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THE PUBLICATIONS AND MALACOLOGICAL TAXA OF WILLIAM WOOD
(1774–1857)

Eugene V. Coan^{I*} & Richard E. Petit^{II}

ABSTRACT

William Wood (1774–1857), trained as a physician, soon turned his attention to natural history book publication and sales. Working in London, his chief malacological publications were the *General conchology* (1814–1815; reprinted in 1835), two editions of the *Index testaceologicus* (1818, 1823–1825; the latter reprinted in 1828), and a *Supplement* (1828) to the *Index* containing many new species. He made available 282 specific names, of which 109 are now considered valid. Type lots of many of his species are present in The Natural History Museum, London, some newly located during the present study.

Key words: William Wood, John Edward Gray, taxonomy, biography, bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to provide a biography, a complete bibliography, and list of taxa of the early British malacologist William Wood. We have relied on published sources, examination of several copies of his major works, assistance of a biographical researcher in England, and a two-week search by one of us (EVC) for unrecognized type material in The Natural History Museum, London. In our treatment, we use these abbreviations: NHMUK, the collections of The Natural History Museum, London, U.K. [shown in Wood's works as "Br.M."]; ICZN, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

BIOGRAPHY

William Wood (22 Feb. 1774–28 May 1857) was born in Kendal, a market town in northwestern England about 360 km north-northwest of London. He was baptized on March 16 in the parish of Lowther. The son of John and Frances Wood, nothing is known about his early life. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London under John Abernethy (1763–1831), who was noted for an interest in the effect of vegetarianism on disease. Wood then began medical practice at Wingham, about 10 km east of Canterbury.

While in Wingham, Wood married Juliana Whitfield (24 May 1772–27 April 1839) on 30

November 1797¹. Mary Halsnod Wood (1798–1874), the eldest child of William and Juliana Wood, was born on 23 December 1798. Their son George was born on 29 October 1800, and William, Jr., on 5 September 1803.

By this time, William's interests increasingly turned to natural history, and he traveled to London to attend meetings of the Linnean Society². He was elected a Fellow of that society on March 20, 1798, the proposers noting his natural history studies. His first work and only paper was on the hinges of bivalves, read to the Linnean Society on January 6, 1801, and published the following year (Wood, 1802). This was the first detailed treatment of the subject, the hinge teeth being indicated by letters defined on the plate explanation. He introduced one new species, *Mactra alba*, now *Abra alba* (W. Wood, 1802). The figures

¹Name rendered as Julianna on some census and probate forms and in some genealogical records as "Elizabeth Juliana". This last this is the result of error, as she is referred to in her mother's will simply as Juliana Wood, and her sister was referred to as Elizabeth Shaw in that will. Her sister, Elizabeth Hester Whitfield, married a cousin, the noted architect John Shaw.

²The inconsistent spellings "Linnaean" and "Linnean" arise from the selective use of the name of the founder of the system of nomenclature, Linnaeus or von Linné. The spelling "Linnean" was in common use in England in Wood's time, as shown by the naming of the Linnean Society. In citing others, their usage is maintained. In our own statements, "Linnaean" is used.

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in this article were prepared by Henry Boys (1775–1868), son of the malacologist William Boys (1735–1803), whose collection Wood acknowledged³ (Fig. 1).

In about 1803, Wood moved to London, his first address being on North Audley Street, number unknown, just west of Hyde Park (Davis, 2004).

In 1807, William Wood produced a three-volume natural history, *Zoography; or, the beauties of nature displayed*, with illustrations by William Daniell (1769–1836), father of Rose and Emma Daniell, who are discussed below. The first volume was devoted to mammals and birds, the second to an array of other vertebrates and invertebrates, and the last to plants. The only mollusks treated, in volume 2, were the bivalve genera *Pholas* and *Solen*, and the cephalopod genus *Argonauta*.

The Preface to *Zoography* is signed W. Wood, Titchfield Street, Nov. 1807. This is now Great Titchfield St., number unknown, a few blocks northeast of his North Audley street address. Elizabeth Whitfield, Juliana's mother, was living with the Woods at Titchfield St., London, when she died in 1812.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1812, no doubt influenced by his publication that year of a 20-volume updated edition of Smellie's translation of Buffon's Natural History (Wood, 1812), illustrated with 680 plates and almost 10,000 pages covering geography, mammals, and birds. Smellie's translation, which had gone through three editions, was a mere nine volumes (Smellie, 1780–1781, 1785, 1791). The first ten volumes of Wood's version of Buffon were printed by a Charles Wood of 13 Pippin's Court, London, but he appears to be no relation.

It comes as little surprise that by 1814, at the age of 40, he had abandoned medicine and taken up the profession of bookseller and publisher. Over the next two years, Wood produced his first significant malacological book, *General conchology*, its Advertisement (p. iv) indicating the Titchfield St. address. The *General conchology* was intended to be the first of two or more volumes on mollusks, but the project was superceded by his *Index testaceologicus*, which was less expensive to produce.

³The Boys collection was acquired by George Montagu (1753–1815), but none of his material has been recognized in the British Museum (Natural History) or the Exeter Museum where parts of the the Montagu collection now reside (Dance, 1986: 206, 219).

By 1816, Wood moved his publications business to 428 The Strand⁴, in London's Covent Garden district, home of many book publishers and dealers. He seems to have become a partner with Richard Floyer, who had run the firm from 1805 until then. The firm is listed in city directories as Floyer & Wood from 1816 to 1817, then as Wood & Floyer from 1817 to 1819. By 1819, the firm was in William Wood's name alone⁵.

The next Wood work to appear was his *Index testaceologicus* (1818). His goal with the *Index* was to list previously named mollusks, with citations to published figures, and only one or two images for each genus by Wood himself were provided. No descriptions were included.

His next production was a two-volume *Illustrations of the Linnaean genera of insects* (Wood, 1821).

In 1823, Wood issued the first part of a second edition of his *Index testaceologicus*, completed by a second part two years later (Wood, 1823–1825). This was the first post-Linnaean binominal effort to offer illustrations of almost all of the known species of mollusks. A second printing, differing in minor details from the original, appeared in 1828 (Wood, 1828a), along with the far more important *Supplement* (Wood, 1828b), which is discussed in detail below.

In the meanwhile, because he also sold natural history books, he produced a sales catalogue organized by taxonomic group (Wood, 1824). A much enlarged version of this catalogue appeared eight years later (Wood, 1832). Each contained the same plate of mollusks, without captions, lifted from his (1823–1825) *Index*, the 1832 version having additional natural history plates. According to Swainson (1840: 380), he was "the most learned bookseller in London for works connected with natural history". Among the works produced by Wood's firm was the first edition of Swainson's *Exotic conchology* (Swainson, 1821–1822) and his *The naturalist's guide* (1822).

In 1829, Wood published a 34-page pamphlet that organized the species of the *Index* and *Supplement* in plate and figure sequence (Wood, 1829a), with the Lamarckian genera indicated for each (Reynell, 1919).

His next work, issued that same year (Wood, 1829b), was a reprint of the plates from

⁴This building has since been replaced by another, more modern one.

⁵Not to be confused with a prolific New York City publisher of the same name who specialized in medical text books.

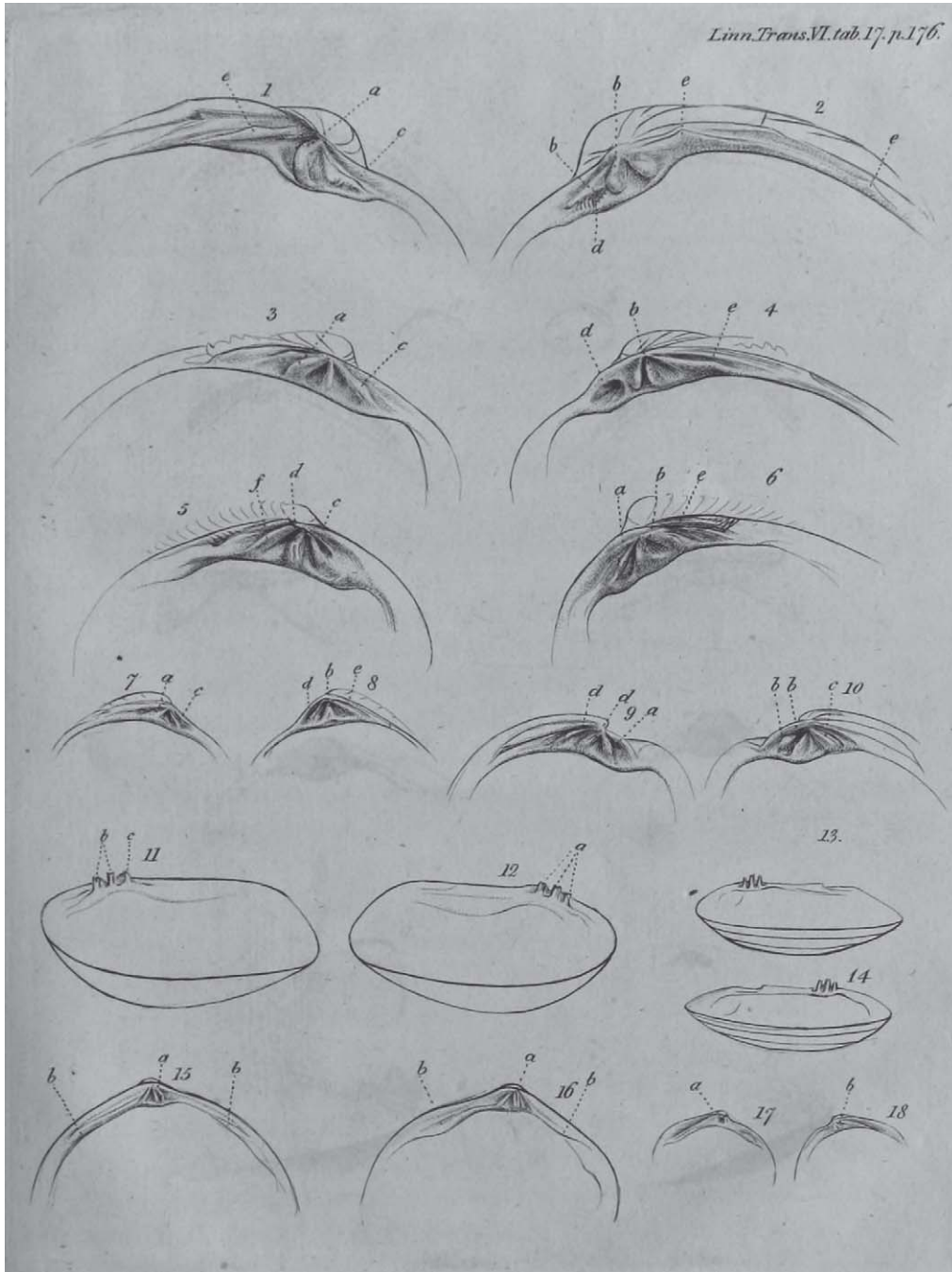


FIG. 1. Plate 17 from Wood (1802) showing hinge features of eight bivalve species.

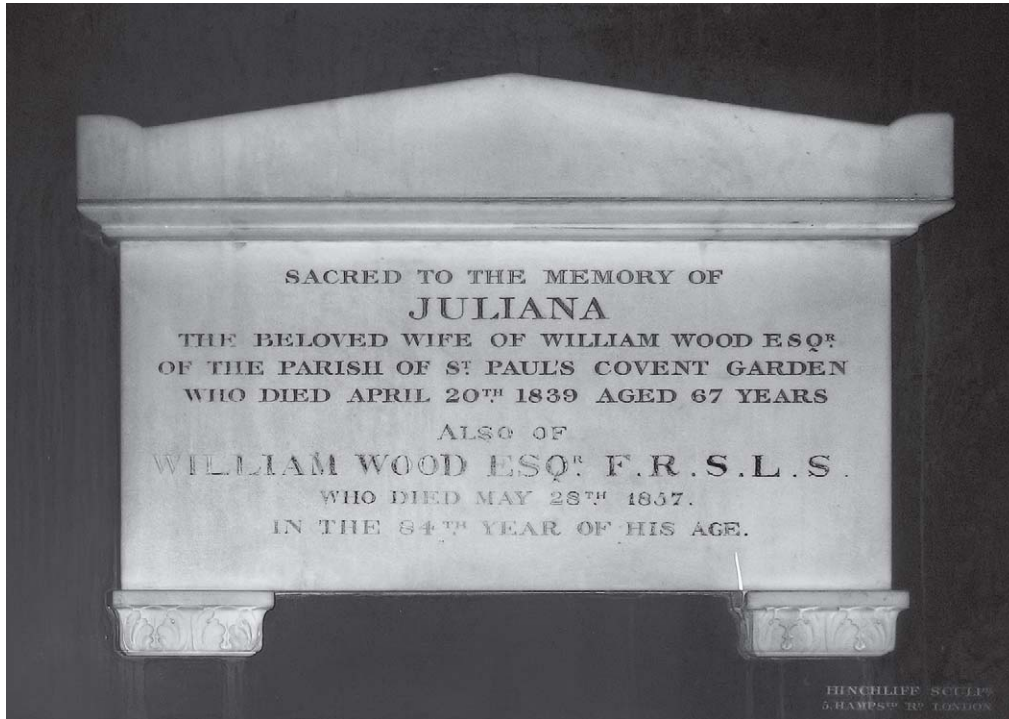


FIG. 2. Memorial plaque to Juliana and William Wood, St. Martin's, Ruislip, England.

Brander's *Fossilia Hantoniensia* (Brander, 1766), providing supplemental references from Lamarck's works and from James and James de Carle Sowerby's *Mineral conchology of Great Britain* (1812–1846). Apart from the 1835 reprint of *General conchology*, this was Wood's last malacological publication⁶.

In 1832, Wood's business had relocated to 39 Tavistock St.⁷ in Covent Garden, two blocks northeast of his prior address on The Strand.

From 1833 to 1838, Wood published the *Index entomologicus* in 22 parts. When completed, it was reissued in 1839 (Griffin, 1931). John Obadiah Westwood (1805–1893) oversaw a second edition, with his own supplement, after Wood's retirement (Wood & Westwood, 1854).

In early 1839, Wood turned the business over to William Wood, Jr., who remained on Tavistock St. until at least 1855, and William Wood, Sr., and Juliana retired to the town of

Ruislip (pronounced "rice-lip"), 23 km northwest of central London, where their daughter and her family lived. Wood's final work was the start of an illustrated book on the fishes of Great Britain (Wood, 1842–1843), but only three of 13 intended parts were issued.

Ruislip was then a small but ancient rural village. Unfortunately, Juliana Wood died in Ruislip on 27 April 1839, shortly after they moved there. William Wood continued living in Ruislip, where he died on 28 May 1857 and was buried on 2 June 1857. Juliana was memorialized on a St. Martin's wall plaque onto which William was later added (Fig. 2).

The statements by Anonymous (1859) and by Davis (2004) that when William Wood died that he left one son is incomplete, because, as was mentioned above, he was survived by two sons and a daughter. The genealogical picture is a little confusing, and we hope readers will not object to a few additional paragraphs about this family to clarify matters.

The Wood's daughter, Mary Halsnod Wood, married Christopher Packe on 15 November

⁶All of Wood's malacological works are now available online.

⁷This building still stands, and Wood's office seems now to be a coffee shop.

1821. Rev. Christopher Packe (1792–1878) was Vicar at St. Martin's, Ruislip, from 1834 to 1878. In applying for the Vicarage there, he wrote that he hoped "the air of the country" would be beneficial for his children, as by 1834, when they moved there, they had lost five of their nine children. After the move to Ruislip they had an additional five children, one of whom died at age 3, but the others survived childhood. It is known that one, Rosa [not to be confused with Rose Wood], was born in 1835, lived until 1934.

As noted above, William and Juliana had two sons, George (29 October 1800–26 March 1877) and William (5 September 1803–5 September 1865). In order to properly account for them we must first introduce the Daniell family.

The Wood family is entwined with that of the noted artist William Daniell (1769–1837), who illustrated Wood's 1807 *Zoography*. He had four daughters, three of whom enter into our narrative. Here, it is necessary to give the solution to a problem that we found vexing until resolved. John George Wood (1812/13–?), married Rose Daniell (1811–31 December 1913) on 17 September 1834, but he was not the son of William and Julianna, although it is possible that he may have been distantly related⁸. Rose's second husband was George Wood, elder son of William Wood, Sr.

William's son George Wood (29 October 1800–26 March 1877) had gone to India, where he held a position as a Judge with the East India Company. He married three times there, having nine children by his first wife. He returned from India, a widower, sometime before 30 March 1864, when he married Rose Wood. They lived in Chertsey, about 29 km southwest of central London, where George's brother William lived with his wife Emma, Rose's sister.

William Wood, Jr. (5 September 1803–5 September 1865) was the youngest of the three Wood siblings. William did most of the illustrations for the *Index Testaceologicus* and its *Supplement*. He married Emma Daniell on

3 September 1840. Emma was the second daughter of William Daniell and an older sister of Rose Daniell Wood. William took over the book business upon his father's retirement. Between 1855 and 1861, William and Emma retired to Chertsey, where the census lists his occupation as artist. They did not have children, and Emma bequeathed her entire estate to her younger sister, Marianne Charlotte Daniell⁹.

No images of either William Wood, Sr. or Jr., have come to our attention.

Wood is a very common surname, and several naturalists with that name published new zoological taxa at the same time as William Wood. His family has no relationship with that of Charles Thorold Wood (1777–1852) and his son Neville Wood (fl. 1835–1839), both of whom published on birds in the 1830s. The William W. Wood of New England who described new species of fish in the 1820s also seems to be of no relation. In malacology, Searles Valentine Wood (1798–1880) published an extensive monograph on Neogene mollusks (1848–1882), with the third supplement (1882) edited by his son, Searles Valentine Wood, Jr. (1830–1884), after his death (Petit & Boss, 1989). Because both S. V. Wood and W. Wood each authored many molluscan species, it is recommended that their initials be used in referring to their taxa. Finally, the naturalist John George Wood (1827–1889), who published many field guides, including *The Common shells of the sea-shore* in 1865, is not to be confused with John George Wood, the first husband of Rose Daniel, and neither was, to our knowledge, a blood relative of William Wood.

⁸On their marriage license and certificate, John George Wood is listed as "Bachelor", and Rose as "Spinster". In his will, William Daniell listed his daughters and made specific provisions for three of them. He then wrote: "As to my third daughter Rose Wood is provided with a good husband ... [portion illegible] ... and to her husband George Wood my silver snuff box." Between 13 April 1837, when the will was first written, and 1 May 1837, the quoted sentence was struck over and emended so that Rose's inheritance was exactly that of the other two daughters. What happened to John George Wood is not known, but it is probable that he died while they were resident in some other country, as no death record has been located in England.

⁹We have endeavored to obtain additional biographical information about this family. In addition to the problems normally encountered in attempting to obtain, at long distance, data that is 200 years old and may not still exist, our situation was made difficult by the prevalence of the family name Wood and the popularity of such names as William, John, and George. It is hoped that someone in England will follow up on the information we have, as unraveling some of it should be interesting as well as informative. The rather large amount of data we amassed in this process, extending to other family members and even other associated families, is now held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. It consists of marriage, baptism, and burial certificates, as well as census reports and other documents. Some of the children of George Wood married in India and emigrated from there to Canada and Australia. The Wood family was highly respected. At least one of George's sons was an official in the British India Company. The marriage certificate of George and Rose in 1864, which requires name and occupation of the parents, lists "William Wood, Surgeon, F.R.S. & L.S." and "William Daniell, Artist, R.A.", a reflection of the social structure of the time. It is also possible that William and Juliana had other children for who we found no records.

Taxa Named for William Wood

Three species appear to have been named for William Wood, only one now considered valid. *Pleurotoma woodii* Kiener, 1840, was an unnecessary new name for *Murex bicarinatus* W. Wood, 1828, which is in turn a synonym of *Turris cryptorraphe* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825). *Chiton woodii* Clessin, 1903, was an unnecessary replacement name for *Chiton sulcatus* W. Wood, 1814, which is a senior primary homonym of *Chiton sulcatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1835. *Defrancia woodiana* Møller, 1842, is a valid species of the turrid genus *Obesotoma* from Greenland.

There are many additional “*woodii*” and “*woodiana*” taxa that have other origins. For example, *Bulimulus woodianus*, *Cyclostoma woodiana*, and *Helix woodiana* Lea, 1834, and *Symphynota woodiana* and *Cyrena woodiana* Lea, 1840, were all named for a William W. Wood, then of Manila, who provided Lea with material. At least, *Tornatella woodii* Nyst, 1836, *Vermetus woodii* Mörch, 1862, and *Pleurodon woodii* Dall, 1898, were named for Searles Valentine Wood, and there are probably additional taxa named for him, including at least one *searleswoodii*.

WOOD'S MALACOLOGICAL WORKS

Additional details about some of these works are given in Appendix A, and they are included in the Literature Cited.

General Conchology (1814–1815)

The *General conchology* was issued in 12 or 13 parts from April 1814 until sometime in 1815, each part selling for 15 shillings. While the contents of most of the parts are known, their exact dates have yet to be discovered, although the first part was presumably issued in April 1814 (Iredale, 1922; Dance, 1972), and some species can bear that date. Because the dates of the rest of the parts are unknown, the species in all but the first part have to be dated as 1815.

The first and only volume in an intended series, this work contains only Bivalvia, Polyplacophora, and barnacles. There are figures and descriptions of 26 new bivalve species and eight new species of chitons. The new species were contained in the collections of Mrs. Sarah Mawe (1767–1846), the wife of John Mawe (1766–1829); Henry Constantine Jennings

(1731–1819); Dr. Coombe, about whom we know little¹⁰; a Mrs. Robertson, about whom we know nothing; and the collection of the Linnean Society. In addition, Wood acknowledged access to the collection of George Brettingham Sowerby I (1788–1854), and in some cases, the source collection was not noted. In others, Wood cited figures in earlier literature. No specimens from this work are known. A search of the collections of the Linnean Society for the specimens of the four species figured as being in that institution proved fruitless (K. Way, personal communication, 1 July 2010). In the Preface, Wood stated that “the plates which accompany this work will be accurately drawn and engraved from specimens only.” The 60 quarto plates are generally excellent, with the figures nicely arranged. Unfortunately, the identity of the artist is not known (Fig. 3).

This work was reissued in 1835 with a slight modification to the title (and deletion on p. 246 on some copies of “End of the First Volume”). Otherwise, the two printings are identical.

Index testaceologicus (1818)

This is the first appearance of this title, which appeared in several editions and forms. Wood's Preface makes it clear that it was not intended to be an original work, but was instead a simple list of species with references to previously published figures.

The Linnaean molluscan genera, including tube-dwelling annelids under *Serpula* and barnacles under *Lepas*, were represented on eight plates by one or two figures, with only the genus name and a number representing the species number in the *Index*. These drawings were by Wood himself as shown by a small “WW” at the bottom of the plates. The figures are not of high quality, but they do not really deserve the comments of Wilkins (1957: 157) that “the figures are anything but neat, and mostly lack beauty” and “in fact having a decidedly amateurish appearance.” Although in octavo format, the plates are not crowded.

In his Preface, Wood noted the publication of Dillwyn's *Descriptive catalogue* (1817), in which many pre-Linnaean names first became nomenclaturally available. However, it was not cited in Wood's *Index*, Wood noting that his citations were limited to “a few of the principal authors, whose figures have an established

¹⁰Dr. Coombe was a collector who loaned material to James De Carle Sowerby (1781–1871) and George Perry (1771–18**) for illustrations.



