina** Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 6 (36): 413 [valid ICZN 217]
Erycinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Erycinopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
Eryx Swainson, 1840, Treat Malacol., 370 (footnote) [unnecessary n.n. pro *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805] [non Daudin, 1803 (Rept.)]
†**Hemilepton** Cossmann, 1911, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 166
Litigiella Monterosato, 1909, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 254
Melliteryx Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
Migonitis Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805]
Peronia (err. pro *Por-* Récluz, 1843) Troschel, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11 (2): 237 [non Fleming, 1822 (Gastr.)]
Platomysia Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 136
Poronia Récluz, 1843, Rev. Zool., (Soc. Cuv.), 6: 166
†**Properycina** Cerulli-Irelli, 1908, Palaeontogr. Ital., 14: 6
Sacchia (err. pro *Sca-* Philippi, 1844) Tate, 1887, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 9: 147
Scacchia Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 2: 27
Schaccia (err. pro *Scacchia* Philippi, 1844) Aradas & Benoit, 1870, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (3) 6: 40
Semierycina (Monterosato MS) Cossmann, 1911, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 166
Uncidens Coen, 1934, Not. Ist. Biolog. Rovigno, (14): 3
Zemyllita Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 464

Incertae sedis

Crenimargo Berry, 1963, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (23): 140 [non Cossmann, 1902 (Astartidae); see *Cymatioa* Berry, 1964, in Shasky & Campbell]
Cymatioa Berry, 1964, in Shasky & Campbell, Veliger, 7 (2): 115 [n.n. pro *Crenimargo* Berry, 1963]

Family **KELLIIDAE** Clark, 1851

†**Anomalokellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 71
Anomalokellya (emend. pro *-kellia* Cossman, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
Arthritica Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 463
Autonoe Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 287, 288 [non Rafinesque, 1815 (Vermes)] [original as *Autonoë*]
Bomia (err. pro *Bornia* Philippi, 1836) Forbes, 1838, Malac. Monen., 49
Bornia Philippi, 1836, Eum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 13
Borniae (err. pro *-nia* Philippi, 1836) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. geol. Ital., 8: 14

Borniola Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
Borniopsis Habe, 1959, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (2): 292
Byssobornia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 274
Ceratobornia Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 889
Chiromia (? err. pro *Chironia* Deshayes, 1839) d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3) (teste Scudder, 1882, Nomen. zool. Suppl. List., 70, sed non comp.)
Chironia Deshayes, 1839, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 2: 357
†**Diplodontina** Stempell, 1899, Zool. Jhrb., Suppl., 5: 232
†**Divarikellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 67
Divarikellya (emend. pro *-llia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
Hitia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135
Kaneoha Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135, 142
Kellea (err. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) De Kay, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York, 5: 232
Kellia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 56
Kelliola Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 890
Kellya (emend. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 344
Kellyia (emend. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1892, Moll. Mar. Roussilon, 2: 235
Kellyola (emend. pro *Kelliola* Dall, 1899) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 228
†**Lasaeokellya** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 189
Lionelita Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 204
Mancikellia Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876 [cf. *Zoe* Monterosato, 1878]
Mancikellya (emend. pro *-llia* Dall, 1899) Cossmann & Peyrot, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 191
Marikellia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 274
Merignacia Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (4): 420
†**Mioerycina** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 598
Myllita d'Orbigny & Récluz, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1 (3): 288
Mysella Angas, 1877, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1877): 176
Nesobornia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135, 136
Oronthea Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 274 [= *Kellia* Turton 1822]
Paraborniola Habe, 1958, Venus, 19 (3-4): 182
Parvikellia Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 9
Phythina (err. pro *Pyth-* Hinds, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 162
Phytina (err. pro *Pyth-* Hinds, 1844) Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 13
Pileatona Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 11
†**Planikellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 69
Planikellya (emend. pro *-kellia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
†**Pseudolepton** Cossmann, 1896, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 24 (Bordeaux, 1895): 517
Pseudopythina Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 178

Pseudopythinia (err. pro *-ina* Fischer, 1878) Locard, 1892, Coquilles mar. France, 317
Pythina Hinds, 1844, Zool. "Sulphur", 70
Pythinia (err. pro *-na* Hinds, 1844) Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris., 1: 694
Radobornia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop. Mus., Honolulu, 153: 140
Scintillula Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 203
Soyokellia Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (1): 30
Vermitexta Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 13
Zoe Monterosato, 1878, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 13: 69 (original as *Zoë*) [non Philippi, 1840 (Crust.); cf. *Mancikellia* Dall, 1899]

Family **LEPTONIDAE** Gray, 1847

Cicatellia Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 15 (as *Cicatella* in descr. of type species, p. 15.
Eupoleme Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 277, 279 [= *Lepton* Turton, 1822]
Fronsella Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 9
†**Goodalliopsis** Raincourt & Munier-Chalmas, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 194
Hyalokellia Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 8 (2): 290
Lasaea Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xx, fig. 18
Lasea (err. pro *-aea* Leach, 1827) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 79, 91
Lepton Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 62
Leptum (err. pro *-ton* Turton, 1822) Folin, 1873, Fonds de la Mer, 2: 83
Lesaea (err. pro *Las-* Leach, 1827) Moeller, 1842, Index Moll. Groenl., 20
Lisaea (err. pro *Las-* Leach, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Verz. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 116
Myllitella Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 464
Odontogena Cowan, 1964, Veliger, 7 (2): 108
Sasea (err. pro *Lasaea* Leach, 1827) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 54
Scintillorbis Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875
†**Semeloidea** Bartrum & Powell, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 158
Solecardia Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 4: 155
†**Temblornia** Keen, 1943, Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., 10 (2): 36, 38

Family **MONTACUTIDAE** Clark, 1855

Abjorsenia (err. pro *Asbjorns-* Friele, 1886) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1183
Asbiornsenia (err. pro *Asbjo-* Friele, 1886) Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 877
Asbjornsenia Friele, 1886, Norske Nordhavs-Exp., 1876-78, Zool., Moll. 2: 36 (original as *Asbjörnsenia*)
Austroturquetia Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 239
†**Basterotella** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 97
Benthoquetia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 403
Bilobaria Pelseneer, 1911, Siboga-Exp., 61 (Monogr. 53a): 48
Conchentopyx Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 35
Coriareus Hedley, 1907, Rec. Australian Mus., 6: 286, 301
Curvemysella Habe, 1959, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (2): 294

Cycladella Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 270
Cycladina Cantraine, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 2: 399 (also as *Cycladius)*
Cycladoconcha Spaerck, 1931, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. naturh. For. København, 91: 227
Decipula Jeffreys, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 696
Devonia Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 14
†**Dicranodesma** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Ducipula (err. pro *Dec-* Jeffreys, 1881) Monterosato, 1880, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 6: 58
Entovalva Voeltzkow, 1890, Zool. Jhrb., Syst., 5: 619
Entovolva (err. pro *-valva* Voeltzkow, 1890) Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 36
Isoconcha Pelseneer, 1911, Siboga-Exp., 61 (Monogr. 53a): 47
Isorobitella Keen, 1962, Pacific Natural., 3 (9): 323
Issina Jousseaume, 1898, Le Naturaliste, (2) 12: 22
Jousseaumia Bourne, 1906, in Herdman, Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fish., 5: 243 [non Sacco, 1894 (Gastr.); see *Jousseaumiella* Bourne, 1907]
Jousseaumiella Bourne, 1907, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 7: 260 [n.n. pro *Jousseaumia* Bourne, 1906, in Herdman]
Kelliopsis Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 783
Kona Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 148
†**Lasaeoneaera** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 99
†**Laubriereia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 72
Laubrieria (emend. pro *-reia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
Libratula Pease, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 512
Libratuta (err. pro *-tula* Pease, 1865) Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 212
Malvinasia Cooper & Preston, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 5: 113
Montacula (err. pro *-cuta* Turton, 1822) Monterosato, 1874, Jour. Conchyl., 22: 362
Montacuta Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xviii, 58
Montacuta Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 77 [non Turton, 1822]
Montacutona Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. St., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 93
Montaguia (emend. pro *Montacuta* Turton, 1822) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 744
Monticula (err. pro. *Montacuta* Turton, 1822) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
Mortacuta (err. pro *Mont-* Turton, 1822) Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 114
Nipponomontacuta Yamamoto & Habe, 1961, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 9 (2): 265
Nipponomysella Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. St., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 92
Orobitella Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1119, 1170
Phytinella (err. pro *Pyth-* Dall, 1899) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 304
Potidoma Deroux, 1961, Cahiers Biol. mar., 2: 146
Pristes Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (1863): 611, 643
Pristiphora Carpenter, 1866, Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci., 3: 210 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pristes* Carpenter, 1864, non *Pristis* Linck, 1790] [non *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810 (Hymen.)]

Pristophora (err. pro *-tiphora* Carpenter, 1866) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 220
Pythinella Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 892
Rochefortia Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 132
Rochfortia (err. pro *Rochef-* Vélain, 1877) Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Scioberetia Bernard, 1895, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 121: 569
Serridens Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Sphaerumbonella Coen, 1933, Boll. Pesca, Piscicolt., Idrobiol., 9: 206
†**Sphenalia** Wood, 1874, Monogr. Crag Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 3: 121
Synapticola Malard, 1903, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 9: 344 [non Voigt, 1892 (Crust.); cf. *Devonia* Winckworth, 1930]
Tahunanuia Powell, 1952, Rec. Aukland Inst. & Mus., 4 (3): 170
Tellimya Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiv, fig. 14
Tellinomya (emend. pro *-imya* Brown, 1827) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 365
Thecodonta Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 308
Turquetia Vélain, 1877, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 83: 285 [n.n]; 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 134

Family **GALEOMMATIDAE** Gray, 1840

Achasmea Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 147
Ambuscintilla Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 275
Amphilepida Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875
Barclaya (err. pro *-yia* Adams, 1875) Martens, 1875, Zool. Rec., 11 (1874): 184
Barclayia Adams, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1874): 585
Barrimysia Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 263
Coleoconcha Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 33
Divariscintilla Powell, 1932, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 20: 66
Ephippodonta Tate, 1889, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 11: 63
Ephippodontina Kuroda, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 41; Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 140
Ephippodontoana Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 141
Fastimysia Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 264
Galeoma (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 466
Galeomma Turton, 1825, Zool. Journ., 2 (7): 361
Galeommella Habe, 1958, Venus, 20 (2): 174 [Japanese], 178 [English]
Galeomna (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Hanley, 1844, Ill. Cat. biv. Shells, 59
Galeomnia (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Adams, 1862, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 9: 228
†**Grundensia** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 615
Hiatella Costa, 1828, Ann. Sci. nat., 15: 100 [non Daudin, 1802 (Hiatellidae)]
†**Hirudinaria** Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool. (1): 9
Hirundinaria (err. pro *Hirud-* Scacchi, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt Moll., 97
Lactemiles Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 206, 232
Leiochasmea Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu 153: 146
Lepirodes Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1031 [cf. *Paralepida* Dall, 1899]

Levanderia Sturany, 1905, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 37: 134
†**Namnetia** Cossmann, 1905, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 5: 147
Paralepida Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lepirodes* Fischer, 1887, non *Lepyrodes* Guénée, 1854]
Parthenope Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 8, 19 [non Weber, 1795 (Crust.)]
Parthenopea (err. pro *-ope* Scacchi, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
†**Passya** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 688
Passyia (err. pro *-ya* Deshayes, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
Phlyctaenachlamys Popham, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 6 (2): 61-84
Rochefortula Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand. Inst., 57: 465
Scintilla Deshayes, 1856, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 23: 173
Scintillona Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 465
Thyreopsis Adams, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1868): 14
Tryphomyax Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 240
Varotoga Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 206, 232
Vasconia Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 178 [non Folin, 1873 (Sportellidae); see *Vasconiella* Dall, 1899]
Vasconiella Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875 [n.n. pro *Vasconia* Fischer, 1878]

Incertae sedis

Family **CHLAMYDOCONCHIDAE** Dall, 1884

Chlamydoconcha Dall, 1884, Science, 4: 51

Superfamily **GAIMARDIACEA** Hedley, 1916

Family **GAIMARDIIDAE** Hedley, 1916

Costokidderia Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 457
Eugaimardia Cotton, 1931, S. Australian Natural., 12 (4): 63 [n.n. pro *Neogaimardia* Cotton, 1931]
Gaimarda (err. pro *-dia* Gould, 1852) Gray, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 108
Gaimardia Gould, 1852, U.S. Explor. Exped., 12 (Moll. & Shells): 460
Kidderia Dall, 1876, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 3: 46
Modiolarca Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [non Gray, 1843 (Mytilidae)] [=*Gaimardia* Gould, 1852]
Modiolarea (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1847) Beddome, 1883, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1882): 168
Neogaimardia Odhner, 1924, Vidensk. Meddel. Dansk. naturh. For., 77: 69
Neogaimardia Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 341 [non Odhner, 1924; see *Eugaimardia* Cotton, 1931]
Peregrinamor Shoji, 1938, Venus, 8 (3-4): 124
Phascolicama (err. pro *Phasco-* Rousseau, 1854) Gray, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 108
Phaseolicama Rousseau, 1854, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. 5: 116 [=*Gaimardia* Gould, 1852]

Superfamily **CYAMIACEA** Philippi, 1845

Family **CYAMIIDAE** Philippi, 1845

Calvitium Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 46
Cyamiomactra Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 311
Cyamionema Melvill & Standen, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13: 131
Cyamium Philippi, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11 (1): 50
Cyanium (err. pro *Cyam-* Philippi, 1845) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 512
Cyanum (err. pro *-mium* Philippi, 1845) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 590
Heteromactra Lamy, 1906, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 12: 45
Kingiella Soot-Ryen, 1957, Astarte, (16): 3
Micropolia Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 48
Pseudokellya Pelseneer, 1903, Résult. Voy. "Belgica," Zool., Moll., 48
Ptychocardia Thiele, 1912, Dtsch. Südpolar-Exped., 13 (Zool. 5): 232

Family **PERRIERINIDAE** Soot-Ryen, 1959

Cyamiocardium Soot-Ryen, 1951, Sci. Res. Norweg. Antarctic Exped., (32) [Det. Norske Videnskaps-Ak. i Oslo]: 26
Legrandina Tate & May, 1901, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 26: 433, 463
Perrierina Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 312

Family **SPORTELLIDAE** Dall, 1899

†**Aligena** Lea, 1843, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 3: 163
†**Angusticardo** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 13
†**Anisodonta** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 542 (also as *Asinodonta*, p. 542)
†**Basterotia** (Mayer MS) Hörnes, 1859, Abh. Geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 4: 40
†**Cerullia** Chavan, 1953, Rev. Pal. Bot., Afr., 48 (1-2): footnote p. 135 [n.n. pro *Scintillula* Cerulli-Irelli, 1909]
†**Ensitellops** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 94
Eucharis Récluz, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1 (2): 164, 167 [non Latreille, 1804 (Hymen.)]
†**Fabella** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 574, 586
Fulcrella Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 149, 155
Hindsia Deshayes, 1858, Desc. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 693 [non Adams, 1853 (Gastr.); see *Hindsiella* Stoliczka, 1871, + *Vasconia* Folin, 1873]
†**Hindsiella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 266 [n.n. pro *Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858]
†**Lasaeina** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 214
Meaeromya (err. pro *Nea-* Gabb, 1872) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: explan. pl. 18
†**Neaeromya** Gabb, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 274
Scintillula Cerulli-Irelli, 1909, Palaeontogr. Ital., 15: 197 [non Jousseaume, 1888 (Kelliidae); see *Cerullia* Chavan, 1953]
Spaniorimus (err. pro *-rinus* Dall, 1899) Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): explan. pl. 4.
†**Spaniorinus** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875
†**Sportella** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert., Bassin Paris, 1: 593
Vasconia Folin, 1873, Fonds de la Mer, 2: 83 [n.n. pro *Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858; cf. *Hindsiella* Stoliczka, 1871]
†**Vokesella** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Palaeont., 69: 97

Family **NEOLEPTONIDAE** Thiele, 1934

Arculus Monterosato, 1909, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 254
Davisia Cooper & Preston, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 5: 113 [non Del Guercio, 1909 (Hemipt.)]
Epilepton Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Lutetina Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, (1) 6: 136
Neolepton Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Art. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 12
Pachykella (err. pro *-kellya* Bernard, 1897) Powell, 1927, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3 (2): 121
Pachykellya Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 310
Puysegeria Powell, 1927, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3 (2): 122

Superfamily **CARDITACEA** Fleming, 1820

Family **CARDITIDAE** Fleming, 1820

Subfamily **CARDITINAE** Fleming, 1820

Actinobalus (err. pro *-bolus* Mörch, 1853) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, i
Actinobolus Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 37 [non Westwood, 1842 (Coleopt.)]
Actinobulus (err. pro *-bolus* Mörch, 1853) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 139
Agaria Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 194
†**Amekiglans** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 58
Americuna Klappenbach, 1962, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 12 (3): 13
Arcinella Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417]
Arcturella Chavan, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 100 [non Sars, 1879 (Crust.); see *Arcturellina* Chavan, 1951]
†**Arcturellina** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France (1951): 211 [n.n pro *Arcturella* Chavan, 1941]
Arcturus (Humphrey MS) G. B. Sowerby I, 1839, Zool. Beechey's Voy., 152 [non Berthold, 1817 (Crust.)]
Azarella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 22
Azaria (err. pro *Agar-* Gray, 1847) Tryon, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 252
†**Baluchicardia** Rutsch & Schenck, 1943, in Rutsch, Eclogae Geol. Helvetiae, 36 (2): 155
Bathycardita Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 205
Beguina Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 160
†**Bendeglans** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 57
Byssomera Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 189
Cardiocardita Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 10
Cardita Bruguière, 1792, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (2): 401
†**Carditamera** Conrad, 1838, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (1): 11
Carditamcron (err. pro *-mera* Conrad, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 35
Carditella Smith, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 42
Carditelle (err. pro *-tella* Smith, 1881) Kobelt, 1881, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 13: 115
Carditellona Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272

Carditellopsis Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
Cardites (err. pro *-dita* Bruguiere, 1792) Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 424
Cardites Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 153
Cardites Dalman, 1825, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., (1824): 373 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Cardita* Bruguière, 1792]
Carditigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Carditomantea** Quenstedt, 1929, Result. norske Statsunderst. Spitsbergen-Exp., 1 (2): 12
†**Centrocardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 14
Chavanella Jaworski, 1938, Forschr. Palaeont., 2: 161 [n.n. pro *Eomiodon* Chavan, 1936; see *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938]
†**Choniocardia** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, 2 (4): 209
†**Claibornicardia** Stenzel & Krause, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 104
Clathroconcha Coen, 1934, Not. Inst. Biolog. Rovigno (14): 5
†**Cossmannella** Mayer, 1896, Jour. Conchyl., 44: 366
†**Cretocardia** Conrad, 1877, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 29: 23
Cuma (err. pro *Cuna* Hedley, 1902) Bartsch, 1915, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 91: 227
Cuna Hedley, 1902, Mem. Australian Mus., 4: 314
Cunanax Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
Cyclocardia Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 191
†**Cycloglans** Freneix, 1960, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (7) 1 (7): 725, 728
†**Divergidens** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 60
Eomiodon Chavan, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (39): 9 [non Cox, 1935 (Neomiodontidae); see *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938 + *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938]
†**Fenestricardita** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 580
Gelocardia (err. pro *Cyclo-* Conrad, 1867) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 84
Glans Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 68
†**Glyptoactis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 151
Goniocuna Klappenbach, 1962, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 12 (3): 12
Goosensia (err. pro *Gooss-* Cossmann, 1885) [Clessin], 1887, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 9: 91
†**Goossensia** Cossmann, 1885, Jour. Conchyl., 33: 112
Hamacuna Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 350
Heterocarda (emend. pro *Cardita* Bruguière, 1792) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
†**Izumicardia** Ichikawa, 1963, Jour. Geosciences, Osaka City Univ., 7 (5): 118
Jesonia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 194
Lazaria Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 22
†**Lazariella** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 21
†**Leuroactis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 158
Ludbrookia Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 212 [= *Pseudocardia* Conrad, 1866 + *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868]
Megacardia (err. pro *-cardita* Sacco, 1899) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (3): 170
†**Megacardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 9

Mesocuna Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 36
Minipisum Yabe, 1961, Venus, 21 (4): 420 [Japanese], 429 [English]
Miodon Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 14: 424; 1864, Rept. Brit. Assoc. (Newcastle, 1863): 642 [non Duméril, 1859 (Rept.); see *Miodontiscus* Dall, 1903]
Miodontiscus Dall, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 143 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Carpenter, 1864]
Mytilicardia Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 83 [after Blainville, 1825 (vernacular), =*Jesonia* Gray, 1847]
Mytilicardita Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 10 [=*Cardita* Bruguière, 1792]
Mytillicardia (err. pro *Mytilic-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Marshall, 1917, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 49: 461
Mytilocardia Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 704 [n.n.] [after Blainville, 1825 (vernacular)]
Neocardia G. B. Sowerby III, 1892, Marine Shells S. Africa, 63
Ovacuna Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 34
†**Pacificor** Verastegui, 1953, Palaeontogr. Amer., 3 (25): 17
†**Palaeocardita** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 11
†**Paraglans** Chavan, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 97
†**Pleuromeris** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 12
Propecuna Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 350
†**Pseudocardia** Conrad, 1866 [April], Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 103 [not preoccupied by *Pseudocardium* Gabb, 1866 (Feb.), (Mactridae); see *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868 + *Vetericardia* Conrad, 1872]
†**Pteromeris** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290
Saltocuna Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
†**Scalaricardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 22
†**Schizocardita** Körner, 1937, Palaeontographica, 86A: 194
†**Septocardia** Hall & Whitfield, 1877, Rep. U.S. geol. Explor. fortieth Parallel, 4: 294
Strophocardia Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 187
†**Trapezicardita** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 581
†**Tutcheria** Cox, 1946, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 35
†**Venericardia** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 123
Venericardigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Venericardites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 447 [invalid Code Z. N., art. 20; =*Venericardia* Lamarck, 1801]
Venericardium (err. pro *-cardia* Lamarck, 1801) Beyrich, 1837, Beitr. Kenntn. Verst. Rhein. Ubergangsgeb., (1): 14
†**Venericor** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub., 3: 38, 153
Verticipronus Hedley, 1904, Rec. Australian Mus., 5: 88
Vetericardia (emend. pro *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868) Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 52
Vetocardia Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 246 [n.n. pro *Pseudocardia* Conrad, 1866; cf. *Vetericardia* Conrad, 1872]
Vetoricardia (err. pro *Veteric-* Conrad, 1872) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 974 [under *Pseudocardia*]
Vimentum Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248, 254
Volupicuna Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
†**Xenocardita** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 181

Subfamily **THECALIINAE** Chavan [in litt.)] new subfamily

Ceropsis Dall, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 152 [non Gay & Solier, 1839 (Coleopt.); see *Milneria* Dall, 1881]
Milneria Dall, 1881, Amer. Natural., 15: 718 [n.n. pro *Ceropsis* Dall, 1871]
Thacalia (err. pro *Thec-* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 141
Thecalia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 489

Family **MYOCONCHIDAE** Newell, 1957

†**Angarodon** Ragozin, 1935, Trudy Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., 88: 61
†**Daharina** Dubar, 1948, Notes et Mém. Serv. Carte géol. Maroc., (68): 170
Heterostrea Jaworski, 1913, Z. induktive Abstamm.-u. Vererb. 9: 192 [=*Myoconcha* J. de C. Sowerby, 1824, fide Jaworski, 1951]
†**Labayophorus** Licharew, 1939, All-union Geol. & Prosp. Inst., Atlas rukov. form Iskop. faun SSSR, 6 (Permian): 144
†**Myoconcha** J. de C. Sowerby, 1824, Min. Conch., 5: 103
Myoconchus (err. pro *-cha* Sowerby, 1824) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 40
†**Netschajewia** Licharew, 1925, Verh. Russ. Min. Ges., (2) 54 (1): 119
†**Pseudosanguinolites** Patte, 1929, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-chine, 18 (1): 62
Rimmyimina (err pro *-yjimina* Chronic, 1952) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 110
†**Rimmyjimina** Chronic, 1952, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 63: 148
†**Stutchburia** Etheridge, 1900, Rec. Australian Mus., 3: 178

Family **CYPRICARDINIIDAE** Ulrich, 1897

Cypricardina (err. pro *-inia* Hall, 1858) Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 163
†**Cypricardinia** Hall, 1858, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 3): 266
Leaia Jones, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 15: 188 [non Jones, 1862 (Crust.)]
Mecinodon (err. pro *Mecynodon* Keferstein, 1857) Frech, 1889, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 41: 130
†**Mecynodon** Keferstein, 1857, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 9: 158
Mecynodus (emend. pro *-don* Keferstein, 1857) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 187

Family **KALENTERIDAE** Marwick, 1953

[Pleurophoridae Dall, 1895 + Permophoridae Van de Poel, 1959]

†**Celtoides** Newell, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 1857: 10
†**Eopleurophorus** Elias, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31: 780
†**Kalentera** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 108
†**Minepharus** Tokuyama, 1958, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 32 (321): 296
†**Palaeopharus** Kittl, 1907, Norweg. arct. Exp., Rep. 2nd "Fram," (7): 34

†**Patagocardia** Doello-Jurado, 1946, in Petersen, Estud. geol. Region Rio Chubut Medio (Argentine Repub., Direcc. Gen. Minas Geol., Bol. 59): 125
†**Permophorus** Chavan, 1954, Cahiers géol. Thoiry. (22): 200 [n.n. pro *Pleurophorus* King, 1848]
Pleurophorus (err. pro *Pleuro-* King, 1844) Stauffer & Schroyer, 1900, Bull. geol. Surv. Ohio, 22: 143
Plerophorella (err. pro *Pleuro-* Girty, 1904) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 265
†**Pleurophorella** Girty, 1904, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 27: 728
†**Pleurophorina** Licharew, 1925, Mem. Russ. Mineral. Soc., (2) 54: 125
Pleurophorus King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [non Mulsant, 1842 (Coleopt.); see *Permophorus* Chavan, 1954]
†**Protrete** Girty, 1908, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 58: 448
†**Pseudopermophorus** Ciriaks, 1963, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 125: 68
†**Redonia** Rouault, 1851, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 8: 362
†**Synopleura** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 165
†**Triaphorus** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 69
†**Tusayana** Stoyanow, 1948, Jour. Paleont., 22: 787

Family **CONDYLOCARDIIDAE** Bernard, 1897

Benthocardiella Powell, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 60: 533
Carditopsis Smith, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 43
Condylocardia Bernard, 1896, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 2: 193, 195; 1896, Jour. Conchyl., 44: 174
Condylocuna Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
†**Coripia** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 153 [cf. *Triodonta* Koenen, 1893]
†**Erycinella** Conrad, 1845, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (3): 74
†**Glibertia** van der Meulen, 1951, Basterotia, 15 (3-4): 49, 52
†**Micromeris** Conrad, 1866, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (6), no. 200: 5, 34
Particondyla Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 43
Radiocondyla Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
Triodonta Koenen, 1893. Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 10 (5): 1209 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.); cf. *Coripia* de Gregorio, 1885]
Warrana Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 43

[Suborder Astartedontina Korobkov, 1953]

Superfamily **CRASSATELLACEA** Férussac, 1821

Family **MYOPHORICARDIIDAE** Chavan [in litt.], new family

†**Astartellopsis** Beurlen, 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 128
†**Myophoricardium** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 226
Myophoriocardium (err. pro *-icardium* Wöhrmann, 1889) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 295
†**Myophoriopis** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 221
Myophoriopsis (err. pro *-opis* Wöhrmann, 1889) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 243

Myophorocardium (err. pro *-icardium* Wöhrmann, 1889) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 780
†**Palaeocorbula** Reed, 1932, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 20 (Mem. 1): 63
†**Pseudocorbula** Philippi, 1898, Jahresh. Ver. Würtemb., 54: 168

Family **ASTARTIDAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

Subfamily **ASTARTINAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

†**Ancliffia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Moll. Brit. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27
Artarte (err. pro *Ast-* J. Sowerby, 1816) Smith, 1902, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 5: 166
Ashtaroha (err. pro *-otha* Dall, 1903) Hinsch, 1961, Meyniana, 10: 38
†**Ashtarotha** Dall, 1903, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 936
Astarte J. Sowerby, 1816, Min. Conch., 2: 85 (pl. 137)
Astartea (err. pro *-te* J. Sowerby, 1816) Nyst, 1835, in Van der Maelen, Dict. géogr. Limbourg, 61
†**Astartella** Hall & Whitney, 1858, Rep. geol. Surv. Iowa, 1 (2): 715
Astartella Filatova, 1958, Trudy Okeanol. In-ta. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 23: 298 [non Hall & Whitney, 1858; see *Filatovaella* Merklin, 1959]
†**Astartopis** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 222
†**Astartopsis** Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. Pal. Ges., 18: 218
Astortopis (err. pro *Astart-* Wöhrmann, 1889) Diener, 1909, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 6, Mem. 2: ii
†**Balantioselena** Speden, 1962, in Gair, Gregg & Speden, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophysics, 5: 96
†**Bythiamena** Gardner, 1926, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 142B: 84
Cardinia Geinitz, 1846, Grundr. Verst., 432 [non Agassiz, 1841, in J. Sowerby (Cardiniidae)]
†**Cardiniopsis** Stanton, 1895, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 133: 53
†**Carinastarte** Hinsch, 1952, Geol. Jhrb., 67: 148
†**Coelastarte** Böhm, 1893, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, (N.F.) 7 (2): 174
Crassina Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 554 [=*Astarte* Sowerby, 1816]
Crassinella Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4 (1), Atlas: pl. 105 [non Guppy, 1874 (Crassatellidae); see *Neocrassina* Fischer, 1887]
†**Crenimargo** Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 24
†**Cypricardella** Hall, 1858, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 17
†**Digitaria** Wood, 1853, Monogr. Crag. Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2: 191
†**Digitariopsis** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 125
†**Disparilia** Chavan, 1953, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (19): 165
†**Ensio** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 596
†**Eoastarte** Ciriacks, 1963, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 125: 66
†**Eodon** Hall, 1877, in Miller, Cat. Amer. paleoz. Foss., 244 [n.n. pro *Microdon* Conrad, 1842; cf. *Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881]
Estarte (err. pro *Ast-* J. Sowerby, 1816) Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 14: 288
Filatovaella Merklin, 1959, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., (1959): 4671 [n.n. pro *Astartella* Filatova, 1958]
†**Gonilia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 278
Goodallia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 76
Grotriana (err. pro *-nia* Speyer, 1860) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 228