FIG. 3. Original figure of *Mya crassa* Wood, 1815: pl. 20. This specimen was stated to weigh one pound and six ounces. Described from an unknown locality, it is now known to be from Indo-China and is placed in the genus *Lamprotula*.

character for accuracy." This, together with the fact that Wood used only the limited number of Linnaean genera, confused compilers, such as Sherborn (1922–1932), as to where some species names first appeared. For example, previously unavailable Martini and Chemnitz names that first became available in Dillwyn (1817) or in other works under one genus may have appeared in Wood (1818) under a different genus and were thus listed by Sherborn as being Wood names. Also, a few Dillwyn names (e.g., *Turbo nodulosus*) were omitted

by Sherborn. Only five species, all gastropods, first became available in this work, all based on earlier figures of Chemnitz and/or Lamarck. Four are synonyms, and one is apparently the valid name for a nassariid.

The text is arranged in six columns, the first being a number representing the number of the species in the genus being treated. The second column lists the Linnaean names. The third column is reserved for a page number in Gmelin if his work is referenced, and the fourth column is the vernacular English name for the

species. The fifth column is headed Synonyms and lists the reference to which the name applies, followed by the final column for Habitat. The latter is not really habitat but country of origin and is often general. A long dash represents "ditto marks" or "same as above."

Index testaceologicus (1823–1825)

In 1823, Wood issued the first part of a second edition (not so noted on title page) of the *Index testaceologicus*, completed by a second part two years later (Wood, 1823–1825). A far more ambitious work, Wood attempted to figure every species with small drawings, either copied from the literature or based on specimens in the collections of James Sowerby, G. B. Sowerby I, and Emma Mawe. The eight plates of the 1818 edition were not reprinted in the 1823–1825 printing. The text of the two editions, except for prefatory material, is identical, as described in Appendix A.

The 37 plates, in octavo format [imprint area slightly variable but approximately 10.2 x 16.8 cm], have about 60 figures each. Although not mentioned in this edition, Wood later stated that the first six plates were produced by James Sowerby (1757–1822), the rest drawn by William Wood, Jr., and produced by William Wood himself (Wood, 1828a: iv). Because no species are described in words in this work, all depends on the figures. While very small, they were carefully drawn, generally from actual specimens, although a few were copied from earlier literature. All were realistically colored. Small letters and plus and dot symbols accompanying the figures indicate the size of the specimens involved: + indicated a half inch (13 mm); a + accompanied by a dot was three-quarters of an inch (19 mm); and letters of the alphabet, up to h, indicate inches. Thus, for example, c accompanied by a + and a dot would be two and three-quarters of an inch, or 95 mm. A number of subsequent workers, not having read Wood's preface, have wrongly cited these figures as, for example, "fig. 4c". Additionally, "n" denoted a specimen printed at natural size, and "m" denoted a magnified view, with a tiny additional figure added to denote the actual size.

No new species names seem to have been made available in the second edition of his *Index testaceologicus* (Wood, 1823–1825), in the subsequent edition three years later (1828a), or in his pamphlet the following year (1829a). However, because Wood in some cases figured the wrong species, names have been misattributed to him from this work. Here,

we have considered these to be only misidentifications.

A second issue, differing in minor details from the original appeared in 1828 (Wood, 1828a), along with the far more important *Supplement*, which is discussed below. (Appendix A contains details on the differences between the 1818, 1823–1825, and 1828 versions.)

Index testaceologicus (1828a)

Stated on the title page to be "Second Edition, corrected and revised", the wording is almost identical to the 1823–1825 edition. A comparison of this printing with the previous one is given in Appendix A. A sample page is shown in Fig. 4.

Supplement to the Index testaceologicus (1828b)

This slender volume is by far Wood's most important malacological work, although it contains only eight plates. While the figures are very small, they were also carefully drawn by William Wood, Jr., generally from specimens, although a few were copied from earlier literature. All were realistically colored. Both the text and plates are arranged as in the *Index*, with long dashes representing ditto marks. Size markings are the same as in the earlier books (Fig. 5). Most of Wood's new species date from here. Unfortunately, this work is very confusing for several reasons.

Wood did not credit any of the names in this work to authors, so it proved difficult for subsequent workers to be sure which names are ones he took from published literature and which first appeared in this book. Wood had free access to several collections, most importantly those of the British Museum, J. E. Gray, and Emma Mawe. In those collections, many new species had been given manuscript names, the first two by J. E. Gray and the last by John or Emma Mawe, and Wood used these in his *Supplement*. In fact, Wood did not consider himself the author of any new name in the *Supplement*, as he stated:

"It will be seen by a reference to the third column, that the majority of the shells have been figured from specimens in the British Museum, and the names attached to them in that collection have been adopted. For the rest, except such as have been derived from books, the Author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Mrs. Mawe, and Mr. Gray, from whose Cabinets, and principally

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DONAX.

<i>Linn. names.</i>	<i>Gm.</i>	<i>Engl. names.</i>	<i>Synonyms.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>
8 denticulata	3263	toothed	<i>L.t.</i> 376, <i>f.</i> 218-9. <i>C.6,t.</i> 26, <i>f.</i> 256-7. <i>P.B.Z.4,t.</i> 58, <i>f.</i> 2. <i>D.t.</i> 24. <i>M.p.</i> 104.	Mediterranean.
9 plebeia		horn-colour.	<i>L.t.</i> 389, <i>f.</i> 228. <i>M.p.</i> 107, <i>t.</i> 5, <i>f.</i> 2.	Britain.
10 castanea		chesnut	<i>M.p.</i> 573, <i>t.</i> 17, <i>f.</i> 2.	—
11 spinosa	3265	decussated	<i>C.6,t.</i> 26, <i>f.</i> 258.	Tranquebar.
12 incarnata	3265	flesh-colour.	<i>C.6,t.</i> 26, <i>f.</i> 259.	—
13 cuneata	3263	compressed	<i>L.t.</i> 392, <i>f.</i> 231. <i>C.6,t.</i> 26, <i>f.</i> 260. <i>E.M.t.</i> 261, <i>f.</i> 5.	East Indies.
14 lævigata	3265	smooth	<i>C.6,t.</i> 25, <i>f.</i> 249.	Tranquebar.
15 scripta	3264	lettered	<i>L. t.</i> 379, <i>f.</i> 222 & 380, <i>f.</i> 223. <i>G.t.</i> 88, <i>f.</i> Q. <i>C.</i> <i>6,t.</i> 26, <i>f.</i> 261-5. <i>E.M.</i> <i>t.</i> 261, <i>f.</i> 2-4.	East Indies.
16 Faba	3264	bean-shaped	<i>C. 6, t. 26, f. 266. E.M.</i> <i>t.</i> 261, <i>f.</i> 7.	Coast of Malabar.
17 radiata	3266	two-rayed	<i>S. Einl.</i> 3, <i>p.</i> 104, <i>t.</i> 8, <i>f.</i> 3.	Tranquebar.
18 muricata	3265	prickly	<i>L.S.N.p.</i> 1128.	Indian Ocean.
19 straminea	3266	straw-col.	<i>S. Einl.</i> 3, <i>p.</i> 105, <i>t.</i> 8, <i>f.</i> 4.	v.
20 candida	3266	white	<i>S. Einl.</i> 3, <i>p.</i> 106, <i>t.</i> 8, <i>f.</i> 5.	Tranquebar.
21 Irus	3265	foliated	<i>G. t.</i> 95, <i>f.</i> A. <i>C. 6, t. 26,</i> <i>f.</i> 268-70 <i>E.M.t.</i> 262, <i>f.</i> 4. <i>D. t.</i> 29, <i>f.</i> 2. <i>M.</i> <i>p.</i> 108 & 573.	Britain, &c.

FIG. 4. Page 32 from Wood's *Index* (1828a) showing the arrangement. The abbreviations in the Synonyms column are identified in the Preface. The long blank lines are the same as ditto marks and indicate that the Habitat is the same as the preceeding.

SUPPLEMENT.

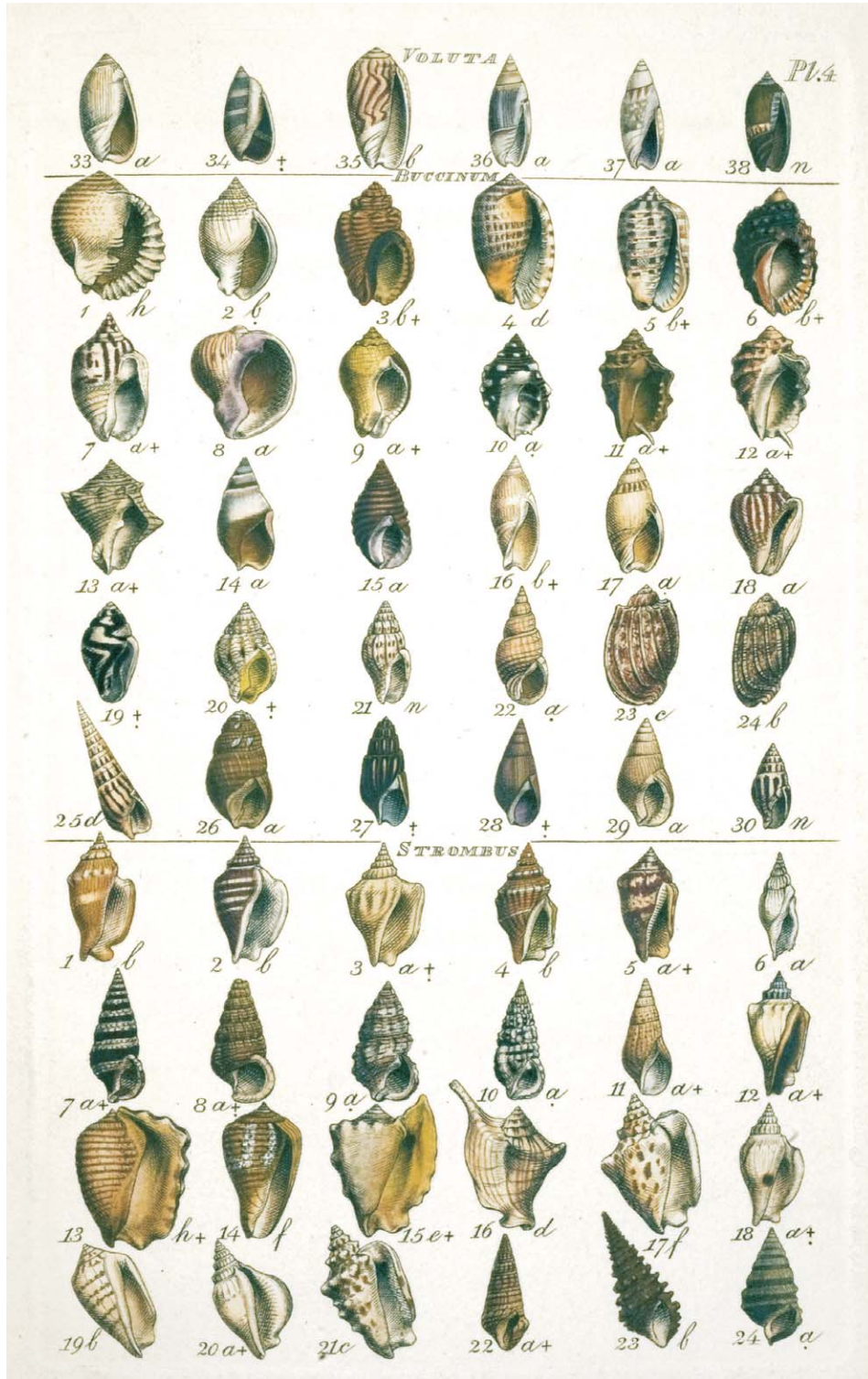
<i>Linn. names.</i>	<i>Engl. names.</i>	<i>Synon. & Ref.</i>	<i>Habitat.</i>
CHITON.		COAT OF MAIL.	
1 Peruvianus	black, bristle- edged	<i>M. Cab. E.M. pl.</i> 163, f. 7 & 8.	Peru.
2 undulatus	brown-waved	<i>M. Cab.</i>	Indian Ocean.
3 luteolus	yellowish	————	————
4 nebulosus	clouded	————	Isle of France.
5 setosus	yellow-bearded	————	W. Indies.
6 olivaceus	smooth, olive	————	Indian Ocean.
7 variegatus	variegated	<i>Au. Cab.</i>	Britain.
8 latus	brindled	<i>Zool. Jour. 2, pl. 5, f. 6</i> & 7.	————
9 aselloides	smooth, brown	<i>Zool. Jour. 2, pl. 5,</i> <i>f. 5.</i>	————
10 Carmichaelis	Carmichael's	<i>Br. Mus.</i>	C. of Good Hope.
11 Capensis	Cape	————	————
12 Siculus	Sicilian	————	Coast of Sicily.

FIG. 5. Page [1] of Wood's *Supplement* (1828b) showing the arrangement. Unlike the *Index* (Wood, 1828a), there is no column for Gmelin numbers as no species in the *Supplement* were considered to have been known to Gmelin.

from the former, he has derived the most essential benefit" (Wood, 1828b: iii).

There was no *Code of Zoological Nomenclature* in 1828, and most authors considered a species name to be attributable to the person who first placed a name on a specimen. This was certainly true of the species in Wood's

Supplement, and they were generally attributed to Gray or Mawe by many authors until the modern *Code* came into effect. Hanley (1856b) attributed the new names to either Mawe or Gray, and Pfeiffer (1852b: viii), in his list of references, cited "Gray, J. E. in Wood *Ind. testaceologicus. Suppl.* 1828". Carpenter (1857: 178; 1864:



523–524) quoted the eastern Pacific species named by Wood from the Mawe collection as having been named by Mawe. Gray considered himself to be the author of the species. In a bibliography he wrote in 1872, he listed as item 61 “The new species in the Supplement to ‘Index Testaceologicus’ of W. Wood, 1828.” Gray’s manuscript was later updated and printed by Saunders (1875) and this listing remained unchanged. The new species in the “Index” were also attributed to Gray in Agassiz’ *Bibliographia Zoologiae et Geologiae* (Strickland, 1852). Even Sherborn (1922–1932), confused by the literature, credited some of the names to Gray. Such attribution is of course no longer appropriate, as Wood was responsible for the conditions that made the names available and is their author (ICZN Code Art. 50).

As in his earlier works, the species on pages 1–27 are arranged by Linnaean genera, which Wood regarded as primary, although most contemporary workers would have used post-Linnaean genera for many of them. Wood (1828b: iii) wrote: “It appears absurd that the word Linnean names, should be continued to shells wholly unknown to Linneus; yet as the arrangement is Linnean, the head could not well be dispensed with, without injury to the body”. Wood provided a table on pp. 29–59, which had been supplied by Gray (Gray, 1867: 78), to allow users to see where the species in both his *Index* and the *Supplement* would fit within the scheme of Lamarck’s genera, but he regarded these allocations of the species, new and old, as being secondary to their placement in the Linnaean genera. This final section is headed “References from Lamarck’s *Animaux sans Vertebres*,” adapted to the figures in the “*Index Testaceologicus*” (Fig. 6). Some authors have thought that Wood created two nomina, one in a Linnaean genus and one in a Lamarckian genus, or assumed that the latter was correct. In at least one instance, the Lamarckian version of a name was selected as primary by “First Reviser” action. This is not correct, because Wood’s new taxa are clearly established in the Linnaean genera and then, for convenience of some users, cross-referenced into Lamarckian genera.

An important downside of his approach was that the chances of creating homonyms was increased: fewer genera, more species

names under each. Indeed, in some cases, Wood coined replacement names as a result of the homonyms he himself had created. For an example, see *Buccinum melanopsis* in the Melanopsidae.

In many cases, Wood undoubtedly intended to figure taxa of Lamarck, Dillwyn, or other authors, but figured specimens of other species in error. In some cases, the Wood taxa have been recognized as separate, sometimes homonymous taxa. Here we have adopted a conservative approach. Unless a name gained currency as separate, it is assumed to represent the earlier taxon, even if incorrectly depicted. Thus, if a single author many years ago decided that one of Wood’s taxa was different than that of an earlier author, but modern authors have not recognized it as a separate taxon, then we have not done so. We have tried to deal with each taxon as an individual case, with the desire for nomenclatural stability being our primary concern.

There are no descriptions. Each species is given a scientific and a common name, the museum or private source of the specimen figured is listed, and the final column indicates the locality, if known. The horizontal lines in the last two columns are the equivalents of ditto marks. The species in each genus are numbered, and the numbers refer to the figures on the eight plates. Because more than one genus may appear on each plate, we have uniformly indicated throughout the genus as well as the figure number (Fig. 7). It should be noted that many localities proved to be erroneous, and there are also errors as to which collection the depicted specimens came from.

Wood proposed additional species names for taxa already named by G. B. Sowerby I in the *Tankerville Catalogue* (1825), a book specifically referenced by Wood. This was alluded to by Hanley (1856b: 197), who wrote about Wood’s names: “In some few cases, they had been altered by the latter [Wood], at the suggestion of Dr. Goodall, from the presence of a similar name in the earlier portion of the ‘Index,’ &c. &c.” This was clarified by Gray (1865: 29, footnote):

“Many of the names of the shells in Wood’s *Suppl.* were arbitrarily altered by the late Dr. Goodall as the work passed through the press, overlooking the fact that some of

←

FIG. 7. Plate 4 of Wood’s *Supplement* (1828b) showing the usual arrangement of six columns and ten rows, yielding 60 figures on the plate, with the plate divided into numerical sequences under each genus.

them had been established by prior publication; and the proper names were given to the species in the MS, which was submitted to Dr. Goodall's inspection."

Rev. Joseph Goodall (1760–1840), who became Provost of Eton College, was in 1827 a Rector in West Ilsley, Berkshire, about 65 miles northwest of London (Stephen & Curthoys, 2004). Why Wood involved him but did not acknowledge his role is a mystery.

Gray (1867: 77–78) further discussed this matter:

"...Mr. Blanford makes some observations on the various terminations which have been given to the name of the shell called *Assimineea Francesiae*. I may state that I originally described the shell as above, naming it after my sister, Frances Ince, who made a very extensive collection of the freshwater shells of India. ... It is figured by Mr. W. Wood, however, in the Supplement to the Catalogue of Shells as *Turbo Francesi*, from specimens sent home by Mrs. Ince: so the confusion began early. Mr. Wood, (unfortunately for science, as it added some confusion to the nomenclature) submitted the proofs of the Supplement to Dr. Goodall, who, I suppose, not knowing that the names which I had supplied to Mr. Wood had already been published (though it is mentioned in the preface that they are the names used in the British Museum collection), altered some of the names capriciously. I suppose that the Provost of Eton College did not think it right that a shell should be named after a woman; for in the same way he altered *Nerita Smithiae* and *Turbo Maugerae* to *Nerita Smithii* and *Turbo Maugeri*¹¹. No one who knew him can believe that it arose from want of politeness or gallantry; but conchologists are more liberal now. I may observe that all of the shells figured from specimens in the Supplement were engraved (not etched) on the copper at once, from the shells selected by myself either from the British Museum, Mrs. Mawe's, or Mrs. Gray's collection; and I furnished him with the names of the species (which in some cases were so oddly changed) and also with the Lamarckian Index to the Catalogue and Supplement" [capitalization as published].

An example from one of Gray's synonymies (1865: 29) demonstrates the above points [type faces as in the original]:

Olivina lineolata B.M.

Oliva lineolata, Gray, in *B.M. 1827*, *Beechey's Voy.* 131.

Oliva Dama, Goodall in Wood, *Cat. Suppl.* t. 6. f. 37.

This illustrates Gray's attitude toward names he had applied to specimens in the British Museum collection. The "in B.M. 1827" can only mean that 1827 was the date Gray placed the name on a museum label. It was not actually published until its inclusion in Gray's portion of *Beechey's Voyage* (1839), and it is now regarded as a junior synonym of *Olivella dama* (W. Wood, 1828). Knowing that *dama* was not Wood's name, Gray attributed it to Goodall, who may have been responsible for replacing the name *lineolata* in Wood's manuscript.

Fossilia Hantoniensia (1829a)

The complete title of this work is *Fossilia Hantoniensia; or Hampshire fossiles, collected, and in the British Museum deposited, by Gustavus Brander, F.R.S. & F.A.S. London, 1776*. The title page bears the additional imprint: "The plates now reprinted, with a list of the figures, and references to the works of Lamarck and Sowerby." This is a reprint of the nine plates of this very rare and important work on the fossils of Hampshire, Wood evidently having acquired the original plates. He did not reprint the text, but listed each figure with its name and synonyms. Although he attributed the names, made available in 1776, to Brander, the original descriptions were written by Daniel Solander (1736–1782), to whom they are now attributed. Wood provided supplemental references for each species from Lamarck's works and from James and James De Carle Sowerby's *Mineral conchology of Great Britain* (1812–1846) as well as the names provided by these later authors for species not named by Solander.

Judging from its availability, this reprint must be as rare as the original. In 1829, it would have been important for all molluscan paleontologists, even those who owned the original. It remains a very useful work.

A list of the plates of the "Index Testaceologicus" (1829b)

This title was continued "with the Lamarckian names adapted to the figures in each plate." The list is arranged by plates. Beneath the heading is the statement:

"Where the Numbers of the Figures are omitted, the Linnean and Lamarckian Generic and Specific Names are the same:

¹¹Such endings cannot be subsequently corrected unless there is evidence in the original publication that they were incorrectly formed (ICZN Code Art. 33).

where they are retained, without being named, it is presumed that Lamarck had not noticed the Species in his 'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux sans Vertèbres'." [capitalization as published]

It appears that Wood received complaints about his use of the Linnaean genera, and he published this to make the Index more usable (and saleable). There is no title page. According to Reynell (1919: 89), it came with a green cover on which the title appeared as given above, the price [2s. 6d.], the date [1829] and the publisher [W. Wood, 428 Strand]. It appears to be a somewhat scarce item, but is available on the web.

Subsequent Editions of the *Index* by Hanley

Sylvanus Charles Thorp Hanley (1819–1899) received his degree and was admitted to the Inner Temple to study for the Bar. About that time, his father died, leaving Hanley financially independent. From then until his death Hanley, already interested in conchology, was an assiduous collector and author. Some of his works are laudable, especially the four volume *History of British Mollusca* (1848–1853) coauthored with Edward Forbes (1815–1854). His work on the Linnaean collection, *Ipsa Linnaei Conchylia*, should have been the definitive work on that collection. Dodge (1956: 240), in working on the same collection, wrote "the complexities of Hanley's involved language" and "his errors in reporting corrected, and his misleading punctuation clarified" among many other comments. A lack of clarity is an unfortunate component of almost all of Hanley's work.

Hanley had a predilection for taking a proprietary interest in the work of others, starting with his incorporation of unpublished parts of G. B. Sowerby I's *Species Conchyliorum* into his own *The Conchological Miscellany* (Petit, 2009: 17–18). In 1842a–1843 he published a "third edition" of Wood's *Index Testaceologicus*, with three plates not appearing in the original. This was immediately morphed into, and followed by (1842b–1856), *An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of Recent bivalve shells ... forming an Appendix to the Index Testaceologicus*. This work contains 16 plates by Wood and Sowerby numbered 9–24 to follow the 8 in Wood's Supplement.

On a roll, Hanley then (1856b) published "A new and completely revised edition ..." of Wood's *Index Testaceologicus*. Norris & Dance (2002: 367), who held a somewhat higher opinion of Hanley than do we, stated that "Hanley was the man chosen to edit a revised, enlarged

edition in a larger format." The term "chosen" is puzzling in that Hanley had already published an "Appendix", as above mentioned. Also, Hanley's 1856 edition is "in larger format", only in that it is printed on slightly larger paper giving the plates and text a more pleasing margin. The plates are exactly the same size, as they were in fact the original plates.