†**Grotriania** Speyer, 1860, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 12: 496
Isocrassina Chavan, 1949, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 19: 509
†**Kaibabella** Chronic, 1952, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 63: 150
Laevastarte Hinsch, 1952, Geol. Jhrb., 67: 155
†**Leckhamptonia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Surv. Moll. Brit. Gr. Oolite, (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27
†**Lirotarte** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 40
Mactrina Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xvi, fig. 25 (as *Mactroidea*, Syst. Index, p. ii) [=*Goodallia* Turton, 1822]
Maltheria (err pro *Math-* Billings, 1858) Hind, 1910, Trans. roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 47: 483
†**Matheria** Billings, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 440
†**Megapraeconia** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 125
Microdon Conrad, 1842, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 8: 247 [non Meigen, 1803 (Dipt.); see *Eodon* Hall, 1877, + *Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881]
Microdonella Oehlert, 1881, Mem. Soc. géol. France, (3) 2: 26 [n.n. pro *Microdon* Conrad, 1842; see *Eodon* Hall, 1877]
†**Middalya** Dickins, 1956, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. & Geophysics., 29: 36
†**Neocrassina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1016 [n.n. pro *Crassinella* Bayle, 1878]
Nicania Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy. Discovery Baffin's Bay, (4to.), App. 2: lxii; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 465
†**Nicaniella** Chavan, 1945, Jour. Conchyl., 86: 43
Nikania (err. pro *Nica-* Leach, 1819) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 115
†**Pachytypus** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1017
†**Parisiella** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 103
Parvati Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 142 [=*Digitaria* Wood, 1853]
†**Praeconia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 278
Preconia (err. pro *Prae-* Stoliczka, 1871) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 395
Pridonta (err. pro *Tri-* Schumacher, 1817) [author ?], 1839, N. Jhrb. Min., (1839): 124
†**Prorokia** Böhm, 1883, Palaeontographica, (N.F.) Suppl. 2 (4): 564
†**Pruvostiella** Agrawal, 1956, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (6) 5: 435
†**Puschia** Rouillier & Vossynsky, 1847, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 20 (1): 418
Rhectocyma (emend. pro *Rict-* Dall, 1871) Martens, 1873, Zool. Rec., 9 (1872), Moll.: 170
Rictocyma Dall, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 151
Sita Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 143
†**Taxocardia** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., Mon. 8: 69
†**Theveninia** Roman, 1921, Trav. Lab. géol. Fac. Sci. Lyon, 1: 124, 126
†**Trautscholdia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Moll. Brit. Gt. Oolite, (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27
Tridonta Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 146
Triodonta (emend. pro *Trid-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 378 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.)]
†**Woodia** Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 790

Subfamily **ERIPHYLINAE** Chavan, 1952

†**Astartemya** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ., 4101: 173
†**Bruniastarte** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 128

†**Crustuloides** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 89 (no. 31: 89)
Dozia (err. pro *-zyia* Dewalque, 1868) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 121
†**Dozyia** Dewalque, 1868, Prodrome Descr. géol. Belg., 368; 1880, (ed. 2): 416
†**Eriphyla** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 180
†**Eriphylopsis** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 125
Freia Böhm, 1884, Verh. naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rheinlande, 41: 56 [non Claparede & Lachmann, 1858 (Prot.); see *Freiastarte* Chavan, 1952]
†**Freiastarte** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 126 [n.n. pro *Freia* Böhm, 1884]
†**Herzogina** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 126
†**Lirodiscus** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 46

Subfamily **OPISINAE** Chavan, 1952

†**Coelopis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1019
†**Cryptocoelopis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 34
†**Heteropis** Böhm, 1893, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, (N.F.) 7: 176
Heteropis Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 89 [non Böhm, 1893]
Ophis (err. pro *Opis* Defrance, 1824) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
†**Opis** Defrance, 1824, Tabl. Corps foss., 108 [n.n.]; 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 219
Opisastarte Frech, 1922, Verh. Geol. Mijnb. Genootsch. Ned., Geol., (5): 225 [=*Trigonastarte* Bigot, 1895]
†**Opisenia** (Thurmann MS) Etallon, 1862, N. Denkschr. Allg. schweiz. Ges., 19: 196; 1862, Mém. Soc. Emul. Doubs, (3) 6: 146
†**Opisoma** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 276
†**Pachyopis** Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 89
†**Pseudopis** Cox, 1946, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 44
†**Seebachia** Holub & Neumayr, 1882, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 44 (1): 274
Subachia (err. pro *See-* Holub & Neumayr, 1882) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 100
†**Trigonastarte** Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 88
†**Trigonopis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1019

Family **CRASSATELLIDAE** Férussac, 1821

Subfamily **CRASSATELLINAE** Férussac, 1821

Anthonia (err. pro *-nya* Gabb, 1864) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch 3: 224
†**Anthonya** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 181
Anthonyia (err. pro *-nya* Gabb, 1864) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 397
†**Bathytormus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 137
Bernardina Dall, 1910, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 23: 171
†**Chattonia** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 904, 909
Cranatella (err. pro *Crassa-* Lamarck, 1799) Baudon, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 325
†**Crassatella** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85; 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 119

Crassatelligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Crassatellina** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 300
Crassatellistes (err. pro *-lites* Krueger, 1823) Smith, 1906, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 18: 258
Crassatellites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 466 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799]
Crassatillites (err. pro *-tellites* Krueger, 1823) Li, 1930, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 9: 257
Crassatina Kobelt, 1881 [pre Oct.], Illust. Conchylienb., 2: 355; Kobelt in Weinkauff, 1881 [Dec. ?], Conch.-Cab. (N.F.) lief. 306, Mon. Crassatella, 1
Crassinella Guppy, 1874, Geol. Mag., (N.S.) Decade 2, 1: 442
Crassitina (err. pro *Crassat-* Kobelt, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 224
Crenocrassatella Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 105
Eriphyla Dall, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 132 [non Gabb, 1864 (Astartidae)]
†**Etea** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 5, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1, [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
Eucrassatella Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 202
Hybolophus Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 139
Indocrassatella Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (14): 119
†**Landinia** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (14): 119
†**Oriocrassatella** Etheridge & Brown, 1907, Parliament. Pap. S. Australia, No. 55 of 1906, Suppl.: 8
†**Pachythaerus** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 47
†**Plionema** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 51
†**Procrassatella** Yakovlev, 1928, Ann. Soc. Paléont. Russ., 7: 121
Pseuderiphyla Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1022 [=*Crassinella* Guppy, 1874]
Pseudoriphyla (err. pro *Pseuder-* Fischer, 1887) Kliushnikov, 1958, Trudy Inst. Geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13: 90
Roissy (err. pro *-ssya* Schaufuss, 1869) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183
Roissya (Lesson MS) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, xi, 21 [=*Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799]
Salaputium Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 204
†**Seendia** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 579
†**Spissatella** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 56: 256
Talabrica Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 204
Tellidorella Berry, 1963, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (23): 140
†**Uddenia** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 180

Subfamily **SCAMBULINAE** Chavan, 1952

†**Mediraon** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 178
†**Remondia** Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 270
†**Scambula** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 48
Stearnisia (err. pro *-nsia* White, 1887) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 2 (Bivalvia): 104
†**Stearnsia** White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 32

Family **CARDINIIDAE** Zittel, 1881

Cardinea (err. pro *-nia* Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1842, in Stutchbury, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8 (Suppl.): 482

†**Cardinia** Agassiz, [1838], Verh. Schweiz. nat. Ges., 23: 104 [n.n.]; [1840 ?], in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 57 [invalid ICZN 292]; 1841, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 207 [valid ICZN 292]

Cardinia Roemer, 1839, Verstein. norddeutsch. Oolithengeb. Nachtrag., 38 [invalid ICZN 292]

†**Cardinioides** Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1952, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 22: 65

†**Cardiniomorpha** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 39 [n.n. pro *Pseudocardinia* Cox, 1961 + *Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898]

Cardiniopsis Tornquist, 1898, Paläont. Abh., (N.F.) 4 (2): 36 (168) [non Stanton, 1895 (Astartidae); see *Pseudocardina* Cox, 1961 + *Cardiniomorpha* Cox, 1964]

Dichora (err. pro *Dihora* Anon., 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 69

Dihora (err. pro *Ginorga* Gray, 1840 [author ?], 1842, N. Jhrb. Min., (1842), 496 [invalid ICZN 292]

Ginorga Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; Strickland, 1842, Rep. Brit. Assoc. (Plymouth, 1841), Trans. sect.: 65 [invalid ICZN 292] [=*Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841]

†**Nidarica** Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 335

Opisinia Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 328 [a nomen nudum or a lapsus for *Nidarica* Cox, 1961]

Pachyodon Stutchbury, 1842, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8: 481 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.); =*Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841] [invalid ICZN 292]

†**Pseudastarte** Cossmann, 1921, Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci. (Strasbourg, 1920); Descr. Pélécyp. Jurass. France, (2) 1: 17

Pseudocardinia Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 337 [n.n. pro *Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898] [non Martinson, 1959 (Pseudocardiniidae); see *Cardiniomorpha* Cox, 1964]

Sinemuria Christol, 1841, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 12: 92 [invalid ICZN 292] [=*Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841]

Storthodon "Brown" in Zittel, 1881, Handb. Paläont., 2: 62 [non Giebel, 1856 (Thyasiridae)] [=*Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841] [invalid ICZN 292]

Thalassides Berger, 1833, N. Jhrb. Min., (1833): 70 [invalid ICZN 292]

Thalassites (emend. pro *-ides* Berger, 1833) Quenstedt, 1843, Flötzgeb. Württemb., 143 [non Swainson, 1837 (Aves)] [invalid ICZN 292]

†**Torastarte** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 70

Superfamily **CARDIACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **CARDIIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **CARDIINAE** Lamarck, 1809

Acanthocardia Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., (7): 23

Acanthocardium Römer, 1865, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 17 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]

Acantocardia (err. pro *Acantho-* Gray, 1851) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4

Acardo Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol, 374 [n.n.] [non Bruguière, 1797 (Hippuritidae)]

Acathocardia (err. pro *Acantho-* Gray, 1851) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 165

†**Acrosterigma** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1073

†**Africofragum** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 61

Afrocardium Tomlin, 1931, Ann. Natal Mus., 6: 449

†**Agnocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 264
Americardia Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 267
Amphicardium Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 324 [=*Lyrocardium* Meek, 1876]
Aphrodita (err. pro *-dite* Lea, 1834) Leach, 1839, in G. B. Sowerby II, Conch. Man., 7 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Vermes)]
Aphrodite Lea, 1834, Trans. Amer. philos. Soc., (N.S.) 5 (1): 111 [non Link, 1807 (Gastr.); =*Serripes* Gould, 1841]
Aphroditha (err. pro *-dite* Lea, 1834) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 14 also as *Aphrodithe*, p. 14)
Apiocardia Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 252
Archicardium Sandberger, 1863, Conchyl. Mainzer Tertiarbeck., 317 [=*Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
†**Arctopratulum** Keen, 1954, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 35: 317 (no. 153: 11)
†**Awadia** Abbass, 1962, U. A. R. geol. Surv. & Min. Res. Dept., Paleont. Ser., Mon. 1: 128
Bingicardium (err. pro. *Ring-* Fischer, 1887) Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 84: 136
†**Brevicardium** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 203
Bucardium Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 40
Callicardia Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 27, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [nomen dubium, fide Keen, 1937, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 13 (7): 20]
Cardea (Conrad MS) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 134 [=*Criocardium* Conrad, 1870]
Cardia (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Graham-Ponton, 1869, Jour. Conchyl., 17: 219
Cardiarius Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 333 [=*Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
Cardigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Cardima (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Férussac, 1801, Mém. Soc. Méd. Emul. Paris, 4: 402
Cardinium (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Todtmann, 1933, Mitt. Min. -geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 14: 95
Cardissa Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52 [=*Corculum* Röding, 1798]
Cardissa Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373 [=*Corculum* Röding, 1798]
Cardium Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 678
Carduim (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Bell, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 107
Carduit (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Ossaulenko, 1936, Mem. Inst. geol. Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1: 117
Cardum (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Li, 1930, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 9: 259
Cartissa (? err. pro *Card-* Megerle, 1811) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 189
Cerastes Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30; [non Laurenti, 1768 (Rept.); = *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
Cerastoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258
Ceratoderma (err. pro *Cerasto-* Poli, 1795) Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 211
Ceratodesma (err. pro *-astoderma* Poli, 1795) Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 7
Circulum (err. pro *Cor-* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1851, List. Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., (7): 23

Clinocardium Keen, 1936, Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 119
Cor (ex Meuschen) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [=*Corculum* Röding, 1798]
Corculum Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 188
Cordissa (emend. pro *Card-* Megerle, 1811) Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv
Cordium (emend. pro *Card-* Linnaeus, 1758) Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv
Cordium (err. pro *Card-* Linnaeus, 1758) Bechstein, 1794, Kurzgef. Naturg., 1 (2): 1196
†**Criocardium** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 75
Ctenocardia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 459
Dallocardia Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 264
Dinocardium Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1074
†**Discors** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 553, 569
†**Divaricardium** Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1886, Feuille Jeunes Natural., 16: 95
Edulicardium Monterosato, 1923, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 107: 4 [=*Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
†**Ethmocardium** White, 1880, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 2: 291
Eucardium Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1037 [=*Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
†**Exocardium** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 55
Fragrum (err. pro *-gum* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185
Fragum Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 189
Frigidocardium Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 152 [as *Erig-*, corrected to *Frig-*, 1952, ibid, (3): 278]
Fulvia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 40
Fulvia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 457 [non Gray, 1853]
†**Granocardium** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 266
†**Hedecardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 260
Hedycardium (err. pro *Hede-* Marwick, 1944) Fleming, 1950, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 78: 238
Hemicardia (ex Cuvier) Fleming, 1818, Encycl. Brit., (Suppl. eds. 4-6), 3 (1): 304 [=*Corculum* Röding, 1798]
Hemicardia Spengler, 1799, Skriv. Natur.-Selsk., 5 (1): 4 [see Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pap. 3: 270 for discussion of nomenclatorial difficulties.]
Hemicardium (ex Cuvier) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturg., 707 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]
Hemicardium Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373 [non Schweigger, 1820]
Hemicardium Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1075 [non Schweigger, 1820; =*Hemicardia* Spengler 1799]
Hemidardium (err. pro *-cardium* Schweigger, 1820) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 277
Hemidiscors Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 163, 181
†**Incacardium** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 211 (no. 111: 53)
†**Integricardium** Rollier, 1912, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 38: 127
Isocardia Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., viii, 234 [invalid ICZN 417] [=*Hemicardia* Spengler, 1799]
†**Jurassicardium** Cossmann, 1906, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 34 (2): 294
†**Kathocardia** Tucker & Wilson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 18: 6 (no. 65: 44)

Keenaea Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 152
Laevicardium Swainson, 1840, Treat Malacol., 373
Laevitcartium (err. pro *Laevicardium* Swainson, 1840) Lange, 1953, Arq. Mus. Paranaense, 10 (1): 40
†**Leptocardia** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 172
Levicardium (err. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn. (1860): 258
Lichas Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.] [non Dalman, 1827 (Trilob.)]
Liocardium (emend. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 199, 212
Loevicardium (err. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 91
Lophocardium Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1038
†**Loxocardium** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 172
Lunulicardia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41 [cf. *Opisocardium* Bayle, 1879]
Lyrocardium Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 173
†**Maoricardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 263
Memocardium (err. pro *Nemo-* Meek, 1876) Powell, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 296
Mexicardia Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 263
Microcardium Thiele, 1934, Handbuch., 3: 878
Microfragum Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 148
†**Nemocardium** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden). 9: 167
†**Onestia** McLearn, 1933, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, Sect. 4, (3) 27: 152
Opisocardium Bayle, 1879, Jour. Conchyl., 27: 35 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lunulicardia* Gray, 1853, not pre-occ. by *Lunulacardium* Muenster, 1840 (Lunulacardiidae)]
Orbis Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 294 [non Müller, 1767 (Pisces), etc.; =*Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
†**Orthocardium** Tremlett, 1950, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 28 (4-5): 128
†**Ovicardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 268
†**Pachycardium** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 96
Papillicardium (Monterosato MS) Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 44
Papyridea Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 374
Parvicardium Monterosato, 1884, Nomen, Conch. medit., 19
Pectunculus (ex Adanson) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 33 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)]
Pectunculus "Adanson" Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 207 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)]
Pectuncumus "Römer" Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154 [n.n.]
†**Perucardia** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 209 (no. 111: 51)
Phlogocardia Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 263
Pingecardium (err. pro *Ringic-* Fischer, 1887) Clark & Woodford, 1927, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 17 (2): 82, 94
†**Plagiocardium** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 168
Pratulum Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
†**Protocardia** Beyrich, 1845, Z. Malakozool., 17
Protocardia Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278 [non Beyrich, 1845]
Protocardium (emend. pro *-cardia* Beyrich, 1854) Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 209
Protocardum (err. pro *-dia* Beyrich, 1854) Meek & Hayden, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 418

Protocerdia (err. pro *-cardia* Beyrich, 1854) Preston, 1921, Zool. Rec., 56 (1919), Moll.: 56
Regozara Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 275
Ringicardium Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1037 [=*Bucardium* Gray, 1853]
Rudicardium (Monterosato MS) Coen, 1914, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 46: 299
†**Schedocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 255
Scripes (err. pro *Serri-* Gould, 1841) Nomura, 1933, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 11: 6
Serripes Gould, 1841, Rep. Invert. Mass., 93
Serrupes (err. pro *Seru-* Beck, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 190
Scrupes (err. pro *Serri-* Gould, 1841) Beck, [1847], Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtscr. Naturf., 24: 115
Sphaerocardium Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 132
Tachycardium (err. pro *Trachy-* Mörch, 1853) Csepreghy-Mezneries, 1959, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natl. Hung., 51: 88
†**Tendagurium** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 7 (2), Lief. 1: :50
Trachicardium (err. pro *Trachy-* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1869, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 46
Trachycardium Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 34
Trifaricardium Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86
Trigoniocardia Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1075
Trigonocardia (err. pro *Trigonio-* Dall, 1900) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 157
Tropicardium (err. pro *Tropido-* Römer, 1868) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 69
Tropidocardium Römer, 1868, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 13 [= *Cardium* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Varicardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 266
Vasticardium Iredale, 1927, Rec. Australian Mus., 16: 75, 76
Vepricardium Iredale, 1929, Australian Zool., 5: 338

Incertae sedis

The systematic position of the following cardiid-like species is not established:

†**Carnidia** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 6
†**Lithocardiopsis** Munier-Chalmas, 1891, These Étude Tithonique Crét. Tert. Vincentin, 47 [n.n.]; Oppenheim, 1896, Palaeontographica, 43 (3-4): 150 [based upon cast of giant cardiid, fide Oppenheim]
†**Pascoella** Cox, 1949, Bull. Inst. Geol. Peru, 12: 33

Subfamily **LYMNOCARDIINAE** Stoliczka, 1871

Abichia Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 113 [non Gemmellaro, 1888 (Ceph.)]
†**Arpadicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 104
†**Avardaria** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 240
†**Bosphoricardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 110
†**Budmania** Brusina, 1897, Opera Acad. Slav. merid., 18: 34

†**Diversicostata** Wassoievic & Ebersin, 1930, Trudy Mus. geol., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 6: 114, 129
†**Ecericardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 114
†**Eoprosodacna** Davidaschvili, 1934, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sec. Geol., (N.S.) 42 (3): 397
†**Euxinicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 57
Horiadacna (emend. pro *Horio-* Stefanescu, 1896) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 61
†**Horiodacna** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 66
Korobkoviella Merklin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 144 (2): 421 [n.n]
Limnocardium (emend. pro *Lymn-* Stoliczka, 1870) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1039
†**Limnodacna** Ebersin, 1936, Trav. Soc. nat. Leningrad, otd. Geol., 65 (1): 101, 102
†**Limnopagetia** Schlickum, 1963, Arch. Moll., 92: 5
†**Limnopappia** Schlickum, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 109
†**Lymnocardium** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 211
†**Metadacna** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 105
†**Moquicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 118
Myocardia Vest, 1861, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver., 12: 112
†**Nargicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 107
Natella Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 219 [non Watson, 1934 (Mamm.); see *Pachydacna* Ebersin, 1955]
†**Pachydacna** Ebersin, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): 93 [n.n. pro *Natella* Ebersin, 1949]
†**Pannonicardium** Stevanovic, 1951, Serb. Akad. Wiss., Sonderausgabe, 187, Math.-naturw. Kl., (N.S.) 2: 239, 331
†**Parapachydacna** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 28, 124
†**Prionopleura** Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 223
Prosadacna (err. pro *Proso-* Tournouër, 1882) Fischer, 1886, Jour. Conchyl., 34: 216
†**Prosochiasta** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 103
†**Prosodacna** Tournouër, 1882, Jour. Conchyl., 30: 58
†**Prosodacnomya** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 97
†**Pseudoprosodacna** Gillet, 1943, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 4: 83
Psilodon Cobalescu, 1883, Stud. Géol. Pal., Mém. géol. Scolei militare Jasi, 1: 93 [non Perty, 1830 (Coleopt.)]
†**Replidacna** Jekelius, 1944, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 5: 106
Styladacna (err. pro *Stylo-* Stefanescu, 1896) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 61
†**Stylodacna** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 65
†**Succuridacna** Korobkov, 1954, Sprad. metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 123

†**Tauricardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 39
†**Uniocardium** Capellini, 1880, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 5: 417

Subfamily **DIDACNINAE** Ebersin, 1962

†**Brachiodacna** Ebersin, 1964 [fide Ebersin, 1965, Moll.: Vopr. Teor. & Prikl. Malakol., Zool. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR., 16]
†**Caladacna** Andrussow, 1917, Geol. Russie, 4 (2), livr. 2: pl. 2, f. 22
†**Crassadacna** Ebersin, 1962, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 91: 108
†**Didacna** Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 166
†**Didacnomya** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 96
†**Digressodacna** Davidaschvili & Kitovani, 1964, Soobsh. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR., 36 (2): [between 385-392, not seen]
Kaladacna (err. pro *Cal-* Andrussow, 1917) Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 211
†**Oraphocardium** Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 220
†**Oxydacna** Davidaschvili, 1930, Trudy Gosud. Issledov. Neft. Instit., 6: 24; 1930, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sec. Geol., (N.S.) 37: 171
Phylicardium (err. pro *Phylli-* Andrussow, 1903) Pavlovic, 1928, Geologsk. anali Balkansk., 9 (2): 19
Phyllicardium (err. pro *Phyllo-* Fischer, 1887) Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 15
†**Phyllocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1039
Plagiadacna (err. pro *Plagio-* Andrussow, 1903) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 60
†**Plagiodacna** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 14
Plagiodaena (err. pro *-dacna* Andrussow, 1903) Salisbury & Edwards, 1960, Zool. Rec., 94 (1957), Moll.: 129
†**Pontalmyra** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 69
Pontolamyna (err. pro *-talmyra* Stefanescu, 1896) Dybowski & Grochmalicki, 1917, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., 10: 51
†**Prophyllicardium** Jekelius, 1944, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 5: 111
†**Pseudocatillus** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 16
†**Pteradacna** Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 112
†**Stenodacna** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.), 110: 211
Submonodacna Livental, 1931, Trudy Azerb. neft. issled. In-ta., 2; Baku, Isd-vo. 'Azerb. neft. Khoz.', 26 [not seen, fide Nevesskaia, 1963, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 96: 82—listed in synonymy of *Didacna*]
†**Tschaudia** Davidaschvili, 1956, Soobsch. Akad. Nauk, Gruzinskoi SSR, 17 (3): 232

Subfamily **PARADACNINAE** Ebersin, 1964

†**Arcicardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1040
Chartadacna Celidje, 1953, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 91 (1): 157 [n.n.]

†**Chartoconcha** Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 113
†**Panticapaea** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 211
†**Papyrocardium** Gabunia, 1953, Tr. Sect. Paleobiol., Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSR., 1: p. ? [not seen]
†**Paradacna** Andrussow, 1909, Trudy Geol. Comm., (N.S.) 40: 71
†**Parvidacna** Ebersin & Stevanovic, 1949, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 2: 152 [n.n.]; Stevanovic, 1950, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 3: 96, 104

Subfamily **PSEUDOCARDITINAE** Ebersin, 1964

†**Pseudocardita** Oppenheim, 1919, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 70: 136

Subfamily **ADACNINAE** Von Vest, 1875

Adachna (err. pro *-dacna* Eichwald, 1838) Sacco, 1887, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 12: 140
Adacna Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 1838 (2): 169 (as *Adacne*, p. 171)
†**Apscheronia** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 15
†**Avicardium** Kolessnikov, 1950, Palaeont. SSSR, 10 (3), no. 12: 69
†**Caspicardium** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol. 30 (3): 94
†**Catilloides** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 95
†**Didacnoides** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, odt Geol., 30 (3): p. ? [not seen]; 1955, Trudy all-Union Geol. In-ta., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12: p. ? [not seen]
†**Hypania** "Pander" Kupffer, 1831, Ann. Sci. nat., 22: 245
Hypanis (err. pro *-nia* Kuppfer, 1831) Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Rais. Zool. Cauc., 271
Hypanis Pander, 1838, in Eichwald, Bull. Sci. imp. Soc. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 169 [=*Hypania* Kupffer, 1831]
Hypnaxis (err. pro *-panis* Pander, 1838) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185
†**Hyrcania** Kolessnikov, 1950, Palaeont. SSSR, 10 (3), no. 12: 149
†**Hyrcanomya** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, odt. Geol., 30 (3): p. ? [not seen]; 1955, Trudy all-Union Geol. In-ta., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12: p. ? [not seen]
Hyrkania (err. pro *Hyrca-* Kolessnikov, 1950) Ebersin, 1955, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR., 103: 311
†**Irinia** Popov, 1956, Trudy In-ta. geol., Akad. Nauk Turkmen. SSR, 1: 374
Monodacna Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 167
Monodaena (err. pro *-dacna* Eichwald. 1838) Sinzow, 1912, Verh. Russ.-Kais. Min. Ges. St. Petersb., (2) 48: 303
†**Parapscheronia** Ebersin, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): 93
†**Plagiodacnopsis** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad. (N.S.) 110: 80, 103
†**Turkmena** Popov, 1956, Trudy, In-ta. geol., Akad. Nauk Turkmen. SSR, 1: 365

Family **LAHILLIIDAE** Finlay & Marwick, 1937

Amathusia Philippi, 1887, Tert. quat. Verstein. Chiles, 135 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.); see *Theringia, Iheringia,* + *Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899]
Amatusia (err. pro *-thusia* Philippi, 1887) Ihering, 1907, Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14 [ser. 3, 7]: 294
Iheringia (correction of *Th-* Cossmann, 1899) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (2): 90 [non Keyserling, 1891 (Arachn.); see *Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899]
†**Lahilleona** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 31
†**Lahillia** Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Palézool., 3 (3): 134 (as *Labillia*, p. 188) [n.n. pro *Iheringia* Cossmann, 1899]
Theringia Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (1): 45 (corrected to *Ih-* Cossmann, 1899, 3 (2): 90)

Incertae sedis

Family **ARCHAEOCARDIIDAE** Khalfin, 1940

†**Archaeocardium** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarstv. Univ., Trudy, Nauchn. konf. po izud. i Osvoen. proiz. Sibiri, 2: 264

Incertae sedis

Cardium Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Cardiidae); see *Joachymcardium* Růžička & Prantl, 1960]
†**Joachymcardium** Růžička & Prantl, 1960, Zvlastni otisk z Casop. Narodn. mus., oddil Prirod., 1: 50 [n.n. pro *Cardium* Barrande, 1881]

Superfamily **TRIDACNACEA** Lamarck, 1819

Family **TRIDACNIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

†**Avicularium** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41
†**Byssocardium** Munier-Chalmas, 1882, in Tournouër, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 224
Cametrachaea (err. pro *Chametrachea* Mörch, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 92
Cerceis Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Hippopus* Lamarck, 1799] [non Milne-Edwards, 1840 (Crust.)]
Chama Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3: 243 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae)] [invalid ICZN 417, 484]
Chamaetrachea (ex Klein) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1034 [=*Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Chametrachea (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch Yoldi, (2): 56
Dinodacna Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 238, 261
Flodacna Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 238, 261
Floracna (err. pro *Flod-* Iredale, 1937) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Coll. Sci., Biol. Bull., (2): 14
Gataron (ex Adanson) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 207 [=*Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]

†**Goniocardium** Vasseur, 1880, Jour. Conchyl., 28: 182
Hippopes (err. pro *-pus* Lamarck, 1799) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 35
Hippopigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Hippopus Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86
Hippopus (ex Martini) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198 [non Lamarck, 1799] [=*Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Lithocardita (err. pro *-tes* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113
Lithocardites Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen Malacoz., 1: 611 [n.n.]
Lithocardium Woodward, 1854, Man. Moll., 2: 291 [=*Avicularium* Gray, 1853]
Pelvis Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 67 [=*Hippopus* Lamarck, 1799]
Persikima Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 237, 261
Pleurorhynchus Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch Yoldi, (2): 36 [non Phillips, 1836 (Conocardiidae)] [=*Avicularium* Gray, 1853]
†**Pterocardia** Favre, 1843, Mém. Soc. phys. Hist. nat. Genève, 10: 71
Pterocardium (emend. pro *-dia* Favre, 1843) Rollier, 1912, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 38: 136
†**Sawkinsia** Cox, 1941, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 24 (4): 140
Sepidacna Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 239, 261
Tridachna (err. pro *-dacna* Lamarck, 1799) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 552
Tridachnes Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 171 [=*Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Tridachnus (err. pro *-nes* Röding, 1798) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 211
Tridacna Bruguière, 1797, Encyl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 235; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86
Tridacne Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 153 [=*Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Tridacnigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Vulgodacna Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 239, 261

Superfamily **MACTRACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **MACTRIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **MACTRINAE** Lamarck, 1809

†**Allomactra** Tomlin, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 175 [n.n. pro *Heteromactra* Cossmann, 1909]
Anatina Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 125 [non Lamarck in Bosc, 1816 (Laternulidae)] [=*Labiosa* Möller, 1832]
†**Andrussella** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 112
Austromactra Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
†**Avimactra** Andrussov, 1905, Verh. Russ.-Kais. min. Ges. St. Pétersb., (2) 43: 393
†**Barymactra** Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 241
Carinella G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 19 [non Johnston, 1833 (Vermes)]