In the Introduction to the 1856 edition, Hanley (1856b: ii) wrote: "As the whole of the letterpress, except the first column, (Wood's Linnaean names) is entirely original, the writer should, perchance, have styled himself the Author, rather than the Editor; yet, as the text, in the present work, is avowedly subsidiary to the engravings, he has contented himself with the less honoured appellation." The title page does not contain the word "editor". Instead, after the long title, the authorship is given as "by Sylvanus Hanley, B.A., F.L.S."

The text in 1856b is arranged in only three columns: Wood's Linnaean names, Lamarckian Genus, and Authority–Synonyms–Locality. The locality is in italics under the other matter in that column. Hanley's cryptic "synonyms" are, charitably, confusing. A simple example under the heading *Voluta* (p. 105) is:

119 *spiralis Pyramidella* Wood (as of Gm.! 3465) – *P. auriscati*, Adams, Sow. Th. ii. 812, pl. 172, fi. 1.

Although the specimen figured by Wood is not conspecific with the Rumphius figure cited by Gmelin, Wood had attributed the name to Gmelin and cited the same Rumphius figure. The name, even in a different genus, cannot be attributed to Wood as it is a simple misidentification (Article 49). This error was perpetuated by Tryon (1886: 305) who listed as *Pyramidella spiralis* Wood in synonymy.

The many misidentifications attributed to Wood by Hanley (1856b) are not included in the taxa list herein, unless we have noted such usage by others.

Detailed descriptions of Hanley's editions are given in Appendix B.

WOOD'S TAXA

The following is a list of the taxa that were made available by William Wood, whether or not currently considered valid (Table 1), as well as nomina that have been incorrectly attributed to him. The available names are in boldface at the beginning of each family. Those now considered valid, or that are probably or possibly valid, are indicated by an asterisk. Those lacking an aster-

TABLE 1. Availability and validity of Wood's taxa.

Date of Work	Bivalves		Gastropods		Chitons		Totals	
	Available	Also Valid	Available	Also Valid	Available	Also Valid	Available	Also Valid
1802	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
1814–1815	27	9	–	–	8	3	35	12
1818	–	–	5	1	–	–	5	1
1828b	40	15	195	79	6	1	241	95
Totals	68	25	200	80	14	4	282	109

isk are considered synonyms of earlier taxa, or are junior homonyms that have been superseded by later synonyms or replacement names.

The list of taxa not in boldface under each family, with “W. Wood” in quotation marks, are those misattributed to Wood by Sherborn or other authors. If no attribution is given, the entry is the result of a Sherborn entry. We have not included those names expressly indicated by Sherborn as being transfers of earlier, non-Wood species from other genera. If a non-Wood name was attributed by some other author to Wood, we have indicated the source of the error. Also, this list contains some Wood misspellings of earlier taxa. In assigning species of Cardiidae to his newly introduced genera, Swainson (1840: 373–374) referenced figures in Wood (1815) in a manner indicating that they were Wood species, but Wood clearly referenced earlier authors. Sherborn noted most, but not all, of these names as being transfers from one genus to another, but he still inserted Wood's name. These non-Wood cardiids not treated herein are: *aeolicum*, *citrinum*, *flavum*, *fragum*, *oblongum*, *retusum*, and *unedo*.

Not included in this list are Wood's non-molluscan taxa, some of which were proposed in molluscan genera. For example, the bivalve genus *Anomia* contained brachiopods whereas the barnacles were described as *Lepas*. Because the brachiopod names proposed in *Anomia* would preoccupy any bivalves later named in that genus, we here note that the four involved are *A. dentata*, *A. ostreoides*, *A. rosea*, and *A. rubra*. We have not researched the validity of these brachiopod names.

BIVALVIA

The classification and order here follows that of Bieler et al. (2010).

NUCULANIDAE

tellinoides, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 5; 45, as *Nucula*. Name first made available as *Nucula tellinoides* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823. The western Atlantic *Adrana tellinoides* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) (Díaz & Puyana, 1994: 45).

YOLDIIDAE

glacialis, *Arca* – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 6; 45, as *Nucula*. Loc: North Sea; NHMUK. *Non Arca glacialis* Gray, 1824. Synonym of *Portlandia arctica* (Gray, 1824) (Coan et al., 2000: 115). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

MYTILIDAE

castaneus, *Mytilus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 8, pl. 2, *Mytilus* fig. 3. This is *Mytilus castaneus* Lightfoot, 1786 [also = *Modiola castanea* Gray, 1825], which has been treated as a *nomen oblitum* to conserve the name of the Indo-Pacific *Arenofodiens vagina* (Lamarck, 1819) (Rehder, 1967: 13). This species was treated by Wilson (2006), without reference to the nomenclatural question.

elongatus, *Mytilus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 58, *ex* Chemnitz. Wood cited Chemnitz (1785: pl. 83, fig. 738), noting erroneously that the species came from the “Str. of Magellan”, probably unaware that Fischer von Waldheim (1807: 245) had also picked up this Chemnitz name, in part for the same figure. After much speculation as to where this junior synonym belongs, the leading contender is considered to be *Perna perna* (Linnaeus, 1758) (M. Huber, 8 April 2010).

exustus, *Mytilus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 57. This is *Mytilus exustus* Linnaeus, 1758, a species of *Brachidontes*.

laevigatus, *Mytilus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 8, pl. 2, *Mytilus* fig. 5; 1828b: 43, as *Modiola*. This is *Modiola laevigata* Gray, 1824, a junior synonym of *Musculus discors* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Coan et al., 2000: 168).

ARCIDAE

americana*, *Arca – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 1. Loc.: Bay of Campeachy [= Campeche]; NHMUK. The synonymy of this species was discussed by Dall (1898: 650–652), who considered it a variety of *Arca campechiensis* Gmelin, 1791, a taxon placed in the synonymy of *Anadara ovalis* (Bruguière, 1789) by Abbott (1974: 424). Stevenson (1972: 202) listed it under “Type specimens not isolated in B.M.(N.H.)”, and type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

cylindrica*, *Arca – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 3. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Synonym of the European *Barbatia barbata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Stevenson, 1972: 197). NHMUK 1969191, holotype.

nodosa*, *Arca – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 8. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Listed in the literature as a synonym of various species, including as a senior synonym of *Anadara chemnitzii* (Philippi, 1851). Stevenson (1972: 202) listed under “Type specimens not isolated in B.M.(N.H.)”, and type material not located in NHMUK in 2010. Best regarded as a *nomen dubium* at present.

****obliquata*, *Arca*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 4. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Barbatia (Savignyarca) obliquata* (W. Wood, 1828) from the Indian Ocean and Red Sea (Oliver, 1992: 36). Type species of *Savignyarca Jousseaume*, 1891, in that *S. savignyarca Jousseaume*, 1891, is a junior synonym of *B. obliquata*. NHMUK 1969190, holotype (Stevenson, 1972: 200; Kilburn, 1983: 520).

complanata, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 44. Name first made available by Bruguière, 1789.

imbricata, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 44. Name first made available by Bruguière, 1789, based on same figure in Chemnitz.

lacerata, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 44. Name first made available by Bruguière, 1789, as *A. lacerata*.

squamosa, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 12. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1819, for an Australian species of *Acar*. Lamprell & Healey (1998: 50) regarded it as a junior synonym of *Arca reticulata* Gmelin, 1791, which has been used for *Acar*

species in several provinces. Because a type has not yet been found, it is best regarded as a *nomen dubium* (M. Huber, 8 April 2010).

GLYCYMERIDIDAE

pectiniformis, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 11; 47, as *Pectunculus*. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1819. A synonym of *Tucetona pectunculus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Lamy, 1912: 85).

PTERIIDAE

morio, *Mytilus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 59. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) for a *Pteria*.

ISOGNOMONIDAE

folium, *Mytilus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 8, pl. 2, *Mytilus* fig. 4. Name first made available as *Crenatula folium* Gray, 1825, type species, by monotypy, of *Dalacia* Gray, 1825 (a synonym of *Crenatula* Lamarck, 1803). *Crenatula folium* is a synonym of *C. picta* (Gmelin, 1791) (Wilkins, 1957: 151, 161).

PECTINIDAE

****muscosa*, *Ostrea*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Ostrea* fig. 2; 47, as *Pecten*. Loc.: South Sea; NHMUK. The western Atlantic *Aequipeecten muscosus* (W. Wood, 1828) (Raines & Poppe, 2006: 298; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2007: 142); type species (OD) of *Lindapecten* Petuch, 1995, which is now regarded as a junior synonym of *Aequipeecten*. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

tegula*, *Ostrea – W. Wood, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Ostrea* fig. 3. Loc.: unknown; collection of Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Australian *Scaeoclamys livida* (Lamarck, 1819) (Dijkstra, 1994: 492; Raines & Poppe, 2006: 230). Possible holotype, NHMUK 20100599, ex Cracherode collection.

asperrima, *Ostrea* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, *Ostrea* fig. 1; 47, as *Pecten*. Name first made available as *Pecten asperrimus* Lamarck, 1819.

gigantea, *Ostrea* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, pl. 8, *Ostrea* fig. 7. Name first made available as *Lima gigantea* Gray, 1825. The Californian *Crassadoma gigantea* (Gray, 1825) (Coan et al., 2000: 238).

ornata, *Ostrea* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Ostrea* fig. 4; 47, as *Pecten*. Name first made available as *Pecten ornatus* Lamarck, 1819.

SPONDYLIDAE

citreus, *Spondylus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 41. Name first made available by Gmelin (1791); now considered a *nomen dubium*.

LIMIDAE

scabra, *Ostrea* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 51. Name first made available as *Ostrea scabra* Born, 1778. The western Atlantic *Ctenoides scaber* (Born, 1778) (Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2003: 679–682; 2007: 130).

subauriculata, *Ostrea* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Ostrea* fig. 5; 41, as *Lima* (Sherborn). This name first made available by Montagu (1808). The European *Limatula subauriculata* (Montagu, 1808), type species of this genus (Bowden & Heppell, 1966: 107).

IRIDINIDAE

rostrum, *Arca* – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 9. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Further on in the same work, Wood (1828b: 41) labeled this figure as *Iridina ovata*, presumably meaning the African *I. ovata* Swainson, 1823. Hanley (1856b: 205) also synonymized this name with *Iridina ovata* Swainson, 1823 (see also under *Iridina ovata* below). This African species is now listed as *Pleiodon ovatus* (Swainson, 1823) (Daget, 1998: 151). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

elongata, *Arca* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 7, pl. 2, *Arca* fig. 10; 41, as *Iridina*. Name first made available as *Iridina elongata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1822. Synonym of *Mutella exotica* (Lamarck, 1819) (Haas, 1964: 598).

ovata, *Iridina* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 41. Sherborn (1929: 4654) misattributed this name to Wood, having missed its publication by Swainson (1823) five years earlier.

HYRIIDAE

angulata, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 12; 40, as *Hyria corrugata*. Loc.: freshwater of South America; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of *Prisodon corrugatus* (Lamarck, 1819) (Simone, 2006: 249). Wood evidently changed his mind on the identity of the figured specimen and abandoned his new name.

Castalea – An error in W. Wood (1829b: 29) for *Castalia* Lamarck, 1819.

UNIONIDAE

**crassa*, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1815: 106, pls. 20, 21. Loc.: unknown; [H. C.] Jennings collection. *Lamprotula crassa* (W. Wood, 1815) from Indochina (Haas, 1969: 283); type species (OD) of *Gibbosula* Simpson, 1900, now treated as a junior synonym of *Lamprotula* Simpson, 1900.

gravis, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 6; 57, as *Unio cariosus*. Loc.: freshwater of North America; Wood collection. Wood evidently decided that his specimen was actually *Unio cariosus* Say, 1817. However, *Mya gravis* is now considered to be a synonym of the widespread North American *Actinonaias ligamentina* (Lamarck, 1819) (Parmalee & Bogan, 1998: 51–53).

**nodulosa*, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1815: 106–107, pl. 22, figs. 1–4. Loc.: unknown; [H. C.] Jennings collection. The Chinese *Lamprotula nodulosa* (W. Wood, 1815) (Haas, 1969: 279).

oblongata, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1828b: 2, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 2; 57, as *Unio*. Loc.: freshwater of North America; Wood collection. Synonym of *Lampsilis radiata* (Gmelin, 1791) (Johnson, 1970: 390).

rigida, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 10; 57, as *Unio rigidus*?. Loc.: freshwater of North America; NHMUK. Synonym of *Elliptio complanata* (Lightfoot, 1786) (Johnson, 1970: 314). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

rotunda, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1828b: 2, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 1; 57, as *Unio “rotundatus”*. *Non U. rotundatus* Lamarck, 1819. Loc.: freshwater of North America; Wood collection. Synonym of *Obovaria subrotundata* (Rafinesque, 1820) (Parmalee & Bogan, 1998: 167–169).

rugulosa, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 7; 57, as *Unio*. Loc.: freshwater of North America; Wood collection. Possible synonym of *Alasmidonta marginata* Say, 1818 (Parmalee & Bogan, 1998: 56–57).

alata, *Mya* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 2, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 3; 57, as *Unio*. First made available as *Unio alatus* Say, 1817; now *Potamilus alatus* (Say, 1817) (Parmalee & Bogan, 1998: 196–198).

cariosus, *Unio* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 57. Name first made available as *U. cariosus* Say, 1817, now *Lampsilis cariosa* (Say, 1817) from North America (Johnson, 1970: 382).

nasuta, *Mya* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 4; 57, as *Unio*. Name first made available as *Unio nasuta* Say, 1817, now *Ligumia na-*

- suta* (Say, 1817) from North America (Johnson, 1970: 380).
- obliqua*, *Mya* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 8; 57, as *Unio*. Name first made available as *Unio obliqua* Lamarck, 1819, the identity of which is uncertain. The North American species involved is now *Pleurobema cordatum* (Rafinesque, 1820) (Parmalee & Bogan, 1988: 180–181).
- praelonga*, *Mya* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 11; 57, as *Unio*. Name first made available as *Unio praelongus* Barnes, 1823, which is now regarded as a synonym of *Ligumia recta* (Lamarck, 1819) (Parmalee & Bogan, 1988: 152–154).
- undulatus*, *Mya* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Mya* fig. 5; 57, as *Unio*. Name first made available as *Unio undulatus* Say, 1817, now regarded as a North American species of *Alasmidonta* (Clarke, 1981: 38).
- australis*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Chama* fig. 4. Name first made available as *Venericardia australis* Lamarck, 1818. See discussion above under *tankervillei*, *Venericardia*.
- crassicostata*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Chama* fig. 5; 57, as *Venericardia*. Name first made available as *Cardita crassicostata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825; the Panamic *Cardites crassicostata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825).
- incrassata*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Chama* fig. 3; 32, as *Cardita*. First made available as *Cardita incrassata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825.
- pectunculus*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 43. This is *Cardita pectunculus* Bruguière, 1792.
- sulcata*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 32. This seems to be *Cardia sulcata* Bruguière, 1792, a synonym of the Mediterranean *Cardita antiquata* (Linnaeus, 1758).

LUCINIDAE

- childreni*, *Tellina* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Tellina* fig. 1. Name first made available as *Lucina childrenae* Gray, 1824.
- muricata*, *Tellina* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 18. Name first made available by Spengler (1798). The western Atlantic *Luciniscia muricata* (Spengler, 1798) (Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2007: 238).
- scabra*, *Tellina* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 184. Name first made available by Holten (1802). A synonym of the western Atlantic *Phacoides pectinata* (Gmelin, 1791) (Lamy, 1920b: 173).

CARDITIDAE

- **tankervillei*, *Venericardia* – W. Wood, 1828b: 57, pl. 2, *Chama* fig. 4. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. The west African *Cardita tankervillei* (W. Wood, 1828) (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 325, misspelled as “*tankervillei*”). Wood (1828b: 6) initially cited *Chama australis* [Lamarck, 1818], from “N[ew] Holland [Australia]; NHMUK”, then decided that Lamarck’s species was different and provided the name *tankervillei* for the NHMUK material. The name *Cardites tankervillei* (W. Wood, 1828) is in current use for the West African species, and the name *Cardita australis* Lamarck, 1818, is now regarded as a *nomen dubium* (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010). NHMUK 1963638, holotype pair found during present study (ex Tankerville collection 354a).
- ajar*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 42. Name first made available as *Cardita ajar* Bruguière, 1792, based on Chemnitz figure cited by Wood.

ASTARTIDAE

- veneriformis*, *Mactra* – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 8. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Synonym of the Arctic-Boreal *Astarte borealis* (Schumacher, 1817) (Coan et al., 2000: 287). A senior primary homonym of *Mactra veneriformis* Reeve, 1854, from Southeast Asia, for which *Mactra quadrangularis* Reeve, 1854, is an available replacement name (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

ARCTICIDAE

- icelandica*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1818, 1823, 1828a: 35. An unjustified emendation of *Arctica islandica* (Linnaeus, 1767).

TRAPEZIDAE

- angulata*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Chama* fig. 1; 37, as *Cypricardia*. Name first made available as *Cypricardia angulata* Lamarck, 1819, a synonym of the Indo Pacific *Trapezium bicarinatum* (Schumacher, 1817) (Solem, 1954: 70–71). Wood, however, figured the wrong species, and Solem regarded his specimen as being the Indo-Pacific *Trapezium sowerbyi* (Hidalgo, 1903); the latter may be a junior synonym of *T. gilvum* (Martens, 1872) (Lamy, 1920a: 271–272). Wood’s specimen was isolated in the NHMUK as a “holotype” of *Chama angulata* Wood (Wilkins, 1957: 162).
- rostrata*, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Chama* fig. 2; 37, as *Cypricardia*. Name first made available as *Cypricardia rostrata*

Lamarck, 1819, a synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Trapezium bicarinatum* (Schumacher, 1817) (Solem, 1954: 68).

CARDIIDAE

citrinum, *Cardium* – W. Wood, 1815: 223, pl. 54, fig. 3. The 1815 treatment was overlooked by Sherborn, who cited this species from Wood (1825). Loc.: “Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the coast of South America, and the shores of the West India islands”; figured specimen from Linnean Society collection. Wood also cited *Cardium serratum* Linnaeus, 1758, of which it is now regarded as a synonym (McLean, 1939: 168). The western Atlantic species *Laevicardium serratum* (Linnaeus, 1758) has been nomenclaturally entangled with the Indo-Pacific *Fulvia laevigatum* (Linnaeus, 1758). Type specimen of *Cardium citrinum* not located in Linnean Society in 2010.

fimbriatum, *Cardium* – W. Wood, 1815: 234–235, pl. 56, figs. 4, 5. Loc.: unknown; figured specimen from [H. C.] Jennings collection. Synonym of the Asian *Vepricardium coronatum* (Spengler, 1799) (Vidal, 2000: 450–451; Hylleberg, 2004: 513).

maculosum, *Cardium – W. Wood, 1815: 218–219, pl. 52, fig. 3. Loc.: unknown [“Ceylon” (Hylleberg, 2004: 610)]; figured specimen from Mrs. Mawe. Type not located in NHMUK (Hylleberg, 2004: 610). Wood also cited Lamarck (1816: pl. 298, fig. 6). The Indo-Pacific *Acrosterigma maculosum* (W. Wood, 1815) (Hylleberg, 2004: 610–612; Poorten, 2009: 17).

rigidum, *Cardium* – W. Wood, 1815: 236, pl. 57, figs. 2, 3. Loc.: unknown; figured specimen from Linnean Society. *Nomen dubium* (J. J. ter Poorten, email, 9 January 2010). Possibly a *Cerastoderma*. Type specimen not located in Linnean Society in 2010.

pecteniforme, *Cardium* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 233–234; 1818: 27. Name first made available by Born (1780). The Indo-Pacific *Vasticardium pecteniforme* (Born, 1780) (Hylleberg, 2004: 688–689, as misspelled by Wood).

ringens, *Cardium* “W. Wood”, 1815: 219–200, pl. 53, figs. 1, 2. Name first made available by Bruguière (1789: 225). The west African *Bucardium ringens* (Bruguière, 1789) (Keen, 1980: 6; Hylleberg, 2004: 738–739).

soleniforme, *Cardium* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 233, pl. 56, fig. 3. Name first made available by Bruguière, 1789, now *Papyridea soleniformis* (Bruguière, 1789) from the western Atlantic.

Wood mistakenly figured a specimen of *Papyridea lata* (Born, 1778). Wood’s concept became the type species of *Papyridea* Swainson, 1840, through the subsequent designation of Gray (1847: 185) of *Cardium soleniforme* [“Wood”], as it was understood by Swainson and Gray. Watters (2002) discussed these two species in detail.

CHAMIDAE

lazarus, *Chama* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 43. The Indo-Pacific *Chama lazarus* Linnaeus, 1758.

CYRENIDAE

similis, *Venus – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 5. Loc.: China; NHMUK. Initially thought to be a *Geloina* (Petit & Coan, 2008: 228–229), now believed to be a senior synonym of *Cyrena woodiana* Lea, 1834 (M. Huber, email, 31 Oct. 2010). Also a senior synonym of *Corbicula subsulcata* Clessin, 1878, type species, by original designation, of *Cyrenobatissa* Suzuki & Oyama, 1943. Thus, this species should be *Corbicula (Cyrenobatissa) similis* (W. Wood, 1828). NHMUK 20100626, holotype, located by M. Huber in 2010.

childreni, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 5, *Venus* fig. 5. Name first made available as *Cyrena childrenae* Gray, 1825. Synonymized with the Philippines *Batissa laevigata* (Schumacher, 1817) by Prime (1878: 45).

cyprinoides, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 14. Name first made available as *Cyrena cyprinoides* Gray, 1825, the Asian type species of *Villorita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1833 (Petit & Coan, 2008: 228).

MACTRIDAE

cyprinus, *Mactra – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 1. Loc.: Peru; NHMUK. Long assumed to be a synonym of the western Atlantic *Mactra lineata* Say, 1822 (Wilkins, 1957: 164–165), which is a junior synonym of *Anatina anatina* (Spengler, 1802). However, it has been shown to actually be from Peru (Keen, 1961). The holotype, NHMUK 20100608, originally in the Calonne collection, passed through the hands of George Humphrey and then to Cracherode.

recurva, *Mactra* – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 2. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Synonym of the western Atlantic *Anatina anatina* (Spengler, 1802) (Keen, 1961). Holotype:

NHMUK 20100621 from the Cracherode collection (Wilkins, 1957: 165, pl. 25, fig. 12).

similis, *Mactra* – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 5. Loc.: not stated; NHMUK. *Non Mactra similis* Say, 1822. Synonym of the American boreal *Mactromeris polynyma* (Stimpson, 1860) (Coan et al., 2000: 454). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

tenera, *Mactra* – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 4. Loc.: Van Dieman's L[and] = [Tasmania]; NHMUK. Synonym of the western Pacific *Spisula (Notospisula) aspersa* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825) (Lamprell & Whitehead, 1992: pl. 39), more recently placed in genus *Pseudoxyperas* in Japan (Matsukuma in Okutani et al., 2000: 967). NHMUK 1996440, holotype (mentioned, without number, by Wilkins, 1957: 164); also holotype of *Mactra aspersa*.

alata, *Mactra* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 7. Name first made available by Spengler (1802). The western Atlantic *Macrellona alata* (Spengler, 1802) (Wilkins, 1957: 162; Díaz & Puyana, 1994: 85, as *Mactra (Macrellona) alata*).

subplicata, *Mactra* – “W. Wood”, 1828a: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 6. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1818. According to Gray (1837: 372), Wood mistakenly figured *Mactra plicataria* Linnaeus, 1767. Lamarck's species is now regarded as a synonym of *Mactrinula striatula* (Linnaeus, 1767).