Clathodon (err. pro *Clathro-* Conrad, 1833) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 24
Clathrodon (err. pro *Gnath-* Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) Conrad, 1833, Amer. Jour. Sci., 23 (2): 340
Coelomactra Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
Colombia (Blainville MS) Rang, 1835, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. (Paris), 3 (3): 217 [=*Rangia* DesMoulins, 1832]
Colorimactra Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
Columbia (err. pro *Colo-* Rang, 1835) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 903
Crassula Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull., 16: 23
†**Crepispisula** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Natl. Hist.), 3 (2): 65
Cryptodon Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 235 [non Turton, 1822 (Thyasiridae); see *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853]
†**Cryptomactra** Andrussov, 1902, Verh. Russ.-Kais. min. Ges. St. Pétersb., (2) 39: 474
Cyclomactra Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
†**Cymbophora** Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 181
Cypricea Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43 [? err. pro *-cia* Gray, 1847; ? = *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817]
Cypricia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185 [= *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817; cf. *Leucoparia* Mayer, 1867]
†**Darcinia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 74
Deikea Mayer, 1872, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., 11 (Beil.): 498 [n.n.?]
Diaphoromactra Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
Eastonia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
Electomactra Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
Electromactra (err. pro *Electo-* Iredale, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 901
†**Eomactra** Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 241
†**Geltena** Stephenson, 1946, in Vokes, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 201
Gnathodon Gray, 1832, in G. B. Sowerby I, Gen. Shells, (36) [non Oken, 1816 (Pisces); =*Rangia* DesMoulins, 1832]
Gnatodon (err. pro *Gnath-* Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) Rang, 1834, N. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 217
Harvella Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
Hemimactra Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 369
Hemimactza (err. pro *-tra* Swainson, 1840) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, & Dollfus, 1896, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 562
Hemimaetra (err. pro *-mactra* Swainson, 1840) Douvillé, 1924, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 28: 120
Heterocardia Deshayes, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 339
Heteromactra Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 242 [non Lamy, 1906 (Cyamiidae); see *Allomactra* Tomlin, 1931]
†**Kymatox** Stenzel & Krause, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 124
Labiosa (Schmidt MS) Möller, 1832, Isis (Oken), 130; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
Leptospisula Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
Leucoparia Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cypricia* Gray, 1847]
Longimactra Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 279
Lovellia Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 263, 275, 286 [=*Racta* Gray, 1853]

Lutromactra Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
Macra (err. pro *Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767) Fabricius, 1823, Fortegnelse, 57
Mactra Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12): 1125 [valid ICZN 94]
Mactrella Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41
Mactrellona Marks, 1915, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 33: 355 (no. 139: 85)
Mactrigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Mactrinula Gray, 1953, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 11: 41
Mactroderma Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 39
†**Mactrodesma** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 247
Mactromeris Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 45
†**Mactrona** Marwick, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 83 [n.n. pro *Mactrula* Marwick, 1948]
Mactrotoma Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 26
Mactrula Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 22 [non Risso, 1826 (Ungulinidae); see *Mactrona* Marwick, 1952]
Maetra (err. pro *Mact-* Linnaeus, 1767) Todtmann, 1933, Mitt. Min.-geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 14: 93
Maorimactra Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 280
Merope H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 382 [non Newman, 1838 (Insecta)]
Meropesta Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
Micromactra Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 40
†**Miorangia** Dall, 1894, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 17: 91, 100
Moulinea (err. pro *-nia* Philippi, 1844) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch., 472
Moulinia (emend. pro *Mul-* Gray, 1837) Philippi, 1844, Abh. Beschr. Conch., 1: 166
Mulina (err. pro *-nia* Gray, 1837) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch., 472
Mulinea (err. pro *-nia* Gray, 1837) Shuttleworth, 1856, Jour. Conchyl., 5: 174
Mulinia Gray, 1837 (Feb.), Proc. zool. Soc. London, 4 (46): 104 [n.n.]; 1837 (June), Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 335, 375
†**Mulinoides** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 217 (no. 111: 59)
Nannomactra Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
Notopisula (err. pro *Notosp-* Iredale, 1930) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309
Notospicula (err. pro *-sula* Iredale, 1930) Neave, 1940, Nomen. zool., 3: 357
Notospisula Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
Ocyperas (err. pro *Oxy-* Mörch, 1853) [Kobelt], 1905, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 37: 148
Oxypera (err. pro *-ras* Mörch, 1853) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309
Oxyperas Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 4
Papyrina Mörch, 1853 (April), Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 4 [=*Mactrella* Gray, 1853 (January)]
†**Perissodon** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 573
†**Praerangia** Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5: 35
†**Pseudocardium** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 20
†**Pseudoxyperas** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 26
†**Pteropsella** Vokes, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30: 763 [n.n. pro *Pteropsis* Conrad, 1860]
Pteropsis Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 296 [non Rafinesque, 1814 (Coel.); see *Pteropsella* Vokes, 1956]

Raeta Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43
Raetella Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212 [n.n.]; 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 882
Raetellops Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 197
Raetina Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212 [n.n.]; 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 882
Rangia DesMoulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5 (25): 50; Conrad, [? 1832], Amer. Marine. Conch., (4): 56
Rangianella Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3, Suppl.: 30
†**Ruellia** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 35
†**Sarmatimactra** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po. tert. Moll., Lamell., 111
Scalpomactra Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 432
Schizodesma (? emend. pro *Scisso-* Gray, 1837) Gray, 1838, Arch. Naturgesch., 4 (1): 86; G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 96 (as *Schisodesma*, p. 116)
Schizothaerus Conrad, [Jan. 31, 1853], Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 199 [n.n. pro *Cryptodon* Conrad, 1837] [= *Tresus* Gray, 1853]
Schizotheirus (err. pro *-thaerus* Conrad, 1853) Carpenter, 1872, Smithson. misc. Coll., (252): 536
Schizothoerus (err. pro *-thaerus* Conrad, 1853) Conrad, 1856, Rep. Explor. Surv. (Pacific Railroad), 5 (2), App. art. 2: 324
Scissodesma Gray, 1837, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 335
Seizocheilus (? err. pro *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 250
Shizothaerus (err. pro *Sch-* Conrad, 1853) Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 46
Simomactra Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 40
Sinomactra (err. pro *Simo-* Dall, 1894) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 70
Spimula (err. pro *Spis-* Gray, 1837) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 184
Spissula (err. pro *Spisula* Gray, 1837) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
Spisula Gray, 1837, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 372
Spisula H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 378 [non Gray, 1837; see *Spisulina* Fischer, 1887]
Spisulina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1116 [n.n. pro *Spisula* H. &. A Adams, 1856]
†**Spisulona** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont, Bull. 16: 22
Spizula (err. pro *Spis-* Gray, 1837) Pictet, 1855, Traité Paleont., (ed. 2), 3: 383
Standella Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
†**Stereomactra** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 210
†**Stiphromactra** Böhm, 1929, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 81: 451
Symmorphomactra Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 41
Telemactra Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
Thresus (err. pro *Tr-* Gray, 1853) Mayer-Eymar, 1887, Jour. Conchyl., 35: 321
Toleomactra (err. pro *Tele-* Iredale, 1929) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 92
Tresus Gray, 1853 (Jan.), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42 [not preoccupied by *Tresus* Walckenaer, 1833 (vernacular usage)] [cf. *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853]
Trigonella Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 196 [=*Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767]
Ttigonella (err. pro *Tri-* Da Costa, 1778) Rochebrune, 1881, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 49

Tumbeziconcha Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Nautilus, 48: 119
Valeda (err. pro *Vel-* Conrad, 1870) Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
Veleda Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 74 [non Blackwell, 1859 (Arach.)]

Incertae sedis

†**Blagraveia** Cox, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 183 [possibly related to *Pteropsella* Vokes + *Kymatox* Stenzel & Krause, 1957, fide Stenzel, Krause, and Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 126]
†**Rakhia** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B), no. 627, 235: 424 [superficially similar to *Blagraveia* Cox, 1931; hinge and internal structures unknown]

Subfamily **LUTRARIINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1856

Cacaphona (err. pro *-nia* Gistl, 1847) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 383
Cacaphonia Gistl, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 565; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lutraria* Lamarck, 1799; cf. *Eustylon* Gistl, 1848]
Darina Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
Eustylon Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cacaphonia* Gistl, 1847]
Goniomactra Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276
Laminaria Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Vanganella* Gray, 1853; non *Laminaria* Gray, 1821 (Gastr.)]
Latraria (err. pro *Lut-* Lamarck, 1799) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 250
Lubraria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 255
Lutaria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamack, 1799) Reichenbach, 1828, Zool. Thierr., 1: 86
Luthraria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Kowalewski, 1930, Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologna, 6 (1): 75
Lutieola (emend. pro *Lutri-* Blainville, 1824) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 217
Lutraria Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85
Lutrarigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Lutricola Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 348
Lutrophora Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212
Lutvaria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Merklin, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (1), Paleozool.: 45
Myomactra Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Resania* Gray, 1853]
Psammophila (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xii, fig. 1 [in synonymy]
Rasania (err. pro *Res-* Gray, 1853) Merklin, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (1), Paleozool.: 45
Resania Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43; 1853, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 19: 305 [cf. *Myomactra* Mayer, 1867]
Vanganella Gray, 1853 (June), Proc. zool. Soc. London, 19: 125 [= *Resania* Gray, 1853 (January)] [cf. *Laminaria* Mayer, 1867]

Vanginella (err. pro *Vangan-* Gray, 1853) Pfeiffer, 1869, Malak. Bl., 16: 129

Subfamily **ZENATIINAE** Dall, 1895

Metabola Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 270, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Zenatia* Gray, 1853]
Zenatia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43 [cf. *Metabola* Mayer, 1867]
Zenatina Gill & Darragh, 1963, Trans. roy. Soc. Victoria, 77: 180
†**Zenatiopsis** Tate, 1879, Trans. Rep. philos. Soc. Adelaide, (1878-79): 129

Family **ANATINELLIDAE** Gray, 1853

Anatinella G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Gen. Shells, (40), pl. 41

Family **MESODESMATIDAE** Deshayes, 1839

Alactodea (err. pro *At-* Dall, 1895) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309
Amesodesma Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 402
Anapa Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44 [non Gray, 1847 (Erycinidae); see *Anapella* Dall, 1895]
Anapella Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 213 [n.n. pro *Anapa* Gray, 1853]
Argyrodonax Dall, 1911, Nautilus, 25: 85
Atactodea Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 213
Atactoidea (err. pro *-odea* Dall, 1895) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
Caecell (err. pro *-ella* Gray, 1853) Takatsuki, 1927, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (4, Geol.) 3 (1): 26
Caecella Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43
Ceronia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44
Coccella (err. pro *Cae-* Gray, 1853) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 49
Davila Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44
Davilla (err. pro *-ila* Gray, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 162
Donacilla "Lamarck" Blainville, 1819, Dict. Sci. nat., 13: 429 [n.n.]; Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 37
Ervilia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xviii, 55
Ervillia (err. pro *-ilia* Turton, 1822) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 409
Evillia (err. pro *Ervilia* Turton, 1822) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 80
Machaena (Leach MS) Gray, 1843 in Dieffenbach, Trav. N. Zealand, 2: 252 [=*Paphies* Lesson, 1831]
†**Mactropsis** Conrad, 1854, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Triquetra* Conrad, 1846]
Meradesma (err. pro *Meso-* Deshayes, 1831) Gould, 1855, U.S. Astron. Exp., [2]: 263
Mesodesma Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 441
Nesis Monterosato, 1875, Atti Acad. Sci. Lett. Arti Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 4, 17 [n.n.]; Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 21 [non Mulsant, 1850 (Coleopt.), etc.]
Paphia Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85 [n.n.] [non Röding, 1798 (Veneridae)]
Paphia Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 186 [non Röding, 1798 (Veneridae); = *Atactodea* Dall, 1895]
Paphies Lesson, 1831, Voy. "Coquille," Zool., 2 (1): 424

Rochefortina Dall, 1924, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 37: 88
Spondervilia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 402
Taria Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44
Triquetra Conrad, 1846, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 1: 217 [non Blainville, 1828 (Veneridae); see *Mactropsis* Conrad, 1854]

Family **CARDILIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

Cardilia Deshayes, 1835, in Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., (ed. 2) 6: 448
Cardilla (err. pro *-ilia* Deshayes, 1835) Lycett, 1848, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 2: 258
†**Cardilona** Marwick, 1943, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 73 (3): 185
Hemicyclodonta (? emend. pro *-onosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Deshayes, 1850, Traité elem. Conch., 1 (2): 251
Hemicyclonosta Deshayes, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 660
Hemicycloster (err. pro *-stera* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 94
Hemicyclostera (err. pro *-onosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Bronn, 1838, Lethaea Geogn., 2: 806
Hemicyclostoma (err. pro *-clonosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 136, 150
Hemycyclostera (err. pro *Hemi-* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 95
Leptina (Bonelli MS) Pictet, 1855, Traité Paléont., (ed. 2), 3: 500 [non Meigen, 1830 (Dipt.)]

Superfamily **SOLENACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **SOLENIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Artusius Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 263 [= *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
Ceratisolen Forbes, 1848, in Forbes & Hanley, Hist. Brit. Moll., 1: 255 [= *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
Ensatella Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 365 [=*Ensis* Schumacher, 1817]
Ensis Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 47, 143
†**Eosolen** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 290
Erratisolen (err. pro *Cera-* Forbes, 1848) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
Fistula (ex-Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 6 [= *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758]
Hypogella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 23 [= *Solena* Mörch, 1853]
Leguminaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 42, 126 [= *Siliqua* Megerle, 1811]
†**Leptosolen** Conrad, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 184
Listera Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 261 [non Turton, 1822 (Scrobiculariidae)]
Machaera Gould, 1841, Rep. Invert. Mass., 32 [non Cuvier, 1832 (Pisces)]
Machera (err. pro *-aera* Gould, 1841) Seeley, 1864, Geologist, 7: 49
Neosiliqua Habe, 1965, Venus, 23: 194
Neosolen Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 57
†**Ospriasolen** Conrad, 1868, Geol. N. Jersey, (App. A), 727
Pharax (err. pro *Phaxas* Leach, 1852) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 312
Pharella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 24

Pharus Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 135, 150 [n.n.]; 1840, (ed. 42A): 139; (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 113
Phaxas Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 262
†**Plectosolen** Conrad, 1866, Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 103
Polia d'Orbigny, 1845, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 390 [non Ochsenheimer, 1816 (Lepid.), etc.; = *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
Salen (err. pro *Sol-* Linnaeus, 1758) Brusina, 1870, Ipsa Chiereghinii Conch., 50
Seratisolen (err. pro *Cer-* Forbes, 1848) Mayer, 1853, Mitt. naturf. Ges. Bern, (1853): 78
Silex (err. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., 3 (2): 731
Siliqua Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 44
Solecurtoides DesMoulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5: 108, 113 [= *Siliqua* Megerle, 1811]
Solen Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 672
Solena Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 7
Solena Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 56 [non Mörch, 1853]
Solenaria (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
Solenaria Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 95 [non Rafinesque, 1815]
Solenarius (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
Solenia (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Oken, 1823, Isis (Oken), Litt. Anz., 527
Solenigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Solex (err. pro *-en* Linnaeus, 1758) [Clessin], 1892, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 11: 77
Subcultellus Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 60 [= *Phaxas* Leach, 1852]
Vagina Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 44 [= *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758]

Family **NOVACULINIDAE** Ghosh, 1920

Laconsilla (err. pro *Loncos-* Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 104
Loncosilla Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Shells Ohio, 7 [nom. dub.]
Lonosilla (err. pro *Lonco-* Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 115
Navaculina (err. pro *Nov-* Benson, 1830) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 522
Novaculina Benson, 1830, Gleanings in Science, 2: 63
Sinonovacula Prashad, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 40, 45

Family **CULTELLIDAE** Davies, 1935

†**Ceroniola** Wilckens, 1904, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Palaeont., (Beil.) 18: 249
Cultellus Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 150
Cultrensis Coen, 1933, Not. Ist. Biolog. Rovigno, 6: 5, 8
Ensiculus Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 369

Superfamily **DONACACEA** Fleming, 1828

Family **SOWERBYIDAE** Cox, 1929

Isodon (emend. pro *-donta* Buvignier, 1851) Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 448 [non Say, 1822 (Mamm.), etc.]
†**Isodonta** Buvignier, 1851, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 8: 353
†**Rhaetidia** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18: 222
†**Sowerbya** d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1: 362

Family **TANCREDIIDAE** Meek, 1864

†**Corbicellopsis** Cox, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 3: 570, 572, 577
†**Corburella** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 422
Delia Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. Pal. Ges., 18: 246 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]
†**Hettangia** (Terquem MS) Buvignier, 1852, Stat. Géol. Min. Dep. Meuse, Atlas, 14
†**Isotancredia** Chavan, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (11): 12
†**Meekia** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1 (3): 191
†**Mygallia** Saul & Popenoe, 1962, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., 40 (5): 302
†**Palaeomya** Zittel & Goubert, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 194
†**Paratancredia** Chavan, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (11): 12
†**Protodonax** Vokes, 1945, Jour. Paleont., 19: 295
†**Rosenbuschia** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 96
†**Sakawanella** Ichikawa, 1950, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (3): 245
†**Tancredia** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 407

Family **DONACIDAE** Fleming, 1828

Capisteria Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187 [n.n.]
Capsella Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 47
Chion Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 398
Cunerus (err. pro *Cuneus* Da Costa, 1778) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 56
Cuneus Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 202
Danax (err. pro *Don-* Linnaeus, 1758) Oyama, 1943, in Nishimura & Watanabe, Bull. Res. Inst., 3 (3): 73
Deltachion Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398
Domax (err. pro *Don-* Linnaeus, 1758) [author?], 1839, Hand-Book Conch., 46
Donaciarius (emend. pro *Donax* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 335
Donacicardium Vest, 1875, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 2: 322, 324 [= *Hemidonax* Mörch, 1871]
Donacigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Donacina Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xxxvi
Donacina Menke, 1828, Syn. Meth. Moll., 69 [? non Férussac, 1821]
Donaciocardium (err. pro *Donacic-* Vest, 1875) Martens, 1878, Zool. Rec., 13 (1876), Moll.: 57
Donacites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 36 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20] [= *Donax* Linnaeus, 1758]
Donax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 682
†**Egerella** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 133 [n.n. pro *Egeria* Lea, 1833]

Egeria Roissy, 1805, in Sonnini ed. Buffon (Moll. 6): 324 [=*Galatea* Bruguière, 1797]
Egeria Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 49 [non Roissy, 1805; see *Egerella* Stoliczka, 1870]
†**Eodonax** Cox, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 3: 569, 584
Ephigenia (err. pro *Iph-* Gray, 1840) Jousseaume, 1882, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 7: 431
Finlaria (err. pro *Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 60
Fischeria Bernardi, 1860, Monogr. Gen. Galatea, Fischeria, 45 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Profischeria* Dall, 1903]
Fisheria (err. pro *Fisch-* Bernardi, 1860) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 22
Galataea (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Leach, 1823, Syn. Brit. Mus., 59
Galatea Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers) 2: pl. 250
Galateia (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Brito Capello, 1878, Mem. Acad. Lisboa, (N.S.) 5 (2): 2, 3
Galateigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Galateola Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 409 [n.n.]
Galathaea (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Bory de St. Vincent, 1827, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 151
Galathea (emend. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 5 (30): 431 [non Fabricius, 1793 (Crust.)]
Grammatodonax Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 963
Haieana (? err. pro *Hecuba* Schumacher, 1817) Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 3
Hecuba Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 157
Hemidonax Mörch, 1871, Malak. Bl., 17: 121
Iphegenia (err. pro *Iphig-* Schumacher, 1817) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 87
Iphigenia Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 51, 155
Latona Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test.. 52, 156
Liodonax Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1102
Liodonax Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, *64:* 309 [non Fischer, 1887 (Donacidae)]
Machaerodonax Römer, 1870, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 10 (3): 77
†**Macrodonax** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 220 (no. 111: 62)
Megadesma Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 8 [= *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797]
†**Notodonax** Feruglio, 1935, Bol. Inform. Petrol. YPF, Buenos Aires, 128, 130; 1936, Mem. Inst. geol. Univ. Padova, 11 (3): 125
†**Paradonax** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 307
Platydonax Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 963
Plebidonax Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398
Potamophila (emend. pro *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797) G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, Gen. Shells, (3)
Profischeria Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6 [n.n. pro *Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860]
Serrula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 18
Tentidonax Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398

Superfamily **TELLINACEA** Blainville, 1824

Family **TELLINIDAE** Blainville, 1824

†**Acorylus** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 128
Acropagia (err. pro *Arco-* Brown, 1827) Carus, 1868-75, in Carus & Gerstaecker, Handb. Zool., 1: 734

†**Aenona** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 74
Acona (err. pro *Aen-* Conrad, 1870) White, 1886, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Pal., (1886): 124
Aeretica Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1038
†**Agnomyax** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 283
Angelus (err. pro *Angulus* Mergerle, 1811) Aldrich, 1911, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 4 (no. 22: 4)
Angulus Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 47
Apolymetis Salisbury, 1929, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 18: 258 [n.n. pro *Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929]
†**Arcopagella** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 308
Arcopagia (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. 16, fig. 8
Arcopaginula Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (1918): 168
†**Arcopagiopsis** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 81
Arcopella (Monterosato MS) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 914
Arcopogia (err. pro *-pagia* Brown, 1827) Guéranger, 1867, Album Paléont. Sarthe, 12
Ardeamya Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 417
Arcopagia (err. pro *Arco-* Brown, 1827) Martens, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1860): 18
†**Asaphinella** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 97
†**Ascitellina** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 467
Austromacoma Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 419
Barrytellina (err. pro *Bary-* Marwick, 1924) Marwick, 1934, Proc. 5th. Pacific Sci. Congr. (Canada, 1933), 2: 958
†**Bartrumia** Marwick, 1934, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 21: 10
†**Barytellina** Marwick, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 25
Bathytellina Kuroda & Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (1): 46
†**Bendemacoma** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 66
Boscmpra (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 100 [in synonymy]
Cadella Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 196
Capsa Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Psammobiidae)]
Capsaria (emend. pro *Capsa* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Capsigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Caspa (err. pro. *Capsa* Lamarck, 1799) Bosc. 1802, H. N. Coq., 3: 18
Clathrotellina Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917
†**Cyclotellina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 79
Cydippe Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 314 [non Escholtz, 1829 (Coel.)]
Cydippina Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292
Cymatoica Dall, 1889, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 12: 292
Diodonta Deshayes, 1846, Expl. Algér., (6): explic. pl. 68, fig. 145 [non Hartmann, 1843 (Gastr.)]
Donaeilla Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 39 [non Blainville, 1819 (Mesodesmatidae); see *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856, + *Moerella* Fischer, 1887]
†**Elliptotellina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 71
Elpidollina Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 407
Eurytellina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147
Eutellina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [=*Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]

Exotica (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 116
Faberlina (err. pro *Fabul-* Gray, 1851) Suter, 1913, Man. N. Zealand Moll., 952
Fabulina Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 40
†**Finlayella** Laws, 1933, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 63: 319
Florimetis Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 129
Fragilia Deshayes, 1848, Expl. Algér. (Moll.), 552
Gastraena (err. pro *-trana* Schumacher, 1817) Möller, 1832, Isis (Oken), (1832): 135
Gastrana Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 132
Gastranea (err. pro *-trana* Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 46
†**Gastranopsis** Cossmann, 1906, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 6: 228
Hemimetis Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 915
†**Hercodon** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 10, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
†**Herouvalia** Cossmann, 1891, in Harris & Burrows, Eocene & Olig. Beds Paris Basin (Geol. Ass.), 67, 103, 114; 1892, Mém. Soc. malac. Belg. (1891): 28
Hertellina Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 409
Heteromacoma Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 218
Homala (emend. pro *Om-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 184 [non Escholtz, 1831 (Coleopt.)]
Homalina Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 118
Iraqitellina Dance & Eames, 1966, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 37 (1): 37
Jactellina Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
Laciolina Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 241
Leporimetis Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 74
Limecola (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 101 [in synonymy]
Limicola Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 296 [non Koch, 1816 (Aves)]
†**Linearia** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 279
Liotellina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [n.n. pro *Musculus* Mörch, 1853; = *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Liothyris** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
Loxoglypta Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 192
Lutricola Cooper, 1863, Rept. Brit. Assoc., (1863): 639 [non Blainville, 1824 (Mactridae)]
Lyratellina Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 383
Macalia Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 369
Macalina (err. pro *-lia* Adams, 1860) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 222
†**Macaliopsis** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 75
Macoma Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy Discov. Baffin's Bay (4to), App., 2: lxii
Macomona Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466
†**Macomopsis** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 107
†**Macoploma** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1941, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 93: 69
Macroma (err. pro *Macoma* Leach, 1819) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 136
Macrotoma (err. pro *Macoma* Leach, 1819) Trueman, 1942, Jour. Roy. micr. Soc., (3) 62: 70, 90

Maera (err. pro *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856) H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: Index xxvii
Maoritellina Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466
Matis (err. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
Merisca Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290
Metis H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 399 [non Philippi, 1843 (Crust.); see *Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929, + *Apolymetis* Salisbury, 1929]
Metris (err. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Semmes, 1919, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 1 (1): 58
Moera H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 396 [n.n. pro *Donacilla* Gray, 1851] [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.; see *Moerella* Fischer, 1887]
Moerella Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [n.n pro *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
Musculus (ex Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 13 [non Röding, 1798 (Mytilidae); see *Liotellina* Fischer, 1887]
Obtellina Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
†**Oene** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] (also as *Aene*, p. 16)
Omala Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 128
†**Oudardia** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 22
Palaeomaera (err. pro *-moera* Stoliczka, 1870) Crosse, 1872, Jour. Conchyl., 20: 189
Palaeomera (err. pro *-moera* Stoliczka, 1870) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 150
†**Palaeomoera** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 116
†**Panacoma** Olsson, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 27: 195 (no. 106: 43)
Peraeonoderma (err. pro *Peronaeo-* Poli, 1795) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 310
Perenaea (err. pro *Peron-* Poli, 1791) Martens, 1873, List. Moll. N. Zealand, 42
Permidia (? err. pro *Peron-* Dall, 1900) Pallary, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 56
Peronacoderma (err. pro *Peronaeo-* Poli, 1795) Tapparone-Canefri, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat., Genova, 6: 564
Peronaea Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 29
Peronaeoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 257 [= *Peronaea* Poli, 1791]
Peroneoderma (err. pro *Peronaeo-* Poli, 1795) Therese, 1900, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 32: 55
Peronidia Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 291
Pharaonella Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 31
Phylloda Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 148
Phyllode (err. pro *-da* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2) 40: 107
Phyllodella Hertlein & Strong, 1949, Zoologica, 34 (2): 87
Phyllodina Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290
Pinguimacoma Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 282
Pinguitellina Iredale, 1927, Rec. Australian Mus., 16: 76
Pisostrigilla Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 390
Pistris Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917 [n.n. pro *Pristis* "Jousseaume" Lamy, 1918]
Polymetis Salisbury, 1929, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 18: 255 [n.n. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856] [non *Polymetis* Walsingham, 1908 (Lepid.); see *Apolymetis* Salisbury, 1929]

Pristipagia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
Pristis "Jousseaume" Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 29 [non Link, 1790 (Pisces), etc.: see *Pistris* Thiele, 1934]
Psammacoma Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1045
Psammocoma (err. pro *-acoma* Dall, 1900) Ramond, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 230
Psammothalia Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 416
Psammotreta Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1045 [cf. *Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900]
Pseudarcopagia Bertin, 1878, N. Arch. Mus. Paris, (2) 1: 229, 264
Pseudoarcopagia (err. pro *Pseudar-* Bertin, 1878) Tate & May, 1901, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 26: 426
Pseudometis Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 170
Punigapia (err. pro *-pagia* Iredale, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 911
Punipagia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398
Quadrans Bertin, 1878, N. Arch. Mus. Paris, (2) 1: 265
Quidnipagus Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
Rexithaerus (Conrad MS) Tryon, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4 (App.): 104
Rombergia Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1038
Rostrimacoma Salisbury, 1934, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 21: 78, 82
Salmacoma Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 267
Schumacheria Cossmann, 1902, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 6: 52 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900, non *Scrobiculinus* Monterosato, 1884] [= *Psammotreta* Dall, 1900, fide Boss, 1964]
Scissula Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 291; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1014
Scissulina Dall, 1924, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 37: 88
Scrobiculina Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290 [cf. *Schumacheria* Cossmann, 1902] [=*Psammotreta* Dall, 1900, fide Boss, 1964]
Scutarcopagia Pilsbry, 1918, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 69: 332
Serratina Pallary, 1922, Expl. Scient. Maroc., 1912-20; Malac., 95
Simplicistrigilla Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 390
Sinomacoma Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 102
†**Sinuosipagia** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 41
Strigella (err. pro *-gilla* Turton, 1822) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
Strigilla Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvi, 117
Strigillia (err. pro *-lla* Turton, 1822) G. B. Sowerby III, 1894, Jour. Conch., 7: 376
Strigillina (err. pro *-gilla* Turton, 1822) Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 120 [non Dunker, 1861 (Scrobiculariidae)]
Strigula Pfeiffer, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: Index vii [non Perry, 1811 (Gastr.)]
Striotellina Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917 [= *Serratina* Pallary, 1922]
Telinella (err. pro *Tell-* Mörch, 1853) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 394
Tellena (err. pro *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
Tellenides (err. pro *Tellin-* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., (2) 9: 136
Tellidora (Mörch MS) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 401
Tellimera (emend. pro *Tellinimera* Conrad, 1860) Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 73
Tellina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 674

Tellinangulus Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 919
Tellinarius (emend. pro. *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758) Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 342
Tellinella (Gray MS) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 13
Tellinidea (err. pro *-des* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 33
Tellinidella Hertlein & Strong, 1949, Zoologica, 34 (2): 79
Tellinides Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 535
Tellinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Tellinimactra "Jousseaume" Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 169
†**Tellinimera** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278
Tellinites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 71 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]
Tellinodora (err. pro *Tellid-* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 204
Tellinota Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
Tellinula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 14 [= *Fabulina* Gray, 1851]
Tellinungula Römer, 1873, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (4): 217, 268
†**Tellipiura** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 221 (no. 111: 63)
Temnoconcha Dall, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 132
Zearcopagia Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466