MESODESMATIDAE

subtriangulata, *Mactra – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 10. Loc.: not stated; NHMUK. The New Zealand *Paphies (Paphies) subtriangulata* (W. Wood, 1828) (Beu & de Rooij-Schuling, 1982: 214–218; Petit & Coan, 2008: 231). NHMUK 19821, holotype.

taprobanensis, *Mactra* – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 12. Loc.: Ceylon; NHMUK. *Non M. taprobanensis* Preston, 1904. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Mactra glabrata* Gmelin, 1791, now *Atactodea striata* (Gmelin, 1791), the type species of *Atactodea* Dall, 1895, a replacement name for *Paphia* Lamarck, 1799, *non* Röding, 1798 (Beu, 1971: 121). Not to be confused with *Mactra taprobaensis* Preston, 1904, an unrelated mactrid. Type material of Wood's species not located in NHMUK in 2010.

denticulata, *Mactra* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 9. Name first made available by Gray, 1825; synonym of *Mesodesma*

deauratum (Turton, 1822) (Petit & Coan, 2008: 231).

ovata, *Mactra* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Mactra* fig. 11. Name first made available as *Erycina ovata* Gray, 1825, a junior synonym of the New Zealand *Paphies australis* (Gmelin, 1791) (Lamy, 1914: 39).

TELLINIDAE

acuta, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 157–158, pl. 44, fig. 1. Loc.: “West Indies” [restricted to St. Croix, Virgin Islands (Boss, 1966: 249)]. Synonym of *Tellina (Laciolina) magna* Spengler, 1798 (Boss, 1966).

alba, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 166. Based on Chemnitz (1782: pl. 11, fig. 98), whose specimen was from the Moltke collection. This seems to be a synonym of the Mediterranean *Tellina (Peronaea) planata* Linnaeus, 1758. Chemnitz's figure 98 was cited by Hanley (1846: 276) as being a variety of this species. This same figure was also cited by Dillwyn (1817: 85) under the name *Tellina flavescens*, which he thus made available from Chemnitz; in his synonymy, Dillwyn cited *Tellina alba* Wood.

convexa, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Tellina* fig. 2. Loc.: New Holland [Australia]; NHMUK. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Tellina remies* Linnaeus, 1758 (Hanley, 1856b: 201). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

dentata, *Tellina – W. Wood, 1815: 195–196, pl. 46, fig. 7. Loc.: not stated. Figured specimen from the collection of Mrs. Mawe. The western Atlantic *Divaricella dentata* (W. Wood, 1815) (Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2007: 2380).

elegans, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1828b: 4, *Tellina* fig. 5. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Non Tellina elegans* Deshayes, 1824. *Tellina chariessa* Salisbury, 1934 (p. 84), was proposed as a replacement name for Wood's species, which occurs in the Seychelles.

interrupta, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 146, pl. 36, fig. 3. Loc.: “Indian and American Seas” [restricted to St. Kitts, Virgin Islands (Boss, 1966: 243)]. “Types lost” (Boss, 1966: 243). Synonym of the western Atlantic *Tellinella listeri* (Röding, 1798) (Boss, 1966: 243–247, as *Tellina*). Species figured in Mikkelsen & Bieler (2007: 328–329).

laevis, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 181, pl. 37, fig. 1. Loc.: West Indies [restricted to Kingston, Jamaica (Boss, 1966: 251)]; [H. C.] Jennings collection. Junior synonym of *Tellina fausta* Pulteney, 1799 (Boss, 1966: 251).

**lutea*, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Tellina* fig. 3. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. The North Pacific *Tellina lutea* W. Wood, 1828 (Coan et al., 2000: 403). NHMUK 20100590, holotype found during this study, ex Tankerville collection.

nivea, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 177, pl. 46, fig. 1. Loc.: “American ocean”; Mrs. Mawe. Possible synonym of the southeast Asian *Tellina sinuata* Spengler, 1798 (Hanley, 1846: 293).

sanguinea, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 159, pl. 44, fig. 2. Loc.: not stated; collection of Dr. Coombe. A *Tellina* of uncertain province (Coan & Valentich-Scott, 2005).

sulcata, *Tellina* – W. Wood, 1815: 178, pl. 47, fig. 1. Loc.: unknown. Figured specimen from Mrs. Mawe. *Non Tellina sulcata* Solander in Brander, 1766. This species occurs in the Red Sea and perhaps more widely in the Indo-Pacific (Oliver, 1992: 150). Oliver listed it as *Tellina (Serratina) sulcata* W. Wood, 1815, but that name cannot be used because it is a junior primary homonym. The next available name appears to be *Tellina belcheriana* G. B. Sowerby II, 1867 (pl. 34, fig. 190), which was based on a small specimen (Cooke, 1886: 105). Both MacAndrew (1870: 446) and Cooke (1886) listed this species as “*Tellina woodii* Desh.”, but this name was not published by Deshayes. Perhaps aware of the homonymy, Deshayes may have written “*woodii*” on a label for future use as a potential replacement.

cordiformis, *Tellina* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 191, pl. 43, figs. 4, 5. Name first made available by Holten (1802).

crystallina, *Tellina* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 149. Name first made available as *Tellina cristallina* Spengler, 1798 (Boss, 1966: 261).

ochroleuca, *Tellina* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 4, pl. 1, *Tellina* fig. 6; 48, as *Petricola*. Name first made available as *Petricola ochroleuca* Lamarck, 1818, a synonym of the eastern Atlantic *Gastrana fragilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Nordsieck, 1969: 128).

DONACIDAE

**madagascariensis*, *Donax* – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Donax* fig. 3. Loc.: Madagascar; Mrs. Mawe. The east Africa *Donax (Grammatodonax) madagascariensis* W. Wood, 1828 (Oliver, 1992: 161, as “*madagascariensis*”); type species of the subgenus *Grammatodonax* Dall, 1900.

sexradiata, *Donax* – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Donax* fig. 5. Loc.: Isle of France [Mauritius]; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the European *Donax trunculus* Linnaeus, 1758 (G. B. Sowerby II, 1866: 317). Type material not found in NHMUK and best regarded as a *nomen dubium* (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010).

biradiata, *Donax* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Donax* fig. 4; Isle of France [Mauritius]; Mrs. Mawe. This is *Donax biradiata* Forsskål, 1775. Stated by Hanley (1856b: 201) and Huber (2010: 691) to be a synonym of *Tellina trifasciata* Linnaeus, 1758, now *Donax trifasciata* (Linnaeus, 1758) from the Red Sea.

PSAMMOBIIDAE

**amethystus*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 138, pl. 34, fig. 1. Loc.: “India”; figured specimen from the collection of Mrs. Mawe. Wood also cited figures in Knorr (1772: pl. 12, fig. 2) and Chemnitz (1782: pl. 10, fig. 93). The Indo-Pacific *Gari (Psammobia) amethysta* (W. Wood, 1815) (Willan, 1993: 38–41). Mawe specimen not found in NHMUK in 1987 or 1989 (Willan, 1993: 38). Name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology (ICZN Opinion 910, 1970).

**biradiata*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 135, pl. 33, fig. 1. Loc.: unknown; figured specimen from the collection of Mrs. Mawe. The Indo-Pacific *Soletellina (Soletellina) biradiata* (W. Wood, 1815) (Willan, 1993: 77–79). Type specimen not found in the NHMUK in 1987 or 1989 (Willan, 1993: 77).

variegatus, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 139, pl. 34, figs. 2–5. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Type material not located in NHMUK in 1989; regarded as a *nomen dubium* in Psammobiidae (Willan, 1993: 62).

lividus, *Solen* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Solen* fig. 3; 52, as *Sanguinolaria*. Name first made available as *Sanguinolaria livida* Lamarck, 1818, a synonym of the Australian *Soletellina (Soletellina) biradiata* (W. Wood, 1815) (Willan, 1993: 77–79).

SEMELIDAE

**alba*, *Mactra* – W. Wood, 1802: 165, 174, pl. 16, figs. 9–12. Loc.: Sandwich, England; [William] Boys. The European *Abra alba* (W. Wood, 1802); type species (subsequent designation of S. P. Woodward, 1854) of

Syndosmya Récluz, 1843, now generally regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *Abra* Lamarck, 1818.

decussata, Tellina – W. Wood, 1815: 190–191, pl. 43, figs. 2, 3. Loc.: unknown [restricted to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (Boss, 1972: 8)]; figured specimen from the Linnean Society. Synonym of the western Atlantic *Semele proficua* (Pulteney, 1799) (Boss, 1972: 8–13). Type material not located in Linnean Society in 2010.

obliqua, Tellina – W. Wood, 1815: 152, pl. 41, figs. 4, 5. Loc.: not stated; figured specimen from the Linnean Society. Synonym of the western Atlantic and eastern Pacific *Semele* (*Amphidesma*) *purpurascens* (Gmelin, 1791) (Boss, 1972: 15–20; Coan, 1988: 20–21). Unnecessarily renamed *Amphidesma variabile* Gray, 1825. Suppressed for purposes of homonymy (ICZN Opinion 948, 1971). Type material not located in Linnean Society in 2010.

SOLECURTIDAE

tenuis, Solen – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Solen* fig. 5. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Type material not found in NHMUK in 1986 (S. Morris, pers. comm., 3 July 1986, to Cosel, 1993: 247) nor more recently (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010). Possible synonym of either the southeast Asian *Sinonovacula constricta* (Lamarck, 1818) (Hanley, 1856b: 200, as *Solen*), or of *S. mollis* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1874). It is thus best regarded as a *nomen dubium* (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010).

guineensis, Solen – “W. Wood”, 1815: 129. Name first made available by Holten (1802) based on the same figure in Chemnitz (1795: pl. 198, fig. 1937). This name was quoted by Cosel (1993: 217) as a senior homonym of *Solen guineensis* Hanley, 1842, but credited to Wood. Although the spellings of the two names are different, Cosel unnecessarily proposed a replacement name for Hanley’s taxon (ICZN Code Art. 58). Holten’s species is a junior synonym of the west African *Solen adansoni* Bosc, 1801, the type species of *Tagelus* Gray, 1847.

VENERIDAE

***berrii, Venus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, 58, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 2. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. The Australian *Placamen berrii* (W. Wood, 1828) (Lamprell & Whitehead, 1992: pl. 62, species

470, as “*P. berryi* (Gray in Wood, 1828)”). NHMUK 20100607, 3 syntype pairs.

costulata, Venus – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 15. Loc.: S[outh] Seas; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Australian *Tawera gallinula* (Lamarck, 1818) (Fischer-Piette & Vukadinovic, 1977: 42–43).

***damaoides, Venus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 17. Loc.: “East Indies”; NHMUK. Wood may have miscopied the label in the NHMUK, because when Gray published the species, it was named as *Trigona donacoides* Gray, 1838 (p. 304). The southeast African *Tivela damaoides* (W. Wood, 1828) (Fischer-Piette & P.-H. Fischer, 1942: 14–17). Holotype pair NHMUK 20100628, ex Cracherode collection (Wilkins, 1957: 166–167).

elegans, Venus – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 3. Loc.: Brazil; NHMUK. *Non V. elegans* A. Adams & Reeve, 1850. Synonym of the western Atlantic *Leukoma pectorina* (Lamarck, 1818) (Hanley, 1856b: 203, as *Venus*). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

hians, Venus – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 11; 38, as *Cytherea*. Loc.: China; NHMUK. Not to be confused with *Meroe hians* Reeve, 1864, a species of *Sunetta* renamed *S. tumidissima* Tomlin, 1922 (p. 312), because of the homonymy. Wood’s species is a synonym of the Indian *Sunetta solanderi* (Gray, 1825) (Fischer-Piette & Fischer, 1939: 211–212). Listed as “*Venus hynans* Solander, Wood” by Gray (1838: 303). NHMUK 20100623, ex Cracherode collection, holotype pair of both *hians* Wood and *solanderi* Gray.

pulchra, Venus – W. Wood, 1828b: 6, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 16. Loc.: “S. Seas”; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Callista florida* (Lamarck, 1818) (Barnard, 1964: 503, as “*Pitaria*”).

***stutchburii, Venus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, 58, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 4; Loc.: “Sandwich Isl.” [Hawaii]; NHMUK. Attributed to the Hawaiian Islands in error (Kay, 1966), this is the New Zealand *Austrovenus stutchburyi* (W. Wood, 1828) (Powell, 1979: 426, as “*Chione Austrovenus*”); Beu, 2006: 278–287). The spelling “*stutchburyi*” has been considered a justified emendation, in that it was clearly proposed for Mr. Stutchbury (ICZN Code Art. 32; Beu, 2006: 281), a correction that has long been accepted. NHMUK 20050252/1–3, lectotype and 2 paralectotypes (Beu, 2006: 280).

***subrugosa, Venus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 6; 37, as *Cytherea*, with fig. mistakenly given as 5. Loc.: Panama; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Chione subrugosa* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 190).

- juvenilis*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 38. Name first made available by Gmelin, 1791.
- kingii*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 5, pl. 2, *Venus* fig. 9. Name first made available as *Cytherea kingii* Gray, 1826. The Australian *Callista kingii* (Gray, 1826).
- lamellata*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 5. Name first made available by Lamarck (1818).
- ornata*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 36. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817), based on same Chemnitz figures cited, among others, by Wood.
- recens*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”. Higo et al. (1999: 510) listed this name in the synonymy of *Marcia marmorata* (Lamarck, 1818). However, this was an error for *Venus recens* Dillwyn, 1817, which is based on same Chemnitz figure. Indeed, the Chemnitz figure was first named as *V. recens* Holten, 1802, which appears to be the earliest available name. In any event, the name is not attributable to Wood.
- reticulata*, *Venus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 37. Name first made available by Linnaeus, 1758.

MYIDAE

- globosa*, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1815: 95, pl. 24, figs. 4–6. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the west African *Tugonia anatina* (Gmelin, 1791) (Lamy, 1926: 153, but as “1843”).

PHOLADIDAE

- falcata*, *Pholas* – W. Wood, 1815: 84, pl. 16, figs. 5–7. Loc.: not stated; collection of Dr. Coombe. Synonym of *Martesia (Martesia) striata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Turner, 1955: 103).
- **ovum*, *Pholas* – W. Wood, 1828b: 2, 48, pl. 1, *Pholas* fig. 4. Loc.: West Indies; NHMUK. Turner (1955: 104) considered this to be a synonym of *Martesia striata* Linnaeus, 1758, but it is instead the Southeast Asian *Pholadidea (Calyptopholas) ovum* (W. Wood, 1828) and a senior synonym of *P. (C.) chevey* Lamy, 1927 (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010). NHMUK 20070600/1–5, syntypes, 4 pairs and 1 valve.
- lancellata*, *Pholas* – W. Wood, 1828b: 48. Spelling error for *P. lamellata* Turton, 1822.

HIATELLIDAE

- picea*, *Mya* – W. Wood, 1815: 96–97, pl. 22, fig. 5. Loc.: unknown. Figured specimen from collection of Dr. Coombe. Also cited Chemnitz (1795: pl. 198, fig. 1834). Synonym of the northwestern Atlantic *Cyrtodaria siliqua* (Spengler, 1793) (Lamy, 1924: 281).

SOLENIIDAE

- magnus*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 130. Cited only Chemnitz (1782: pl. 5, fig. 35). Type species of *Cultellus* Schumacher, 1817. This Chemnitz figure was named *Solen maximus* Gmelin (1791: 3227), which is thus the senior synonym. The southeast Asian *Cultellus maximus* (Gmelin, 1791) (Swennen et al., 2001: 83).
- **truncata*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 121, pl. 26, figs. 3, 4; pl. 27, fig. 2 (as “Var. β). Loc.: “American and Indian seas”; figured specimens from collection of Dr. Coombe. Wood also cited figures from nine non-binomial works. Figured as a western Indo-Pacific species (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 339; Rosenberg, 1992: 156), it is more likely a synonym of *S. ceylonensis* Leach, 1814 (Oliver, 1992: 136; Cosel, 1993: 217).
- castrensis*, *Solen* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 134. Name first made available by Spengler (1794) (Cosel, 1990: 705–707; Willan, 1993: 53).
- corneus*, *Solen* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Solen* fig. 2. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1818, a western Pacific species.
- linearis*, *Solen* – “W. Wood”, 1815: 121–122, pl. 27, fig. 2. Name first made available by Spengler (1794).

PHARIDAE

- **inflexus*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 131, pl. 32, figs. 1, 2. Loc.: unknown; collection of Dr. Coombe. Senior synonym of the Southeast Asian *Siliqua (Neosiliqua) winteriana* (Dunker, 1853), which was figured in Abbott & Dance (1982: 340, as *Siliqua*) (M. Huber, email, 8 April 2010).
- maximus*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1815: 129–130, pl. 31, fig. 3. Loc.: not stated. *Non S. maximus* Gmelin, 1791 (see above under *Solen magnus*). Synonym of the northeastern Pacific *Siliqua patula* (Dixon, 1789) (Coan et al., 2000: 448).
- **orbiculatus*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, 53, pl. 1, *Solen* fig. 4. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. The southeast Asian *Orbicularia orbiculatus* (W. Wood, 1828), of which it is the type species (Cosel, 1990: 292). Also the type species of the generic junior synonym *Elizia* Gray, 1854. NHMUK 1842.7.6.242 – 1 specimen, NHMUK 1842.9.23.25 – 1 specimen and NHMUK 20100592 – 1 specimen, possible syntypes located in present study.
- **politus*, *Solen* – W. Wood, 1828b: 3, pl. 1, *Solen* fig. 6. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Indo-Pacific *Siliqua polita* (W. Wood, 1828) (Oliver, 1992: 137).

THRACIIDAE

- ***convexa, Mya** – W. Wood, 1815: 92, pl. 18, fig. 1. Loc.: Devonshire, England. The European *Thracia* (*Homoeodesma*) *convexa* (W. Wood, 1815) (Coan, 1990: 30).

GASTROPODA

The classification and order here follows that of Fryda et al. (2005), except for some more recent changes within the Conoidea (J. Tucker, personal communication, 1 June 2010).

FISSURELLIDAE

laqueare, Patella – W. Wood, 1828b: 27, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 6. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Regarded as a junior synonym of the western Atlantic *Hemitoma octoradiata* (Gmelin, 1791) by Hanley (1856b: 233) and by Krebs (1864: 86), who attributed the species to Gray. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

crystallina, Patella – W. Wood, 1828b: 27, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 8; 38, as *Emarginula*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Placed with question in synonymy of the later *Emarginula cancellata* Philippi, 1836, by A. Adams (1852: 82), a species placed in turn in synonymy of the earlier *E. sicula* Gray, 1825. Wood's species name has disappeared from the literature and is not mentioned in modern chresonymies. *Emarginula sicula* (Gray, 1825) is a trans-Atlantic species, occurring in western Europe, the Mediterranean, and the western Atlantic (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 24). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010, and type material of Gray's species has not yet been isolated either.

ambigua, Patella – "W. Wood", 1818: 182. New Holland. This is *Patella ambigua* Dillwyn, 1817, based on same Chemnitz figure, a species now placed in *Scutus*.

hiantula, Patella – "W. Wood", 1828b: 27, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 7; 38, as *Fissurella*. This is *Fissurella hiantula* Lamarck, 1822.

HALIOTIDAE

***corrugata, Haliotis** – 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Haliotis* fig. 6. Loc.: unknown. NHMUK. A well-known species from southern California and Baja California (McLean, 1978: 11). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

***mariae, Haliotis** – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Haliotis* fig. 5. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Hali-*

otis mariae W. Wood, 1828, occurs in Yemen and Oman (Geiger & Poppe, 2000: 65). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

tricostata, Haliotis – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, 39, pl. 8, *Haliotis* fig. 2. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Possibly a spelling error for *Haliotis tricostalis* Lamarck, 1822. Placed in the synonymy of the southern Australian *Haliotis scalaris* (Leach, 1814) by Geiger & Poppe (2000: 81), a senior synonym of *H. tricostalis*. NHMUK 1950.8.28.10 in the Cracherode collection that is the holotype of *H. scalaris* Leach (Wilkins, 1957: 163) is possibly also the holotype of Wood's species.

PATELLIDAE

intorta, Patella – "W. Wood", 1818: 179. Name first made available as *Patella intorta* Pennant, 1777, a synonym of *Ansates pellucida* (Linnaeus, 1758).

TROCHIDAE

aequalis, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 30; 51, as *Rotella*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. Placed in synonymy of the Indo-Pacific *R. vestiaria* (Linnaeus, 1758) [now placed in *Umboonium*] by Hanley (1856b: 220). Name not spotted in subsequent literature. NHMUK 20100587, 3 syntypes found in present study.

albidus, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 14. Loc.: Ireland; Wood collection. *Non Trochus albidus* Gmelin, 1791. Synonym of *Calliostoma zizyphinum* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Sabelli et al., 1990: 129).

***armillatus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 5. Loc.: S[outh] Seas; Mrs. Mawe. This Australian species, type of the subgenus *Salsipotens* Iredale, 1924, was treated as *Calliostoma (Salsipotens) armillatum* (W. Wood) by Wilson (1993: 63).

***atratus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 25; 44, as *Monodonta atrata*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Long recognized as occurring from Portugal to west Africa. Mistakenly placed in the synonymy of the West African *Monodonta punctulata* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856b: 220). Treated as *Osilinus (Pseudosilinus) atratus* (W. Wood) by Nord-sieck (1982: 39, pl. 18, fig. 13.022) and as *Osilinus atratus* (W. Wood) by Donald et al. (2005: 482). NHMUK 1987075, 2 syntypes.

badius, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 46; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: S[outh] Seas; Gray. From Australia; type

- of the genus *Phasianotrochus* P. Fischer, 1885. Junior synonym of *Phasianotrochus eximius* (Perry, 1811) (Wilson, 1993: 82). NHMUK 20100588, 3 syntypes found in present study.
- byronianus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 17; 44. Loc.: “Sandwich Islands”; NHMUK. Kay (1966) and McLean (1970: 123) settled the confusion caused by the incorrect locality and concluded that it is a synonym of the southern Caribbean *Tegula viridula* (Gmelin, 1791). NHMUK 20100625, probable holotype; NHMUK 20100627, 7 possible syntypes.
- callosus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 33. Loc.: unknown; Gray. *Non Trochus callosus* Gmelin, 1791. Placed in the synonymy of *Trochus calliferus* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856: 21), an Australian species now placed in the genus *Monilea* (Wilson, 1993: 94). NHMUK 20100601, holotype.
- *calyculus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 44. Loc.: unknown; Gray. Treated as *Trochus (Monilea) calyculus* W. Wood from the Andaman Islands by E. A. Smith (1879: 818). NHMUK 1878.6.3.1, holotype.
- *clanguloides, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 39. Loc.: unknown; Gray. An Australian species treated as *Clanculus clanguloides* (W. Wood, 1828) (Wilson, 1993: 84). NHMUK 1984191, 4 syntypes.
- *clangulus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 31. Loc.: unknown; Gray. An Australian species treated as *Clanculus clangulus* (W. Wood, 1828) (Wilson, 1993: 85). NHMUK 1884.12.30.1, holotype.
- *clelandi, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 15; 56, as *T. clelandii*. Loc.: Ireland; Gray. A northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean species placed in *Cantharidus* by Fretter & Graham (1977: 72). Type species of the subgenus *Clelandella* Winckworth, 1932. NHMUK 20040854, holotype.
- *concameratus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 35; 44, as *Monodonta concamerata*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. A southern Australian species treated as *Austrocochlea concamerata* (W. Wood) (Wilson, 1993: 75) and more recently as *Diloma concamerata* (W. Wood) by Donald et al. (2005: 482). NHMUK 196879, 2 syntypes.
- *elegantulus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 9. Loc.: Ceylon; NHMUK. Type species of the subgenus *Praecia* Gray, 1857. NHMUK 1968674, figured by Kaicher (1979: 2086), syntype; NHMUK 20100589, 2 additional specimens from the Gray collection located during the present study, syntypes.
- elongatus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 19. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non Trochus elongatus* J. Sowerby, 1818. Placed in synonymy of the Australian *Thalotia attenuata* (Jonas, 1844) by Wilson (1993: 83). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.
- filosus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 23. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non T. filiosus* Helbling, 1779. From the Pacific coast of North America. Long recognized as a synonym of *Trochus costatus* Martyn, 1784, and later of *T. ligatus* Gould, 1849 (Pilsbry, 1889: 362) when Martyn’s work was declared non-binominal. Figured as *Calliostoma ligatum* (Gould) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 37). NHMUK 20100602, 2 syntypes.
- *formosus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 29; 51 as *Rotella*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. Placed, with a query, in synonymy of the Japanese *Camita rotellina* (Gould, 1849) by Pilsbry (1889: 465), a species that does not attain the size indicated by Wood. Listed by Hanley (1856b: 220) as a synonym of the Japanese *Rotella suturale* (Lamarck, 1822), a placement with which we agree. Wood’s name has disappeared from the literature since Pilsbry’s work. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.
- granosus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 11. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non Trochus granosus* Lamarck, 1822. This Wood name has disappeared from the subsequent literature. The type appears to be a *Tecturus*, possibly *T. triserialis* (Lamarck, 1822) (S. Williams, personal communication, 9 July 2010). NHMUK 20100603, holotype.
- *indistinctus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 41. Loc.: unknown; Gray. An Australian species from southern Queensland and New South Wales, treated as *Calthalotia indistincta* (W. Wood) (Wilson, 1993: 81). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.
- interruptus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 42. Loc.: Ireland; Gray. Forbes & Hanley (1850: 2: 505) placed Wood’s name at the end of a long series of synonyms of *Trochus exasperatus* Pennant, 1799, a name evidently not previously in use. Their use of this Pennant name must have been a late decision as the plate legend is “*T. exiguus*.” *Trochus exiguus* Pulteney, also in the synonymy, was the name in common usage for the British species in question. Forbes

& Hanley described the shell in detail and provided figures that match Wood's in shape, with the coloration and markings also close. The Ireland locality was repeated.

Pilsbry (1889: 358) listed *Trochus interruptus* Wood with locality unknown. He reproduced the figure from Wood and also a figure from Reeve (1863: pl. 8, fig. 64; as *Zizyphinus interruptus*), stating that Reeve is the only author to have identified the species. However, Reeve's figure is not a good match for the one given by Wood, and on the same page Reeve had also placed *interruptus* in the synonymy of *Zizyphinus exiguus* Pulteney, 1799. Melvill & Standen (1898: 77) reported *interruptus* from Madras (as a *Calliostoma*), stating that they had identified it "by Reeve's figure and description, not having seen any named individuals." Kaicher (1979: 2117) figured a specimen stated to be from Ireland "from the NHMUK type collection" that "may be a syntype". It does not match Wood's figure very well and agrees with Reeve's figure of *Z. exiguus*. Subba Rao (2003: 84, pl. 7, fig. 8) illustrated a shell as *Cantharidus interruptus* (Wood, 1856 [sic]) that is neither the species figured by Kaicher nor that of Wood. A survey of published figures of similar taxa offers no solution. It is here considered that Wood's *Trochus interruptus* must be considered a *nomen inquirendum* for the present.

NHMUK 1968707, 2 syntypes representing two species, one a *Jububinus* and the other a calliostomatid. The first is closest to Wood's figure.

listeri, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 8; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non Trochus listeri* Stewart, 1802. The uncertain identity of this species, and the failure to locate type material, was discussed by Watson (1886: 66), who placed it in the synonymy of *T. colubrinus* Gould, 1849. Indeed, it seems closest to *Osillinus edulis* (Linnaeus, 1758), now considered a senior synonym of *T. columbrinus* (S. Williams, 8 July 2010), from eastern Atlantic islands, Spain, and Senegal. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

****maugeri, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 27. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. An Australian species now treated as *Clanaculus maugeri* (W. Wood) (Wilson, 1993: 87). NHMUK 1968614, holotype.

mediterranean, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 32. Loc.: Mediterranean; Gray. Placed in synonymy of the Mediterranean *Trochus cruciatus* Linnaeus, 1758, by

Pilsbry (1889: 74) and subsequent workers, a species now considered to belong in *Clanaculus*. NHMUK 20100596, 10 syntypes.

****montagui, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 43. Loc.: Ireland; Gray. This northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean species placed in the genus *Cantharidus* by Fretter & Graham (1977: 69). See also under *montacuti* below. NHMUK 1968623, 5 syntypes.

****obscurus, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 26; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown (designated as Durban Bay, South Africa by Herbert, 1994: 139); NHMUK. Type species of both *Priotrochus* P. Fischer, 1879, and its objective junior synonym *Aphanotrochus* Martens, 1880. NHMUK 1992178/1–4, lectotype, 3 paralectotypes (Herbert, 1994: 139–140).

****odontis, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 37; 44 as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. A southern Australian species treated as *Austrocochlea odontis* (W. Wood) by Wilson (1993: 75) and more recently as *Chlorodiloma odontis* (W. Wood) by Donald et al. (2005: 482–483). NHMUK 1968624, 2 syntypes.

****pellisserpentis, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 4, as "*pellis serpentis*". Loc.: Panama; Mrs. Mawe. Senior synonym of *Trochus elegans* Lesson, 1832, which is the type species of *Tegula*. *Tegula pellisserpentis* (W. Wood, 1828) occurs from El Salvador to Colombia (Keen, 1971: 337).

pictus, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 28. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. An Australian species, placed in synonymy of *Thalotia conica* (Gray, 1827) by Wilson (1993: 83). NHMUK 20100594, 2 syntypes found in present study.

****pulcherrimus, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 45; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. An Australian species now treated as *Cantharidus pulcherrimus* (W. Wood, 1828) (Wilson, 1993: 80). NHMUK 1843.11.24.52, holotype.

****quadricostatus, Trochus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 16. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Recent from northern Peru to Chile and Pleistocene of southern Peru (DeVries, 2007: 171). Type species of the genus *Cantallocostoma* DeVries, 2007. NHMUK 20100604, 5 syntypes.

reticularis, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 21; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. This species was from New Zealand and was placed in the

- synonymy of *Monodonta aethiops* (Gmelin, 1791) by Pilsbry (1889: 99), who attributed it to Gray. *Melagraphia aethiops* (Gmelin) (Powell, 1979: 53), is now placed in *Diloma* (Donald et al., 2005: 482). NHMUK 20100615, 3 syntypes.
- reticulatus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 38. Loc.: unknown; Gray. *Non T. reticulatus* J. Sowerby, 1821. This is the Panamic *Tegula verrucosa* McLean, 1970 (pp. 122–123). Described as a new species because of this homonymy, not as a replacement name (see also Keen, 1971: 342). NHMUK 1968712, 3 syntypes.
- *smithii, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 20. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. A Japanese species, treated as *Monilea smithii* (W. Wood, 1828) by Higo et al. (1999: 67, as *M. "smithi"*). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.
- sulcatus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 40. Loc.: unknown; Gray. *Non Trochus sulcatus* Lamarck, 1804, and others. Hanley (1856b: 221) listed it as of Gray with the location as New Zealand but gave no other references or synonyms. Placed in the synonymy of the New Zealand *Monodonta lugubris* (Gmelin, 1791) by Pilsbry (1889: 100), and the latter has been listed as a synonym of *Melagraphia aethiops* (Gmelin, 1791) (Powell, 1979: 53), a species now placed in *Diloma* (Donald et al., 2005: 482). Probably due to being preoccupied, Wood's *sulcatus* has disappeared from synonymies. We cannot identify it with any other taxon with certainty. NHMUK 1968706, 2 syntypes.
- trochlea, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 24; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non Trochus trochlea* Röding, 1798. Placed in synonymy of *Monodonta constricta* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856: 220), a southern Australian species placed in the genus *Austrocochlea* by Wilson (1993: 75) and Donald et al. (2005: 482). NHMUK 20100605, 4 syntypes.
- viridis, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 6, *Trochus* fig. 36; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. *Non Trochus viridis* Gmelin, 1791. Stated to be a synonym of the South Australian *T. concameratus* W. Wood, 1828, by Pilsbry (1889: 99), which is now placed in *Diloma* (see above under *concameratus*). NHMUK 1968705, holotype.
- zebra, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 18; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. *Non Trochus zebra* Perry, 1811. Placed in synonymy of *Monodonta fragaroides* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856b: 220), in turn a synonym of *M. turbinata* (Born, 1778). Mentioned by Bucquoy et al. (1885: 404) as a color form of the Mediterranean *M. turbinata* (Born), which is now placed in the genus *Osilinus*. NHMUK 1968704, holotype.
- *zonatus, Trochus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 34. Loc.: unknown; Gray. A South African species, placed in the genus *Gibbula* by Barnard (1963: 271). NHMUK 20100600, 13 syntypes found in present study.
- albus, Trochus* – “W. Wood” – Reeve (1863: text to *Zizyphinus* pl. 3) listed this name in the synonymy of *Zizyphinus conuloides* (Lamarck, 1822), without comment. *Nomen nudum*.
- articulatus, Trochus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 17, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 22. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Probably intended to represent *Monodonta articulatus* Lamarck, 1822. Wood's figure was thought by Hanley (1856b: 220) to instead be a specimen of *Trochus villanus* Philippi, 1846, a West African species usually placed in *Clanculus*, but this synonymy seems unlikely.
- caerulescens, Trochus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 140. – This is *T. caerulescens* Lamarck, 1816, based on the same *Encyclopédie Méthodique* figure.
- dentata, Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1825: 147. Error by Sherborn (1925: 1847) for *Turbo dentatus*. This name was first made available as *Turbo dentatus* Gmelin, 1791.
- laevis, Trochus* – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 13. This was probably intended to be *Trochus laevis* Dillwyn, 1817.
- lubeo, Trochus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 138 & 1825: 138, with reference to Gmelin (1891: 3578). Error for *T. labio* Linnaeus, 1758. Changed to *labeo* by Wood (1828a:138) and thus never fully corrected, not even by Hanley (1856b: 145).
- montacuti, Trochus* – “W. Wood” – Jeffreys (1839: 35) introduced this *nomen nudum* as a “new species” but without a description. It was later confounded with *T. montagui* Wood and then attributed to Wood by many authors. It still appears, attributed to Wood, in the synonymy of Wood's taxon (e.g., Fretter & Graham, 1977: 69).
- nodulosus, Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 147. This is *Turbo nodulosus* Dillwyn, 1817: 843.
- taeniatus, Trochus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 12. Name first made available as *Turbo taeniatus* G. B. Sowerby I,

1825 (pp. 55, xiii) (Hanley, 1856b: 219). The Magellanic *Photinula taeniata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825) and type species of *Photinastoma* Powell, 1951. This species was misattributed to "Wood, 1825" by Forcelli (2000: 63). Oddly, Pilsbry (1888: 287) had the authorship correct, then later (Pilsbry, 1889: 278) attributed it to Wood.

turbinatus, *Trochus* – "W. Wood", 1818: 139. Name first made available as *Trochus turbinatus* Born, 1778.

STOMATELLIDAE

imbricata, *Haliotis* – "W. Wood", 1818: 176; 1828b: 26, pl. 8, fig. 4; 53, as *Stomatella*. This is *Stomatella imbricata* Lamarck, 1816.

phyanotis, *Haliotis* – "W. Wood", 1818: 176. A spelling error for *Stomatia phymotis* Helbling, 1779, a well-known southwestern Pacific species.

planulata, *Haliotis* – "W. Wood", 1818: 176. This is *Stomatella planulata* Lamarck, 1816.

sulcifera, *Haliotis* – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Haliotis* fig. 3; 53, as *Stomatella*. This is *Stomatella sulcifera* Lamarck, 1822.

TURBINIDAE

**crassus*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 43. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Turbo crassus* Wood occurs from the central Pacific to the southwestern Pacific. (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 47, as "1829").

**fluctuosus*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 44. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Turbo* (*Callopoma*) *fluctuosus* W. Wood, 1828 (Keen, 1971: 352).

**niger*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 1. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. The Chilean *Prisogaster niger* (W. Wood, 1828) (Forcelli, 2000: 64). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

**olivaceus*, *Trochus* – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56; pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 3. Loc.: S[outh] Sea; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Astraea* (*Uvanilla*) *olivaceus* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 356). *Uvanilla* is now treated as a full genus (S. Williams, personal communication, 5 July 2010).

**saxosus*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 45. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Turbo* (*Callopoma*) *saxosus* W. Wood, 1828 (Keen, 1971: 352).

**undosus*, *Trochus* – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 1. Loc.: California; Mrs.

Mawe. The Californian *Astraea* (*Megastraea*) *undosus* (W. Wood, 1828) (McLean, 1978: 24). Type species of *Megastraea* McLean, 1970, which is now treated as a full genus (S. Williams, personal communication, 5 July 2010).

**unguis*, *Trochus* – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 2. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Astraea* (*Uvanilla*) *unguis* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 356). *Uvanilla* is now treated as a full genus (S. Williams, personal communication, 5 July 2010).

ludus, *Turbo* – "W. Wood", 1818: 154. This is *Turbo ludus* Gmelin, 1791, now considered a junior synonym of *Turbo undulatus* Lightfoot, 1786. This Australian species, figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 48) as *Subrinella undulata* (Lightfoot, 1786), is now placed in *Lunella* (S. Williams, personal communication, 5 July 2010).

PHASIANELLIDAE

lineolatus, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 26; 48, as *Phasianella*. Loc.: Isle of France [Mauritius]; Gray. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Phasianella variegata* Lamarck, 1822 (Pilsbry, 1888: 179). The latter is a junior primary homonym, *non* Roissy, 1805, and the name *P. rubens* Lamarck, 1822, has been used for this species (Robertson, 1958: 256, footnote). NHMUK 1963302, 8 syntypes.

perdix, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 46; 48, as *Phasianella*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Placed in synonymy of the Australian *Phasianella ventricosa* Swainson, 1822, by Wilson (1993: 1: 102).

varius, *Turbo* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 19, pl. 6, fig. 25. This is *Phasianella varia* Lamarck, 1816, a synonym of the Australian *Phasianella australis* (Gmelin, 1791).

HELICINIDAE

**scitula*, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 64; 39, as *Helicina*. Loc.: W. Indies; NHMUK. A Jamaican species, treated as *Eutrochatella pulchella scitula* (W. Wood, 1828) by Rosenberg & Muratov (2006: 142). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

aureola, *Helix* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 65; 39, as *Helicina*. Name first

made available as *Helicina aureola* Gray, 1824. Now *Lucidella aureola* (Gray, 1824) (Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 142).

brownii, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 63; 39, as *Helicina*. Name first made available as *Helicina brownii* Gray, 1824. Now *Alcaldia brownii* (Gray, 1824) (Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 141).

tankervillei, *Trochus* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 10. Name first made available as *Helicina tankervillei* Gray, 1824, from Jamaica (Hanley, 1856: 219). Now *Eutrochatella tankervillei* (Gray, 1824) (Abbott, 1989: 33; Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 142).

NERITIDAE

australis*, *Nerita – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 5. Loc.: New Holland; NHMUK. *Non Nerita australis* Gmelin, 1791. Long recognized as a synonym of *Nerita antiquata* Récluz, 1841, which is now treated as a subspecies of *Nerita polita* Linnaeus, 1758 (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 53). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

caffra*, *Nerita – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 10; 45, as *Neritina*. Loc.: Africa; Gray. Placed in the synonymy of *Neritina gagates* Lamarck, 1822, by Morelet (1875: 29), where it remains (Fischer-Piette & Vukadinovic, 1973: 342). This freshwater snail occurs from South Africa to Madagascar and the Seychelles. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

****cariosa*, *Nerita*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 9; 45, as *Neritina*. Loc.: “Africa”; Gray. The stated locality was incorrect. This brackish-water species is endemic to Hawaii (Kay, 1979: 66) as *Theodoxus cariosus* (W. Wood, 1828). Type of the subgenus *Alino-clithon* Baker, 1923. NHMUK 196574–75, 3 syntypes.

****oweniana*, *Nerita*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 8; 45, as *Neritina*. Loc.: Africa; Donovan [sic; error for Gray]. This freshwater snail treated as *Neritina oweniana* (W. Wood, 1828) by Brown (1980: 40), who gave its distribution as Liberia to Angola. See *N. owenii* below. NHMUK 20100593, 9 syntypes (2 large, 7 small) found in present study.

owenii*, *Nerita – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 16; 45, as *Neritina* [cited there in error as being “fig. 17”]. Loc.: Africa; Mrs. Mawe. The history and status of this name is confused. Germain (1908: 111) listed it as “*Neritina oweni* [sic] Gray” from Cameroon and adjacent areas. The name “*oweni*” does not

appear in Germain’s chresonymy, the first item of which is “1828. *Neritina oweniana* Gray in Wood”. Dall (1909: 241) listed “*Neritina owenii* Mawe”, with reference to Wood (1828b), from “Costa Rica, and south to Paita, Peru.” It is not in Keen (1971), but listed as a Peruvian species by Ramirez et al. (2003: 259), who probably just repeated Dall as they attributed the name to Mawe. Gray (1831: 11) treated *Neritina owenii*, his references being, “*Nerita oweniana* Gray. Wood, Cat. Suppl. t. 8, f. 8, and *N. owenii*, f. 16? imperfect.” The name has not been located elsewhere, and we accept Gray’s synonymy of *owenii* with *oweniana*.

pulchella*, *Nerita – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 18; 45, as *Neritina*. Loc.: W. Indies; NHMUK. Stated to be a synonym of *N. meleagris* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856b: 232), it has remained there. This species was transferred to the genus *Theodoxus* by Baker (1923: 157), who gave its distribution as South Carolina, Bermuda and Mexico to Brazil. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

rudis*, *Nerita – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 13. Loc.: Africa; Gray. Placed in synonymy of the African *Nerita* (*Theliostyla*) *reticulata* Karsten, 1789, by Adam & Leloup (1938: 52). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

****smithii*, *Nerita*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 11; 45 as *Neritina*. Loc.: Africa; Gray. Original locality incorrect; given as an estuarine species occurring from India to Tahiti by Baker (1923: 145), who made it the type species of his subgenus *Provittoida*. NHMUK 1990072, 7 syntypes.

auriculata, *Nerita* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 174. This is *Neritina auriculata* Lamarck, 1816, now placed in the genus *Clypeolum*.

canalis, *Nerita* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 17. This is *Neritina canalis* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825.

crepidularia, *Nerita* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 6; 45, as *Neritina*. This is *Neritina crepidularia* Lamarck, 1822.

ornata, *Nerita* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 4. This is *Nerita ornata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823.

semiconica, *Nerita* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 15. This is *Neritina semiconica* Lamarck, 1822.

spinosa, *Nerita* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 12; 45, as *Neritina*. Names first made available as *Neritina spinosa* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, which was placed in syn-

onymy of *Theodoxus (Clithon) corona* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Adam & Leloup (1938: 58).

AMPULLARIIDAE

conica, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 22; 29, as *Ampullaria*. This was probably intended to represent *Ampullaria conica* Swainson, 1823, which is *non* Lamarck, 1804 [Naticidae]. Cowie (1997: 3, 4) listed *Ampullaria conica* Wood, 1828, under the genus *Pila*, as a Hawaiian Islands pest with a range through eastern Asia. Cowie considered *Ampullaria conica* to be “the original combination”, contrary to the current treatment of Wood’s taxa. It is immaterial in this instance, because *conica* is preoccupied numerous times in both *Ampullaria* and *Helix*. Some of these homonyms were discussed by Cowie & Thiengo (2003: 52). Cowie advises (personal communication, 8 February 2010) that there are several junior subjective synonyms available for this species, but that he is still studying the problem.

CYCLOPHORIDAE

laevis, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 5; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Junior synonym of *Leptopoma marginellum* (Gmelin, 1791) (Pfeiffer, 1852a: 74; 1852b: 105; who listed both under the unavailable name *L. immaculata* Chemnitz). This Philippine species is type of the genus *Leptotoma* Pfeiffer, 1847. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

**petiverianus, Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 2; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. The Malaysian *Myxostoma petiverianum* (W. Wood, 1828), the type and sole species of its genus (Abbott, 1989: 38). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

foliaceus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 151. Name first made available as *Turbo foliaceus* Gmelin, 1791.

lunulatus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 150. Name first made available as *Turbo lunulatus* Gmelin, 1791.

marginellus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 154. Name first made available as *Turbo marginellus* Gmelin, 1791.

oculuscapri, Cyclophorus – “Wood”, 1828a: 155. – Pfeiffer (1852b: 87). Attributed to Wood with a long synonymy, although the name

was introduced by Linnaeus (1758) and cited by Gmelin (1791), the latter reference being cited in turn by Wood. Pfeiffer cited Wood’s plate 32, *Helix* figure 7, as the basis for the name. The treatment of *Cyclostoma oculuscapri* Wood by Petit (2007: 56) is incorrect in attributing the species to Wood. Even if it is a misidentification by Wood, the name cannot be attributed to him.

Pfeiffer (1852b) listed both *Cyclophorus involvulus* and *C. oculuscapri* as species and referenced Wood’s plate 32, fig. 7, for both. In Wood (1828a), figure 7 is denoted as *Helix oculuscapri* and “figure 8” as *H. involvulus*. The latter to both Gmelin and Müller. In his introduction, Wood pointed out that some figures had been skipped as they had not been figured by their authors and he did not have specimens available from which to make drawings. Such was the case with *H. involvulus*, and there is no figure 8 on plate 32. Pfeiffer (1852a: 38–39) treated *Cyphophorus volvulus* (Müller) and *C. involvulus* (Müller) consecutively, listing Wood’s usage of *volvulus* only under the latter. Pfeiffer (1852a: 60–61) treated *C. oculuscapri*, attributed to Linnaeus with *Helix oculuscapri* Wood, 1828a, pl. 32, fig. 7, in synonymy.

Abbott (1989: 38) figured *Cyclophorus involutus* [sic] (Müller, 1774) from Sri Lanka. The status of the other taxa involved has not been determined, and we are unable to offer more information on the identification of the two species involved, but we trust determining their status will provide some land snail systematist with many hours of amusement.

planorbula, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1818: 157. This is *Cyclostoma planorbula* Lamarck, 1816.

valvulus, Cyclostoma – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 36; ref. to 1828a, pl. 32, fig. 7. There (1828a: 155) the figure is labeled as *Helix oculuscapri*, with references to Gmelin, Lister and Chemnitz. Possibly a typographical error by Wood for *involvulus*, which was the next species figured. However, Hanley (1856b: 163) continued to list figure 7 as *oculuscapri* and stated that “It is neither Lin. Sys. nor Müll.” but is *C. variegatus* Philipi, 1844. See *oculuscapri* above.

volvulus, Helix – “W. Wood” – Pfeiffer (1852a: 39; 1852b: 60) in reference to Wood’s plate 32, figure 7, in the synonymy of *Cyclophorus involvulus* (Müller). The spelling *volvulus* does not appear in either Wood 1828a or 1828b.

ACICULIDAE

fuscus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1828b:19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 15; 47, as *Paludina*. This is *Turbo fuscus* Montagu, 1803, which is now placed in the genus *Acicula*.

DIPLOMMATINIDAE

maculatus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 11; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Name first made available as *Cyclostoma maculatum* Draparnaud, 1805.