Family **PSAMMOBIIDAE** Fleming, 1828 [**Garidae** Stoliczka, 1871]

Acaphis (err. pro *Asa-* Modeer, 1793) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 1
Amphichaena Philippi, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch., 13 (1): 63
Amphidona (err. pro *Amphichaena* Philippi, 1847) Mörch, 1858, Jour. Conchyl., 7: 137 [corrected in errata, p. 418]
†**Amphipsammus** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 33
†**Asaphinoides** Hodson, 1931, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 16: 101 (no. 60: 7)
Asaphis Modeer, 1793, K. VetensAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 176, 182
Aulus Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): viii, 225 [invalid ICZN 417]; 1835, Allg. Naturg., 1: 297
Capsa Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 231; Lamarck, 1801 [non 1799], Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 126 [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]
Capsella Deshayes, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 347 [non Gray, 1851 (Donacidae)]
Capsula Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 130 [=*Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]
Carum (err. pro *Garum* Dall, 1898) Veselinov, 1954, Bull. Inst. géol. Rep. Macedonienne, 4: 126
Corbula Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 184 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Corbulidae)] [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]
Dysmea Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 173
Elizia Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 24
Flavomala Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283
Florisarka Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283
Gari Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 91 [non Schumacher, 1817; see *Garum* Dall, 1900, non 1898]
Gari Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 131
†**Garum** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 60
Garum Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 975 [n.n. pro *Gari* Cossmann, 1886] [non *Garum* Dall, 1898]

Gobraeus (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I. (ed. 2): 102 [in synonymy]; Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 264 [=*Psammocola* Blainville, 1824]

Grammatomya Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 57

Haplomochlia Gistl, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 565; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818]

Heterdonax (err. pro *Hetero-* Mörch, 1853) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 530

Heterodonax Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 17

Heteroglypta Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 331

Heteroglypta Moazzo, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 38: 96 [non Martens, 1880]

Isarcha Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799]

Kermadysmea Powell, 1958, Rec. Aukland Inst. & Mus., 5: 73

†**Latosiliqua** de Gregorio, 1894, Ann. Géol. Paléont., liv. 13: 18

Lobaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 41, 122 [non Mueller, 1776 (Gastr.)] [=*Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799]

Macropsammus Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 16 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886 + *Psammoica* Dall, 1900]

†**Macrosolen** (Mayer-Eymar MS) Zittel, 1883, Palaeontographica, 30: 116

Milligaretta Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 282

Nuttalia (err. pro *-allia* Dall, 1898) Fischer, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 442

Nuttalina (err. pro *-allia* Dall, 1898) Clark, 1925, Univ. Calif. Pub., Bull. Dep. geol. Sci., 15 (4): 97

Nuttallia Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 58

Procos Gistl, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 566; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Capsa* Bruguière, 1797]

Psammabia (err. pro *-mobia* Lamarck, 1818) Carpenter, 1857, Rep. Brit. Ass. (Cheltenham, 1856), 26: 245

Psammobella Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 36

Psammobia Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 511

Psammobia Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 92 [non Lamarck, 1818]

Psammocola Blainville. 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 349

†**Psammodonax** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 96

Psammodria (err. pro *-bia* Lamarck, 1818) Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (5): 140

†**Psammoica** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 975 [n.n. pro *Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886] [non *Psammoica* Solier, 1835 (Coleopt.) a nude name; see *Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902]

Psammolia (err. pro *-obia* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1821, London med. Repos., 15: 237

Psammosphaerica Jousseaume, 1894, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (8) 6: 99 (as *Psammosphaerita*, p. 104)

Psammotaea Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 516

†**Psammotaena** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 976

Psammotaenia (err. pro *-taena* Dall, 1900) Cossmann & Pissarro, 1905, Bull. Soc. géol. Normandie, 24: 24

Psammotalla (err. pro *-tella* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Jousseaume, 1894, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (8) 6: 104

Psammotea (err. pro *-taea* Lamarck, 1818) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturg., 705

Psammotella Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 114
Psammotella (Deshayes MS) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 393; Reeve, 1857, Conch. Icon, 10: pl. 1 [non Herrmannsen, 1852; see *Psammotellina* Fischer, 1887]
Psammotellina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1105 [n.n. pro *Psammotella* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
Psammothea (err. pro *-taea* Lamarck, 1818) Voigt, 1834, in Cuvier, Das Thierr., 3: 566
Psammovola (err. pro *-moeola* Blainville, 1824) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, xi, 19
Psamobella (err. pro *Psammo-* Gray, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 173
Psamobia (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Kačarava, 1960, Tr. Geol. In-ta., Akad. Nauk Georgie SSR, 11: 52
Psamocola (err. pro *Psammo-* Blainville, 1824) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 92
Psamotaea (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Costa, 1829, Cat. Test. Sicil., xiv
Psamotella (err. pro *Psammo-* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1105
Psamotena (err. pro *Psammo-* Dall, 1900) Dukooizen, 1924, Spom. Srpska Akad. Belgrade, 63: 11
Psemmobia (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 51
Psmamotellina (err. pro *Psammo-* Fischer, 1887) Prashad, 1921, Rec. Indian Mus., 22: 466
Psommobia (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 30
Sanguinaria (err. pro *-nolaria* Lamarck, 1799) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 303
Sanguinolaria Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84
Sanguinolarigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Sanguinularia (err. pro *-nolaria* Lamarck, 1799) Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 615
Solenotelina (err. pro *-tellina* Agassiz, 1846) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 69
Solenotellina (emend. pro *Solet-* Blainville, 1824) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 344
Solenotellina (emend. pro *Solet-* Cossmann, 1886) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 52
Soletelleria (err. pro *-llina* Blainville, 1824) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 105
Soletellina Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 350
Soletellina Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 88 [non Blainville, 1824; see *Psammoica* Dall, 1900 + *Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902]
†**Solyma** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 75
Strigilaria (emend. pro *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146

Family **SOLECURTIDAE** d'Orbigny, 1846

Adasius Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 264, 266 [= *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824]
†**Azor** Leach, 1824, in J. de C. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 5 (80): 91

Azor (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 113 [non Leach in J. de C. Sowerby, 1824; see *Azorinus* Récluz, 1869 + *Zozia* Winckworth, 1930]
Azorinus Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 27: 67 [n.n. pro *Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
Clunaculum Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 111
Cultellus Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 232 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Cultellidae)]
Cutellus (err. pro *Cult-* Conrad, 1837) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 33
Cyrtosolen (emend. pro *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 468
Macha Oken, 1835, Allg. Naturges., 5 (1): 298 [= *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824]
Maka (err. pro *Macha* Oken, 1835) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 30
Mesopleura Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 23
Psammobia Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe., 4: 375 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Psammobiidae); see *Psammosolen* Risso, 1826, + *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824]
Psammosolen Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 5: 385 [= *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824]
Psammosolen Hupé, 1874, in Gay, Hist. Fisica Pol. Chile, 8 (Moll.): 365 [non Risso, 1826]
Psamosolen (err. pro *Psammo-* Risso, 1826) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 182
Silicaria (err. pro *Siliquaria* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1827, Dict. Sci. nat., 49: 214
Siliquaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 129 [non Bruguière, 1798 (Gastr.)] [= *Tagelus* Gray, 1847]
Solecurtellus Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 69
Solecurtis (err. pro *-tus* Blainville, 1824) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Survey, (1858): 299
Solecurtus Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 351
Solencurtus (err. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) Coppi, 1881, Paleont. Modense, 12
Solenicurtus (err. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) Clark, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 471
Solenocurtellus (emend. pro *Solec-* Ghosh, 1920) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 910
Solenocurtis (err. pro *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 366
Solenocurtus (emend. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 262
Subtagelus Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 72 [= *Mesopleura* Conrad, 1868]
Tagalus (emend. pro *Tage-* Gray, 1847) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1107
Tagelus Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 189
Zozia Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 15 [n.n. pro *Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844; cf. *Azorinus* Recluz, 1869]
†**Zoziella** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London (B) no. 627, 235: 434

Family **SCROBICULARIIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1856

Abra (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 492

Abranda Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 212
Abrina Habe, 1962, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 210
Arenaria Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 47 [non Brisson, 1760 (Aves)]
Dorvillea Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gr. Brit., 283, 286
Endopleura Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 209
Eumontrouziera Hedley, 1915, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 39: 703 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Montrouzieria* Souverbie, 1863, not preoccupied by *Montrouziera* Bigot, 1860 (Dipt.)]
Habra (emend. pro *Abra* Lamarck, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 170
Iacra H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 409
Laevignonus (err. pro *Lav-* Férussac, 1821) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 61
Lavigno Récluz, 1844-45, in Chenu, Illustr. Conch., 1 (Lavigno): 8 [=*Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816 + *Lavignonus* Férussac, 1821]
Lavignon (emend. pro *-gno* Récluz, 1844-45) d'Orbigny, 1845, Paleont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 403
Lavignona (err. pro *-gno* Récluz, 1844-45) Mörch, 1835, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 16
Lavignonus Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xliv; Potiez & Michaud, 1844, Gal. Moll. Douai, 2: 249 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
Leiomya Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
Leptomya Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
Leptomyaria Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 8 (2): 287
Ligula Montagu, 1808, Test. Brit. Suppl., 22 [non Bloch, 1782 (Vermes)] [invalid ICZN Declaration 76]
Limicola Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Animals, 5: 20 [non Koch, 1816 (Aves)] [= *Abra* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
Liomya (emend. pro *Leio-* Adams, 1864) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1155
Listera Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xiv, 50 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
Lonoa Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 178
Lutricularia Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 28
Martinea (Da Costa MS) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1898, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 698 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
Montrouzieria Souverbie, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 284, 410 [as *-iera*, p. 282, but corrected in errata, p. 410, to *-ieria*; cf. *Eumontrouziera* Hedley, 1915]
Onixa (err. pro *Orixa* Gray, 1852) Hooley, 1905, Pap. Proc. Hampshire Field Club, 5 (1): 51
Orixa Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 277, 280 [= *Abra* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
Scrobibularia (err. pro *Scrobicu-* Schumacher, 1816) Servain, 1870, Ann. Malac., 1: 84
†**Scrobiculabra** Wood, 1877, Monogr. Eoc. Biv. England (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1, Suppl.: 20
Scrobicularia Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förh., 7
Scrobicularia Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 67 [non Schumacher, 1816; see *Septeuilia* Cossmann, 1913]
Scrobicularis (err. pro *-aria* Schumacher, 1816) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102

†**Septeuilia** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 37 [n.n. pro *Scrobicularia* Cossmann, 1886]
Sinodesmia (err. pro *Syndosmya* Récluz, 1843) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3: 101 (also as *Sinodesmya*, p. 155)
Souleyetia Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (3) 7: 48
Srobicularia (err. pro *Scro-* Schumacher, 1816) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 251
Strigillina Dunker, 1861, Malak. Bl., 8: 43
Syndesmia (emend. pro *Syndosmya* Récluz, 1843) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 358
Syndesmya (emend. pro *Syndos-* Récluz, 1843) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1151
†**Syndesmyella** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 122
Syndomya (err. pro *-osmya* Récluz, 1843) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102
Syndosmia (err. pro *-mya* Récluz, 1843) Seguenza, 1880, Mem. Real Accad. Lincei, (3a) 6: 118
Syndosmya Récluz, 1843, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 6: 296, 359
Theora H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 369

Family **SEMELIDAE** Stoliczka, 1870

Amphidesma Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 489
Cumingia G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 1: 34; 1833, Gen. Shells, (40)
Cuminguia (err. pro *-gia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) Lange, 1953, Arq. Mus. Paranaense, 10: 43
Cummingia (err. pro *Cumin-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii
Elegantula de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 137
Harpax Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cumingia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833] [non Parkinson, 1811 (Plicatulidae)]
Mikrola Meyer, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 53
Semelangulus Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 212
Semele Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 53, 165
Semelina Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 986
Thyella Adams, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 754 [non Wallengren, 1858 (Lepid.); see *Thyellisca* Vokes, 1956]
Thyellisca Vokes, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30: 762 [n.n. pro *Thyella* Adams, 1866]

Family **QUENSTEDTIIDAE** Cox, 1929

†**Corbicella** Morris & Lycett, 1854, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (2) Bivalves: 94
Quanstedtia (err. pro *Quen-* Morris & Lycett, 1854) Voronetz, 1936, Trans. Arctic Inst. Leningrad, 37: 33
†**Quenstedtia** Morris & Lycett, 1854, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (2) Bivalves: 96
†**Tatella** Etheridge, 1901, Queensland Dept. Mines, Bull. Geol. Surv., 13: 27

Family **ICANOTIIDAE** Casey, 1961

†**Icanotia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 145

Iscanotia (err. pro *Ican-* Stoliczka. 1870) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 416
†**Scittila** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 583

Suborder VENERINA Vokes, emend.[7]

[Pliodontina March, 1912]

Superfamily **ARCTICACEA** Newton, 1891

Family **ARCTICIDAE** Newton, 1891

†**Agelasina** Riedel, 1932, Beitr. Geol. Erforsch. dtsch. Schutzgebiete, 16: 57
Akebiconcha Kuroda, 1943, Venus, 12: 14, 17
†**Ambonicardia** Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 24
†**Anisocardia** Munier-Chalmas, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 288
Anisocardia Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 156 [non Munier-Chalmas, 1863]
†**Antiquicyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 153
Apocardia Dollfus, 1863, Fauna Kimm. Cap de la Heve, 23, 71 [= *Anisocardia* Munier-Chalmas, 1863]
Arctica Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 48, 145
Armida Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [n.n. pro *Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818; = *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]
Artica (err. pro *Arct-* Schumacher, 1817) Collinge, 1892, Jour. Malac., 2: 87
Asmida (err. pro *Arm-* Gistl, 1848) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 38
Atalanta Seeley, 1864, Geologist, 7: 50 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.); cf. *Hartwellia* Kitchin, 1926]
†**Bradicardia** Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 18 (5): 190
Bruntrutia Cossmann, 1902, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 6: 116 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Kobya* Loriol, 1901, not preocc. by *Kobyia* Gregory, 1900]
Cabralia Böhm, 1899, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 50 (Protok.): 37 [non Moore, 1882 (Lepid.)]
Cardiodonta (Stoliczka MS) Laube, 1867, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 27 (2): 39 [non Hall, 1850 (Brach.)]
†**Cicatrea** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 192
Ciprina (err. pro *Cyp-* Lamarck, 1818) Sassi, 1827, Giorn. Ligustico, 1 (5): 473
†**Coelocyprina** Douvillé, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21: 120
†**Collignonicardia** Mahmoud, 1955, Publ. Inst. Desert Egypte, 8: 121
Cyclas Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 150 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Pisidiidae)]
Cyprina Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 556 [=*Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]
Cypriniadea Rovereto, 1900, Atti Univ. Genova, 15: 96 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818 + *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]
Cyprinopsis Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101 [non Fitzinger, 1832 (Pisces)]

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[7]Newell, 1965, uses the term *Arcticina*, but under his proposed use of the concept of nomenclatorial types as roots of names, the typical suborder of his Order Veneroida should bear the same root as his nomenclatorial type.

†**Dietrichia** Reck, 1921, CentrBl. Min., Geol., Palaeont., Stuttgart (1921), no. 14: 434
Djeffarella Freneix & Busson, 1963, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 257 (9): 1632 [n.n.]
†**Epicyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 154
Goniosoma Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 43 [non Perty, 1833 (Arachn.)]
†**Gythemon** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 150
†**Hartwellia** Kitchin, 1926, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (9) 18: 438
Isicyprina (err. pro *Iso-* Röder, 1882) Shenirev, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (7), Paleozool.: 38
Isocypina (err. pro *-prina* Röder, 1882) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 118
†**Isocyprina** Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terrain Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 90
†**Kobya** Loriol, 1901, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 28: 58 [cf. *Bruntrutia* Cossmann, 1902]
†**Loparia** Oppenheim, 1901, Beitr. Pal. Oesterr.-Ung., 13 (4): 236
†**Microcyprina** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 70
Nympha (ex Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 38 [non Fitzinger, 1826 (Rept.)] [=*Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]
†**Petalocardia** Vincent, 1925, Ann. Soc. roy. Zool. Belg., 55: 62
Petroderma Kuroda, 1945, Venus, 14: 29 [= *Samarangia* Dall, 1902]
†**Platopis** Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 399
Platopsis (err. pro *-opis* Whitfield, 1891) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 94
†**Plesiocyprina** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1072
†**Procyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 143
Pronoc Agassiz, 1843, Act. Soc. helvet. Sci. nat. (Lausanne), 304 [non Guerin, 1838 (Crust.); see *Pronoella* Fischer, 1887] [original as *Pronoë*]
†**Pronoella** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1087 [n.n. pro *Pronoe* Agassiz, 1843]
Pronoilla (err. pro *-noella* Fischer, 1887) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 239
Prononella (err. pro *-noella* Fischer, 1887) Cossmann, 1913, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 17: 217
†**Proveniella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 139
†**Pseudisocardia** Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 459
†**Pseudotrapezium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1075
†**Pygocardia** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1071
†**Rollierella** Cossmann, 1924, Mém. Soc. géol. min. Bretagne, 1: 48, 49 [n.n. pro *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1924]
Rollieria Cossmann, 1924, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 24: 667 [non Cossmann, 1920 (Nuculanidae); see *Rollierella* Cossmann, 1924]
Rollieria Cossmann, 1923, Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci.; Descr. Jurass. France, (2) art. 3 [non Cossmann, 1920 (Nuculanidae), ? nec Cossmann, 1924 (Arcticidae)]
Roudaircia (err. pro *-reia* Fischer, 1887) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 118
Roudaireia (emend. pro *-ria* Munier-Chalmas, 1881) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1072
†**Roudairia** Munier-Chalmas, 1881, Extraits Miss. C. Roudaire Chotts tunisiens, 2 (Paléont.): 74

Roudereia (err. pro *-airia* Munier-Chalmas, 1881) Gigout, 1951, Notes et Mém., Serv. géol. Maroc, (86): 369
Samarangia Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 361
Smarangia (err. pro *Sam-* Dall, 1902) Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 114
†**Somarctica** Tamura, 1960, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (39): 288
†**Staffinella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 132
†**Tealbya** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 129
†**Tortarctica** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 585
†**Trigonocardia** Zittel, 1881, Handb. Palaeont., 1 (2): 105
†**Vectianella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 142
Venelicardia (err. pro *Venil-* Stoliczka, 1870) Roman & Mazera, 1920, Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Lyon, 12: 102
†**Venericyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 136
†**Veniella** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 189 [n.n. pro *Venilia* Morton, 1833]
Veniellicardia (err. pro *Venili-* Stoliczka, 1870) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 24
Venilia Morton, 1833, Amer. Jour. Sci., 23: 294 [non Rafinesque, 1815 (Crust.); see *Veniella* Stoliczka, 1870]
†**Venilicardia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 190
Venitia (err. pro *-ilia* Morton, 1833) Giebel, 1852, Allg. Palaeont., 170
†**Yokoyamaina** Hayami, 1958, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 29: 11, 23

Incertae sedis

†**Agapella** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 197
†**Gibboconcha** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 30 [an indeterminable form, fide Cox]

The following group of genera have been variously referred to the Veneridae, Crassatellidae, Astartidae, and Arcticidae; their systematic position is uncertain:

†**Mokattamia** Mayer, 1889, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 34: 395
Pleuroconcha Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 50 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Radioconcha* Conrad, 1869]
Pleuroconchus (err. pro *-cha* Conrad, 1872) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 166
†**Ptychomya** Agassiz, 1845, Étude crit. Moll. foss., 2 (2): xviii
†**Radioconcha** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 47

Family **NEOMIODONTIDAE** Casey, 1955

†**Amphiaraus** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. His., 87 (3): 144, 175
Bidentina Oppenheim, 1895, Riv. ital. Paleont., 1: 147, 148 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
†**Crenotrapezium** Hayami, 1958, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 29 (1-3): 11, 13
†**Cyrenopsis** Etheridge, 1902, Mem. geol. Surv. N.S. Wales, Palaeont., 11: 28
†**Eomiodon** Cox, 1935, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 20 (5): 6, 7
†**Miodomeris** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 72: 98 [n.n. pro *Eomidon* Chavan, 1936; cf. *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938]
Miodon Sandberger, 1871, Land-u. Süssw. Conch. Vorwelt, 35 [non Duméril, 1859 (Rept.); see *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
Miodontopsis Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 5 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, + *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895]

†**Musculiopsis** MacNeil, 1939, Jour. Paleont., 13: 356
†**Myrene** Casey, 1955, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 218
†**Neomiodon** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1187 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
†**Protocyprina** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 170
†**Protomiodon** Anderson & Cox, 1948, Proc. Roy. Physic. Soc., 23 (2): 109

Family **TRAPEZIIDAE** Lamy, 1920

Coealliophaga (err. pro *Corall-* Blainville, 1824) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 88
Coralliophaga Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 343
Cypricardia Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 27 [= *Trapezium* Megerle, 1811]
Eotrapezinum (err. pro *-zium* Douvillé, 1912) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 239
†**Eotrapezium** Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 455
Glossocardia Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 189
Isorropodon Sturany, 1896, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 63 (2): 17
Libithina (err. pro *-tina* Schumacher, 1817) Janšin, 1953, Geol. Severnogo Priarb., Mater. Posnan. Geol. Stroen., (N.S.) 15 (19): 403
Libitina Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 54, 168 [= *Trapezium* Megerle, 1811]
Lithophagella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 21 [= *Coralliophaga* Blainville, 1824]
Neotrapezium Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 119
Oryctomia (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1898) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 39
†**Oryctomya** Dall, 1898, Nautilus, 11: 135
†**Pseudopleurophorus** Chavan, 1954, Bull. Dir. Mines et Geol. de l' A.E.F., (6): 93
†**Schedotrapezium** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 173
†**Tortucardia** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 204 (no. 111: 46)
Trapezium Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 68

Family **EULOXIDAE** Gardner, 1943

†**Euloxa** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 578, 585

Incertae sedis

Family **POLLICIDAE** Stephenson, 1953

†**Naritra** Stephenson, 1954, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 264-B: 31
†**Pollex** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 94

Superfamily **DREISSENACEA** Gray, 1840

Family **DREISSENIDAE** Gray, 1840

[ICZN Direction 41]

Caelogonia (err. pro *Coe-* Bronn, 1837) Gray, 1851, List. Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 122
Coelogonia (err. pro *Tichogonia* Rossmässler, 1835) Bronn, 1837, N. Jhrb. Min., (1837): 164, 431
Cogeria (err. pro *Cong-* Partsch, 1835) Suklje & Poljak, 1934, Bull. Serv. geol. Royaume Yougoslav., 4 (1): 193

Congera (err. pro *-ria* Partsch, 1835) Pavlovich, 1927, Posebna Izdaña Srpska Kralyevska Akad., 17: 9

†**Congeria** Partsch, 1835, Ann. Wiener Mus., 1: 97

Dithalamia (err. pro *-lmia* Jay, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 71

Dithalmia Jay, 1835, Catal. Shells, 19 (as *Dythalmia*, 1836, ed. 2: 25)

Dreisena (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Clessin, 1880, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 2: 148 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreissena Beneden, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy., Bruxelles, 2: 166 [valid ICZN 351] (as *Driessena*, pp. 25, 44, + *Driessenia*, Index p. iii; both spellings invalid ICZN 351)

Dreissencia (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 84 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreissenia (emend. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 437 [invalid ICZN 351]

†**Dreissenomya** Fuchs, 1870, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1870): 320

Dreissensa (emend. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Moquin-Tandon, 1856, Hist. nat. Moll. France, 2: 547, 598 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreissensia (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bronn, 1862, Klass. Ord., Weichthiere, 3: 352, 360, 364, etc. [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreissensiomya (emend. pro *-senomya* Fuchs, 1870) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 973

Dreissina (err. pro *-sena* Beneden, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man. (ed. 1): 40 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreistena (err. pro *-ssena* Beneden, 1835) Boué, 1940, Turquie d'Europe, 1: 477 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dresseina (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 29 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dressena (err. pro *Dreis-* Beneden, 1835) Germain, 1931, Faune France, 22: 775 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreyssena (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 8: 97 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreyssena (err. pro *Drei-* Beneden, 1835) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conchyl. Malacoz., 364 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreyssenomya (err. pro *Dreiss-* Fuchs, 1870) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien., 58: 706

Dreyssensia (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Hebert & Munier-Chalmas, 1877, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 85: 126 [invalid ICZN 351]

Dreyssentia (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bernard, 1895, Elém. Paléont., 561 [invalid ICZN 351]

Driessensia (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Delwaque, 1863, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 20: 797

Dythalamia (err. pro *Dithalmia* Jay, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 73

†**Enocephalus** Münster, 1831, Zeitung f. Geogn., 9: 92; Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 171

Mylitoides (err. pro *Mytilopsis* Conrad, 1857) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 83

Mytilina Cantraine, 1837, Ann. Sci. nat., [2 (Zool.)], 7: 302, 306 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1824 (Rotifera); = *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835]

Mytilinia (err. pro *-na* Cantraine, 1837) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Synon. Brit. non-mar. Moll., 295

Mytiloides (err. pro *-lopsis* Conrad, 1857) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad, nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 29

Mytilomya (*ex* Cantraine) Bronn, 1838, Leth. Geogn., 2: 921 (in synonymy) [= *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835]

Mytilopsis Conrad, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 167

Mytolimax (err. pro *Mytilomya* Bronn, 1838) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
Mytolomia (err. pro *Mytilomya* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 133
Praxis H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 522 [non Guenée, 1852 (Lepid.)]
†**Prodreissensia** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 159 (also as *Prodeissensia*, p. 174)
Sinomytilus Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 801
†**Sinucongeria** Loerenthey, 1894, Földtani Közlöny, 24, (Suppl.): 75
†**Teysseyreomya** Bolgiu, 1954, Rev. Univ. C. Parhon et Polytech. d. Bucarest, 4-5: 257
Tichogonia Rossmässler, 1835, Icones L. u. S. Moll. Europe, 1 (1): 112
Tychogonia (err. pro *Tich-* Rossmässler, 1835) Berge, 1847, Conch.-Buch, 83

Superfamily **GLOSSACEA** Gray, 1847

Family **GLOSSIDAE** Gray, 1847

†**Aralocardia** "Vialov" Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 148
Bucarda "Brug." Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146 [n.n.]
Bucardia Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 48, 143 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Bucardita (? err. pro *-dites* Schlotheim, 1820) Krueger, 1823. Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 452
Bucardites Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 206 [invalid, Code Z. N., Art. 20;=*Bucardia* Schumacher, 1817, +*Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Bucardium (emend. pro *Bucc-* Megerle, 1811) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 54
Buccardites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 72 [invalid, Code Z.N., Art. 20; = *Buccardium* Megerle, 1811, + *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Buccardium Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
†**Cytherocardia** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 5
Diceratia Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., 829 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Diceratis (err. pro *-tia* Oken, 1815) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 69
†**Fissilunula** Etheridge, 1902, Mem. geol. Surv. N. S. Wales, Palaeont., 11: 31
Glossiderma (err. pro *Glosso-* Poli, 1795) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 87
Glossoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Glossus Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 112
Glossus Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 162 [non Poli, 1795]
Iscordia (err. pro *Isocard-* Lamarck, 1799) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 506, 507
Isocarda (err. pro *-dia* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
Isocardia Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Isocardigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 315, 427]

Isocardium (emend. pro *-dia* Lamarck, 1799) Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 169
Isocardium Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (4): 19 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
Isocordia (err. pro *-cardia* Lamarck, 1799) Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 131
Isorcardia (err. pro *Isoc-* Lamarck, 1799) Merklin, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (5), Paleozool.: 40
Meiocardia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 461
Miocardellia (err. pro *-diella* Sacco, 1904) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 9: 240
Miocardia (emend. pro *Meio-* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1074
†**Miocardiella** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 161
Miocardiellia (err. pro *-ella* Sacco, 1904) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. cirt. Paléozool., 9: 90
†**Miocardiopsis** Glibert, 1936, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 78: 94
Miocordiopsis (err. pro *Miocard-* Glibert, 1936) Selin, 1964, Strat. Moll. Olig. Great Tokmakskogo . . . Region, 137
Sulcacardia (err. pro *Sulco-* Rovereto, 1898) Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 161
Sulcocardia Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 165, 183
Tychocardia Römer, 1868, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 5 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]

Family **DICEROCARDIIDAE** Kutassy, 1934

Conucardia (err. pro *Corn-* Koken, 1913) Diener, 1923, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 19: 213
†**Cornucardia** Koken, 1913, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (2) 16 (4): 33 [n.n. pro *Craspedodon* Bittner, 1901]
Craspedodon Bittner, 1901, Res. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, 1 (i), Anh. Paleont. Bd. 2 (3): 8 (separate issued 1901, vol. 1912) [non Dollo, 1883 (Rept.); see *Cornucardia* Koken, 1913]
Craspedon (err. pro *-pedodon* Bittner, 1901) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 104
Diceratocardium (emend. pro *Dicero-* Stoppani, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1070
†**Dicerocardium** Stoppani, 1856, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 248
†**Liocardia** Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., 2 (1): 26
†**Physocardia** Wöhrmann, 1894, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 43: 671

Family **VESICOMYIDAE** Lamy, 1920

Archivesica Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 418
Callogonia Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 440
Veneriglossa Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 275
Versicomya (err. pro *Vesi-* Dall, 1886) [Kobelt], 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 194
Vesicomia (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1886) [? Kobelt], 1886, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 18: 159
Vesicomya Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 272
†**Waisiuconcha** Beets, 1942, Leidsche Geol. Mededeel., 13: 315, 316