MEGALOMASTOMATIDAE

flavidus, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 31; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. Identified by Hanley (1856b: 224) as *Cyclostoma flavulum* Lamarck, 1816, a species that Petit de la Saussaye (1850: 45) and others placed, together with Wood’s species, in the synonymy of *Cyclostoma croceum* (Gmelin, 1791). Wood’s name has disappeared from the literature. This Jamaican species has been treated by Abbott & Dance (1989: 45) as *Megalomostoma croceum* (Gmelin, 1791). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

**tortus, Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 32; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. A Cuban land snail now placed in *Farcimen* (Abbott, 1989: 44). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

NEOCYCLOTIDAE

jamaicensis, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 3; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: West Indies; NHMUK. The Jamaican type species of *Poteria* Gray, 1840; *P. jamaicensis* (W. Wood, 1828) (Abbott, 1989: 43). However, this is *Turbo jamaicensis* Dillwyn, 1823 (Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 146). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

VIVIPARIDAE

decisa, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 17; 47, as *Paludina*. Loc.: freshwater of North America; Wood collection. *Non Paludina decisa* Say, 1819. Placed in synonymy of *Lioplax subcarinata* (Say, 1819) by Hanley (1856b: 226) and Tryon (1870: 52), where it remains.

dissimilis, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 18; 47, as *Paludina*. Loc.: freshwater

of North America; Wood collection. Placed in synonymy of *Vivipara decisa* (Say, 1817) by Green (1830: 135), Hanley (1856b: 226), and Tryon (1870: 52). Now *Campeloma decimum* (Say, 1817) (Turgeon et al., 1998: 63).

funis, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 48. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Placed in the synonymy of *Paludina bicolor* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, by Hanley (1856b: 225) with a query. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

subcarinata, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 13; 47, as *Paludina*. Loc.: freshwater, N. America; “L. T. 13, pl. 5, fig. 1”. This is *Lioplax subcarinatus* (Say, 1816). However, the figure cited in the *Linnean Transactions* is *Helix angulata* Rackett, 1821, corresponding to Wood’s figure 12.

CERITHIIDAE

curvirostris, Murex – W. Wood, 1818: 131. Loc.: Amboyna. Wood referred to Chemnitz (1780: pl. 156, fig. “1748” [sic; =1478]), a figure of the Indo-Pacific *Pseudovertagus aluco* (Linnaeus, 1758). Houbrick (1978: 101–105) discussed the latter and its synonyms, but not Wood’s taxon. This is neither *Cerithium curvirostra* Perry, 1811 (a synonym of *Cerithium nodulosum* Bruguière, 1892), nor *Murex curvirostris* W. Wood, 1828b (see under Buccinidae).

exasperatus, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 21; 34, as *Cerithium exasperatum*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Stated by Hanley (1856b: 218) to be a synonym of *Cerithium echinatum* Lamarck, 1822, and apparently absent from subsequent literature. The Indo-Pacific *C. echinatum* Lamarck was treated by Wilson (1993: 117).

**petrosus, Strombus* – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 9; 34, as *Cerithium*. Loc.: East Indies; Mrs. Mawe. An Indo-Pacific species treated as *Clypeomorus petrosa* (W. Wood) by Houbrick (1985: 69–77). NHMUK 1985084, possible holotype, located in present study.

pictus, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 24; 34, as *Cerithium mitriforme* in error; 44, with reference to fig. 23 in error. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Non Cerithium pictum* Basterot, 1825. Wood’s species, which occurs both in West Africa and the Caribbean, was placed in the synonymy of *Cerithium guinaicum* Philippi, 1849, by Houbrick (1974: 67–71).

rugosus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 10; 34, as *Cerithium*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non Strombus rugosus* Lamarck, 1804. An Indo-Pacific species placed in the synonymy of *Clypeomorus brevis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) by Houbriek (1985: 43–50). NHMUK 1985083, holotype.

***zonatus, Strombus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, fig. 7; 34, as *Cerithium*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. An Indo-Pacific species treated by Houbriek (1992: 193) as *Cerithium zonatum* (W. Wood, 1828). Because type material could not be located, Houbriek designated USNM 862843 from Bandicoot Bay, Barrow Id., Western Australia as a neotype.

granulatus, Murex – “W. Wood”, 1818: 132. This name was used by Dillwyn, 1817, who cited same Chemnitz figures as Wood. Bruguière (1792) also cited the same Chemnitz figures for his *Cerithium granulatum*. The status of this taxon appears to be unresolved. For discussions, see Houbriek (1978: 38–41) and Dodge (1957: 201–204).

mitriforme, Cerithium – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 34. Wood mistakenly inserted this name when he meant to list *Cerithium pictum* (see above).

obeliscus, Murex – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 131, pl. 27, fig. 142. Listed in synonymy of *Rhinoclavis sinensis* (Gmelin, 1791) by Houbriek (1978: 56). Wood used the same species name as Bruguière and also, in parentheses, cited Gmelin’s *sinensis*. This is thus merely *Cerithium obeliscus* Bruguière, 1792, and not attributable to Wood.

obtusus, Strombus – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 8; 34, as *Cerithium*. The Indo-Pacific *Cerithium obtusum* Lamarck, 1822.

semi-granosus, Murex – “W. Wood”, 1818: 132. Name first made available as *Cerithium semigranosus* Lamarck, 1816 (*non* Lamarck, 1804), based on the same figure in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. This Indo-Pacific species is now known as *Rhinoclavis bituberculata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1866) (Houbriek, 1978: 63).

serratum, Murex – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 132, pl. 28, fig. 158. This was intended to be *Cerithium serratum* Bruguière, 1792. Both Schepman (1909: 159) and Houbriek (1978: 72) attributed this name to Wood.

MELANOPSIDAE

melanopsis, Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 27. Loc.: S. of Europe; Gray. Recognized by Hanley (1856b: 214)

as being *Melanopsis costata* (Oliver, 1804) [originally described in *Melania*], a freshwater species from the Levant. Wood changed the species name when he placed it in the Linnaean *Buccinum*, because there was already a *B. costatum* Linnaeus, 1758. Wood’s name has disappeared from the literature and is not listed in recent synonymies (e.g., Heller et al., 2002: 596). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

PLEUROCERIDAE

sayii, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 24; 42, as *Melania*. Loc.: N. America; NHMUK. Stated by Green (1830: 136) to be a renaming by Gray of *M. canaliculata* Say because it was preoccupied, but we cannot find an earlier use of this name. Placed in the synonymy of the Ohio River *Pleurocera canaliculatus* (Say, 1821) by Goodrich (1929: 10). Misspelled as *sayi* by Sherborn (1930: 5764). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

fluviatilis, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1818: 167. This is *Helix fluviatilis* Dillwyn, 1817, which = *Helix lanschaurica* Gmelin, 1791, all these based on same Chemnitz figure.

virginica, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 19. Loc. N. America, freshwater; Wood’s collection. A spelling error for the name first made available as *Melania virginica* Say, 1817. Now *Elimia virginica* (Say, 1817) (Turgeon et al., 1998: 67).

PLANAXIDAE

laevigatum, Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 29; 49, as *Planaxis*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. *Non B. laevigatum* Linnaeus, 1758. Synonym of *Planaxis mollis* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823, which in turn is now regarded as a synonym of the southeastern Pacific *Hinea brasiliiana* (Lamarck, 1822) (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 62). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

planaxis, Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 15; 49, as *Planaxis*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Panamic-Pacific *Planaxis planicostatus* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825 (Keen, 1971: 417).

THIARIDAE

***byronensis, Strombus** – Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 23; 42, as *Melania*. Loc.:

S. Amer.; NHMUK. Treated as *Pachymelania byronensis* (W. Wood, 1828) by Brown (1980: 112), who cited the type locality as Upper Guinea and gave a distribution from Ivory Coast to Nigeria. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

lineata, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 68; 42, as *Melania*. Loc.: “East Indies”; NHMUK. *Non Helix lineata* Say, 1821. Synonym of *Melania lirata* Benson, 1830 (Brot, 1870: 296, who listed Wood’s species as “1825”, noting that it was a Gray MS name).

***lineolatus, Strombus** – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 11; 42, as *Melania*. Loc.: not stated; NHMUK. Jamaican type species of *Hemisinus* Swainson, 1840 (Petit & Coan, 2008: 235). NHMUK 1984206/1–7, lectotype and 6 paralectotypes (Nuttall, 1990: 239–240). Species recently discussed by Gomez et al. (2011).

sulculata, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 73; 42, as *Melania*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Listed by Brot (1870: 303) under “*Melania ignota vel incertae sedis*.” No other citations have been located.

auritus, Strombus – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 22. The Senegalese *Vibex auritus* (Müller, 1773) (Brot, 1870: 306), originally described in *Nerita*.

bulimoides, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 27; 47, as *Paludina*. Loc.: Isle of France [Mauritius]; Gray. Listed as synonym of *Cyclostoma bulimoides* Olivier, 1804, by Hanley (1856b: 224), who also cited the placement of Olivier’s species in *Paludina* by Deshayes (1838: 517). No recent mentions of Wood’s association with this name have been located.

fasciolata, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 72; 42, as *Melania*. This is *Melanoides fasciolata* Olivier, 1804.

laevissima, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 26; 42, as *Melania lineolata* in error. This is *Melania laevissima* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824.

TURRITELLIDAE

turritella, Turbo – W. Wood, 1818: 151. The only reference given was to Lamarck (1816: pl. 449, lower fig. 2), with *Turritella* capitalized in Wood. On Lamarck’s plate 449 there are three species of *Turritella*: figure 1a, b was named by Lamarck as *T. duplicata*, and figure

3a, b was identified as *T. terebra* (Linnaeus, 1758). In 1816, Lamarck did not provide a name for figure 2a, b, listing it simply as “*Turritella*.” When Lamarck (1822: 57) introduced the name *Turritella cornea*, the 1816 figure 2a, b was the only reference. Thus, *Turbo turritella* Wood, 1818, is a senior objective synonym of *T. cornea* Lamarck, 1822. However, both names seem to be *nomina dubia* and not recognized in recent literature.

CALYPTRAEIDAE

peziza, Patella – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 3. Loc.: unknown. NHMUK. Synonym of the eastern Pacific *Crucibulum spinosum* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) (Keen, 1971: 463). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

poculum, Patella – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 2. Loc.: unknown. NHMUK. Synonym of *Calyptraea radians* (Lamarck, 1816) (Hanley, 1856b: 233), which was in turn placed into the synonymy of the eastern Pacific *C. (Trochita) trochiformis* (Born, 1778) by Keen (1971: 456). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

***scutellata, Patella** – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 4. Loc.: unknown, NHMUK. The eastern Pacific *Crucibulum scutellatum* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 463). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

CAPULIDAE

cornu, Argonauta – “W. Wood”, 1818: 62. This is *Argonauta cornu* Gmelin, 1791, the South African *Lippistes cornu* (Gmelin, 1791), which was figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 71).

CYPRAEIDAE

commixta, Cypraea – W. Wood, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 11. Loc.: Indian Ocean; Mrs. Mawe. Placed in synonymy of *C. pallidula* Gaskoin, 1849, with a query by Schilder & Schilder (1971: 54). Listed as synonym of *C. interrupta* Gray, 1824 in index of Taylor & Walls (1975: 275). Wood’s species has been ignored in later literature.

***interstincta, Cypraea** – W. Wood, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Cypraea* sp. 9. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Currently treated as a subspecies of *C. limacina* Lamarck, 1810 (Taylor & Walls, 1975: 279; Lorenz & Hubert, 2000: 211, 530).

lactea, Cypraea – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 2. Loc.: “S[outh] Seas”; Mrs. Mawe. Junior synonym of *Cypraea eburnea* Barnes, 1824 (Barnes, 1885: 217; Taylor & Walls, 1975: 279; Lorenz & Hubert, 2000: 191, 553).

clandestina, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 17. Name first made available by Linnaeus, 1767.

gangraenosa, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1818: 83. Name first made available as *Cypraea gangranosa* Dillwyn, 1817, which was then misspelled by Wood.

margarita, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1818: 84. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817.

nivea, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 12. Name first made available by Gray, 1824.

quadrimaculata, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 8. Name first made available by Gray, 1824.

tessellata, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 1. Name first made available by Swainson, 1822.

OVULIDAE

imperialis, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1818: 85. Name first made available as *Bulla imperialis* Dillwyn, 1817, a synonym of *Ovula costellata* (Lamarck, 1810).

lepida, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1818: 85. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) from same figure cited by Wood; = *Pseudosimnia carnea* (Poiret, 1789).

FICIDAE

decussata, Bulla – W. Wood, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Bulla* fig. 3. Loc.: Panama; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of *Ficus ventricosa* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825) (Keen, 1971: 503).

LITTORINIDAE

acuminatus, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, 56, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 6. Loc.: S[outh] Seas; Mrs. Mawe. Wrongly placed in the synonymy of the South African *Trochus capensis* Gmelin, 1791 [now *Gibbula*], by Hanley (1856b: 219). According to Reid (1988: 135–139), this is instead a junior synonym of *Bembicium nanum* (Lamarck, 1822), a trochid-appearing littorinid.

bicarinatus, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 47. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Non Turbo bicarinatus* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825. Wood’s species was recognized as Panamic by Mörch (1861: 69). It was attributed to Gray and placed, with a query, in the synonymy of *Littorina varia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1832, by Tryon (1887: 246). However, according to Reid (1999: 38–39), it is more likely *Littoraria variegata* (Souleyet, in Edoux & Souleyet, 1852).

minimus, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 29. Loc.: unknown; Gray. Synonym of the western Atlantic *Echinolittorina mespilum* (Mühlfeld, 1824) (Bequaert, 1943: 21; Abbott, 1974: 68, both as *Littorina*; Reid, 2009: 22–27). NHMUK 1968369, 2 syntypes.

****pintado, Turbo*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 34. Loc.: Sandwich Isl. [Hawaii]; Gray. The Indo-Pacific and Panamic *Littoraria* (*Protolittoraria*) *pintado* (W. Wood, 1828) (Reid, 1986: 73; 1999: 23–32). NHMUK 1968368, 17 syntypes.

rugosus, Trochus – W. Wood, 1828b: 16, pl. 5, *Trochus* fig. 7; 44, as *Monodonta*. Loc.: unknown [Mindanao, Philippines – Rosewater, 1973: 69]; NHMUK. *Non Trochus rugosus* Röding, 1798, and a synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Tectarius coronatus* Valenciennes, 1832 (Rosewater, 1973: 68–69). NHMUK 1968370, “lectotype” (Rosewater, 1973: 69), but specimen received by NHMUK too late to have been present when Wood named the species. NHMUK 20100595, two more likely syntypes, located during the present study.

tuberculatus, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 30. Loc.: E. Indies; Gray. *Non Turbo tuberculatus* Pennant, 1777. Junior subjective synonym of the Caribbean *Tectarius antonii* (Philippi, 1846). This taxon was often confused with *Littorina* [sic] *tuberculata* Menke, 1828, until this species complex was treated by Bandel & Kadolsky (1982). Wood’s species was later discussed and placed in *Tectarius* by Reid (2009: 71). NHMUK 1887.4.26.13, lectotype; 14–15, paralectotypes.

zebra, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 33. Loc.: S. America; Gray. *Non Turbo zebra* Donovan, 1825. Recognized by Philippi (1847: 165) and Hanley (1856b: 224) as *Littorina peruviana* (Lamarck, 1822); Philippi gave seniority to Wood, having misdated Wood as 1818 instead of 1828. Figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 56) as *Littorina peruviana* (Lamarck). Treated as *Nodilittorina peruviana*

(Lamarck) by Reid (2002: 147–149), but still later as *Echinolittorina peruviana* (Lamarck) by Williams & Reid (2004). NHMUK 1968367, 18 syntypes.

foliosum, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1818, 1825 & 1828a: 106. Spelling error for *B. foliorum* Gmelin, 1791, a synonym of *Littoraria (Littorinopsis) scabra* (Linnaeus, 1758), which was treated by Reid (1986: 94–96) without reference to Wood’s taxon. However, what Wood (1825: pl. 22, fig. 39) figured was instead the European *Nassarius mutabilis* (Linnaeus, 1758). Wood’s misspelling was listed by both Tryon (1882: 22) and by Cernohorsky (1984: 51) in the synonymy of the latter.

muricatus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 143. This is *Turbo muricatus* Linnaeus, 1758.

penitaria, *Littorina* – “W. Wood”. A *nomen nudum* in Nevill (1885: 142).

tuberculata, *Littorina* – “W. Wood”. Sherborn (1931: 6667) listed “*tuberculata*, *Littorina* (Wood)”, based on a citation in Gray (1839: 140), having missed Wood’s publication of this species as *Turbo tuberculatus* (see above).

POMATIIDAE

carinatus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood” – Pfeiffer (1852a: 138; 1852b: 197) listed this as of Wood in the synonymy of *Cyclostomus tricarinatus* (Müller, 1774). However, Wood’s (1825 & 1828a: 151, pl. 32, fig. 125) listing was taken from Dillwyn’s (1817: 866) treatment of *Turbo carinatus* Born, 1778. Abbott (1989: 48–49) figured several forms of the variable *Tropidophora tricarinatus* (Müller, 1774).

ANNULARIIDAE

**aurantius*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 23; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. Treated by Watters (2006: 157) as *Tudora aurantia* (W. Wood, 1828) ranging through the Netherlands Antilles. Watters reported that the type is in the NHMUK labeled “from Gray Coll. 98.5.11.10”, but it was not located in 2010.

chemnitzii, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 6; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown, NHMUK. Watters (2006: 200) observed that it is “Unrecognizable from figure. Resembles a *Licina*.” He reported that the type could not be located in the NHMUK. NHMUK 20100493, syntype, ex J. E. Gray collection.

**columna*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 21; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. The Jamaican *Parachondria columna* (W. Wood, 1828) (Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 148). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

compressus, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 42; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Rosenberg & Muratov (2006:147) listed as a synonym of the Jamaican *Annularia lincina* (Linnaeus, 1758). Watters (2006: 212) did not locate a type specimen in the NHMUK, nor was it located in 2010.

elongatus, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 10; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Listed by Watters (2006: 247) in his work on Caribbean Annulariidae as a *nomen dubium*. Watters did not locate a type specimen in the NHMUK.

**fascia*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 8; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Listed by Rosenberg & Muratov (2006: 148) as *Parachondria fascius* (W. Wood, 1828), a Jamaican species that is type species of *Parachondria*. Watters (2006: 260) stated that “NHMUK 54.5.19.92–98, labeled ‘Jamaica,’ collected by Chitty, may be holotype and matches type figure.” This, however, was received by the NHMUK too late to be Wood’s material. NHMUK 20100495, 5 syntypes on two board, ex J. E. Gray collection.

fulvus, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b:18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 9; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: Minorca; NHMUK. Placed in the synonymy of *Cyclostoma ferruginea* Lamarck, 1822, by Forbes & Hanley (1852: 204), Pfeiffer (1852a: 172; 1852b: 245), and Hanley (1856b: 223). Wood’s synonym has disappeared from recent literature. *Tudorella ferruginea* (Lamarck, 1822) occurs in Spain’s Balearic Isles (Martinez-Orti et al., 2008: 563). NHMUK 20100492, syntype, ex J. E. Gray collection.

**mirabilis*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 22; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; Gray. A Jamaican species treated as *Adamsiella mirabilis* (W. Wood, 1828) by Watters (2006: 356). NHMUK 20100494, 3 syntypes, ex J. E. Gray collection.

**pulcher*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 4; 36, as *Cyclostoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. A Jamaican species treated by Watters (2006: 421), as *Megannularia pulchra* (W. Wood, 1828). As noted by Petit & Coan (2008: 237), *Cyclostoma pulchra* was

incorrectly listed by Sherborn (1929: 5233) as a transfer by Wood of *Turbo pulcher* Dillwyn, 1817. That Wood's taxon is a junior primary homonym but not synonym of *Turbo pulcher* Dillwyn, 1817, has not been noted. Resolution is left to land-snail specialists. Wood's name is also *non Turbo pulcher* Reeve, 1843. Watters did not locate type material in the NHMUK.

elegans, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 150. This is *Turbo elegans* Gmelin, 1791, based on same figures cited by Wood.

lincea, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 150, pl. 31, *Turbo* fig. 119, Spelling error by Sherborn for *Turbo lincina* Linnaeus, 1758, which was spelled correctly by Wood.

NATICIDAE

candida, Nerita – W. Wood, 1818: 169. Loc.: Moluccas. This name was based on figures in Chemnitz (1781: pl. 187, figs. 1887–1891) and Lamarck (1816: pl. 453, fig. 3), the latter figure having been earlier named *Natica chinensis* Lamarck, 1816. Röding (1798: 147) also based two names on the Chemnitz figures. Cernohorsky (1971: 186) gave a detailed synonymy, and *Cochlis onca* Röding, 1798, was shown to be the valid name. The Indo-Pacific *Naticarius onca* (Röding, 1798) was figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 107, as *Natica*). Wood's name has sometimes been misdated as 1825.

glabra, Nerita – W. Wood, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 14; 45, as *Natica*. Loc.: Africa; Gray. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Tectonatica violacea* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825), as recognized by Hanley (1856b: 232) and confirmed by Cernohorsky (1971: 189). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

duplicata, Nerita – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 1; 45, as *Natica*. The northwest Atlantic *Neverita duplicata* (Say, 1822).

intricata, Nerita – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 7; 45, as *Natica*. This is *Natica intricata* Donovan, 1804.

patula, Nerita – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 2; 45, as *Natica*. Name first made available as *Natica patula* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824 (*non N. patula* J. Sowerby, 1822). The Panamic *Hypterita helicoides* (Gray, 1825), a replacement name for G. B. Sowerby's taxon and type species of the genus (Keen, 1971: 47).

plumbea, Nerita – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Nerita* fig. 3; 45, as *Natica*. The Australian *Natica plumbea* Lamarck, 1822, which is now regarded as a synonym of *Conuber sordidus* (Swainson, 1821) (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 102, as *Polinices*).

ASSIMINEIDAE

****francesii, Turbo*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 28; 47, as *Paludina*. Loc.: E. Indies; Gray. Reported from India in a revision of *Assimineea* as *A. francesii* Gray by Pease (1869: 166). Philippi (1844: 117) misspelled it as *Pauldina “francisci.”* Concerning the origin of this name, see also Gray (1867), who is quoted in our remarks under the general discussion of Wood's *Supplement*. No later records of this species have been located. NHMUK 1907.9.25.5–15, 9 syntypes.

BARLEEIDAE

rufescens, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 13; 50, as *Pupa*. Loc.: Britain; Gray. Listed by Catlow & Reeve (1845: 142) without comment. Pfeiffer (1848b: 367) placed it in a list of unknown species. According to an added label with the type material, this may be a synonym of *Barleeia unifasciata* (Montagu, 1803). NHMUK 1984.155, 2 syntypes.

POMATIOPSIDAE

unicarinatus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 144. This is *Cyclostoma unicarinata* Lamarck, 1816, based on same figure. This species is now placed in the genus *Tropidophora*.