Family **PLIOCARDIIDAE** Woodring, 1925

†**Pliocardia** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 147

Family **KELLIELLIDAE** Fischer, 1887

†**Allopagus** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 224, 225
†**Alveinus** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10 [n.n.], 138
Calyptogena Dall, 1891, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 14: 189
†**Davidaschvilia** Merklin, 1950, Trudy Pal. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 28: 69
Ectenagena Woodring, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 190: 51
†**Eocrassina** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. zool. malac. Belg., 49: 108
Hippagus Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 809 [non Lea, 1833 (Mytilidae)]
Keliella (err. pro *Kelli-* Sars, 1865) Bourguignat, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 326
Kelliella Sars, 1865, Förh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania, (1865): 198
Kellyella (emend pro *Kellie-* Sars, 1865) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1022
†**Lutetia** Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 787
Notolepton Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 463
Pauliella Munier-Chalmas, 1895, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 23, C. R.: liv
†**Phreagena** Woodring, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 190: 50
Pleurophophis (err. pro *-phopsis* Van Winkle, 1919) Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 29
†**Pleurophopsis** Van Winkle, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 8: 23 (no. 33: 23) (as *Pleuropopsis*, p. 24)
Pleurophoropsis (emend. pro *-phopsis* Van Winkle, 1919) Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 29
Spaniodon Reuss, 1867, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 55 (1): 32, 134 [non Pictet, 1851 (Pisces); see *Spaniodontella* Golubiatnikov, 1902]
†**Spaniodontella** Golubiatnikov, 1902, Izvest. Geol. Komitet, 21 (3): 210 (ex Andrussov MS) [n.n. pro *Spaniodon* Reuss, 1867]
Turtonia Alder, 1848, Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club, 1 (2): 189

Superfamily **CORBICULACEA** Gray, 1847

Family **CORBICULIDAE** Gray, 1847

†**Acyrena** Lebedew, 1959, Trudy Tomsk Politechn. Inst., 99: 60
Americana Clessin, 1879, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (3): 228 [= *Polymesoda* Rafinesque, 1820]
Anomala Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Bivalves Brit. Mus. 2: 255 [non v. Block, 1799 (Hymen.); see *Egeta* H. & A. Adams, 1858]
Batissa Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 38
Batista (err. pro *-issa* Gray, 1853) Dollfus, 1915, Paléont. Voy. Célèbes Abendanon, 13; 1918, in Abendanon, Voy. Celébès, 3: 989
Bautisa (err. pro *Batissa* Gray, 1853) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
Cirena (err. pro *Cyr-* Lamarck, 1818) Sacco, 1887, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 12: 142
Cirene (err. pro *Cyrena* Lamarck, 1818) Costa, 1866, Atti Acad. Sci. Fis. nat. Soc. Napoli, 3: 27
Corbicula Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 56 [valid ICZN 335]
Corbiculella Ihering, 1907, Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14: 462, 469
Corbiculina Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6; 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1449
Corbiculla (err. pro *-cula* Megerle, 1811) Dalgliesh, 1907, Jour. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc., 17: 956

†**Corbiculopsis** Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 408
Corbulica (err. pro *-bicula* Megerle, 1811) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conch., 2: 102
†**Costocyrena** Matsumoto, 1953, Cret. Syst. Jap. Islands, 63 [invalid, no diagnosis or type designation]; Casey, 1955, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45: 369
Cyanocyclas Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 280
Cyprinella Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 170 [non Girard, 1856 (Pisces); see *Diodus* Gabb, 1868]
Cyrena Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 551 [= *Corbicula* Megerle, 1811]
Cyrene (err. pro *-na* Lamarck, 1818) Schlueter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 34
Cyrenobatissa Suzuki & Oyama, 1943, Venus, 12: 142, 147
Cyrenocapsa Fischer, 1872, Ann. Lyceum New York, 10: 195
Cyrenocyclas (emend. pro *Cyano-* Blainville, 1818) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 26; 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 114 [original as *Cyreno-cyclas*]
Cyrenodonax Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6; 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1450
Cyrnea (err. pro *-rena* Lamarck, 1818) Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 484
†**Dentonia** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 98
†**Diodus** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 242 [n.n. pro *Cyprinella* Gabb, 1864]
Ditypodon Sandberger, 1875, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 666
†**Donacopsis** Sandberger, 1872, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 164
Egeta H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 651 [n.n. pro *Anomala* Deshayes, 1854]
Egetaria Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 194
†**Eocallista** Douvillé, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21: 124
Eucorbicula Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. Zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 624
†**Filosina** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 369
†**Fulpia** Stephenson, 1946, Jour. Paleont., 20: 69
Geloina Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
Gelonia (err. pro *-oina* Gray, 1840) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 157
Gyanocyclas (err. pro *Cy-* Blainville, 1818) Haas, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 287
Gyrena (err. pro *Cy-* Lamarck, 1818) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 29
†**Hemicorbicula** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 367
Indica Clessin, 1879, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (3): 229 [= *Geloina* Gray, 1842]
†**Isodoma** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 481
†**Isodomella** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1939, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 16 (3-4): 219
†**Izumia** Ichikawa, 1963, Jour. Geosci., Osaka City Univ., 7 (5): 122
†**Kija** Lebedew, 1959, Trudy Tomsk Politechn. Inst., 99: 73
†**Leptesthes** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 316
Leptosiphon Fischer, 1872, Ann. Lyceum New York, 10: 195
†**Limnocyrena** Martinson, 1961, Mes. Caen. Moll. Continent. otl. Sib. Platform, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. Sta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, Sibiri Otdel., 19: 211

†**Loxoptychodon** Sandberger, 1872, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 163
†**Mesocorbicula** Suzuki & Oyama, 1943, Venus, 12: 143, 147
†**Nemetia** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 371
Neocorbicula Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1092
Neocyrena Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. Zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 631
†**Paracorbicula** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1939, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 16 (3-4): 220
†**Pharodina** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 109
†**Plesiastarte** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1017
Polymeroda (err. pro *-mesoda* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Brit. Mus., (2): 241
Polymesoda Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319
†**Pseudasaphis** Matsumoto, 1938, Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 45: 17
Pseudocyrena Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 673
Serrilaminula Lindholm, 1933, Arch. Moll., 65: 268
†**Sogamosa** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 87: 18
Soleilletia Bourguignat, 1885, Moll. Terr. Fluv. Soleillet Voy. Choa, 32
†**Tellinocyclas** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6
†**Tetoria** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1937, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 14: 44
Velarita (err. pro *Velor-* Gray, 1842) Martens, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 59
Velorita Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184 [= *Villorita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834]
†**Veloritina** Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6 (1872): 493
†**Villarita** Dunker, 1846, Mon. norddeutsch. Weald., 29
Villorita Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 601
Villosita (err. pro *-rita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paleozool., 19: 46

Family **PISIDIIDAE** Gray, 1857

[ICZN Declaration 27]

Afropisidium Kuiper, 1962, Jour. Conchyl., 102: 55
Amesoda Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319 (also as *Ameroda*)
Amesodon (emend. pro *Amcroda* and *Amesoda* Rafinesque, 1820) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 17
Amisoda (err. pro *Ames-* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Brit. Mus., (2): 261
Australpera Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10 (2): 196
Byssanodonta d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. Mérid. (Moll.), 621 (as *Bysoanodonta*, pl. 84)
Byssodonta (err. pro *Byssano-* d'Orbigny, 1846) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197
Caliculina (err. pro *Caly-* Clessin, 1872) Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 651
Calyculina Clessin, 1872, Malak. Bl., 19: 159; Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 490, 515 [=*Musculium* Link, 1807]
Carncola Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 490 (as *Corneola*, p. 503; non *Corneola* Held, 1837 (Gastr.)] [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
Clessinella Waagen, 1905, S. B. Akad. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 114 (1): 171

Clessinia Piaget, 1913, Jour. Conchyl., 60: 224 [? n.n. pro *Fossarina* Westerlund, 1873] [non Doering, 1874 (Gastr.), etc.; see *Cletella* Strand, 1928]

Cletella Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926) A8: 68 [n.n. pro *Clessinia* Piaget, 1913]

Cordula Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 288, 292 [=*Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]

Cornea Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 56 [=*Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777]

Cornecyclas (err. pro *Corneo-* Blainville, 1818) Hesse, 1916, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 48: 123

Corneicyclas (err. pro *Corneoc-* Blainville, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 100

Corneocyclas Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 278

Corrugaria Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267 [n.n.]

Cycladea (emend. pro *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146

Cycladigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

Cycladina Clessin, 1871, Malak. Bl., 18: 189 [non Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, apparently a family name; nec Cantraine, 1835]

Cycladites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 469 [invalid, Code Z.N., Art. 20; = *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1799]

Cyclas Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 301; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [= *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777]

Cyclocalyx Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7

Cyclos (err. pro *-las* Lamarck, 1799) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 469

Cyclus (err. pro *-las* Bruguière, 1797) Anton, 1837, Arch. Naturg., 3 (1): 284

Cyclus (err. pro *-las* Lamarck, 1799) Jurine, 1817, Helvet. Almanac, 37

Cyglas (err. pro *Cycl-* Lamarck, 1799) Oken, 1835, Allg. Naturges., 5 (1): 303

Cymatocyclas Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7

Cyrenastrum Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 668, 674

Englesia (err. pro *Euglesa* (Leach MS) Jenyns, 1832) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 76

Euglesa (Leach MS) Jenyns, 1832, Trans. Cambr. phil. Soc., 4: 302 [in synonymy]; Gray, 1840, in Turton, Manual, (ed. 2): 284 (as *Euglesia*, p. 282)

Eupera Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 84

Eupisidium Odhner, 1921, Jour. Conch., 16: 222 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]

Flumina (err. pro *Fluminina* Westerlund, 1873) Picaglia, 1892, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 16: 192

Fluminina (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 529 [=*Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]

Flumininea (err. pro *-ina* Westerlund, 1873) Clessin, 1877, Dtsch. Excurs.-Moll. Fauna, 502

Fluminium (err. pro *-ina* Westerlund, 1873) Müller, 1921, Arch. Moll., 52: 188

Fontinalina Sterki, 1918, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10: 473

Fossarina (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 535 [non Adams & Angas, 1864 (Gastr.); see *Clessinia* Piaget, 1913 + *Cletella* Strand, 1928]

Galileja Costa, 1839, Corrisp. Zool., 181 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821, fide Thiele, 1934, who uses "*Galileia;*" original work not seen]
Lacustrina Sterki, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10: 473
Limosina Clessin, 1872, Malak. Bl., 19: 160 [non Macquart, 1835 (Dipt.)]
Musculinum (err. pro *-lium* Link, 1807) Müller, 1921, Arch. Moll., 52: 188
Musculium Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 152
Musculium H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 451 [non Link, 1807]
Musculum (err. pro *-lium* Link, 1807) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 130
Neopisidium Odhner, 1921, Jour. Conch., 16: 222
Odhnerpisidium Kuiper, 1962, Jour. Conchyl., 102: 55
Pera (Leach MS) Alder, 1831, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, 1: 41 [in synonymy]
Phymesoda Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319 (also as *Phymeroda)* [=*Musculium* Link, 1807]
Physemoda (err. pro *Phymes-* Rafinesque, 1820) Prime, 1865, Mon. Amer. Corbiculidae, 62 [in synonymy]
Pindium (err. pro *Pisid-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Humphreys, 1845, Contrib. Fauna Cork (Cuv. Soc.), Gastr., 7
Piscidium (err. pro *Pisi-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Brown [1845-49], Ill. Foss. Conch. G. B. & I., 209
Pisidia (err. pro *-dium* Pfeiffer, 1821) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: Tabl. alphab., 43
Pisidium Pfeiffer, 1821, Naturg. dtsch. Land-Moll., (1): 17, 123 [valid ICZN 335]
Pisielium (err. pro *Pisid-* Pfeiffer) 1821, Bowler-Kelley, 1928, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 52 (La Rochelle): 454
Pisum Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 85 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.), etc.]
Pisum Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 38 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.)]
Primella Cooper, 1890, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 3: 82 [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
Pseudeupera Germain, 1913, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 19: 295
Pseudocorbicula Dautzenberg, 1908, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 32
Psidium (err. pro *Pisi-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 81
Rivulina (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 532
Securilla Drouët, 1855, Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liége, 10: 164
Serratisphoerium Germain, 1909, Arch. Zool. exp. gen. Paris, (5) 1: 114
Spaerium (err. pro *Spha-* Scopoli, 1777) Schlesch, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57 (3): 93
Speleopisidium Zhadin, 1952, Opr. faune SSSR., Zool. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 46: 325, 338
Sphaeriastrum Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 668, 674
Sphaerinova Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10 (2): 195
Sphaerium Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. nat., 397 [valid ICZN 94]
Spoerium (err. pro *Sphae-* Scopoli, 1777) Bowler-Kelley, 1929, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 52 (La Rochelle): 454
Sulcastrum Sterki, 1930, Nautilus, 43: 93
Trigonosphaerium Kobelt, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 88
Tropidocyclas Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7

Incertae sedis

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The following "group names" have been proposed for species groups of Pisidiidae:

Amnicana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 35
Casertiana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 35
Hensewiana (err. pro *Henslow-* Fagot, 1892) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 2: 619
Henslowiana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 36
Pusillana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 33

Superfamily **VENERACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **VENERIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily **VENERINAE** Rafinesque, 1815

†**Ameghinomya** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14: 71, 306
Antigona Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 51, 154
Antigone (err. pro *-na* Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
Artena Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 76 [non Walker, 1858 (Lepid.); see *Melosia* Dall, 1915 + *Netara* Frizzell, 1936]
Artenia (err. pro *-na* Conrad, 1870) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 178
†**Bassinaria** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 470
Circomphallus (err. pro *-alus* Mörch, 1853) Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 135
Circomphalus (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23
Circumomphalus (err. pro *Circom-* Mörch, 1853) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 307
Circumphalus (err. pro *Circom-* Mörch, 1853) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 19
Citherea (err. pro *Cyth-* Röding, 1798) Munier-Chalmas, 1881, Extraits Miss. C. Roudaire Chotts tunisiens, 2 (Paléont.): 72
Clausina Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 12 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Cythaerea (err. pro *-therea* Röding, 1798) Borson, 1825, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino, 29: 267
Cytherea Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 177 [non Fabricius, 1794 (Dipt.); = *Periglypta* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
Dorsina (err. pro *Dos-* Gray, 1835) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149
Dosina Gray, 1835, in Yate, Account N. Zealand: Cat. Shells, (ed. 1): 309
Dosinula Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 470 [= *Dosina* Gray, 1835]
Entigona (err. pro *An-* Schumacher, 1817) Otuka, 1934, Jour. geol. Soc. Tokyo, 41: 568
Globivenus Coen, 1934, Boll. Soc. venez. Stor. nat., 1 (4): 52
†**Hina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 602
†**Kuia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597
†**Marama** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 601
Marma (err. pro *-rama* Marwick, 1927) Keen, 1951, Minutes Conch. Club S. Calif., (113): 3

†**Melosia** Dall, 1915, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 90: 166 (expl. pl. 25)
†**Netara** Frizzell, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (34): 46 [n.n. pro *Artena* Conrad, 1870] [cf. *Melosia* Dall, 1915]
Omphala (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomen. Zool., Suppl. List., 233 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Omphaloclathrum (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 24 [= *Antigona* Schumacher, 1817]
Periglypta Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 72 [n.n. pro *Cytherea* Röding, 1798]
Peryglypta (err. pro *Peri-* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Csepreghy-Meznerics, 1954, Ann. Inst. geol. Hung., 41 (4): 174
Plurigens Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 245
Proxichione Iredale, 1929, Australian Zool., 5: 339
Tenus (err. pro *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758) Michelotti, 1839, Ann. Sci. Lomb.-Ven., 9: 163
Tigammona Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 396
Venerigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Venerites Menke, 1818, Pyrmont u. seine Umgegend., (teste Agassiz 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll, 96) [not seen, probably invalid under Art. 20, Code Z. N.]
Ventricola Römer, 1867, Malak. Bl., 14: 115 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Ventricolaria Keen, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 217
Ventricoloidea Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 31
Ventricula (err. pro *-cola* Römer, 1867) Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 326
Venus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst, Nat. (ed. 10): 684
Venusarius (eménd. pro *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
Venusarius Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 189 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Subfamily **CIRCINAE** Dall, 1913

Circe Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 50, 152
Circenita Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 208
Circinita (err. pro *-enita* Jousseaume, 1888) Jousseaume, 1892, Ann. Sci. nat. Paris, Zool., (7) 12: 348
Cista (err. pro *Cri-* Römer, 1857) de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 214
Crenocirce Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto mar. biol. Lab., 8 (2): 286
Crista Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 15 [= *Gafrarium* Röding, 1798]
Dorisca Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 157, 159
Fluctiger Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 209
Fluctuger (err. pro *-tiger* Iredale, 1924) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Palaeont., 3 (Bivalvia): 126
Gafrarium Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 176
Gouldia C. B. Adams, 1847, Cat. Shells Coll. Adams, 29
Gouldiopa Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 209
Laevicirce Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 160
†**Meretrissa** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 160
Microcirce Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 160
Parmulina Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 351 [non Pénard, 1902 (Prot.); see *Parmulophora* Dall, 1905]

Parmulophora Dall, 1905, Nautilus, 18: 113 [n.n. pro *Parmulina* Dall, 1902]
Parmulopliora (err. pro *-phora* Dall, 1905) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 9: 117
Privigna Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 157, 160
Radiocrista Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 350
Redicirce Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 276
Thetis C. B. Adams, [1846], Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 2 (1845): 9 [non J. de C. Sowerby, 1826 (Mactromyidae); =*Gouldia* Adams, 1847]

Subfamily **SUNETTINAE** Stoliczka, 1870

†**Aeora** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 72
Cuneus Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 50 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Donacidae)]
Cyclosunetta Fischer-Piette, 1939, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (2) 11: 146 [n.n. pro *Sunettina* Jousseaume, 1891; = *Sunemeroe* Iredale, 1930]
Dosinimeria Mordvilko, 1949, Atlas rukov. form. Iskop. faun SSSR, 10 [Upper Cretaceous]: 139
Dosiniopse (err. pro *-opsis* Conrad, 1864) Nagao, 1934, Jour. Fac. Sci. imp. Univ. Hokkaido, (4, Geol.) 2: expl. pl. 24
†**Dosiniopsella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 165
†**Dosiniopsis** Conrad, 1864, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 16: 213
Dosinopsis (err. pro *-iopsis* Conrad, 1864) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 73
Meroe Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 149 [original as *Meroë*]
†**Meroena** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 164
†**Paraesa** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 171
†**Pseudaphrodina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 169
†**Pseudocallistina** Mordvilko, 1937, Atlas rukov. form. Iskop. faun. SSSR, 10 [Lower Cretaceous]: 140
†**Resatrix** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 158
Solanderina Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 350 [=*Sunettina* Pfeiffer, 1869]
Sunemeroe Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 395 [n.n. pro *Sunettina* Jousseaume, 1891; cf. *Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939] [original as *Sunemeroë*]
Sunetta Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 148
Sunettina Pfeiffer, 1869, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 11 (1): 86
Sunettina Jousseaume, 1891, Le Naturaliste, (2) 5: 208 [non Pfeiffer, 1869; see *Sunemeroe* Iredale, 1930, + *Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939]
Sunneta (err. pro *Sunetta* Link, 1807) Fulton, 1922, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 22
Sunnetina (err. pro *Sunett-* Jousseaume, 1891) Fulton, 1922, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 22
†**Vectorbis** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 162

Subfamily **MERETRICINAE** Fischer, 1887

†**Anofia** Reyment, 1955, Colonial Geol. Min. Res., 5 (2): 145
†**Aphrodina** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 246
†**Callistina** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 156

Comus Cox, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 20
Cysherea (err. pro *Cyth-* Lamarck, 1806) Coen, 1933, R. Com. Talassogr. ital., Mem. 192: 123
Cyteraea (err. pro *-therea* Lamarck, 1806) Monterosato, 1870, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 3: 45
Cythera (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Hupé, 1873, in Gay, Hist. Fisica Pol. Chile, 8 (Zool.): 330
Cytherca (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 294
Cytherea Lamarck, 1806, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 7 (38): 132 (as *Cytheraea*, p. 133) [non Fabricius, 1794 (Dipt.); = *Meretrix* Lamarck, 1799]
Cythereites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 449 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Cytherea* Lamarck, 1806]
Cytheria (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, f. 2
Cytherigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Cytherina (err. pro *-erea* Lamarck, 1806) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 302
†**Cytheriopsis** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 7, 146
Cythoea (err. pro *-therea* Lamarck, 1806) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 88
†**Eomeretrix** Turner, 1938, Geol. Soc. Amer., Spec. Pap. 10: 59
Eumeretrix (err. pro *Eom-* Turner, 1938) Jaworski, 1939, Fortschr. Paläont., 2: 163
Eutivela Dall, 1891, Nautilus, 5: 27
Grateloupea (emend. pro *-lupia* DesMoulins, 1828) Gray, 1838, The Analyst, 8 (24): 304
†**Grateloupia** (emend. pro *-lupia* DesMoulins, 1828) [author] 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., 1: 133
Grateloupina Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 348 [= *Cytheriopsis* Conrad, 1865]
Gratelupia DesMoulins, 1828, Bull. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 2 (12): 243 [named for Grateloup, hence should be *Grateloupia*]
Gratteloupia (err. pro *Gratelupia* DesMoulins, 1828) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3: 105
†**Larma** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 106
Meretrix Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85
†**Mesocallista** Cox, 1952, Bull. Gold Coast geol. Surv., 17: 23
†**Naulia** Cox, 1952, Bull. Gold Coast geol. Surv., 17: 21
Pachydesma Conrad, 1854, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 31 [n.n. pro *Trigonella* Conrad, 1837]
Pachydusa (err. pro *-desma* Conrad, 1854) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 23
Planitivela Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 266
†**Rohea** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68: 80
†**Sechurina** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 215 (no. 111: 57)
†**Tikia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 595
Tivela Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 152
†**Tivelina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 119
Transenella (err. pro *-ennella* Dall, 1883) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1080
Transennella Dall, 1883, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 6: 340, 341
Transsennella (err. pro *Transen-* Dall, 1883) [Kobelt], 1903, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 35: 61

Trigona Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 55, [non Jurine, 1807 (Hymen.)]
Trigonella Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 253 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Mactridae); see *Pachydesma* Conrad, 1854]
†**Xenoloupia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 70

Subfamily **PITARINAE** Stewart, 1930

Agriopoma Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 24: 509
Amiantis Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 640
Amyantis "Conrad" (err. pro *Amia-* Carpenter, 1864) Carus, 1868-75, in Carus & Gerstaecker, Handb. Zool., 1: 738
Aphrodora Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 61 [n.n. pro *Leucothea* Jukes-Browne, 1913]
†**Atopodonta** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 98, 110
Calista (err. pro *Call-* Poli, 1791) Gray, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 305
Calistoderma (err. pro *Call-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1853, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 54
Callista Poli, 1791. Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30
Calliste (err. pro *-sta* Poli, 1791) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 31
Callistoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258 [=*Callista* Poli, 1791]
Callizona Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346 [non Doubleday, 1848 (Lepid.); see *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914, *Jukesbrownia* Cossmann, 1920 + *Callizonata* Strand, 1928]
Callizonata Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926), A8: 40 [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913; = *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
Callocallista (err. pro *Callocardia* Adams, 1864) Weaver, 1916, Univ. Washington Pub. Geol., 1 (1): 40
Callocardia Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 307
†**Calpitaria** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 155
†**Calva** Popenoe, 1937, Jour. Paleont., 11: 394
Cardiopsis (err. pro *Cord-* Cossmann, 1910) Florei, 1961, Stud. si Cercetari Geologie, Acad. Rep. Popul. Romine, 6 (4): 675
Cariatis (err. pro *Cary-* Römer, 1862) Dohrn, 1880, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 7: 168
Caryates (err. pro *-tis* Römer, 1862) Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 410
Caryathis (err. pro *-atis* Römer, 1862) Vélain, 1876, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 83: 285
Caryatis Römer, 1862, Malak. Bl., 9: 58, 60 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]
†**Chimela** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 173
Chione Gray, 1838, The Analyst, 8: 305 [non Megerle, 1811 (Veneridae: Chioninae); = *Callista* Poli, 1791]
Chione Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 302 [non Megerle, 1811 (Veneridae: Chioninae); = *Callista* Poli, 1791]
†**Chionella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 117
†**Cordiopsis** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 387
Coryalis (err. pro *Caryatis* Römer, 1862) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 88
Costacallista Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 73, 84
Costellipitar Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 162
Dione Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 183 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.; = *Hysteroconcha* Dall, 1902)
Eucallista Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 352

Finlaya Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 596 [non Theobald, 1903 (Dipt.); see *Marwickia* Finlay, 1930]
†**Fossacallista** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68: 74
†**Gilbertharrisella** Hodson, 1927, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 13: 54 (no. 49: 54)
Hypanthosoma (err. pro *Hyphanto-* Dall, 1902) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 152
Hyphantosana (err. pro *-soma* Dall, 1902) Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 114
†**Hyphantosoma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354
Hysteroconcha "Fischer" Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354 [cf. *Dione* Gray, 1847]
Jukesbrownia Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 82 [original as *Jukes-Brownia*] [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913; = *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
†**Katherinella** Tegland, 1929, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 18 (10): 280
Lamelliconcha Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354
Leioconcha (err. pro *Lio-* Mörch, 1853) Dickerson, 1925, Geol. Min. Res. Philippine Is., 329
Lepidocardia Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 356
Leucothea Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346 [non Mertens, 1833 (Coel.); see *Aphrodora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
Lioconcha Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 26
Lionconcha (err. pro *Liocon-* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1868, Monogr. Moll. Gatt. Venus, 172
Macrocallista Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 179
†**Marwickia** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 38 [n.n. pro *Finlaya* Marwick, 1927]
Megapitaria Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 346
†**Meisenia** Makiyama, 1936, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 11 (4): 215
†**Microcallista** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 244
Nanopitar Rehder, 1943, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 93: 88
†**Nitidavenus** Vokes, 1939, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 38: 82
Notocallista Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 210
†**Omnivenus** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 115
Paradione Dall, 1909, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 197; 1909, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 59: 120 [= *Chionella* Cossmann, 1886]
Pataria (err. pro *Pit-* Dall, 1902) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pap. 3: 237
Pilar (err. pro *Pitar* Römer, 1857) Pallary, 1912, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (3): 167
Pitar Römer, 1857, Krit. Untersuch. Venus, 15
Pitara (err. pro *-ria* Dall, 1902) Weaver, 1916, Univ. Washington Publ. Geol., 1 (1): 41
†**Pitarella** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 35
Pitarenus Rehder & Abbott, 1951, Rev. Soc. Malac. "Carlos de la Torre," 8 (2): 57
Pitaria (emend. pro *Pitar* Römer, 1857) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 353
Pitarina Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346
†**Pseudamiantis** Kuroda, 1933, Iwanami-Koza, Geol. Palaeont. Ser., Gastr. & Lamell., 63
Pseudoamiantis (err. pro *Pseudam-* Kuroda, 1933) Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (12): 78
†**Rhabdopitaria** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 211

Saxidomus Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 249
†**Sinodiopsis** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 64
Striacallista Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68 (3): 68
Sulcilioconcha Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 158
Tinctora Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London 11: 61 [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913] [cf. *Jukesbrownia* Cossmann, 1920 + *Callizonata* Strand, 1928]
Tinotora (err. pro *Tinct-* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 19: 132
†**Trigonocallista** Rennie, 1930, Ann. S. Afric. Mus., 28: 197
†**Venidia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 69

Subfamily **DOSINIINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

Amphitaca (err. pro *-pithaea* Leach, 1852) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1893, Moll. Mar. Rouissillon, 2: 340, 342
Amphithaca (err. pro *Ampi-* Leach, 1852) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 346
Ampithaea Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 312 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Arctoa (emend. pro *Arctoë* Risso, 1826) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 76
Arctoe Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 361 [original as *Arctoë*]
Artemes (err. pro *-mis* Conrad, 1831) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 295
Artemiderma (err. pro *Arthem-* Poli, 1795) Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 10: 216
Artemidoderma (emend. pro *Arthemiderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 34 (also as *Arthemidoderma)*
Artemis (emend. pro *Arth-* Poli, 1791) Conrad, 1831, Amer. Mar. Shells; 1832, Foss. Tert. Form., 20 [non Kirby & Spence, 1828 (Lepid.)]
Arthemiderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Arthemis Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Artimus (err. pro *-temis* Conrad, 1831) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 296
Asa Basterot, 1825, Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris, 21 [(2) 2]: 90 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Austrodosinia Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Bonartemis Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 265
Cerana Gistl. 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii [unnecessary n.n. pro "*Artemis*," i.e. *Arthemis*, Poli, 1791; not preocc. in botany]
Circompholos (ex Klein) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 183 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
†**Dollfusia** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 116, 128
Dosinella Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Dosinia Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 399
Dosinica (err. pro *-isca* Dall, 1902) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 307
Dosinidia Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Dosinisca Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Dosinobia Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 34
Dosinorbis Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347

Dossinia (err. pro *Dosi-* Scopoli, 1777) Crosse, 1870, Jour. Conchyl., 18: 438
Exoleta Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xx, f. 2
Fallartemis Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 75
†**Kakahuia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 584
†**Kaneharaia** Makiyama, 1936, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 11 (4): 213
†**Kereia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 583
Meridosinia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 394
Orbiculus Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 58 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Paradosinia (err. pro *Pard-* Iredale, 1929) Frizzell, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (34): 48
Pardosinia Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 264
Pectonculus (err. pro *Pectun-* Da Costa, 1778) Latreille, 1804, N. Dict. Sci. nat., 24: Tabl. méth., 115
Pectunculis (err. pro *-lus* Da Costa, 1778) Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 276
Pectunculus Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 183
Pectuncumus (err. pro *-culus* Da Costa, 1778) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154
Pectundulus (err. pro *-tunculus* Da Costa, 1778) Tate, 1881, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1880): 32
†**Pelecyora** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 346
Phacosma (err. pro *-soma* Jukes-Browne, 1912) Preston, 1913, Zool. Rec., 49 (1912): 913
Phacosoma Jukes-Browne, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 100
†**Raina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 583
Semelartemis Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 76, 87
Sinodia Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 151

Subfamily **CYCLININAE** Frizzell, 1936

Cyclina Deshayes, 1850, Traité élém. Conch., 1 (2): 2, 623
Cyclinella Dall, 1902, Nautilus, 16: 44
Cyclinorbis Makiyama, 1926, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 2 (3): 158
Cyctina (err. pro *-clina* Deshayes, 1850) Inaba, 1958, Contr. Mukaishima mar. Biol. Sta., (58-59): 33
Eocyclina Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 241 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cyclina* Deshayes, 1850, not preocc. by *Cyclinus* Kirby, 1837]
Frigichione Fletcher, 1938, Rept. Br. A. N. Z. Antarct. Exped., 2A (6): 109
†**Luciploma** Olsson, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 27: 191 (no. 106: 39)
Paleomarcia Fletcher, 1938, Rept. Br. A. N. Z. Antarct. Exped., 2A (6): 110

Subfamily **GEMMINAE** Dall, 1902

Callicistronia Dall, 1883, Science, 2: 447
Gemma Deshayes, 1853, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 112
Parastarte Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 288
Perastarte (err. pro *Par-* Conrad, 1862) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 138
Tolteniana (err. pro *Tott-* Perkins, 1869) Perkins, 1871, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 434

Totteniana Perkins, 1869, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 148 (emend. to *Tottenia*, 1871, errata to 13: 428) [= *Gemma* Deshayes, 1853]

Subfamily **CLEMENTIINAE** Frizzell, 1936

Blainvillea (err. pro *-lia* Hupé, 1854) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 933 [non Quatrefages, 1866 (Vermes)]
Blainvillia Hupé, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 219 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]
Clementia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
Compsomyax Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 224
†**Egesta** Conrad, 1845, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (3): 70
Euterentia Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Terentia* Jukes-Browne, 1914, not preocc. by *Terentius* Stahl, 1866]
†**Flaventia** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 167
†**Psathura** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 478
Terentia Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 86 [cf. *Euterentia* Cossmann, 1920]

Subfamily **TAPETINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1887

Acolus Jukes-Browne, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 12: 479 [non Foerster, 1856 (Hymen.); see *Jukesena* Iredale, 1915]
Acritopaphia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 280
Amygdala Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Gray, 1825 (Echin.); cf. *Ruditapes* Chiamenti, 1900]
†**Atamarcia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 625
Aureitapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11 [= *Polititapes* Chiamenti, 1900]
†**Baroda** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 145
†**Callistotapes** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 52
Catelysia (emend. pro *Ka-* Römer, 1857) Newton, 1874, Zool. Rec., 9 (1872): 492
Cyaneitapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11 [= *Polititapes* Chiamenti, 1900]
†**Cyclorisma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 357 [n.n. pro *Cyelothyris* Conrad, 1873]
†**Cyclorismina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 624
Cyclothyris Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 8, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [non McCoy, 1844 (Brach.); see *Cyclorisma* Dall, 1902]
Cypremeria (err. pro *Cypri-* Conrad, 1864) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 181
Cyprimera (err. pro *-ria* Conrad, 1864) Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 476
†**Cyprimeria** Conrad, 1864, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 16: 212
Dallistotapes (err. pro *Call-* Sacco, 1900) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 30
Eumarcia Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 211
Eurhomalea Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [n.n. pro *Rhomalea* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
Eutapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11
Gomphina Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 19

Gomphinella Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 631
†**Gomphomarcia** Kautsky, 1929, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 43: 379
Granicorium Hedley, 1906, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 31: 466, 477
Hemitapes Römer, 1864, Malak. Bl., 11: 83
Irona Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 471 [non Mabille, 1883 (Gastr.); see *Notirus* Finlay, 1928]
Irus Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 230 [invalid ICZN 417]; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184 [non Oken, 1821 (Pandoridae)]
Jukesena Iredale, 1915, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 299 [n.n. pro *Acolus* Jukes-Browne, 1913]
Katalysia (err. pro *Katel-* Römer, 1857) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336
Katelisea (err. pro *-lysia* Römer, 1857) Marschall, 1873, Nomencl. Zool., 122
Katelysia Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 17
†**Legumen** Conrad, 1858, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 3: 325
Levimarcia Cox, 1927, Rep. Paleont. Zanzibar Prot., Neogene, Quat. Moll., 52 [= *Marcia* H. & A. Adams, 1857]
Liocyma Dall, 1870, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 256
Lyocima (err. pro *Liocyma* Dall, 1870) Barrois, 1887, in Zittel, Traité Paléont., 2 (1): 109
Lyocyma (err. pro *Lio-* Dall, 1870) Norman, 1888, Mus. Norman., (4-5): 26
Macridiscus Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336, 359
Marcia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 423
†**Mercimonia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 361
Metis H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 436 [non Philippi, 1843 (Crust.); see *Myrsus* H. & A. Adams, 1858]
†**Myrsopsis** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 57
Myrsus H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 660 [n.n. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1857]
Nipponomarcia Ikebe, 1941, Venus, 11 (2-3): 49, 50
Notirus Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 278 [n.n. pro *Irona* Finlay, 1926]
Notopaphia Oliver, 1923, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 185
†**Opimarcia** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 26
Pahia (err. pro *Paphia* Röding, 1798) Johnson, 1891, Pap. Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1890): 106
Paphia Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 175
Paphirus Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 471
Paphonotia Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 192
Paratapes Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 144 [n.n. pro *Textrix* Römer, 1857]
Parembola Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [= *Tapes* Megerle, 1811]
Polititapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11
Protapes Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 362
Psephidea (err. pro *-dia* Dall, 1902) Berry, 1907, Nautilus, 21: 21
Psephidia Dall, 1902, Jour. Conch., 10: 243 [n.n. pro *Psephis* Carpenter, 1864]
Psephis Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 640 [non Guenée, 1854 (Lepid.)]
Pullastra G. B. Sowerby I, 1826, Gen. Shells, (28)

Pullustra (err. pro *-astra* G. B. Sowerby I, 1826) Ferguson, 1860, Nat. Hist. Redcar, 19
Rhomalea Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 84 [non Koch, 1873 (Arachn.); see *Eurhomalea* Cossmann, 1920]
Ruditapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 13 [cf. *Amygdala* Römer, 1857]
†**Similivenus** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 333 (as *Similivensis*, p. 335)
†**Sinonia** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 111
†**Siratoria** Otuka, 1937, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 14 (1-2): 30
Tanis (err. pro *Tapes* Megerle, 1811) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 303
Tapes Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 51
†**Taurotapes** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 58
†**Tenea** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 72
†**Textivenus** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 109
Textrix Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Sundevall, 1883 (Arachn.); see *Paratapes* Stoliczka, 1870]
†**Venerella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 105
Venerirupes (err. pro *Venerupis* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 31
Venerirupis (err. pro *Venerupis* Lamarck, 1818) Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 5
†**Veneritapes** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 104
Venerupes (err. pro *-pis* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1840, Treat. malacol. 376
Venerupis Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 506
Venerupsis (err. pro *-upis* Lamarck, 1818) Pezant, 1908, Feuille jeunes Nat., 38, no. 455: 228
Veniorupis (err. pro *Vener-* Lamarck, 1818) Norman, 1860, Zoologist, 18: 5876

Subfamily **CHIONINAE** Frizzell, 1936

Anaitis Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Duponchel, 1829 (Lepid.)]
Anomalicardia (err. pro *-locardia* Schumacher, 1817) Ihering, 1923, Arch. Moll., 55: 190
Anomalocardia Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 134
Anomalodiscus Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 359
Antinioche Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 310
Austrovenus Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 470
Bassina Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 81
Callanaitis Iredale, 1917, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 12: 322, 329 [n.n. pro *Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
Callithaca Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 364
Chamelaea (err. pro *-lea* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 161
Chamelea (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23
Chine (err. pro *Chione* Megerle, 1811) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 120
Chiona (err. pro *-ne* Megerle, 1811) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 24
Chione Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 51
Chioneryx Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 210
Chionista Keen, 1958, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 38: 242 (no. 172: 242)

Chionopsis Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 3, 111 (no. 68: 3, 111)
Clausinela (err. pro *-ella* Gray, 1851) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
Clausinella Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 12
Collithaca (err. pro *Calli-* Dall, 1902) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (3): 172
Colonche Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 311
Crassivenus Perkins, 1869, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 147 [= *Mercenaria* Schumacher, 1817]
Cryptobema (err. pro *-nema* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 308
Cryptogramma Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 22 [= *Anomalocardia* Schumacher, 1817]
Cryptogrammia (err. pro *-ma* Mörch, 1853) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 198
Cryptonema Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11; 80 [not preocc. by *Cryptonema* Bigsby, 1868, an error for *Cryptonella* Hall, 1861 (Brach), fide Neave, 1939, 1: 889; cf. *Cryptonemella* Kuroda & Habe, 1951]
Cryptonemella Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cryptonema* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
Eusalacia Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 (as *Euralacia*, p. 183) [n.n. pro *Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914; = *Callanaitis* Iredale, 1917]
Glycydonta Cotton, 1936, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 5: 503
Gnidiella Parker, 1949, Jour. Paleont., 23: 582
Hermione Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gr. Brit., 306 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.), etc.; = *Chamelea* Mörch, 1853]
†**Hinemoana** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 621
Humilaria Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 325
Iliochione Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 297
Leucoma (err. pro *Leuk-* Römer, 1857) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 197 [non Hübner, 1822 (Lepid.)]
Leukoma Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 17
Liophora (err. pro *Liro-* Conrad, 1862) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 215
†**Lirophora** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 575, 586
Mercenaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 45, 135
Murcia Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Koch, 1835 (Arachn.); = *Anomalocardia* Schumacher, 1817]
Nioche Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 186
Notochione Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 188
Novathaca Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 180
Orthygia (err. pro *Orty-* Leach, 1827) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23
Ortygia Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 14 [non Boie, 1826 (Aves)]
†**Panchione** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 62
†**Parvivenus** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 45
Pasiphae Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 308 [non Latreille, 1819 (Crust.); = *Timoclea* Brown, 1827]
Placamen Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248
Protocallithaca Nomura, 1937, Res. Bull. Saito Ho-on Kai Mus., (13): 10
Protothaca Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336, 364

Prototheca (err. pro. *-thaca* Dall, 1902) Howe, 1922, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 14 (3): 85
Salacia Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 81 [non Lamouroux, 1816 (Coel.); see *Callanaitis* Iredale, 1917, + *Ensalacia* Cossmann, 1920]
†**Securella** Parker, 1949, Jour. Paleont., 23: 587
Tawera Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst. 57: 597, 613
Timoelaca (err. pro *-lea* Brown, 1827) Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 148
Timoclea Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 11; (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
Timodea (err. pro *-oclea* Brown, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 116
Triquetra Blainville, 1828, Dict. Sci. nat., 57: 274
Tropithaca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 305
Tuangia Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 623
†**Turia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 611
Veremolpa Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 397
Veremorpha (? err. pro *-molpa* Iredale, 1930) Akamine, 1952, Misc. Reps. Res. Inst. Nat. Resources, Japan, (26): 29 [n.n.]
Zucleica Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 307 [=*Clausinella* Gray, 1851]

Family **VENERIDAE** *(Incertae sedis)*

The systematic position within the family Veneridae of the following generic names, all of which are invalid, is not known:

Asa Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [non Basterot, 1825 (Dosiniinae)]
Assa (err. pro *Asa* Leach, 1847) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 3
Capsa Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 298 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Psammobiidae)]
Mioclausinella Kautsky, 1936, Bohrtechn. Zeit. Wien, 12 [invalid, no type designation]
Petrifora Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 211 [n.n.]
Venulites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 72; 1820, Die Petref., 195 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Venus* Linnaeus] [a name used for fossil shells of venerid aspect, fide Stoliczka, 1871, p. 293]
Venusites (err. pro *Venul-* Schlotheim, 1813) de Verneuil, 1848, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 5: 150

Family **PETRICOLIDAE** Deshayes, 1831

Choristodon Jonas, 1844, Z. Malakozool., 185
Claudiconcha Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1087
Gastranella Verrill, 1872, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 3: 286
Lajonkairea (err. pro *-ria* Deshayes, 1854) Jukes-Browne, 1910, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 9: 214
Lajonkaireia (emend. pro *-ria* Deshayes, 1854) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1085
Lajonkairia Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (2): 217
Lucinopsis Forbes & Hanley, 1848, Hist. Brit. Moll., 1: 433 [= *Mysia* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
Mysia (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 543 [in synonymy]
Mysia Wood, 1840, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 6: 250 [non (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]

Myxia (err. pro *Mys-* "Leach MS" Lamarck, 1818) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 133
Naranaio (err. pro *-nio* Gray, 1853) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 417; 1913, (ed. 2): 494
Naranais (err. pro *-naio* Dall, 1900) Neave, 1944, Nomen. Zool., 3: 266
Naranio Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 11: 38
Narinio (err. pro *Naran-* Gray, 1853) Tapparone-Canefri, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 6: 565
Petricola Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 121
Petricolaria Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 139
Petricoligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Petricolirus Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (15): 95; 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 188
†**Pleiorytis** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 286
Pliorytis (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 576
Pseudoirus Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (15): 98
Roxellaria (emend. pro *Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 79
Rupellaria Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Journ. de Phys., 54: 347; 1802, Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris, (62): 106 [= *Petricola* Lamarck, 1801]
Rupellarigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Ruperella (err. pro *Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 184
Velargilla Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 207

Family **COOPERELLIDAE** Dall, 1900

Cooperella Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 639
†**Cooperellopsis** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 165
Cosperella (err. pro *Coop-* Carpenter, 1864) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 770
Halodakra Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 319
Oedalia Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33, (Newcastle, 1863); 611, 639 [cf. *Oedalina* Carpenter, 1865]
Oedalina Carpenter, 1865, Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci., 3: 208 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Oedalia* Carpenter, 1864, not preocc. by *Oedalea* Meigen, 1820 (Dipt.)]

Family **GLAUCONOMIDAE** Gray, 1853

Glaucomya (emend. pro *Glauconome* Gray, 1828) Woodward, 1854, Manual Moll., (2): 307
Glauconoma (err. pro *-me* Gray, 1828) Desmarest, 1858, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 229
Glauconome Gray, 1828, Spicil. Zool., 6
Glauconometta Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
Glauconomya (emend. pro *-me* Gray, 1828) Bronn, 1838, Lethaea Geogn., 2: 807
Glycemeris (err. pro *Glauconome* Gray, 1828) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 597 (note)
Glycymeris Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 31 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Glycymeridae)]
Tanysiphon Benson, 1858, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 1: 407

Family **RZEHAKIIDAE** Korobkov, 1954

†**Ergenica** Zhizchenko, 1953, Trudy VNIIGAZ, Vopzosy Geol. i Geochimii nefti, 206 [n.n.]; 1958, Prin. strat. i Unificirovanaja schema Kainoz. Otlozh. Sev. Kavkaza. Gostoptechizdat, 85
Oncophora Rzehak, 1882, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 16: 41 [non Diesing, 1857 (Vermes); see *Rzehakia* Korobkov, 1954]
Oncophorus (err. pro *-phora* Rzehak, 1882) Carus, 1889, Zool. Anz., (regist., 1-10): 302
†**Rzehakia** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 168 [n.n. pro *Oncophora* Rzehak, 1822]

Order MYOIDA Stoliczka 1870

[Asthenodontida Dall, 1895]

Suborder MYINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **MYACEA** Lamarck, 1818

Family **MYIDAE** Lamarck, 1818

†**Antiguamya** Effinger, 1938, Jour. Paleont., 12: 373
Arenomya Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 15
Austroplatyodon Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 424
Chama Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 230 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae)] [invalid ICZN 484]
†**Coquandia** Seguenza, 1876, Rend. Accad. Sci. fis. nat. Napoli, 15: 12 [n.n.]; 1882, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 12: 123
Cryptodonta (Nuttall MS) Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 525 [= *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837]
Cryptomya Conrad, 1848, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 121
Distugonia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283
Hiatula Modeer, 1793, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 178 [= *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758]
May (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Wallace, 1939, Bull. nat. Hist. Soc. Maryland, 9 (10): 87
Meya (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 89
Mya Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 670 [valid ICZN 94]
Myalina Conrad [1845], Foss. med. Tert. U.S., (3): 65 [non Koninck, 1842 (Myalinidae); see *Paramya* Conrad, 1860]
Myarina (emend. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
Myarius (emend. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
Myes (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 645
Myia (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Blanchard, 1845, Ann. Sci. nat., (3) 4: 364
†**Paramya** Conrad, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 232 [n.n. pro *Myalina* Conrad, 1845]
Platyodon Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 235
Shaenia (err. pro *Sphen-* Turton, 1822) Carpenter, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 54

Spaeria (err. pro *Sphen-* Turton, 1822) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 596
Spenia (err. pro *Sphc-* Turton, 1822) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiv, f. 22
Sphaena (err. pro *Sphenia* Turton, 1822) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 344
Sphaenia (err. pro *Sphe-* Turton, 1822) Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 234
Sphena (err. pro *Sphaena* Blainville, 1824) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 246
Sphenia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvii, 36
Sphenica (err. pro *-nia* Turton, 1822) Cossmann, 1923, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 27: 101
Syphonia (err. pro *Sphenia* Turton, 1822) [Kobelt], 1902, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool Ges., 34: 109
†**Taeniodon** Dunker, 1848, Palaeontographica, 1 (4): 179
Tugonella Jousseaume, 1891, Le Naturaliste, 13 (2) no. 107: 202
Tugonia Récluz, 1846, Rev. mag. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 9: 168, 174 [= *Tugonia* Gray, 1842]
Tugonia Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus. (ed. 44): 91 (as *Tagonia*, p. 78); 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 190
†**Tugoniopsis** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 860
Venatomya Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 403

Family **RAETOMYIDAE** Newton, 1919

†**Amotapus** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 68 (no. 52: 22)
†**Raetomya** Newton, 1919, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 13: 79

Family **CORBULIDAE** Lamarck, 1818

Alloides (err. pro *Aloidis* Megerle, 1811) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 7 (also as *Alloidis*, p. 7)
Aloides (err. pro *-dis* Megerle, 1811) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 356
Aloidis Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 67 [= *Corbula* Bruguière, 1797]
†**Anapteris** Van Winkle, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 8: 7 (no. 33: 7)
Anisocorbula Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 404
Anisorhynchus (Conrad MS) Meek, 1871, Prelim. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Wyoming & Contig. Terr., (2nd Ann. Rep. Prog.): 293 [non Schoenherr, 1842 (Coleopt.); see *Ursirivus* Vokes, 1945]
Anisorhyncus (err. pro *-chus* Meek, 1871) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 27
Anisothyris Conrad, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 196 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pachydon* Gabb, 1868, not preocc. by *Paxyodon* Schumacher, 1817]
†**Bicorbula** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1123
Bicoreula (err. pro *-bula* Fischer, 1887) Fischer & Wenz, 1918, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 50: 62
Biocorbula (err. pro *Bic-* Fischer, 1887) Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 117 (no. 117: 117)
†**Bothrocorbula** Gabb, 1873, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 274
†**Caestocorbula** Vincent, 1910, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 44: 141
†**Caryocorbula** Gardner, 1926, Nautilus, 40: 45, 46

Coestocorbula (err. pro *Cae-* Vincent, 1910) Vincent, 1922, Ann. Soc. Zool. malac. Belg., 52: 95
Corbula Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 230; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 89
Corbulalamella (err. pro *-ulamella* Meek & Hayden, 1857) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 246
†**Corbulamella** Meek & Hayden, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 143
Corbulamya (err. pro *-lomya* Nyst, 1844) Suter, 1913, Man. N. Zealand Moll., 1007
Corbuligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Corbulomima** Vokes, 1945, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 86: 10
Corbulomina (err. pro *-mima* Vokes, 1945) Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 158
†**Corbulomya** Nyst, [1844], Mém. cour. Acad. roy. Belg. 17 (1845): 59
Cunaecorbula (err. pro *Cuneo-* Cossmann, 1886) Nagao, 1928, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (Geol.) 9 (3): 116
Cuneocobula (err. pro *-corbula* Cossmann, 1886) Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): 27
†**Cuneocorbula** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 49
†**Cuspicorbula** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 99 (no. 52: 53)
Dentina Megerle, 1841, in Villa, Disp. Syst. conch., 45 [in synonymy; = *Lentidium* Cristofori & Jan, 1832]
†**Eoursivivas** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 155
†**Fabagella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 53
†**Ficusocorbula** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 225
†**Flexicorbula** Chavan, 1947, Jour. Conchyl., 87: 173
Gorbula (err. pro *Cor-* Lamarck, 1799) Oostingh, 1935, Wetenschappel. Meded. (Dienst. Mijnb. Ned.-Ind.), (26): 200
Harlea Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]
†**Hexacorbula** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 140 (no. 68: 140)
†**Janschinella** Merklin, 1961, Paleont. Zhurn., 1: 84
Juliacorbula Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 148
Lentidium Cristofori & Jan, 1832, Cat. Mus. (Mantissa Test.), 4
†**Nipponicorbula** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 157
Notocorbula Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 404
†**Pachydon** Gabb, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 198 [cf. *Anisothyris* Conrad, 1871]
Pachyodon (emend. pro *Pachydon* Gabb, 1869) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 241 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.), etc.]
Panamicorbula Pilsbry, 1932, Nautilus, 45: 105
†**Parmicorbula** Vokes, 1944, Amer. Jour. Sci., 242: 619, 621
Patamocorbula (err. pro *Potam-* Habe, 1955) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 112
†**Phaenomya** Weaver & Palmer, 1922, Univ. Washington Publ. Geol., 1 (3): 26
Physoida Pallary, 1900, Jour. Conchyl., 48: 409
Potamocorbula Habe, 1955, Publ. Akdeshi mar. biol. Sta., (4): 22 [Feb.] [n.n.]; 1955, Zool. Mag. (Dobutsuga Zasshi), 64 (9): 272 [Sept. 15]
†**Pulsidis** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 149
Raleta Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]
†**Semicorbula** Cossmann, 1909, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 186
Serracorbula Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 433
Solidicorbula Habe, 1949, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (1): 2

Tenuicorbula Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 141 (no. 68: 141) as *Temucorbula* p. 244)
†**Tiza** de Gregorio, 1890, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8: 234
Tomala Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]
†**Ursirivus** Vokes, 1945, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 86: 15 [n.n. pro *Anisorhynchus* Conrad in Meek, 1871]
Ursivivas (err. pro *-rivus* Vokes, 1945) Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 156
Valicorbula (err. pro *Vari-* Grant & Gale, 1931) Inaba, 1958, Contr. Mukaishima mar. biol. Sta., (58-59): 38
Varicorbula Grant & Gale, 1931, San. Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 420
†**Vokesula** Stenzel & Twining, in Stenzel, Krauss, and Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 173

Family **SPHENIOPSIDAE** Gardner, 1928

Grippina Dall, 1912, Nautilus, 25: 128
†**Spheniopsis** Sandberger, 1863, Conch. Mainz. Tert., 289

Family **MYADESMIDAE** Clark, 1922

†**Myadesma** Clark, 1922, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 14 (4): 115, 116

Family **ERODONTIDAE** Winckworth, 1932

Azar (? err. pro *Azara* d'Orbigny, 1839) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
†**Azara** d'Orbigny, 1839, Voy. Amér. mérid., (Paléont.): pl. 7; 1842, (text): 161
Eredona (err. pro *Erod-* Daudin, 1802) Pilsbry, 1932, Nautilus, 45: 105
Erodina (err. pro *-dona* Daudin, 1802) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
Erodona Daudin, 1802,[8] in Bosc, Hist. Nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 2: 329
Pacyodon (Beck MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191 [= *Erodona* Daudin, 1802]
†**Potamomya** G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 88 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 2): 236, 310; 1840, Min. Conch., Index, 6: 241
Potamomya Adams, 1852, Cat. Shells Panama, 295, 519 [non G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
Potomomya (err. pro *Pota-* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839) Morris, 1843, Cat. Brit. Foss., 99

Family **PLEURODESMATIDAE** Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909

†**Pleurodesma** Hoernes, 1859, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 4: 43

Family **MEGADESMATIDAE** (Pachydomidae Fischer, 1887)

†**Astartila** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 155
Clarkia Koninck, 1878, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liége, (2) 7: 128 [= *Pyramus* Dana, 1847]

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[8]Dodge cited evidence indicating that volume 3 of this work, containing the generic name *Hiatella*, was issued prior to October 23, 1801. This makes the date 1802, generally accepted for *Erodona* which appeared in volume 2, subject to question.

†**Cleobis** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 154
†**Globicarina** Waterhouse, 1965, Malacologia, 2 (3): 374
Maenia (err. pro *Myon-* Dana, 1847) Dalton, 1880, Geol. Rec., (1877): 393
Maeonia (emend. pro *Myonia* Dana, 1847) Dana, 1849, in Wilkes, U.S. Explor. Exped., 10 (Geol.): 694
†**Megadesmus** J. de C. Sowerby, 1838, in Mitchell, Three Exped. Australia, 1, 14 [cf. *Pachydomus* Morris, 1845]
†**Myonia** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 158
†**Notomya** McCoy, 1847 [Nov.], Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 303
Pachydomus Morris, 1845, in de Strzelecki, Phys. descr. N. S. Wales, 271 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Megadesmus* J. de C. Sowerby, 1838, not preocc. by *Megadesma* Bowdich, 1822 (Donacidae)]
Pachydonus (err. pro *-domus* Morris, 1845) Branson, 1948, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 26: 638
†**Pachymyonia** Dun, 1932, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 411
Pachyonyonia (err. pro *Pachymy-* Dun, 1932) Newell, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 1799: 2
†**Pleurikodonta** Runnegar, 1965, Jour. Geol. Soc. Australia, 12 (2): 247
Pyramia (emend. pro *-mus* Dana, 1847) Dana 1849, in Wilkes, U.S. Explor. Exped., 10 (Geol.): 695
†**Pyramus** Dana, 1847 [July], Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 156

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†**Vacunella** Waterhouse, 1965, Malacologia, 2 (3): 377

Superfamily **GASTROCHAENACEA** Gray, 1840

Family **GASTROCHAENIDAE** Gray, 1840

Chaena Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 19
Choena (err. pro *Chae-* Philipsson, 1788) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 236
Cucurbitula Gould, 1861, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 22
Dufoichaena Lamy, 1925, Jour. Conchyl., 68: 307
Eufistulana Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 445 [n.n. pro *Fistulana* Bruguière, 1789]
Fistulana Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 1: xii, pl. 167 [non Müller, 1776 (Coel.); see *Eufistulana* Eames, 1951]
Fistulanigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii, [invalid ICZN 316]
Fistularia (err. pro *-lana* Bruguière, 1789) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 56
Gashochaena (err. pro *Gastro-* Spengler, 1783) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 248
Gasterochaena (err. pro *Gastro-* Spengler, 1783) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 93
Gastrochaena Spengler, 1783, Nye Saml. K. Dansk. Skrifter, 2: 179
Gastrochaenia (err. pro *-na* Spengler, 1783) Dollfus, 1902, Jour. Conchyl., 50: 95
Gastrochaenites Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 526 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Gastrochaena* Spengler, 1783]
Gastrochaenoecium (pro *-chaenites* Bronn, 1848) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 526
†**Gastrochaenopsis** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 120

Gastrochana (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Lea, 1843, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 3: 163
Gastrochena (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
Gastrochina (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 256
Gastrochoena (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 446
Gastrochoena Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. 9
Gastrochorna (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 85
Gastrogaena (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Schmidt, 1818, Versuch. Conch.-Samml., 157, 166 (also as *Gastrogena*, p. 216)
†**Kummelia** Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27 (2): 58, 60
Roccellaria (err. pro *Roce-* Blainville, 1828) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 17
Rocellaria Blainville, 1828, Dict. Sci. nat., 57: 244
Roscellaria (err. pro *Roc-* Blainville, 1828) Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27 (2): 60
Roxania Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183 [= *Gastrochaena* Spengler, 1783]
Roxellana (err. pro *Rocellaria* Blainville, 1828) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183
Roxellaria (err. pro *Roce-* Blainville, 1828) Menke, 1830, Syn. Moll., (ed. 2): 121
Spengleria Tryon, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 472, 485

Incertae sedis

Gastrochaenolites de Leymerie, 1842, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 5 (1): 3 [proposed for perforations in shells that presumably were made by gastrochaenid species.]