STROMBIDAE

galea, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* figs. 13, 14. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Noted as a synonym of *S. (Tricornis) galeatus* Swainson, 1823, by Hanley (1856b: 215), a synonymy maintained for this Panamic species by Keen (1971: 421). The name probably originated as a misspelling. A syntype of *S. galea* Wood was isolated in NHMUK 1969332 by Wilkins (1957: 163), the smaller of the two specimens depicted by Wood.

incisus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 12. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. An Indo-Pacific species placed in the synonymy of *S. (Canarium) urceus*

Linnaeus, 1758, by Abbott (1960: 64–66). *Strombus* (*C.*) *urceus incisus* W. Wood (Kreipl & Poppe, 1999: 40). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

jugosus, *Strombus* – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 4. Loc.: Indian Ocean; NHMUK. Listed in the synonymy of *S.* (*Canarium*) *erythrinus rugosus* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, by Abbott (1960: 81), an eastern subspecies of the Indo-Pacific *S. erythrinus* Dillwyn, 1817. Abbott listed Wood's species name as available, as did Hanley (1856b: 215), although it was probably just a misspelling of *rugosus* Sowerby. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

labiosus, *Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 3. Loc.: unknown [restricted to Bataan, Luzon Id., Philippines (Abbott, 1960: 97)]; NHMUK. *Strombus* (*Dolomena*) *labiosus* W. Wood, 1828 (Abbott, 1960: 95–97; Kreipl & Poppe, 1999: 41). NHMUK 1953.3.12.1, holotype.

cancellatus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 6; 51, as *Rostellaria*. This is *S. cancellatus* Lamarck, 1816, an Indo-Pacific species of *Varicospira* figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 82).

dilatatus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 20. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. This is the Indo-Pacific *S. dilatatus* Swainson, 1821, as indicated by Hanley (1856b: 216).

floridus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 5. This is *Strombus floridus* Lamarck, 1822.

gracilior, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 1. As noted by Hanley (1856b: 214), this is the Panamic *S. gracilior* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825 (Keen, 1971: 420).

granulatus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 21. As noted by Hanley (1856b: 216), this is the Panamic *S. granulatus* Swainson, 1823 (Keen, 1971: 421).

persicus, Strombus – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 4, *Strombus* fig. 19. This is *S. persicus* Swainson, 1821, as noted by Hanley (1856b: 216) and is not listed in synonymies as an available name of Wood (e.g., Abbott, 1960: 136).

unicornus, Strombus – “W. Wood”, 1818: 115. This is a Dillwyn (1817) name, based on same figures in Chemnitz.

TONNIDAE

tenue, *Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 4; 33, as *Cassis tenuis*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Cypraea-*

cassis tenuis (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 500, as *Cassis*).

coarctatum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 5; 1828b: 33, as *Cassis*. As noted by Hanley (1856b: 212), this is *Cassis coarctata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, a Panamic species (Keen, 1971: 501), now usually placed in the genus *Cypraecassis*.

recurvirostrum, Cassis – “W. Wood”. An error by Reeve (1848) and Tryon (1885: 275) for *Buccinum recurvirostrum* Gmelin, 1791 [= *Phalium granulatum* (Born, 1778)].

ringens, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 11, pl. 4, fig. 1; 38, as *Dolium*. Name first made available as *Dolium ringens* Swainson, 1822 (Wilkins, 1957: 162).

semigranosum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 2; 33, as *Cassis*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Name first made available by Lamarck as *Cassis semigranosa*. This Australian species, now known as *Phalium semigranosum* (Lamarck, 1822), was also wrongly attributed to Wood by Tryon (1885: 275), as noted by Wilkins (1958: 162).

tessellatum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 105, pl. 22, fig. 27. This was intended to be *Cassis tessellatum* (Gmelin, 1791), as referenced by Wood (1818: 105). Abbott (1968: 128) listed Wood's name under the synonymy of *Phalium bisulcatum* (Schubert & Wagner, 1829) because Wood had figured a specimen of the latter in error.

HIPPONICIDAE

cassida, Patella – “W. Wood”, 1818: 179. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817, who based it on same Favanne & Chemnitz figures cited by Wood. Synonym of the western Pacific *Hipponix conica* (Schumacher, 1817).

TRIVIIDAE

rosea, Cypraea – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9, pl. 3, *Cypraea* fig. 15. Name first made available by Gray, 1824.

VERMETIDAE [or Annelida]

rosea, *Serpula* – W. Wood, 1828b: 27; pl. 8, *Serpula* fig. 4. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The figure is indeterminate and could represent either a serpulid or vermetid. Only an examination of type material could resolve this.

conica, *Serpula* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 186. This is *Serpula conica* Dillwyn, 1817, based on same figures cited by Wood. Present status of this name not determined.

fuscata, *Serpula* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 27; pl. 8, *Serpula* fig. 3. This is *Serpula fuscata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825 (Hanley, 1856b: 234). This is a vermetid.

maxima, *Serpula* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 27, pl. 8, *Serpula* fig. 2; 58, as *Vermetus*. This is *Serpula maxima* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825 (Hanley, 1856b: 234), now placed in the vermetid genus *Dendropoma*.

RANELLIDAE

**labiosus*, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 18. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. This wide-ranging [eastern South Africa to Hawaii; North Carolina to Brazil; Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands] species was discussed by Beu (1998: 135–137) as *Cymatium (Turritriton) labiosum* (W. Wood, 1828). Beu stated that no “possible type material is now recognisable in NHMUK”, but it would not be expected, as the original specimen was in the Mawe collection.

papilla, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 2; 51 as *Ranella*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Hanley (1856b: 216) indicated it to be a synonym of *R. verrucosa* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, and this is correct (A. Beu, pers. comm., 13 Dec. 2009). NHMUK 20100624, holotype of both species (Dance, 1972: 160).

bitubercularis, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 121. Name first made available by Lamarck (1816; as *Ranella*) based on same figure in *Encyclopédie Méthodique*.

chlorostoma, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 20. As recognized by Hanley (1856b: 213), this is *Turbinella chlorostoma* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, an Indo-Pacific species now placed in the genus *Peristernia*.

crassus, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 121. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) based on same figures in Chemnitz.

mulus, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 123. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817); junior synonym of *Distorsio reticulata* Röding, 1798.

parthenopus, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 122. Made available by Dillwyn, 1817, who cited same Chemnitz figures as Wood. This is *Cymatium parthenopeum* (Salis Marschlins, 1793).

EPITONIIDAE

**martinii*, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 20; 52, as *Scalaria*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. An Indo-Pacific species treated as *Filiscala martini* [sic] (W. Wood, 1828) by Wilson (1993: 279) and as *Amaea (Filiscala) martini* [sic] (W. Wood) by Weil et al. (1999). The broken holotype, NHMUK 20100591, was located in present study.

suturalis, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 41; 57, as *Turritella*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Stated by Hanley (1856b: 225) to be a synonym of *Turritella spirata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825. Although Wood’s name has disappeared from the literature, the species is distinctive, with no doubt of the synonymy. Now classified in the Epitoniidae as *Eglisia spirata* (G. B. Sowerby, 1825), this is a West African species sometimes incorrectly listed as also occurring in the western Atlantic. Species figured by Weil et al. (1999: 36). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

australis, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 18; 52, as *Scalaria*. This is *Scalaria australis* Lamarck, 1822.

fimbriatus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 149. This is *Scalaria fimbriata* Lamarck, 1816.

lamellosus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, fig. 17; 52, as *Scalaria*. Name first made available as *Scalaria lamellosa* Lamarck, 1822.

principalis, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 148. This is *Turbo principalis* Pallas, 1774.

raricostatus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 16; 52, as *Scalaria*. A distinctive Indo-Pacific species, with Wood’s name certainly a misspelling of *Scalaria raricosta* Lamarck, 1822. The addition of an extra syllable occurs in various places, most recently as *Variscala raricostata* (Lamarck, 1822) by Wilson (1993: 1: 281).

varicosus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 19; 52, as *Scalaria*. This is *Scalaria varicosa* Lamarck, 1822, although Wood may have figured the wrong species. In any event, in *Turbo*, it is preoccupied by *Turbo varicosus* Brocchi, 1814.

BUCCINIDAE

curvirostris, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 26; 39, as *Fusus*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Hanley (1856b: 218) stated this to be a synonym of *Murex corneus* Linnaeus,

1758, a Mediterranean species figured as *Buccinum corneum* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 170). *Non Murex curvirostris* Wood, 1818 (see under Cerithiidae). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

***distortum, Buccinum** – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 7; 50, as *Purpura*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Triumphis distorta* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 571).

***fragaria, Voluta** – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 27; 31, as *Buccinum*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Indian Ocean *Pollia fragaria* (W. Wood, 1828) (Abbott & Dance, 1982: 172).

***subrostratum, Buccinum** – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 9; 50, as *Purpura*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Triumphis subrostrata* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 572).

crassilabrum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1818: 115. This is *Monoceros crassilabrum* Lamarck, 1816, based on the same figure.

fulgurans, Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 19; 55, as *Columbella*. As first recognized by Hanley (1856b: 218), this is *Columbella fulgurans* Lamarck, 1822, an Indian Ocean species placed in the synonymy of *Pyrene ocellata* (Link, 1807) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 161).

gemmulatum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1818: 115. This is *Purpura gemmulata* Lamarck, 1816.

melanostoma, Purpura – “W. Wood”. An attribution error by Catlow & Reeve (1845: 272) for *Buccinum melanostoma* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, which is now regarded as a *Cantharus*. It had been figured by Wood (1828b: pl. 4, fig. 3).

nodosum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1818: 103. This is *Buccinum nodosum* Dillwyn, 1817: 586.

norwegicum, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1818: 115. Name first made available by Lamarck (1816), to whom Wood referred.

COLUMBELLIDAE

zebra, Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 30; 34, as *Columbella*. Loc.: Pacific Ocean; Gray. *Non Buccinum zebra* Müller, 1774. Treated by Wilson (1994: 100) as a synonym of the Australian *Anachis miser* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1844). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

terpsichore, Buccinum – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 21; 34, as *Columbella*. Name first made available as *Columbella terpsichore* G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, an *Anachis* from the Indian Ocean.

FASCIOLARIIDAE

acuminatus, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 12; 57, as *Turbinella acuminata*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Non M. acuminatus* Pennant, 1777. Wood’s species is a subjective synonym of the Panamic *Latirus mediamericus* Hertlein & Strong, 1951 (Keen, 1971: 613). The latter is not a replacement name in the sense of ICZN Code Article 72.7 (Coan & Petit, 2006: 114).

***ceratus, Murex** – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 15; 57, as *Turbinella*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. This Panamic species is now treated as *Leucozonia cerata* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 614).

rigidus, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 3; 57, as *Turbinella*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Considered a synonym of *Murex nodatus* Gmelin, 1791, by Hanley (1856b: 216) and subsequent authors. An Indo-Pacific species figured as *Latirus nodatus* (Gmelin, 1791) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 184). NHMUK 1974125, holotype.

***salmo, Murex** – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 14; 51, as *Pyruca*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Fasciolaria salmo* (W. Wood) (Keen, 1971: 611).

***sanguineus, Murex** – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 10; 57, as *Turbinella*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Latirus sanguineus* (W. Wood) (Keen, 1971: 614).

unifasciatus, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 11; 57, as *Turbinella*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Stated by Hanley (1856b: 218) to be a synonym of *Fasciolaria tarentina* Lamarck, 1822, which in turn is a synonym of *Fasciolaria lignaria* (Linnaeus, 1758). Wood’s name has disappeared from the literature, except in a few lists of names. Linnaeus’ Mediterranean species is figured by Poppe & Goto (1991: 158).

aplustre, Murex – “W. Wood, 1818” – Snyder (2003: 299) as = *Latirus amplustris* (Dillwyn, 1817). There is no “*aplustre* Wood, 1818”, as that spelling appeared only in error in Wood 1828a (p. 129, *Murex* fig. 111) for the figure identified in 1818 and 1825 as *Murex amplustre*.

- cariniferus*, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 126. Name first made available by Lamarck (1816; as *Fusus*) based on same figure in *Encyclopédie Méthodique*.
- granosa*, *Fasciolaria* – “W. Wood” was attributed to Wood by Gray (1839: 114), but this name was proposed by Broderip, 1832.
- longicaudus*, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 125. Name first made available by Lamarck (1816; as *Fusus*) based on same figure in *Encyclopédie Méthodique*.
- sinistralis*, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 133. Name first made available as *Fusus sinistralis* Lamarck, 1816, based on the same figure in *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. Now regarded as a synonym of *Sinistralia maroccensis* (Gmelin, 1791).

NASSARIIDAE

- *callosum**, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 14. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. A South African species, figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 177) as *Bullia callosa* (W. Wood, 1828) (also listed by Cernohorsky, 1984: 27).
- noveboracensis**, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 26; 31, as *B. noveboracense*. Loc.: America [presumably New York]; Gray. Synonym of *Ilyanassa obsoleta* (Say, 1822) (Cernohorsky, 1984: 40). NHMUK 20100606, 6 syntypes.
- turris**, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1818: 115. Based on Chemnitz (1786: pl. 124, figs. 1172–1173; pl. 125, figs. 1174–1175) and Lamarck (1816: pl. 394, fig. 6). Although all of these figures are of species of *Nassarius*, the first figure listed was included as a reference for species of *Cancellaria* by Gmelin and Lamarck (Petit, 1984: 59–60). Hanley (1856: 321) listed this species as of Wood “for *Nassa crenulata* [Lamarck], E.M. pl. 394, f. 6.”, but he did not specifically restrict Wood’s name to that figure. Because that Lamarckian figure best matches the shell later figured by Wood himself (1825: pl. 24, fig. 165), Wood’s species is here restricted to Lamarck’s figure under Article 24.2 (I.C.Z.N., 1999).
- Under the heading “*Nassarius* (*Zeuxis*) *scalaris* (A. Adams, 1852) [nom. praeocc.]”, Cernohorsky (1984: 136) listed *Buccinum turris* as of Wood, 1825, with Hanley’s listing also included, and the statement “(non Wood 1818)”. However, such separation is not possible because the references cited in all editions of Wood are identical except for

the addition of a figure in 1825. The name as of Wood (1818) is not listed elsewhere in Cernohorsky’s monograph. The first item in Cernohorsky’s chresonymy is “1816. *Nassa crenulata* Lamarck ... (non *Buccinum crenulatum* Bruguière, 1789 = *Nassarius*).” According to Cernohorsky, Bruguière’s name is a *nomen dubium*, and itself is a junior primary homonym of *B. crenulatum* Linnaeus, 1758, a terebrid. Cernohorsky stated that Lamarck’s use of the name *N. crenulata* is preoccupied by *Buccinum crenulatum* Bruguière, 1789, a *Nassarius*. In his discussion, he noted that: “All available taxa are homonyms and therefore not available, but no substitute name is proposed until more material for study will be available.” However, *Buccinum turris* Wood, 1818, was, and remains, available but was not considered available by Cernohorsky as he had incorrectly made a distinction between Wood’s 1818 and 1825 usages. The name *Nassarius scalaris* (A. Adams, 1852), belonging in the genus or subgenus *Zeuxis*, is still in use (Kool & Strack, 2000: 226), and the lectotype was figured by Cernohorsky (1984: pl. 26, fig. 6). The specimen figured by Lamarck, which is the type of *B. turris* Wood, should be in Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle in Geneva. However, there are two individually numbered specimens there labeled as types of this species (MHNGINVE 77898), each representing a different species and neither corresponding to Lamarck’s figure. It is possible that one of the names rejected for homonymy could be resurrected as one – *crenulata* – is a secondary homonym and the other – *scalaris* – is probably no longer considered congeneric. If homonymy stands as listed by Cernohorsky, *Buccinum turris* Wood, 1818, based on the figure in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, is not only available but is the valid name for the species now known as *Nassarius scalaris* (A. Adams, 1852) (confirmed by W. O. Cernohorsky, personal communication, August 2010).

- abbreviata**, *Nassa* – “W. Wood”. Listed by Reeve (1854: expl. to pl. 29, fig. 194) attributed to Wood with Chemnitz as an additional reference, together with *Desmoulea* [sic] *abbreviata* Gray. First made available as *Buccinum abbreviata* Gmelin, 1791, a species now placed in *Demoulia* (Cernohorsky, 1984: 208).
- lineolatum**, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 22; 55, as *Terebra lineolata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, now regarded

as a synonym of *Bullia tanquarica* (Röding, 1798) (Cernohorsky, 1984: 30).
verrucosum, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 107, with reference to Lister, 1688: pl. 972, fig. 27; 1825 & 1828a: 107, pl. 22, fig. 45. Cernohorsky (1972: 135–136) unnecessarily listed this separately from *Buccinum verrucosum* Bruguière, 1789, which was based on the same figure in Lister. Cernohorsky (1972) declared *B. verrucosum* Bruguière to be a *nomen oblitum* in favor of *Nassarius graniferus* (Kiener, 1834), allowed under the ICZN Code at that time.

MELONGENIDAE

calcaratus, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 124. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) based on same figures in Rumphius, etc.
colosseus, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 125. This is *Fusus colosseus* Lamarck, 1816, type species of the genus *Hemifusus*.

MURICIDAE

aculeatus, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, 44, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 19. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Non M. aculeatus* Lamarck, 1822. Homonym renamed as *M. dubius* G. B. Sowerby I, 1841: 8, pl. [61], fig. 23, which is *non* Dillwyn, 1817. Due to homonymy, this eastern Pacific species was redescribed as *Muricopsis zeteki* by Hertlein & Strong (1951: 85–86) (see also Keen, 1971: 525). The latter is not a replacement name in the sense of ICZN Code Article 72.7 (Coan & Petit, 2006: 114).
armatum, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 12; 43, as *Monoceros*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Panamic *Acanthina lugubris* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1822) (Keen, 1971: 552). Misspelled by Gray (1839: 124) as *B. amatum*.
**brevidentatum*, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 10; 43, as *Monoceros*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Acanthina brevidentata* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 552).
cariosus, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 22; 51, as *Purpura*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. *Non M. cariosus* Linnaeus, 1767. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Muricodrupa fenestrata* (Blainville, 1832) (Higo et al., 1999: 208).
cristatus, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 4. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK.

Non M. cristatus Brocchi, 1814. Synonym of *M. pinniger* Broderip, 1833 (Hanley, 1856b: 216). This Panamic species was figured as *Pterynotus pinniger* by Keen (1971: 526) and as *Purpurellus pinniger* (Broderip) by Radwin & D’Attilio (1976: 102) and by Abbott & Dance (1982: 141), none including this synonymy. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

dentatum, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1818: 115. Based on the same figure in Lamarck (1816: pl. 396, fig. 5) named *Monoceros glabratum* Lamarck, 1816, and is therefore a junior synonym of it. Wood may have introduced a different name because he was using only Linnaean genera, and there was already a *Buccinum glabratum* Linnaeus. This is the Peru-Argentina species is now known as *Acanthina monodon* (Pallary, 1774).

denticulatum, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 11; 43, as *Monoceros*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Panamic *Acanthina lugubris* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1822) (Keen, 1971: 552).

ferrugo, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 16. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. A Red Sea and northern Indian Ocean species placed in synonymy of *Chicoreus virgineus* (Röding, 1798) by Houart (1992: 44).

funiculus, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 17. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. This is considered a synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Muricodrupa fiscella* (Gmelin, 1791) (Higo et al., 1999: 208).

subglobosus, *Murex* – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 23. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Stated by Hanley (1856b: 218) to be a synonym of *Pyruia abbreviata* Lamarck, 1822, a species of *Coralliophila*. This western Atlantic shell was figured by Abbott & Dance (1982: 156).

**tectum*, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, 51, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 13; 51, as *Purpura*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Cymia tecta* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 552).

bulbosum, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 111. This is *Buccinum bulbosum* Dillwyn, 1817, ex Solander ms; a junior synonym of *Rapana rapiformis* (Born, 1778).

costularis, *Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 14, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 1. Stated by Hanley (1856b: 216) to be *Murex costularis* Lamarck, an Indo-West Pacific species listed as *Coralliophila costularis* (Lamarck, 1816) by Higo et al. (1999: 215).

- foliatus, Murex* – “W. Wood”. Gray (1839: 109) listed this with reference to W. Wood (1828a: pl. 25, fig. 13) in a manner implying that Wood was the author of this Gmelin (1791) species. Gray was simply placing Wood’s figure in the synonymy of *M. acanthopterus* Lamarck, 1816.
- hippocastanum, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 124, pl. 26, fig. 53. Listed in the synonymy of *Drupa rubusidaeus* Röding, 1798, by Emerson & Cernohorsky (1973: 28). Wood intended to figure *Murex hippocastanum* Linnaeus, 1758, but figured the wrong species. This is thus a misidentification by Wood, not a new name.
- hystrix, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 124, pl. 26, fig. 50. Listed in synonymy of *Drupa rubusidaeus* Röding, 1798, by Emerson & Cernohorsky (1973: 28). Wood intended to figure *Murex hystrix* Linnaeus, 1758, but figured the wrong species. Higo et al. (1999: 212), using this synonymy, spelled Wood’s usage as *histris*. This is merely a misidentification by Wood, not a new name.
- imbricatum, Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 115. This is *Monoceros imbricatum* Lamarck, 1816.
- lacerus, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 124. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) based on same Chemnitz figure.
- lingua, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 120. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) based on same Chemnitz figure.
- morbosus, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 124. Name first made available by Dillwyn (1817) based on same figures in Chemnitz.
- pinnatus, Murex* – “W. Wood, 1828.” Species attributed to Wood by Adam & Leloup (1938: 157) because they misdated Swainson’s introduction of the name as 1832 instead of 1822.
- plicatus, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 124. This is the same as *Murex plicatus* Dillwyn, 1817, based on same Chemnitz figures.
- regius, Murex* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 15. Name first made available by Swainson, 1821. Tryon (1880: 100) credited it to Wood, although Wood clearly referenced “Sw. Ex. Con. part 2.”
- rudolphi, Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 6; 1828b: 50, as *Purpura*. Wood evidently intended to figure the Indo-Pacific *P. rudolphi* Lamarck, 1822 [now *P. panama* (Röding, 1798)], but he figured the dissimilar Panamic *Purpura columellaris* Lamarck, 1816, instead. This was noted by Hanley (1856b: 212), who listed Wood’s figure as of “Mawe (not Lam.).”
- unifasciale, Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 115. This is *Purpura unifascialis* Lamarck, 1816, based on same figure.

COSTELLARIIDAE

- corrugata, Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 29; 43, as *Mitra*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Vexillum (Costellaria) exasperatum* (Gmelin, 1791) (Cernohorsky, 1970: 54–55).
- ignea, Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 32; 43, as *Mitra*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of *Vexillum (Costellaria) costatum* (Gmelin, 1791) (Cernohorsky, 1970: 54).
- *unifasciata, Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, fig. 28; 43, as *Mitra*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Indo-Pacific *Vexillum (Costellaria) unifasciatum* (W. Wood, 1828) (Cernohorsky, 1970: 55).
- australis, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10; pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 15; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available by Swainson, 1820.
- rigida, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 17; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available as *Mitra rigida* Swainson, 1821.
- taeniata, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 98. Name first made available as *Mitra taeniata* Lamarck, 1811.
- vittata, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 10; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available as *Mitra vittata* Swainson, 1821 [not preoccupied by *M. vittata* Röding, 1798, a *nomen nudum*].

MARGINELLIDAE

- castanea, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 94. This is *Voluta castanea* Dillwyn, 1817, *non* Megerle von Muhlfeld, 1816. Dillwyn’s species is presently regarded as a *nomen dubium* or a possible synonym of the West African *Marginella aurantia* Lamarck, 1822.
- goodalli, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 7; 42, as *Marginella*. Name first made available as *Marginella goodalli* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825.
- guttata, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 93. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817.
- marginata, Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 8; 42, as *Marginella*. Name first made available by Born, 1778.

tessellata, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 31; 42, as *Marginella*. Name first made available as *Marginella tessellata* Lamarck, 1822.