Superfamily **HIATELLACEA** Gray, 1824

Family **HIATELLIDAE** Gray, 1824

Agina Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xiii, 54
Amathusia (emend. pro *Panopea* Menard, 1807) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.)]
Angina (err. pro *Ag-* Turton, 1822) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 211, 212
Arcinella Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 53 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Chamidae)]
Arcinellina (err. pro *-ella* Philippi, 1844) Bronn, 1849, Index Palaeont., 2 (Enum.): 274
Biapholius (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 453 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
Biapholus Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [= *Biapholius* Leach in Lamarck, 1818]
Biopholeus (emend. pro *Biapholius* Leach in Lamarck, 1818) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 111
Biopholius (emend. pro *Bia-* Leach in Lamarck, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 46
Bysomia (err. pro *Byssomya* Oken, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 29

Byssomia (err. pro *-omya* Oken, 1817) Say, 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1 (2): 451, 452
Byssomia (err. pro *-omya* Goldfuss, 1820) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
Byssomya Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), 1: 1166
Byssomya Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 615 [non Oken, 1817]
Byssomya Schinz, 1822, in Cuvier, Thierreich, 2: 763 [non Oken, 1817, etc.]
Byssonia Blainville, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat., 4: 489
†**Capistrocardia** Tate, 1887, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 9: 179
Chaenopaea Mayer, 1884, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 29: 320 [= *Panomya* Gray, 1857]
Chaenopea (err. pro *-paea* Mayer, 1884) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1127
Chenopea (err. pro *Chaenopaea* Mayer, 1884) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 832
†**Clotho** Faujas de St. Fond, 1808, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 11 (65): 390
Coramya (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., 103 (in synonymy) [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
Cyrtodaria Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Comp. Anat., 1, 5 [n.n.]
Cyrtodaria Reuss, 1801, Repertorium Comment., 1: 351
Cyrtodera (err. pro *-daria* Cuvier, 1800) Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 415
Cyrtodoria (err. pro *-daria* Reuss, 1801) Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., 1: xiv
Cytodaria (err. pro *Cyrt-* Reuss, 1801) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
†**Degrangia** Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 200
Didonta Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 42, 125 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
Diodonta (emend. pro *Did-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 30 [non Hartmann, 1843 (Gastr.)]
Glycemeris (err. pro *-cimeris* Lamarck, 1799) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
Glycimera Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 353
Glycimerigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Glycimeris Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 83 [not preocc. by *Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778, and is prior name for species now referred to *Panopea* Menard, 1807; application is pending for its entombment in the Official Index of the International Commission under suspension of the Code.]
Glycymeris (err. pro *Glyci-* Lamarck, 1799) G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, Gen. Shells, (8)
Glycymeris (emend. pro *Glyci-* Lamarck) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1125 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Glycymeridae)]
†**Heteromya** Mayer, 1884, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 29 (4): 330
Hiatella Daudin, 1801, in Bosc, Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 3: 120
Hiatrella (err. pro *-tella* Daudin, 1801) Serventy, 1961, W. Australian Natural., 7: 218
Hyatella (err. pro *Hia-* Daudin, 1801) Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xlv
Laxicava (err. pro *Sax-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Conrad, 1855, U.S. Astronom. Exp. S. Hemisphere, [2]: 286
†**Myopsis** Agassiz, 1840, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 70

Panodea (err. pro *-opea* Ménard, 1807) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), [2]: column 1166
Panomya Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Anim., 5: 29
Panopaca (err. pro *-opaea* Lamarck, 1818) Renngarten, 1926, Mém. Com. Géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 147: 82
Panopaea (emend. pro *-pea* Ménard, 1807) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 456 (as *Panopoea*, p. 457)
Panopaea H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 351 [non Lamarck, 1818; = *Panomya* Gray, 1857]
Panope (pro *-pea* Ménard, 1807) Ménard, 1807 [Aug.], Journ. de Phys., 65: 114
Panopea Ménard de la Groye, 1807 [Apr. ?], Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 9 (50-51): 135
Panopeigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Panopia (err. pro *-pea* Menard, 1807) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 367
Panopoea (err. pro *-paea* Lamarck, 1818) Nyst, 1845, Mém. cour. Acad. Sci. Belg., 17: 53
Panorpa (err. pro *-opea* Ménard, 1807) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
Penopaea (err. pro *Pan-* Lamarck, 1818) Meek & Hayden, 1856, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 82
Pholeobia Leach, 1819, Jour. de Phys., 88: 465 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
Pholeobius (err. pro *-bia* Leach, 1819) G. B. Sowerby II, 1825, Gen. Shells, (25), Saxicava [in synonymy]
Ponopia (err. pro *Pan-* Swainson, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 170
†**Pseudosaxicava** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 119
Rhomboides Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 355 [non Goldfuss, 1820 (Pisces); = *Agina* Turton, 1822]
Saxcicava (err. pro *Saxic-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101
Saxicarva (err. pro *-cava* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Fischer & Folin, 1872, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 74: 752
Saxicava Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 354, 349; 1802, Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris, 3: 107 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
Saxicavella Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 175
Saxicavigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Sertodaria (err. pro *Cyrt-* Cuvier, 1800) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), [2]: column 1166
Sexicava (err. pro *Sax-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Baudon, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 325
Spongyophylla (Nardo MS) Brusina, 1866, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 16 Suppl.: 40 [=*Agina* Turton, 1822]

Suborder PHOLADINA Newell, 1965

[Order Eudesmodontida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **PHOLADACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **PHOLADIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Anchomasa Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 253

Anchomosa (err. pro *-masa* Leach, 1852) Lamy, 1925, Jour. Conchyl., 69: 79
Anchosoma (err. pro *-masa* Leach, 1852) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 313
†**Aspidopholas** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1137 [n.n. pro *Scutigera* Cossmann, 1886]
Barnea (Leach MS) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 376
Barnia (err. pro *-nea* Risso, 1826) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
Barnia Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 254 [= *Barnea* Risso, 1826]
Cadmusia Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 254 [= *Pholadidea* Turton, 1819]
Calyptopholas Lamy, 1927, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 33: 180
Chaceia Turner, 1953, Johnsonia, 3 (33): 16 [n.n.]; 1955, Johnsonia, 3 (34): 66
†**Clavipholas** Conrad, 1868, Geol. N. Jersey (Surv.), App. A, 728
Cyrtopleura Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 201
Dactylina Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187 [non Zborzewski, 1843 (Prot.); = *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
Diploplax Bartsch & Rehder, 1945, Smithson. misc. Coll., 104 (11): 10
Diplothyra Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 449
†**Eutylus** Vincent, 1891, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 26: 164, 166
†**Girardotia** Loriol, 1903, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 30: 133
Gitocentrum Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 203 [= *Thovana* Gray, 1847]
Gitoventrum (err. pro *Gitocc-* Tryon, 1862) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 86
†**Goniochasma** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 16, 34
Hastasia (err. pro *Hat-* Gray, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 91
Hatasia Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 8: 385
Hatosia (err. pro *Hatasia* Gray, 1851) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 17
†**Heteropholas** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1136
Hiata Zetek & McLean, 1936, Nautilus, 49: 111 [=*Martesia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824]
Holopholas Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1133 [= *Barnea* Risso, 1826]
Hylotrya (err. pro *Xyl-* Menke, 1830) Clessin, 1893, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11, (lief, 401): 82
Hypogaea Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 29 [=*Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
Hypogaeoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 251, 257 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
Iouannetia (emend. pro *Joua-* DesMoulins, 1828) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 154
†**Jouannetia** DesMoulins, 1828, Bull. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 2 (12): 244
Juanetia (err. pro *Jouann-* DesMoulins, 1828) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 737
Juannctia (err. pro *Jouan-* DesMoulins, 1828) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 231
Lignopholas Turner, 1955, Johnsonia, 3 (34): 98
Mactesia (err. pro *Mactr-* Gray, 1840) Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 383
Mactesia (err. pro *Mart-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119
Mactresia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
Martesia (Leach MS) G. B. Sowerby I [1824], Gen. Shells, (23) Pholas: 2, 4; Blainville, 1825, Man. Malacol., 632

Martesiella Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 777
Mesopholas Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 109 [obj. syn. of *Martesia* "Blainville", fide Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 244
Metaxylophaga Taki & Habe, 1950, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (7): 47
Monoplax Thang, Tsi & Li, 1960, Acta zool. Sinica, 12: 72
Monothyra Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 194, 205
Navea Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 381, 385 [= *Penitella* Valenciennes, 1846]
Neoxylophaga Taki & Habe, 1950, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (7): 46
Netastoma Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 605, 637 [not preocc. by *Nettastoma* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces); cf. *Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865]
Netastomella (err. pro *Netta-* Carpenter, 1865) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll. 138
Nettastoma (err. pro *Neta-* Carpenter, 1864) Lamy, 1926, Jour. Conchyl., 69: 155
Nettastomella Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 202 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Netastoma* Carpenter, 1864]
Nettostomella (err. pro *Nettast-* Carpenter, 1865) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 244
Paraphola (err. pro *-las* Conrad, 1848) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
Parapholas Conrad, 1848, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 121
Particoma Bartsch & Rehder, 1945, Smithson. misc. Coll., 104 (11): 5
Penicilla (err. pro *Penitella* Valenciennes, 1846) Conrad, 1854, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (N.S.) 2: 335
Penitella Valenciennes, 1846, in Du Petit-Thouars, Voy. "Venus" (Atlas Moll.), pl. 24; Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 156
Phenacomya Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 823 [= *Eutylus* Vincent, 1891]
Phloas (err. pro *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758) Turton, 1806, Linnaeus' Syst. Nat., 4: 172
Pholadaea (err. pro *-adidea* Turton, 1819) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 217
Pholadarius (err. pro *-diarius* Duméril, 1806) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 105
Pholadiarius (emend. pro *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 310, 340
Pholadidaea (err. pro *-dea* Turton, 1819) Leach, 1839, in G. B. Sowerby II, Conch. Man., 81
Pholadidea Turton, 1819, Conch. Dict., 147
Pholadidia (err. pro *-dea* Turton, 1819) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 456
Pholadidoidea (emend. pro *-didea* Turton, 1819) Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., 39: 535
Pholadidoides (err. pro *-dea* Blainville, 1826) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 250
Pholadigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Pholadites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 105; 1820, Die Petref., 175 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
Pholadopsis Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 156
Pholalites (err. pro *-dites* Schlotheim, 1813) Schlaepfer, 1821, N. Alpina, 1: 278
Pholalithes (err. pro *-tes* Schlaepfer, 1821) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 160

†**Pholameria** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 2
Pholas Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 669
Pholax (err. pro *-as* Linnaeus, 1758) Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii
Pholidaea (err. pro *-dea* Swainson, 1835) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 364
Pholidea Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 30 [n.n.]
Pholididaea (err. pro *-lidea* Swainson, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 160 (also as *Pholididea*)
Phragmopholas (err. pro *Prag-* Fischer, 1887) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 814
Pragmopholas Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1133 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
Protoxylophaga Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 112
†**Ramsetia** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 250
Schroeteria Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 221 [original as *Schröteria*]
Scobina Bayle, 1880, Jour. Conchyl., 28: 242 [non Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Hymenopt.); see *Scobinopholas* Grant & Gale, 1931]
Scobinopholas Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 431 [n.n. pro *Scobina* Bayle, 1880]
Scutigera Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 25 [non Lamarck, 1801 (Myriapoda); see *Aspidopholas* Fischer, 1887]
Scyphomya Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 822
Talona Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76
Talonella Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 385
Talonia (err. pro *-ona* Gray, 1842) Iredale, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 308
Thoanoa (Leach MS) Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 382 [in synonymy]
Thoanoa (emend. pro *Thovana* "Leach" Gray, 1847) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
Thovana (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187
Thurlosia (Leach MS) Catlow & Reeve, 1845, Conch. Nomencl., 3 [= *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842]
Triomphala (err. pro *-lia* G. B. Sowerby II, 1849) Clessin, 1892, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11 (lief. 392): 35
Triomphalia G. B. Sowerby II, 1849, Thes. Conch., 2 (10): 500
†**Turnus** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. California, Paleont., 1: 145
Umitakea Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 241
Xilophaga (err. pro *Xylo-* Turton, 1822) Geinitz, 1845, Grundr. Verst., 397 (also as *Xilophagus*)
Xilotoma (err. pro *Xylotomea* Dall, 1898) Gignoux, 1934, Rev. Chilena Hist. nat., 38: 285
Xylophaga Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., 253 [cf. *Xylotomea* Dall, 1898]
†**Xylophagella** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 16, 34
†**Xylophomya** Whitfield, 1902, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 16: 75
Xylotomea Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 821 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Xylophaga* Turton, 1822, not preocc. by *Xylophagus* Meuschen (non binomial)]
Xylotria (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Vincent, 1925, Ann. Soc. zool. Belg., 55: 21
Xylotrya (Leach MS) Menke, 1830, Syn. Meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 121 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]

Xylotya (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 331
Xylotyra (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Quatrefages, 1849, Ann. Sci. Nat., (3) 11: 28
Zirfaea Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
†**Zirlona** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 257
Zirphaea (Leach MS) Gray, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 252 [= *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842]
Zyrphaea (err. pro *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842) Clessin, 1891, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11 (lief. 391): 7

Family **TEREDINIDAE** Latreille, 1825

Austroteredo Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 249
Bactronophorus Tapparone-Canefri, 1877, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 9: 290 [n.n. pro *Calobates* Gould, 1862]
Bankia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76
Bankiella Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 34: 26
Bankiopsis Clench & Turner, 1946, Johnsonia (19) [2 (1)]: 11, 16
Bicornia May, 1929, Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 15: 642
Calobates Gould, 1862, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 283 [non Kaup, 1829 (Aves); see *Bactronophorus* Tapparone-Canefri, 1877]
Clausaria Menke, 1828, Syn. Meth. Moll., 73 [n.n.]
Cloisonnaria (err. pro *Closs-* Férussac, 1821) H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 648
Closonaria (err. pro *Clossonn-* Férussac, 1821) Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 386
Clossonaria (err. pro *-onnaria* Férussac, 1821) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 46
Clossonnaria Férussac, 1821, Tabl. syst. Moll., xlv [= *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Coeloteredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 99
Cornuteredo Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 209
Cuphus (err. pro *K-* Guettard, 1770) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 108
Cyphus (emend. pro *Kuph-* Guettard, 1770) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1138 [non Schönherr, 1824 (Coleopt.)]
Deviobankia Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 32
Dicyathifer Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 28
Eoteredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 98
Furcella Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 104 [= *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Glumebra Iredale, 1936, Bull. Queensland Forest Serv., 12: 42
Guetera Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188; 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 381, 386
Guettera (err. pro *Guete-* Gray, 1847) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll. 2: 333
Hyperotis (err. pro *-tus* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 99
Hyperotus (emend. pro *Uper-* Guettard, 1770) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 671

Idioteredo Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14: 115
Inequarista Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 37
Kuphus Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 139
Kuphus Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76 [? = *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Kyphus (emend. pro *Ku-* Guettard, 1770) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 569
Liliobankia Clench & Turner, 1946, Johnsonia, (19) [2 (1)]: 11, 17
Lyrodus (Gould MS) Binney, 1870, Rept. Invert. Mass. (ed. 2): 34
Malleolus Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188 [non Ehrenberg, 1838 (Vermes); = *Teredora* Bartsch, 1921]
Microvexillum May, 1929, Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 15: 640
Nausitora Wright, 1864, Trans. linn. Soc. London, 24: 451
Nausitoria (err. pro *-ra* Wright, 1864) Tryon, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3): App., 20
Neobankia Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 34: 26
Neoteredo Bartsch, 1920, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 33: 69
Nototeredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 101
Phylloteredo Moll & Roch, 1937, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 22: 169
Pingoteredo Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 30
Pinguiteredo (err. pro *Pingot-* Iredale, 1932) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 250
Plumulella Clench & Turner, 1946, Johnsonia, (19), [2 (1)]: 11, 22
†**Polorthus** Gabb, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 366, 367
Proteredo May, 1929, Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 15: 664
Pseudodicyathifer Tchang, Tsi & Li, 1958, Acta Zool. Sinica, 10: 256
Psiloteredo Bartsch, 1922, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 122: 36
Septaria Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 436 [non Férussac, 1807 (Gastr.); = *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Spathoteredo Moll, 1928, Jour. Conchyl., 71: 282
Spathoteredo Moll & Roch, 1937, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, 22: 173 [non Moll, 1928]
Terebro (err. pro *-edo* Linnaeus, 1758) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
Teredarius (emend. pro *Teredo* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 343
Teredigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Teredina** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 438
†**Teredinopsis** Fuchs, 1878, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 38 (2): 39
Teredo Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10); 651 [valid ICZN 94]
†**Teredolites** Leymerie, 1841, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 4 (2): 341 [n.n.]; 1842, 5 (1): 2
Teredolithes (err. pro *-tes* Leymerie, 1842) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 131
Teredops Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 34: 26
Teredora Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 34: 26 [cf. *Malleolus* Gray, 1847]
Teredothyra Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 34: 26
Teridina (err. pro *Tered-* Lamarck, 1818) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 117
Toredo (err. pro *Ter-* Linnaeus, 1758) May, 1929, Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 15: 652
Ungoteredo Bartsch, 1927, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 100, [2 (5)]: 544

Uperotis (err. pro *-tus* Guettard, 1770) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 333
Uperotus Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 126
Zachsia Bulatoff & Rjabtschikoff, 1933, Zool. Anz., 104: 166
Zopoteredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 96

Incertae sedis

Teredolithus Bartsch, 1930, Science, 71: 460 [proposed as a "group-name" or form-genus for the reception of fossil teredid-like borings where the shell is not preserved.]

Subclass ANOMALODESMATA Dall, 1889

Order PHOLADOMYOIDA Newell, 1965

Suborder PHOLADOMYINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **PHOLADOMYACEA** Gray, 1847

Family **PHOLADOMYIDAE** Gray, 1847

Aigyromya (err. pro *Arg-* Fischer, 1887) Doncieux, 1911, Ann. Univ. Lyon, (N.S.) 30: expl. pl. xv
Anomalopleura Leonardi, 1948, Mem. Inst. Geol., Univ. Padova, 15: 62 [non Kleine, 1916 (Coleopt.); see *Anomalopleuroidea* Cox, 1964]
†**Anomalopleuroidea** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 45 [n.n. pro *Anomalopleura* Leonardi, 1948]
Aporema Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1532 [non Scudder, 1890 (Hemipt.): see *Panacca* Dall, 1905]
†**Arcomya** Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]; 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 165
†**Argyromya** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1166
Bereiamya (err. pro *Bur-* Voronetz, 1938) Pčelintseva, 1962, Trudy geol. Mus. A. P. Karpinsky, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 9: 85
Bucardia Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 231 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Glossidae); see *Bucardiomya* Rollier, 1912]
†**Bucardiomya** Rollier, 1912, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 16: 215 [n.n. pro *Bucardia* Rollier, 1911]
†**Bureiamya** Voronetz, 1937, Mater. po geol. Bureinskogo Kamennoug. Bass., (2), Trudy VIMS, 123: 58
†**Cortinia** Leonardi 1948, Mem. Inst. Geol., Univ. Padova, 15: 63
†**Cratomya** Rollier, 1913, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 39: 287
†**Daltamya** Burmester, 1916, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 35 (2): 21
†**Eurychasma** Cossmann, 1915, Bull. Soc. Nivern. Lett. Sci., (3) 15: 9
†**Flabellomya** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 231
Gonimya (err. pro *-niomya* Agassiz, 1842) Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 314
†**Goniomeris** Choffat, 1893, Comm. Trab. geol. Portugal, Descr. Faune jurass., Moll. Lamell., 1: 37
Goniomerys (err. pro *-ris* Choffat, 1893) Dacqué, 1933, in Gürich, Leitfossilien, 7 (1): 199
†**Goniomya** Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 1 [ex *Gonomya* Agassiz, 1838, n.n.]

Goniomyaa (err. pro *-mya* Agassiz, 1842) Pčelintseva, 1924, Trav. Soc. nat. Leningrad, 54 (4): 115
Gonomya Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 23: 104 [n.n.] [cf. *Goniomya* Agassiz, 1842]
Gonyomya (err. pro *Gonio-* Agassiz, 1842) Gillet, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21 (1-3): 20
†**Hapalomya** Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 102 (as *Hapalomia*, p. 103)
†**Homomya** Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 154
Lysianassa Münster, 1838, N. Jhrb. f. Min., (1838): 55; 1840, in Goldfuss, Petref. German., 2 (7): 262 [non Milne-Edwards, 1830 (Crust.)]
Notomya Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 342 [non McCoy, 1847 (Megadesmatidae)]
†**Osteomya** Moesch, 1874, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz., 10: 39, & Suppl., 19
†**Pachymya** J. de C. Sowerby, 1826, Min. Conch., 6: 1
†**Palaeocosmomya** Fletcher, 1946, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 401
Panacca Dall, 1905, Nautilus, 18: 143 [n.n. pro *Aporema* Dall, 1903]
Panacea (err. pro *-acca* Dall, 1905) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40: 30
Parilima (err. pro *-limya* Melvill & Standen, 1899) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 315
Parilimya Melville & Standen, 1899, Jour. linn. Soc. London, Zool., 27: 202
Phaladomya (err. pro *Phol-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Meek, 1856, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 41
Pholadomia (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 31
Pholadomya G. B. Sowerby I, 1823, Gen. Shells, (19)
Pholadomyaca (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 424
Pholadomye (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 911
†**Pholadomyocardia** Szajnoche, 1889, Pamietnik Akad. Umiej. Krakowie Wydz. Matem.-Przyr., 16: 88
Pholdomya (err. pro *Pholado-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 3
Pholodomia (err. pro *-adomya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Sučic, 1953, Ann. Géol. Pen. Balkanique, 21: 115
Pholodomya (err. pro *Pholad-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Hector, 1886, Ind. & Col. Exhib., London, N. Zealand Court, Cat. to Exhibits, 70
†**Plectomya** Loriol, 1868, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 21: 525
†**Praeunduiomya** Dickins, 1957, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 41: 10
†**Procardia** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 184
†**Rhombomya** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 133
†**Tetorimya** Hayami, 1959, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 30: 159
Trichomya Crickmay, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 558 [non Ihering, 1900 (Mytilidae)]
†**Undulomya** Fletcher, 1946, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 398
Uromya Rollier, 1913, Mém. Soc. pal. Suisse, 39: 262 [= *Osteomya* Moesch, 1874]

Family **MARGARITARIIDAE** Vokes, 1964

Actinomya Mayer, 1870, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 15: 45, 59 [= *Margaritaria* Conrad, 1849]
†**Margaritaria** Conrad, 1849, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 1 (4): 214

Family **PLEUROMYIDAE** Zittel, 1881

Amphidesma Phillips, 1829, Ill. Geol. Yorkshire, 128, 140 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Semelidae)]
†**Anaplomya** Krauss, 1843, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 20: 130
Anoplomya (err. pro *Ana-* Krauss, 1843) Krauss, 1850, Nova Acta Acad. Caes., 22 (2): 445
†**Ceromyella** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 133
†**Crassiconcha** Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 316
†**Ensia** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr., 54: 21
†**Fogiella** Krumbeck, 1913, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 4, 2 (1): 57
Greslya (err. pro *Gress-* Agassiz, 1843) d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 1: 234
Gresslaya (err. pro *-lya* Agassiz, 1843) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 89
†**Gresslya** Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 202
Gresslyia (emend. pro *-lya* Agassiz, 1843) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 552
†**Machomya** Loriol, 1868, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 21: 517
†**Myacites** Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 176
Pleuromia (err. pro *-mya* Agassiz, 1845) Veselinovic, 1951, Ann. Géol. Pen. Balkanique, 19: 82
†**Pleuromya** Agassiz, 1845, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (4): 231
Pseudomya Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 103 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]

Family **CERATOMYIDAE** Arkell, 1934
[ICZN 742]

†**Ceratomya** Sandberger, 1864, Würzburg. naturw. Z., 5: 16 [valid ICZN 742]
Ceromya Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 25 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); cf. *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864]
†**Pteromya** Moore, 1861, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 17: 505

Family **CERATOMYOPSIDAE** Cox, 1964

†**Ceratomyopsis** (emend. pro *Cero-* Loriol, 1897) Cossmann, 1915, Bull. Soc. Nivern. Lett. Sci., (3) 15: 7 [valid ICZN 742]
Ceromyopsis Loriol, 1897, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 24 (4): 79 [non Meek, 1872 (Edmondiidae); cf. *Ceratomyopsis* Cossmann, 1915]
†**Tellurimya** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 41

Family **MYOPHOLADIDAE** Cox, 1964

†**Myopholas** Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 7: 107

Family **BURMESIIDAE** Healey, 1908

†**Burmesia** Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): ii, 53
†**Neoburmesia** Yabe & Sato, 1942, Proc. imp. Acad. Tokyo, 18 (5): 251
†**Prolaria** Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): 60

Superfamily **PANDORACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **PANDORIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Calopodium Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166 [=*Pandora* Bruguiére, 1797]
Cleidiophora (err. pro *Clid-* Carpenter, 1864) Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 269
Clidiophora Carpenter, 1864, Rept. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 613, 627, 638
Clidiphora (err. pro *Clidio-* Carpenter, 1855) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40 (1): 31
Coelodon Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1864): 599 [non Audinet-Serville, 1832 (Coleopt.), etc.]
Foveadens Dall, 1915, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 49: 451
Frenamya Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387
Heteroclidus Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1518
Irus Oken, 1821, Naturg. f. Schulen, 647 [non Oken, 1815 (Veneridae) -invalid; = *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]
Kenerlia (err. pro *Kenn-* Carpenter, 1865) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 103
Kennerleya (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1158
Kennerleyia (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1517
Kennerlia Carpenter, 1864 (Aug.), Rept. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1833): 594; 1864 (Nov.), Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1864): 602, 638
Kennerlyia (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Dall, 1915, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 49: 448
Pandora Hwass, 1795, in Chemnitz, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 11: 211 [invalid, non-binomial work]
Pandora Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 250
Pandora Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88 [= *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]
Pandorella Conrad, [1863], Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14 (1862): 572
Pandorigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Trutina Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiii, fig. 5

Family **CLEIDOTHAERIDAE** Hedley, 1918

Chamostraea (emend. pro *-rea* "Roissy, 1805") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1:221
Chamostrea (ex Blainville, vernac.) Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1) 4: 306
Cleidothaerens (err. pro *-rus* Stutchbury, 1830) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 216
Cleidothaerus Stutchbury 1830, Zool. Journ., 5 (17): 97
Cleidothearus (err. pro *-thaerus* Stutchbury, 1830) Salisbury & Edwards, 1961, Zool. Rec., 95 (1958), Moll.: 164
Clidothaerus (err. pro *Cleido-* Stutchbury, 1830) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 89

Family **LATERNULIDAE** Hedley, 1918

†**Aelga** Slodkewitsch, 1935, Annu. Soc. paléont. Russie, 10: 55

Anafina (err. pro *Anat-* Lamarck in Bosc, 1816) Cossmann, 1893, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 12: 7

†**Anatimya** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 276

Anatina Lamarck, 1816, in Bosc., Dict. Hist. nat. (nouv. ed.), 1: 492 Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 462 [cf. *Butor* Gistl, 1848, + *Butorella* Strand, 1928] [= *Laternula* Röding, 1798]

Anatinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

Annatina (err. pro *Ana-* Lamarck, 1818) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 22

Auriscalpium Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 46 [= *Laternula* Röding, 1798]

Butor Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [n.n. pro *Anatina* Lamarck, 1818; non *Butor* Forester, 1827 (Aves), etc.; see *Butorella* Strand, 1928]

Butorella Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926), [A8]: 39 [n.n. pro *Butor* Gistl, 1848; = *Laternula* Röding, 1798]

†**Capillimya** Crickmay, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 558

Cercomya (emend. pro *Ker-* Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. Foss., (3): 143; [1845], (2): xv

†**Kercomya** Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]; Gressly, [1838], Obs. géol. Jura Soleurois, 137 [separate publ. 1838]

Laternula Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 155

Laternulina Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 266, 267

Leptomya Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 15 [non H. & A. Adams, 1864 (Scrobiculariidae); see *Periplomya* Conrad, 1870, + *Plicomya* Stoliczka, 1870]

†**Periplomya** Conrad, 1870 [July 7], Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 76 [n.n. pro *Leptomya* Conrad, 1867; cf. *Plicomya* Stoliczka 1870]

Platimya Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]

Platymya (emend. pro *Plati-* Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 180 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Platymyoidea* Cox, 1964]

†**Platymyoidea** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 42 [n.n. pro *Platymya* Agassiz, 1843]

Plicomya Stoliczka, 1870 [Sept. 1], Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 69 [n.n. pro *Leptomya* Conrad, 1867; = *Periplomya* Conrad, 1870]

†**Psammoconcha** Tommasi, 1895, Paleontogr. Ital., 1: 61

†**Rhynchomya** Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 152

Solenella d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 161 [non G. B. Sowerby I, 1833 (Malletiidae)]

Incertae sedis

Clistoconcha Smith, 1910, Ann. Natal. Mus., 2: 217 [a curious burrowing or nestling form of uncertain affinities]

Family **PERIPLOMATIDAE** Dall, 1895

Albimanus Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Nautilus, 48: 118

Aperiploma Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 265

Bontaea (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 106 (in synonymy) [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]

Bontia (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 190 [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]

Calcara (err. pro *-raea* Récluz, 1868) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 145

†**Calcaraea** Récluz, 1868, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 20: 53
Cochlodesam (err. pro *-desma* Couthouy, 1839) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 91
Cochlodesma Couthouy, 1839, Boston Jour. nat. Hist., 2 (2): 170
Galaxura Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 271 [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]
Halistrepta Dall, 1904, Nautilus, 17: 123
Offadesma Iredale 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387
Pendaloma Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387
Periploma Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 40, 115

Family **LYONSIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

Agriodesma Dall, 1909, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 37: 284
Allogramma Dall 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1514
Anticorbula Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 839 [n.n. pro *Himella* Adams, 1860]
Bentholyonsia Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 257
†**Endomargarus** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 58
Entodesma Philippi, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11: 52
Fluviolanatus Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 196
Guianadesma Morrison, 1943, Nautilus, 57: 49
Hiatella Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xvi, fig. 26 [non Daudin, 1801 (Hiatellidae); = *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Himella Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 203 [non Dallas, 1852 (Hemipt.); see *Anticorbula* Dall, 1898]
Lionsia (err. pro *Lyo-* Turton, 1822) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 137
Lyonna (err. pro *-nsia* Turton, 1822) d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1 (1849): 31
Lyonsia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvii, 34
Magdala Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xi, fig. 1 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Magdalia (err. pro *-la* Leach, 1827) Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 376
Mogdale (err. pro *Magdala* Leach, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 115
Myatella Brown, 1833, Conch. Text Book, 142 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Mytilimera (err. pro *-ria* Conrad, 1837) Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 23
Mytilimeria Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 246
Mytilomeria (err. pro *Mytili-* Conrad, 1837) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 244
Mytylimeria (err. pro *Mytil-* Conrad, 1837) Troschel, 1838, Arch. Naturgesch., 4 (2): 290
†**Neaeroporomya** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 58
Osteodesma Deshayes, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 659
Osteodoma (err. pro *-desma* Deshayes, 1825) Hanley, 1842, Cat. Rec. Bivalve Shells, (1): 24
Ostesdesma (err. pro *Osteo-* Deshayes, 1825) Stimpson, 1851, Shells N. England, 23
†**Ostomya** Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 30
Osttomya (err. pro *Osto-* Conrad, 1874) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 90

Pandorina Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., 15 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.); = *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Philippina Dall & Simpson, 1901, Bull. U.S. Fish Comm., 20 (1900): 498
Phlycticoncha Bartsch & Rehder, 1940, Nautilus, 53: 137 [n.n. pro *Phlyctiderma* Bartsch & Rehder, 1939]
Phlyctiderma Bartsch & Rehder, 1939, Smithson. misc. Coll., 98 (10): 12 [non Dall, 1899 (Ungulinidae); see *Phlycticoncha* Bartsch & Rehder, 1940]
Tetragonostea (ex Deshayes) Herrmansen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 565 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Tetragostea (err. pro *-gonostea* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 206

Family **MYOCHAMIDAE** Bronn, 1862

Hunkydora Fleming, 1948, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 77: 80
Myadora Gray, 1840, Ann. nat. Hist., 4: 306
Myadoropsis Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto mar. Biol. Lab., 8 (2): 293
Myocama (err. pro *-chama* Stutchbury, 1830) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 246
Myocamus (err. pro *-chama* Stutchbury, 1830) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: Tabl. alphab., 40
Myochama Stutchbury, 1830, Zool. Journ., 5 (17): 96
Myodora (err. pro *Mya-* Gray, 1840) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 136, 150

Family **THRACIIDAE** Stoliczka, 1871

Alicia Angas, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1867): 908 [non Johnson, 1861 (Coel.); see *Thraciopsis* Tate & May, 1900]
Astenothaerus (err. pro *Asth-* Carpenter, 1865) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 142
Asthenothaerus Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 311
Bushia Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 309
Cetothrax Iredale, 1949, Proc. roy. Zool. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1947-48): 19
Cinctodonta (err. pro *Cinet-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 43
Cinetodonta (emend. pro *Odoncineta* Agassiz, 1846) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 138
Corimya (err. pro *Cory-* Agassiz, 1843) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 24
Corimya Agassiz, 1845, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): xix; (4): 262 [= *Corymya* Agassiz, 1843]
Coromya (emend. pro *Corimya* Agassiz, 1845) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 102
†**Corymya** Agassiz, [1843], in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (Germ. ed.): 439; (also as *Corimija* [? 1884]: 349, 556 and *Corimya* French ed. [? 1884]: 548, 642)
Crassithracia Soot-Ryen, 1941, Tromso Mus. Aarsh., 61: 3
Cyastoderma (err. pro *Cyathodonta* Conrad, 1849) Csepreghy-Meznerics, 1959, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natl. Hung., 51: 90
Cyathodonta Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 4 (7): 155
Eximiothracia Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 181, 199
Homoeodesma Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1171
Ixartia Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 272
Lampeia MacGinitie, 1959, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 109 (3412): 163

Odoncincta (err. pro *-cineta* Costa, 1829) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
Odoncinella (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1892, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 736
Odoncineta Costa, 1829, Cat. test. Sicil., xiv, cxxxi
Odoncinetus (err. pro *-ta* Costa, 1829) Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 1: 19
Odoncyneta (err. pro *-cineta* Costa, 1829) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
Odontocincta (err. pro *-cineta* Agassiz, 1846) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
Odontocineta (emend. pro *Odoncineta* Costa, 1829) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 255
Odontocinetus (emend. pro *Odoncineta* Costa, 1829) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1170
Oliveiraia Mendes, 1954, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Let., (Geol.) 10: 104 [preoccupied, fide Beurlen, 1954, sed non comp.; see *Thraciomorpha* Beurlen, 1954]
Parvithracia Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 461
Pelopia Adams, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1868): 16 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.)]
Phragmorisma Tate, 1893, Jour. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 27: 189
Rupicella (err. pro *-cilla* Schaufuss, 1869) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 184
Rupicilla Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 18 [n.n. pro *Rupicola* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802; = *Ixartia* Leach, 1852]
Rupicola Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 348, 354; 1802, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (62): 106 [non Brisson, 1760 (Aves); see *Rupicilla* Schaufuss, 1869; =*Ixartia* Leach, 1852]
Thracea (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Whitfield, 1880, Rep. Geol. Black Hills Dakota, 375
Thrachia (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Hubbard, 1920, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl., 3 (2): 127
Thracia Leach, 1823, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 5 (72): 20 [n.n.]
Thracia Leach, 1824, in Blainville, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 347; 1825, Man. Malacol., 564; 1827, Man. Malacol. (planches), 600, pl. 76, fig. 7
Thracidentula Garrard, 1961, Jour. malac. Soc. Australia, (5): 7
†**Thraciomorpha** Beurlen, 1954, Palaeont. Paraná, 136 [n.n. pro *Oliveiraia* Mendes, 1954]
Thraciopsis Tate & May, 1900, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 24: 103 [n.n. pro *Alicia* Angas, 1868]
Thrasia (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
Throna (? err. pro *Thracia* Leach, 1824) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102
Tileria (err. pro *Tyl-* Adams, 1854) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 246
Trachia (err. pro *Thracia* Leach, 1824) Wright, 1855, Nat. Hist. Rev., 2: Proc. Soc., 72
Tracia (err. pro *Thr-* Leach, 1824) de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 180
Trigonothracia Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi mar. biol. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 117
Tyleria Adams, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 418

Suborder CLAVAGELLINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **CLAVAGELLACEA** d'Orbigny, 1843

Family **CLAVAGELLIDAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

Adspergillum (emend. pro *Asp-* Lamarck, 1818) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 122
Aquaria Perry, 1811, Conchology, pl. 52 [= *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
Arytaena (err. pro *-tene* Oken, 1815) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), (1817): 1173
Arytene Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): xiv, 379 (also as *Arytaene)* [invalid ICZN 417; = *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
Arytene Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 313
Arythaena (err. pro *-tene* Oken, 1815) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 75
Aspergilligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii [invalid ICZN 427]
Aspergillium (err. pro *-llum* Lamarck, 1818) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 125
Aspergillum Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 428 [=*Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
Aspergillus (err. pro *-llum* Lamarck, 1818) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 18
Bacilia (Valenciennes MS) Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 314 [= *Clavagella* Blainville, 1817]
Brechites Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 154
Bryopa Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
Buccodus (err. pro *Buno-* Guettard, 1770) Deshayes, 1839, Traité élém. Conch., 1 (2): 17
Bunodus Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 76
†**Clavagella** Blainville, 1817, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 9: 366; Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 430
Clavigella (err. pro *Clava-* Blainville, 1817) White, 1886, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1886): 124
Clepsydra Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 79, 261 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
Dacosta Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 315
Foegia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 77; Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
Humphreyia Gray, 1858, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 2: 16
Humphreysia (err. pro *-yia* Gray, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 98
Penccillus "Da Costa" Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 103 [= *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
Penicellus (err. pro *-cillus* Bruguière, 1789) Bosc, [1802], Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 5: 159
Penicillus Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), (1): xv, 126 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
†**Pseudobrechites** Magne, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 56
Stirpulina Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 27
Styrpulina (err. pro *Stir-* Stoliczka, 1870) Dukooizen, 1924, Spom. Srpska Akad. Belgrade, 63: 25
†**Tiria** de Gregorio, 1886, Natural. Sicil., 5: 263

†**Tubolana** Bivona-Bernardi 1832, Effem. Sci. Lett. Sicilia, 1: 55 (also as *Tubulana*)
Verpa Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 69
Warnea Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 309
Warnia (err. pro *-nea* Gray, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 227

Order SEPTIBRANCHOIDEA Pelseneer, 1889

Superfamily **POROMYACEA** Dall, 1886

Family **POROMYIDAE** Dall, 1886

Cetoconcha Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 280
Cetomya Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 446
†**Cymella** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 14, 34
Dermatomaya (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1889) Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 429
Dermatomya Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 448, 452
Ectorisma Tate, 1892, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 15: 127
Embla Lovén, 1846, Ofvers. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockholm, 3 (6): 200
Leiopistha (err. pro *Lio-* Meek, 1864) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 376
†**Liopistha** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 12, 32
†**Mioporomya** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 140
Poromia (err. pro *-mya* Forbes, 1844) Wright, 1855, Nat. Hist. Rev., 2 (Proc. Soc.): 74
Poromya Forbes, 1844, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 13 (Cork, 1843): 191
Proamya (err. pro *Porom-* Forbes, 1844) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 248
†**Pseudocuspidaria** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 452
†**Psilomya** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 229
Psylomya (err. pro *Psil-* Meek, 1876) Clessin, 1878, Malak. Bl., 25: 130
Questimya Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 389, 406
Silenia Smith, 1885, Rep. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., 13 (35): 75 [non Mulsant, 1873; cf. *Cetoconcha* Dall, 1886]
Thetis H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 367 [non J. de C. Sowerby, 1826 (Mactromyidae); = *Poromya* Forbes, 1844]

Family **VERTICORDIIDAE** Stoliczka, 1871

Acreuciroa Thiele, 1931, Wiss. Ergebn. dtsch. Tief-See Exped. "Valdivia," 1898-99, 21: 250 (92)
Euciroa Dall, 1878, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 5: 61 [n.n.]; 1881, 9: 106; 1886, 12: 286
Eucoria (err. pro *-ciroa* Dall, 1878) Kobelt, 1896, NachrBl. dtsch. Malakozool. Ges., 28: 19
Halicardia Dall, 1895, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 17: 697
Halicardissa Dall, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 594
Haliris Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 287
Haloconcha (err. pro *Halicardia* Dall, 1895) Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1132
Hippagus Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 41 [non Lea, 1833 (Mytilidae)]

Hippella Mörch 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 199
Hippelta (err. pro *-ella* Mörch, 1861) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 96
Iphigenia Costa, 1850, Atti Acad. Pontan., 5: 398 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Donacidae)]
†**Kurinuia** Marwick, 1942, Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 72 (3): 272
Kurinula (err. pro *-uia* Marwick, 1942) Hatch, 1945, Biol. Abstr., 19 (1): 190
Laevicardia (err. pro *-cordia* Seguenza, 1876) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1161
Laevicordia Seguenza, 1876, Rend. Accad. Napoli, 15: 110
†**Libyaconchus** Hassan, 1957, Egyptian Jour. Geology, 1 (2): 135
Lyoneiella (err. pro *Lyonsi-* Sars, 1868) Friele, 1886, Norske Nordhavs-Exp., Zool., 2: 38
Lyonsiella Sars, 1868, Förh. Selsk. Christiania, (1867): 257 [n.n.]; 1872, Remark. Forms Life, 25
Lysonsiela (err. pro *Lyonsiella* Sars, 1868) Thiele, 1912, Dtsch. Südpolar Exped., 13: 232
Pecchiola (err. pro *-lia* Savi & Meneghini, 1850) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 197
†**Pecchiolia** Savi & Meneghini, 1850, in Murchison, Mem. geol. Apennini, 456
Pechiolia (err. pro *Pecch-* Savi & Meneghini, 1850) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 153
Policordia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 217
Proagorina Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Setaliris Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Spinosipella Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Thracidora Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 200
Trigonilina (err. pro *-ulina* d'Orbigny, 1846) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conch., 2: 169
Trigonulina d'Orbigny, 1846, in Sagra, Hist. nat. Cuba, Moll., 2: 291
Vertambitus Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Vertieardia (err. pro *-cordia* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 225
Verticordia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 80; S. Wood, 1844, in J. de C. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 7 (112): 67
Vertisphaera Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388

Family **CUSPIDARIIDAE** Dall, 1886

Aulaeophora Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 940 [non Chevrolat, 1842, in d'Orbigny (Coleopt.)]
Austroneaera Powell, 1937, Discovery Repts., 15: 174
Bendonaeera (err. pro *Pseudoneaera* Sturany, 1901) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 39
†**Boriesia** Doncieux, 1911, Ann. Univ. Lyon, 30 (Cat. Foss. Numm.): 138
†**Bowdenia** Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1504
Cardiomya Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
Cardyomia (err. pro *-diomya* Adams, 1864) Crosse, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 193
Caspidaria (err. pro *Cus-* Nardo, 1840) Norman, 1888, Mus. Norman., (4-5): 28
Cuspidaria Nardo, 1840, Atti Riun. Sci. ital., 1 (1839): 202; 1840, Ann. Sci. Lomb.-Ven., 10: 50; 1840, Rev. Zool., 3: 30

Goniophora Jeffreys, 1883, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1882): 687 [n.n. pro *Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1822] [non *Goniophora* Phillips, 1848 (Modiomorphidae); see *Tropidomya* Dall & Smith, 1886]

Halonympha Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 301

†**Kurodamya** Okutani & Sakurai, 1964, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], 7 (1): 25

Luzonia Dall & Smith, 1889, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 12: 282

Myonera Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 302

Naeara (err. pro *Neara* Gray, 1839) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 198

Naeera (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Tiberi, 1855, Descr. alcuni Nuovi Test., 7

Neaera Gray in Griffth & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 22 (as *Neroea*, index p. 598) [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]

Neara (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Gray, 1839, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 8 (Newcastle, 1838): Trans., 110; 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150

Neraea (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 109, 111

Plectodon Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 638

Pseudoneaera Sturany, 1901, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69 (1): 265

Rhinoclama Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 300 [n.n. pro *Rhinomya* Adams, 1864]

Rhinocloma (err. pro *-clama* Dall & Smith, 1886) Cossmann, 1900, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 4: 120

Rhinomya Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 207 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith, 1886]

Rhynomya (err. pro *Rhin-* Adams, 1864) Crosse, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 193

Spathophora Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 943 [non Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemipt.)]

Spatophora (err. pro *Spath-* Jeffreys, 1882) Weinkauff, 1882, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 9: 281

†**Tergulina** Noszky, 1939, Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung., 32 (Min. Geol. & Pal.): 83

Tropidomya Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 301 [n.n. pro *Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1882]

Tropidophora Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 943 [non Troschel, 1847 (Gastr.); see *Goniophora* Jeffreys, 1883, + *Tropidomya* Dall & Smith, 1886]

Vulcanomya Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 299

NOT CLASSIFIED

The following monogeneric families are of wholly uncertain ordinal position:

Family **KITSONIIDAE** Eames, 1957

†**Kitsonia** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist), 3 (2): 68

Family **SPIRODOMIDAE** Miller, 1889

†**Spirodomus** Beecher, 1886, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 39: 162

The writer's knowledge of the following genera is not sufficient to permit even tentative assignment to any family group in the present classification:

Paleozoic Genera

†**Aegilops** Hall, 1850, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 3: 171
†**Allocardium** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1 (1): explan. pl. xxiv, fig. 15
†**Barcoona** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 526 [n.n. pro *Pachydomella* Etheridge, 1907]
†**Blairella** Miller & Gurley, 1896, Bull. Illinois Mus. nat. Hist., 11: 6
†**Curvulites** Rafinesque, 1831, Enum. obj. Cab., 4
†**Dceruska** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 77 [cf. *Filiola* Barrande, 1881]
†**Disteira** Eichwald, 1843, Beitr. Kenntn. Russ. Reiches, 8, 73
†**Dolabra** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 64; 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 52
†**Dorsomya** Ryckholt, 1851, Mélanges Paléont., (1): pl. x, fig. 20; 1852, Mém. cour. Acad. Belg., 24: 170
†**Elasmatium** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 293
†**Enigmopteria** Růžička & Prantl, 1960, Sborn. Narodn. Mus. Praze, B16 (5): 221
Filiola (pro *Dceruska* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 77
Geinitzia Gemmellaro, 1892, Boll. Soc. Palermo, (1892): 6; 1897, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 21: 20, 21 [non Hall & Clarke, 1892 (Brach.)]
Pachidomella (err. pro *Pachy-* Etheridge, 1907) Cossmann, 1911, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 15: 201
Pachydomella Etheridge, 1907, Rec. Australian Mus., 6: 325 [non Ulrich, 1891 (Crust.); see *Barcoona* Finlay, 1926]
†**Pleurodapis** Clarke, 1913, Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, Monogr. 1: 183
†**Praeostrea** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 147
†**Sarka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 150 (also as *Scharka)*

Mesozoic Genera

†**Aulacopleurum** Philippi, 1899, Foss. secund. Chile, 1: 94
†**Bicorium** Mayer, 1880, Ber. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., (1879-80): 318 [may represent a cranioid brachiopod]
†**Bleta** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 54: 17

Curvirostra Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. gen. Malacoz., 1: 335 [n.n.] ["? = *Lyriodon* Bronn," fide Herrmannsen]
†**Gingillum** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 27
†**Maackia** Mendes, 1954, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 10: 100
†**Molukkana** Krumbeck, 1923, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 4 (3), lief. 4: 219
†**Pellatia** "Munier-Chalmas" Garnier, 1867, Essai geol. min. res. Nouvelle-Caledonie, fide Avias, 1953, Sci. de la Terre (Nancy), 1 (1-2): 106
†**Rebusum** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 27
†**Rhectomyax** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 285
Solenites (err. pro *Solenn-* Schlotheim, 1813) Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 180
†**Solennites** Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 105
†**Venulithes** Nilsson, 1827, Petrif. Suec., 17

Tertiary and Recent Genera

†**Arnoldia** Mayer, 1887, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., 24 (2): 27
Binghami Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., explan. pl. xxxi, fig. 17, 18
Bitubulites Blumenbach, 1803, Spec. Arch. tellur., 23
Euclusaea Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 360
†**Hubertschenckia** Takeda, 1953, Geol. Sec. Hokkaido Assoc. Coal Min. Technologists; Stud. Coal Geol., 3: 85
Myastropha Gray, 1824, Zool. Jour., 1 (2): 219
Planktomya Simroth, 1896, Ergeb. Plankton-Exped., 2: 28
†**Pterorhytis** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 21, in Kerr, Rep. geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [non Conrad, 1868, an err. pro *-rytis* Conrad, 1862, (Gastr.)]
Rohini Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 144 [descr. as "section" of *Woodia* Desh. (Astartidae); but, fide Chavan in litt., does not belong in this family]
†**Triplicosta** Cooper, 1896, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 6: 333 [the type figure bears a strong resemblance to that subsequently described by M. A. Hanna, 1927, as *Cardita sandiegoensis*]
†**Zoreia** Brusina, 1907, Rad Jugoslav. Akad., 171: 85

Bivalvia ?

†**Pelecypodichnus** Seilacher, 1953, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., 98 (1): 105 [Name applied to a trail-like marking found in Central Europe, interpreted as having been made by a bivalve crawling on the Jurassic sea-bottom]

The following four names were proposed for species originally interpreted as being only subgenerically separated from the brachiopod genus *Lyttonia*. Later in the same work they were stated to be lamellibranchiate Mollusca. The original descriptions and illustrations are not adequate to permit final assignment at this time.

†**Imperia** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 31
Irma de Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 32 [non Grube, 1878 (Polych.)]
Prisca de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 31 [non Fritsch, 1900 (Insecta)]
†**Stita** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 32

Formesulus (err. pro *Formos-* Zhizhchenko, 1934) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 1: 736

†**Formosulus** Zhizhchenko, 1934, Trans. Oil-Geol. Inst. Leningrad, (A) 38: 44, 86 [originally described as a Miocene hiatellid bivalve, this form is now regarded as probably a cirripede plate, fide Prof. R. L. Merklin, in litt.]

Nomina Nuda

The following are nude names without information as to possible systematic position:

Acardia Schinz, 1822, in Cuvier, Thierreich, 2: 708 [n.n.]
Anodea (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 23 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Aviculina Dubois de Montpéreux, 1837, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 8: tab. 385 [n.n.]; 1843, Reise Caucasus, 6: 350 [n.n.]
Congeriomya Andrussov, 1907, Trav. Soc. Nat. St. Pétersb., Sec. Géol. Min., 25: 392 [n.n.]
Discites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 103 [n.n.]
Dracryomia Gressly, 1838, N. D. Allg. Schweiz. Ges., 2: 85 [n.n.]; 1838, Obs. géol. Jura Soleurois, 85 [n.n.]
Ferricolaria (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 138 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Gaffraria (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 140 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Javorskiana Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Kasancoviella Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Kemerovskia Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6); 1374 [n.n.]
Kusbassoconcha Ragozin, 1962, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Lithocarda Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [n.n.]
Lithocardium Desmarest, 1823, Dict. Sci. nat., 27: 66 [n.n.]
Marginella Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [n.n.] [invalid ICZN 427]
Marginelligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [n.n.] [invalid ICZN 427]
Mentula Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 124 [n.n.]
Pachosteon Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., Crit. Rev., 4: 107 [n.n.]
Phacoides Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 67 [n.n.]
Prionia Dubois de Montpéreux, 1843, Voy. Caucas., 6: 350
Prognella Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [n.n.]
Pronuba (Megerle Ms) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., (Suppl.), 279 [n.n.] [U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Pseudocorbula Azarov, 1958, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, (Geol.) 58 (1): 75 [n.n.] [non Philippi, 1898 (Myophoricardiidae)]
Semicardium Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188 [n.n.]
Stenodon Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., Crit. Rev., 4: 107 [n.n.]

Otherwise Invalid Names Reprinted in Nomenclators

The following names, for the most part credited by Neave in the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* to Herrmannsen and his *Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia* (1846-1852), prove on investigation to be either

listed by the authors to whom they are assigned by Neave as from some pre-Linnaean source, or from a post-Linnaean, but non-binomial, work. There is no indication given in the sources credited by Neave that these names were formally proposed or intentionally validated by the authors concerned.

Argyroconchites (ex Aldrovandi, 1648) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 12
Auriculites "Auctt." Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 95 ["= *Gryphaea* Lamk."]
Bucardium (ex D'Argenville, 1757) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 124
Capisterium (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 23 ["= *Mactra* et *Hecuba*"]
Cardiolithus ("Auctt., teste Klein, 1740") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 179 ["= *Bucardites*"]
Ceramites ("Acutt. teste Mercati, 1717") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 206 ["= *Ostrea* spec. foss."]
*Chamaeformis (*ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 28 ["=*Cytherea* sp., *Lucina* sp., *Artemis*"]
Chamaepholas (ex Lister, 1686) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 219 ["= *Saxicava* Fl. de Bell. et *Mya* Lamarck"]
Chamepholas (ex Lister, 1686) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 220
Conchula (emend. pro *Concula* Tournefort, 1742) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 291 ["= *Donax* et *Cardita*"]
Cratium (ex D'Argenville, 1757) Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 11: 372 [used by D'Argenv. for *Ostrea frons*]
Criorcites (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen Malacoz., 1: 325 (also as *Criorchites)* [" ? *Panopaea* Mén."]
Ctenites (ex Kentmann, 1565) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 330 [for fossil "Pectines, Cardia, Tridacnas, Terebratulas"]
Haeratula (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 495 (also as *Haerctula* and *Heretula)* ["Divisio Ostracitarum"]
Hippocephaloides (ex Plott, 1676) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 64
Hippoctenites (ex Aldrovandi, 1599) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 535 ["= *Pecten* sp. Auctt."]
Hysteroconcha (ex Lang, 1722) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 549 ["= *Cytherea* (spec.) Lamk."]
Ligniperda (ex Sell, 1733) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 587 ["= *Teredo* Sell"]
Limnostracites [pre-Linnaean] Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 606
Limnostriata (err. pro *-trita* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 112
Limnostrita (ex Scheuchzer, 1716) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 607 ["= *Plicatula* Lamk."]
Listronites (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 610 ["= *Ostracites* Auctt."]
Lithostreon ("Auctt., Le Brun, *teste* Klein *in* Scheuchzer, 1716") Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 614 ["= *Ostracites* Auctt."]
Macrophyllum (err. pro *Macerophyllum* Mueschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119
Mitella (ex Hebenstreit, 1728) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 42 ["Genus Bivalvium"]

Myites (ex Agricola, + ex D'Argenville) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 78 ["= *Mytilus* Rond."]
Mytilites (invalid emend. pro *Mytulites* Gesner, 1758 [non-binomial]) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 244
Osteocollus (ex Mercati, 1717) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 168 ["= *Hippurites* Lamck."]
Ostracita "La Peyr." Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 92 [apparent err. pro *-cites* Lapeirouse, 1781, a non-binomial work]
Ostracomorphites [pre-Linnaean] Desmarest, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat. (ed. 2), 37: 25
Ostreites [non-binomial] Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
Ostreochamites (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
Ostreopectinites (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
Ostreopinnites (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
Ostrites (ex Grew, 1681) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 99
Petasunculus (ex Petiver, 1713) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 240 ["= *Tellina* spec."]
Plagistomus (ex "Luid.") Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 164
Polygingigma (err. pro *-glyma* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 169
Polyginglyma (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 317 ["= *Gervillia* Defr."]
Quadratula ("Auctt. *teste* Desmarest") Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 383
Quadrella (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 384 [" ? = *Pinna* Arist."]
Rastellum Schröter, 1782, Lithol. Real- u Verballexikon, 5: 74, 382, 390 [non-binomial work]
Riparia (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 119 ["= *Anodonta, Avicula, Malleus, Melina, Meleagrina*"]
Rugatula (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 409 (also as *Rugosula*) ["= *Curvirostra* Luid." which "? = *Lyriodon* Bronn"]
Spoedylolithus (err. pro *Spond-* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 196
Spondylites (ex Aldrovandi, 1648) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 497 (also as *Spondyloites*)
Spondylolithus ("Auctt., cf. Waller" [pre-Linnaean]) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen Malacoz., 2: 497
Stelechites (ex Mercati, 1717) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 501 ["= *Hippurites* Lamarck"]
Strigosula (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 508 ["= *Rastellum* List."]
Tamarindiformis (emend pro *-formes* Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 528 ["= *Lithodomus, Modiola* spec."]

Genera no longer assigned to the Bivalvia

The discovery, a few years ago, of the occurrence of bivalved Gastropoda has resulted in transferring to that class the following which had in the past been referred to the Bivalvia.

Family **JULIIDAE**

†**Anomalomya** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 169
Berthelinia Crosse, 1875, Jour. Conchyl., 23: 79
Edenttellina Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, (N.S.) 24: 190
Julia Gould, 1862, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 283
Ludovicia Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 45 [non Marschall, 1873]
Prasina Deshayes, 1863, in Maillard, Not. Réunion, (ed. 2), 2 (E): 25
Prasinia (err. pro *-na* Deshayes, 1863) Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 170

†**Fordilla** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Boheme, Rech. Pal., 6: explan. pl. 361 [initially considered as probably representing the earliest known genus of Bivalvia, this form is now generally interpreted as a hyolithid operculum.]
†**Modioloides** Walcott, 1889, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 38: 29 [based on Cambrian fossils now generally interpreted as representing some form of bivalved Arthropoda.]

The following names are of suprageneric import but were listed as genera in the Neave *Nomenclator Zoologicus:*

Cyeladina Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 209 [used by Latreille essentially on the "family-group" level]
Homeodonta Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 58 [this was proposed by Cossmann as a n.n. pro *Isodonta* Dall, 1895, non Buvignier, 1851. Dall used the name as that of a suborder, not as a genus, hence it was not preoccupied by Buvignier, and Cossmann's name has no generic standing.]

APPENDIX

Descriptions of the following generic entities were located subsequent to the submission of the manuscript to the printer:

Family **CTENODONTIDAE** (p. 125)

†**Ekstadia** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 501

†**Gotodonta** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 502

†**Similodonta** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 498

Family **NUCULANIDAE** (p. 128)

Costanucula (err. pro *-nuculana* Habe, 1951) Edwards & Hopwood, 1966, Nomen. Zool., 6: 65

Family **ARCIDAE** (Arcinae) (p. 142)

†**Rostarca** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 77: 43

Family **ARCIDAE** (Anadarinae) (p. 145)

†**Hataiarca** Noda, 1966, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 38 (1): 114

†**Kikaiarca** Noda, 1966, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 38 (1): 127

†**Tosarca** Noda, 1965, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 59: 104

Family **MYTILIDAE** (p. 151)

†**Skarlatella** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 81

Family **AMBONYCHIIDAE** (p. 158)

†**Maryonychia** Pojeta, 1966, Palaeontogr. Amer., 5: 185

Family **PECTINIDAE** (Pectininae) (p. 176)

Aequineithea Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 292 [= *Neithea* Drouet, 1825]

†**Neithella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 291

Family **OSTREIDAE** (p. 192)

Anomiostrea Habe & Kosuge, 1966, Shells of World in Colour, 2: 144 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1966, Venus, 24 (4): 323, 338

?, Superfamily **UNIONACEA** (p. 204)

†**Iolamprotula** "Gu", fide Martinson, 1964, Colloque du Jurassique, Luxemburg, 1962: p. 160 [Mentioned as Middle Jurassic freshwater molluscan genus of Asia, without further reference.]

Family **MARGARITIFERIDAE** (p. 220)

†**Kwanmonia** Ota, 1963, Geol. Rep. Hiroshima Univ., 12: 504

Family **TRIGONIOIDIDAE** (p. 230)

†**Wakinoa** Ota, 1963, Geol. Rep. Hiroshima Univ., 12: 504

Family **NEOLEPTONIDAE** (p. 255)

Waldo Nicol, 1966, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 51: 59 (no. 231: 59)

Family **KALENTERIDAE** (p. 258)

†**Curionia** Ronchetti & Allasinaz, 1965, Riv. Ital. Paleont., 71 (2): 366

Yunnanophorus Yin Hong-fu, 1962, Acta Geol. Sinica, 42 (2): 182, 184 (as *Yunnophora* in tab. fac. p. 176) [if this is orig. proposal the name is not valid, there being no diagnosis or type desig.]

Family **ASTARTIDAE** (Astartinae) (p. 260)

†**Nargunella** Talent, 1963, Mem. Geol. Surv. Victoria, 24: 96

†**Yabea** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 92

Family **ASTARTIDAE** (Eriphylinae) (p. 261)

†**Miyakoella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 100

Family **CARDIIDAE** (Cardiinae) (p. 264)

†**Globocardium** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 116

Family **TRAPEZIIDAE** (p. 296)

†**Aphaea** Dailey & Popenoe, 1966, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci., 65: 9

?, Family **GLOSSIDAE** (p. 298)

†**Isocardinioides** Fan, 1963, Acta Paleont. Sinica, 11: 523

Family **KELLIELLIDAE** (p. 300)

†**Savanella** Zhgenti, 1961, Soob. Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSSR, 27: 45

?, Family **CORBICULIDAE** (p. 300)

†**Arguniella** "Ch. Kolesnikow", fide Martinson, 1964, Colloque du Jurassique, Luxemburg, 1962: 160, 161 [mentioned as a characteristic Upper Jurassic freshwater molluscan genus of Asia, but without further reference]

Arquniella (? err. pro *Argun-* Kolesnikow) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 49 [assignment to Corbiculidae is based on this entry.]

Family **VENERIDAE** (Pitarinae) (p. 309)

†**Loxo** Dailey & Popenoe, 1966, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci., 65: 15

Family **VENERIDAE** (Sunettinae) (p. 307)

†**Nagaoella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 145

Family **PHOLADOMYIDAE** (p. 332)

Palaeoscomya (err. pro *Palaeocosmomya* Fletcher, 1946) Bunney, Curds & Soper, 1966, Zool. Rec., 100 (1963) Moll.: 172

Systematic Position Uncertain

†**Kasancoviella** Ragozin, 1964, Vopr. geol. Krasnoyarskogo Kraya., M. Mosk. In-ta., (1965): 120 [listed, p. 346 as n.n. after Ragozin, 1962]

REVISIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

The study by Pojeta of the North American Ambonychiidae (1966, Palaeontogr. Amer., vol. 5) indicates that the genus *Joachymia* Růžička, 1949, and possibly also *Dvorecia* Růžička (both on p. 159) are more properly to be referred to the family Pterineidae (p. 173); and the genera *Modiella* Hall, 1885, *Mytilops* Hall, 1870, (both on p. 159) and *Pyanomya* Miller, 1881 together with the erroneous spelling, *Pianomya* (both on p. 160) should be referred to the Modiomorphidae (p. 198).

Family **BERNARDINIDAE** Keen, 1963

The writer overlooked Miss Keen's creation of this family for the genera *Bernardina* Dall, 1910 (p. 262) and *Halodakra* Olsson, 1961 (p. 318). It should be assigned to the superfamily Arcticacea (p. 293).

The generic names *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938 and *Eomiodon* Chavan,, 1936, synonyms of *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938, should be transferred from the Carditidae (p. 256) to the Neomiodontidae (p. 295).

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Page reference in roman refers to boldface valid names in text. Page reference in italic refers to invalid names.

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