HARPIDAE

harpa, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood, 1818: 107, pl. 22, f. 49.” Listed in synonymy of *Harpa major* Röding, 1798, by Rehder (1973: 247), who also said: “Not *B. harpa* Linné, 1758.” Oddly, Rehder referenced Wood (1818), but cited the plate and figure number from Wood 1825 & 1828a. This is just a misidentification by Wood, not a new name.

minus, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 24; 39, as *Harpa minor*. This was evidently intended to be *Harpa minor* Lamarck, 1822, misspelled on p. 13 as “*minus*”. *Harpa minor* is now regarded as a synonym of the well-known Indo-Pacific *Harpa amouretta* Röding, 1798 (Rehder, 1973: 240–243). Attributed to Wood and incorrectly placed in the synonymy of *Harpa crenata* Swainson, 1822, by Stearns (1894: 175).

roseum, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 23; 39, as *Harpa rosea*. This is *Harpa rosea* Lamarck, 1816, a West African species now placed in the synonymy of *Harpa doris* Röding, 1798 (Rehder, 1973: 255–256; Abbott & Dance 1982: 212). Attributed to Wood and incorrectly placed in synonymy of *Harpa crenata* Swainson, 1822, by Stearns (1894: 175).

MITRIDAE

filum, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 30; 43, as *Mitra*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Mitra* (*Swainsonia*) *bicolor* Swainson, 1824 (Cernohorsky, 1991: 140–141).

**lens*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, fig. 25; 43, as *Mitra*. Loc.: unknown [designated as Santa Elena, Ecuador by Cernohorsky, 1976: 454]; Mrs. Mawe. Type not found (Cernohorsky, 1976: 454). The eastern Pacific *Mitra* (*Strigatella*) *lens* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 640; Cernohorsky, 1976: 453–454).

**pyramis*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 16. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Indo-Pacific *Mitra* (*Nebularia*) *pyramis* (W. Wood, 1828) (Cernohorsky, 1976: 424–425), who cited NHMUK 1967939, 2 possible syntypes of *Mitra cancellata* Swainson, 1821 (*non* Röding, 1798), as also being types of *V.*

pyramis, but this is unlikely, as Wood figured material from the Mawe collection.

contracta, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 14; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available as *Mitra contracta* Swainson, 1820.

coronata, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 99. Name first made available as *Mitra coronata* Lamarck, 1811 (Cernohorsky, 1976: 437–439). *Non Voluta coronata* Helbling, 1779.

costellaris, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 97. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817.

crassa, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 18; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available by Swainson, 1822 (Cernohorsky, 1976: 425–428).

fissurata, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 96. Name first made available as *Mitra fissurata* Lamarck, 1811.

lugubris, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 12; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available as *Mitra lugubris* Swainson, 1821 (Cernohorsky, 1976: 436–437).

radiatum, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 114, pl. 22, fig. 153. Name first made available as *Buccinum radiatum* Gmelin, 1791, based on the same figure in Gualtieri, a synonym of *Pterygia scabricula* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Cernohorsky, 1970: 42). Gmelin’s introduction of *radiatum* in addition to Linnaeus’ *scabriculum* is a result of Linnaeus, in 1758, having a *Murex scabriculum* and a *Buccinum scabriculum*. In 1767, he wished to place both taxa in *Voluta* and introduced *Voluta cancellata* for the *Murex* (and in so doing introduced the misspelling *scabriusculus*), as discussed by Petit (1976: 34–35).

serpentina, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 99, pl. 21, fig. 138. Synonym of the southwestern Pacific *Mitra puncticulata* Lamarck, 1811 (Cernohorsky, 1976: 447–448). *Non Mitra serpentina* Lamarck, 1811. Wood probably intended to illustrate *Mitra serpentina* Lamarck, but instead figured a specimen of *Mitra puncticulata* Lamarck, 1811.

zonata, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 13; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available as *Mitra zonata* Marryat, 1817 (Cernohorsky, 1976: 368).

OLIVIDAE

tenebrosa, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 4, *Voluta* fig. 38. Loc.: S[outh] Sea; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Panamic *Oliva* (*Strephonella*) *undatella* Lamarck, 1810 (Keen, 1971: 625; Tursch & Greifeneder, 2001: 467; Hunon et al., 2009: 232–233).

- columellaris*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 11, pl. 4, *Voluta* fig. 34; 46, as *Oliva*. Name first made available as *Oliva columellaris* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825.
- cruenta*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 91. This is *Voluta cruenta* Dillwyn, 1817; a subjective synonym of *Oliva oliva* (Linnaeus, 1758).
- erythrostroma*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 91. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817.
- incrassata*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 92. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817.
- marginatum*, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 17; 30, as *Ancillaria*. This is *Ancillaria marginata* Lamarck, 1811, an Australian species treated as *Amalda marginata* (Lamarck, 1811) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 194).
- micans*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 92. This is *Voluta micans* Dillwyn, 1817.
- oryza*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 93. Name first made available as *Voluta oryza* Lamarck, 1822.
- peruviana*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 11, Pl. 4, *Voluta* fig. 35. Name first made available as *Oliva peruviana* Lamarck, 1811.
- tankervillei*, *Buccinum* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 16; p. 30, as *Ancillaria*. Name first made available as *Ancillaria tankervillei* Swainson, 1825. The western Atlantic *Amalda tankervillei* (Swainson, 1825).
- tigrina*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 92. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817.
- ventricosa*, *Bulla* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 88. Name first made available as *Ancilla ventricosa* Lamarck, 1811.

OLIVELLIDAE

- caerulea*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 4, *Voluta* fig. 36; 46, as *Oliva*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Hanley (1859b: 212) listed as a synonym of the Panamic *Olivella volutella* (Lamarck, 1811). This synonymy was confirmed by Burch & Burch (1960: 8).
- **dama*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 4, fig. 37; Loc.: “S. Sea”; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Olivella dama* (W. Wood, 1828) (Keen, 1971: 628, as “ex Mawe ms”).
- nux*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 4, *Voluta* fig. 33; 46, as *Oliva*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Synonym of the Californian *Olivella biplicata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825) (Burch & Burch, 1960: 28). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

PSEUDOLIVIDAE

- bulbus*, *Buccinum* – W. Wood, 1828b: 12, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 8; 43, as *Purpura*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Placed in synonymy of *Pyrula lineata* Lamarck, 1816, by Hanley (1856b: 212), a South African species now placed in *Melapium*.

TURBINELLIDAE

- gravis*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 101. Name first made available as *Voluta gravis* Lightfoot, 1786.
- muricata*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 100. Name first made available by Born, 1778.

VOLUTIDAE

- flammula*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 10, *Voluta* fig. 5. Based on a G. B. Sowerby I, 1825: pl. 3, fig. 1, of the Indonesian *Voluta cymbiola* Gmelin, 1791, and now considered to be a synonym of the same (Weaver & duPont, 1970: 76). Treated as *Cymbiola cymbiola* (Gmelin, 1791) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 216), with *V. flammula* in synonymy.
- gracilis*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 2; 59 (also on p. 43, as *Mitra*, in error; *pyramis* was the species intended to be listed there). Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non Voluta gracilis* Swainson, 1821. Synonym of the Argentinean *Adelomelon ancilla* (Lightfoot, 1786) (Weaver & duPont, 1970: 102). NHMUK Sloane collection 2931, holotype.
- modesta*, *Voluta* – W. Wood, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 24. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Synonym of the Australian *Cymbiola flavicans* (Gmelin, 1791) (Weaver & duPont, 1970: 80–81; Wilson, 1994: 120).
- angulata*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 21. Name first made available by Swainson, 1821.
- harpa*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 11, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 26. Name first made available by Mawe, 1823.
- imperialis*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 100. Name first made available by Lightfoot, 1786.
- junonia*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 101. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1804.
- lyriformis*, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 11; 43, as *Mitra*. Name first made available by Broderip, 1827.

punctata, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 10, pl. 3, *Voluta* fig. 19. Name first made available by Swainson, 1823.

CONIDAE

balteus*, *Conus – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Conus* fig. 5. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. A *nomen dubium* (Kohn, 1988: 47).

****brunneus*, *Conus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Conus* fig. 1. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The eastern Pacific *Conus* (*Conus*) *brunneus* W. Wood, 1828 (Keen, 1971: 661). Wood’s figure designated as representative of the holotype by Kohn (1988: 48). Type locality: Galapagos Islands, designated by Coomans et al. (1982: 43).

gracilis*, *Conus – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Conus* fig. 3. Loc.: Timor; Mrs. Mawe. *Non Conus gracilis* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823; re-named *Conus euschemon* by Tomlin (1937: 206). Wood’s figure designated as representative of the holotype by Kohn (1988: 48), who treated it as a junior synonym of *Conus timorensis* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792.

****gradatus*, *Conus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Conus* fig. 6. Loc.: California; Mrs. Mawe. The Panamic *Conus* (*Leptoconus*) *gradatus* W. Wood, 1828 (Keen, 1971: 665). Wood’s figure designated as representative of the lectotype and type locality restricted to Isla San Pedro Martir, Gulf of California, Mexico, by da Motta (1989). Kohn (1988: 48) considered it a *nomen dubium*.

interruptus*, *Conus – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Conus* fig. 2. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Considered a synonym of *C. brunneus* W. Wood, 1828, by Kohn (1988: 49), who acted as first reviser in selecting the latter name as valid. Wood’s figure 2 was designated representative of the holotype of *C. interruptus* by Kohn (1988: 48).

****lucidus*, *Conus*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 8, pl. 3, *Conus* fig. 4. Loc.: “South Sea”; Mrs. Mawe. The eastern Pacific *Conus* (*Cylindrus*) *lucidus* W. Wood, 1828 (Keen, 1971: 664–665). Wood’s figure was designated representative of the holotype by Kohn (1988: 49).

acuminatus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 69. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

aurantius, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 70. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière,

1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, a work referenced by Wood.

catus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 70. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

costatus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 73. Name first made available by Dillwyn, 1817, based on same Chemnitz figure cited by Wood.

eburneus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 67. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

fuscatus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 67. Name first made available by Born, 1778; also treated by Dillwyn, 1817, based on figures referenced by Wood.

guinaicus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 69. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

namocanus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 73. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

pusillus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1825: 74, pl. 15, fig. 97. This is *C. pusillus* Lamarck, 1810. Listed by Hanley (1856: 82) and Carpenter (1864: 523) in a manner that implied that Wood had either figured the wrong species or created a homonym.

pyramidalis, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 77. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1810, based on figure in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* referenced by Wood.

reticulatus, *Conus* – “W. Wood” – G. B. Sowerby I, 1834: 57, fig. 86 (*non* Born, 1778). This name was incorrectly attributed to Wood by Sowerby. An eastern Pacific species listed as *Conus reticulatus* Sowerby in the synonymy of *C. lucidus* Wood, 1828, by Keen (1971: 664).

roseus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 74. Name first made available by Lamarck, 1810, based on figure in *Encyclopédie Méthodique* referenced by Wood.

taeniatus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 71. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

tessellatus, *Conus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 67. Name first made available by Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, which was referenced by Wood.

TEREBRIDAE

elongatum, Buccinum – W. Wood, 1828b: 13, pl. 4, *Buccinum* fig. 25; 55, as *Terebra*. Loc.: “India”; Mrs. Mawe. This mislocalized species was recognized as a synonym of the Panamic *Terebra strigata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825, by Hanley (1856b: 214) and treated as such by Keen (1971: 684) and by Bratcher & Cernohorsky (1987: 127–128).

TURRIDAE

bicarinatus, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 7; 49 as *Pleurotoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Renamed without reason as *Pleurotoma woodii* Kiener, 1840 (p. 12). Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Turris cryptorrhaphe* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825) (Powell, 1964: 336; Tucker, 2004: 125). NHMUK 1963470, holotype of both taxa (Dance, 1972: 160).

elegans, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 8; 49, as *Pleurotoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. *Non M. elegans* Donovan, 1804. Synonym of the Indo-Pacific *Lophiotoma polytropa* (Helbling, 1779) (Powell, 1964: 314). Powell provided measurements of Wood’s holotype, which is NHMUK 1970087.

***mitriformis, Murex** – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 25; 49, as *Pleurotoma curvirostris* in error (see below). Loc.: Isle of France [Mauritius]; Mrs. Mawe. Correct locality is West Africa. Now treated as *Genota mitriformis* (W. Wood, 1828) (Bernard, 1984: 205; Tucker, 2004: 673). Sometimes misspelled as “*mitraeformis*”.

pleurotoma, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 15, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 9; 49, as *Pleurotoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Hanley (1856b: 217) listed as “Wood, in place of *P. fusca*, Gray, MSS.—? *P. maura*, Reeve (as of Sow, Z.P.) C.S. [Conchologia Systematica] pl. 233, f. 4.” The name has disappeared from later literature, except for listings by Vokes (1971: 83) and Tucker (2004: 768) as “Turridae.” It is not *P. maura* as figured by Reeve and must be regarded as a *nomen dubium* unless Wood’s specimens come to light. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

curvirostris, Pleurotoma – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 49, with reference to *Murex* pl. 5, fig. 25 – Evidently a transcription error for *Murex mitriformis*, the name for the species depicted in fig. 26 on that same plate (see above).

CLAVATULIDAE

mitra, Murex – W. Wood, 1828b: 14, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 5; 49, as *Pleurotoma*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Placed in synonymy of *Pleurotoma muricata* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856b: 217; Tucker, 2004: 635). This West African species figured as *Clavatula muricata* (Lamarck) by Abbott & Dance (1982: 242). Misspelled as *Murex mitratus* and *Pleurotoma mirata* by Deshayes (1843: 363). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

DRILLIDAE

echinatus, Murex – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 14, pl. 5, *Murex* fig. 6; 49, as *Pleurotoma*. *Non M. echinatus* Brocchi, 1814. This is *Clavatula echinata* Lamarck, 1816, an Indo-Pacific species now considered a synonym of *Clavus flammulatus* Montfort, 1810 (Higo et al., 1999: 298).

CANCELARIIDAE

buccinoides, Cancellaria – “W. Wood”, 1828 – Snell & Stokland (1986: 123). An error for *Cancellaria buccinoides* G. B. Sowerby I, 1832.

BULLIDAE

elegans, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9. Name first made available as *Bulla elegans* Gray, 1825.
lineata, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9. Name first made available by Gray (1825).
priamus, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1818: 88. This is *Bulla priamus* Dillwyn, 1817.
pyrum, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1818: 87. This is *Bulla pyrum* Dillwyn, 1817.

PHILINIDAE

pectinata, Bulla – “W. Wood”, 1818: 86. Name first made available as *Bulla pectinata* Dillwyn, 1817: 481.

AMPHIBOLIDAE

australis, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 18, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 7; 47, as *Paludina*. Loc.: New Holland; NHMUK. Placed in synonymy of *Ampullaria fragilis* Lamarck, 1822, by Hanley (1856b: 222). Listed, with a query, in synonymy of *Salinator fragilis* (Lamarck, 1822) by Hubendick (1945: 107) from southern Australia and Tasmania. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

PLANORBIDAE

angulata, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 12; 49, as *Planorbis*. This is *Helix angulata* Rackett, 1821, a synonym of *Planorbis bicarinatus* Say, 1816 (Carpenter, 1886: 96), a homonym of *P. bicarinatus* (Lamarck, 1804). There is a litany of name changes for this species given in Abbott & Morris (1995: xxxi), in which the current name is stated to be *Helisoma anceps* (Menke, 1830), and it is also so listed in Turgeon et al. (1998: 135). It appears that recent workers have not noted that Rackett’s name, long-buried in the synonymy of Say’s species, predates that of Menke.

lacustris, *Nautilus* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 63. Name first made available by Lightfoot (1786), a junior synonym of *Helix nitida* Müller, 1774.

SIPHONARIIDAE

angulata, *Patella* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 26, pl. 8, *Patella* fig. 1. First made available as *Siphonaria angulata* Gray, 1825, Wood probably obtaining the name from a label on a British Museum specimen. Synonym of the Panamic *Siphonaria gigas* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825 (Keen, 1971: 850).

SUCCINEIDAE

patula, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 21; pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 9; 54, as *Succinea*. – This is *Bulimus patulus* Bruguière, 1789; now *Succinea patula* (Bruguière, 1789) from Guadeloupe.

PARTULIDAE

laevis, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 67; 32, as *Bulimus*. Loc.: Ceylon; NHMUK. Synonym of *Partula otaheitana* (Bruguière, 1792) from Tahiti (Pfeiffer, 1877: 204). Since its listing, with a query, in the synonymy of *Partula otaheitana* by Hartman (1885: 212), Wood’s species has disappeared from the literature. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

ACHATINELLIDAE

**byronii*, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 30; 29, as *Achatina*. Loc.: Otaheite; Gray. This Hawaiian species is now placed in *Achatinella*. Figured by Abbott (1989: 59), but captioned in error as *Achatinella “byronii”*

(W. Wood, 1828), although he stated that it was named for Lord G. Byron, who collected it in 1824. NHMUK 20100497, 3 syntypes; NHMUK 20100498, 4 syntypes, both lots ex Gray collection.

PUPILLIDAE

edentulus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 9, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 14; 50, as *Pupa*. This is *Pupa edentula* Draparnaud, 1805. Treated by Abbott (1989: 63) as *Columella edentula* (Draparnaud, 1805).

LAURIIDAE

anglicus, *Turbo* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 12; 50, as *Pupa*. Name first made available as *Vertigo anglica* Férussac, 1821, now *Leiostyla anglica* (Férussac, 1821). Name placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology by Opinion 336 (1955) and attributed there incorrectly to Wood.

ENIDAE

labrosa, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 69; 32, as *Bulimus*. Name first made available as *Helix labrosa* Oliver, 1804, now placed in genus *Buliminus*.
pulchra, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 29; 32, as *Bulimus*. Name first made available as *Bulimus pulcher* Gray, 1825.

CLAUSILIIDAE

chrysalis, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 39; 34, as *Clausilia*. Loc.: West Indies; NHMUK. Sherborn (1925: 1255) followed the listing of Wood’s name with “? Turt. 1810 [sic; = Turton, 1819]”, but they are different species. Hanley (1856b: 224) attributed the name to Gray, with “*C. cretensis* Pfr. ii” as a synonym with a query and ‘W. Indies’ in single quotes. Hanley actually meant *C. cretensis* Rossmässler, as that is where Pfeiffer (1848b: 415) placed Wood’s species. This taxon is now cited as *Albinaria cretensis* (Rossmässler, 1836), and it occurs in Crete and Greece (F. Welter-Schultes, personal communication, 12 May 2010). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

costulatus, *Turbo* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 36; 34, as *Clausilia*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Placed in the synonymy of “*Nenia tridens* Chemnitz” by Pfeiffer (1881: 406–407). The earliest available name for this

species is *Nenia tridens* (Schweigger, 1820). This Puerto Rican species was figured by Abbott (1989: 67).

mediterraneus, Turbo – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 40; 1828b: 34, as *Clausilia*. Loc.: Malta; NHMUK. Placed in synonymy of *Clausilia bidens* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Pfeiffer (1848: 453), together with *Helix papillaris* Müller, 1774, and the unavailable *T. papillaris* Chemnitz, a synonymy followed by Hanley (1856b: 224). In later years, Müller's name came into common usage, and an application for its conservation over Linnaeus' name was made to the I.C.Z.N. The application was turned down on a 13–14 vote, with the only two malacologists on the Commission voting in its favor. As a result, Opinion 2176 (I.C.Z.N., 2007) was issued placing *Turbo bidens* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, and this species is now known as *Papillifera bidens* (Linnaeus, 1758). NHMUK 20100488, syntypes, 7 specimens, ex Gray collection.

corrugatus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 152. This was a repeat of Dillwyn's listing, which was *Bulimus corrugatus* Bruguière, 1792, a clausilid now placed in *Albinaria*.

torticollis, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 35; 32, as *Clausilia*. This was *Bulimus torticollis* Olivier, 1801, placed in *Clausilia* by Lamarck, 1822.

truncatulus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 37; 34, as *Clausilia*. Hanley (1856b: 224) listed this as a synonym of *Cylindrella collaris* (Féussac, 1821). This is *Clausilia truncatulus* Lamarck, 1822.

ORTHALICIDAE

***scobinata, Helix** – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 77; 32, as *Bulimus*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. The Brazilian *Rhinus scobinata* (W. Wood, 1828) (Salgado & Coelho, 2003: 163; Simone, 2006: 129).

***vexillum, Helix** – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 78; 32, as *Bulimus*. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Hanley (1856b: 230) gave the type locality as Peru, and this locality was confirmed by Pilsbry (1901: 159), who treated the species as *Drymaeus vexillum* (W. Wood). Sherborn (1932: 6889) listed *Helix vexillum* Féussac, 1821, but that was merely a change in genus of *Bulimus vexillum* Bruguière, 1792, and there is no homonymy.

guadeloupensis, Helix – “W. Wood” – Pfeiffer (1881: 246) credited this name to Wood in the synonymy of *Bulimulus exilis* (Gmelin, 1791). Why Wood's usage was selected and misspelled is not known, because Wood consistently (1818, 1825, 1828a: 167) used Bruguière's spelling. Gmelin's name is preoccupied and is a synonym of *Bulimulus guadeloupensis* (Bruguière, 1792), figured by Abbott (1989: 98, as *guadalupensis* [sic]).

odontostoma, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 25; 50, as *Pupa*. This is *Bulimus odontostoma* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824, now *Odontostomus odontostomus* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1824).

PLACOSTYLIDAE

kingii, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 27; 32, as *Bulimus*. Name first made available as *Bulimus kingii* Gray, 1825.

CERIONIDAE

albearia, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 150; 1825: 150. Misspelling of *Turbo alvearia* Dillwyn, 1817, which is based on the same Lister figure; an unidentifiable *Cerion* according to Clench (1957: 137).

alveare, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1828a: 150, pl. 32, fig. 112. Placed with a query in synonymy of *Pupa maritima* Pfeiffer, 1839, by Pfeiffer (1849: 322). A misspelling, not a new name. See *Turbo albearia* “Wood.”

UROCOPTIDAE

***formosus, Turbo** – W. Wood, 1828b: 19, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 24; 31, as *Bulimus*. Loc.: W. Indies; Gray. Listed from Hispaniola in the genus *Macroceramus* by Wetherbee & Clench (1984:10). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

***gracilis, Turbo** – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 6, *Turbo* fig. 38; 34, as *Clausilia*. Loc.: West Indies; NHMUK. *Non Turbo gracilis* Brocchi, 1814. Wood's species was placed in *Cylindrella* by Pfeiffer (1848b: 381). This Jamaican species is now cited as *Apoma gracile* (W. Wood, 1828) (Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 156). The type of Brocchi's fossil species was figured by Rossi Ronchetti (1955: 154) as *Turbonilla (Pyrgolampas) gracilis*. To retain the name of the urocoptid, a petition to the I.C.Z.N. for conservation under Article 23.9.5 will be necessary because these homonyms have

not been considered congeneric after 1899. Whatever action deemed necessary should be taken by specialists on the group. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

**maugeri*, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 31; 32, as *Bulimus*. Loc. W. Indes; Gray. Status in question. Listed by Rosenberg & Muratov (2006: 155) with a query under *Anoma nigrescens* (C. B. Adams, 1851), with a statement that it has priority if synonymy is correct. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

cylindrus, *Helix* – “Wood” – Pfeiffer (1881: 276) credited this name to Wood in the synonymy of “*Cylindrella cylindrus* (Turbo) Chemnitz.” without a date or reference to Wood. Wood consistently (1818, 1825, 1828a: 150) treated this as *Turbo cylindrus* using references cited earlier by Dillwyn under this name, and the species is now known as *Urocoptis cylindrus* (Dillwyn, 1817). Figured by Abbott (1989: 122).

petiveriana, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 70; 50, as *Pupa*. This is *Cylindrella petiveriana* (Pfeiffer, 1821)

ACHATINIDAE

bicarinata, *Bulla* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 89. Name first made available as *Bulimus bicarinata* Bruguière, 1792; placed in *Bulla* by Dillwyn (1817: 496).

columnaris, *Lymnaea* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 41. Error for *Helix columna* Gmelin [= *Columna columna* (Müller, 1774)] when transferring to *Lymnaea*. Name was spelled correctly in 1828a.

undata, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1825 & 1828a: 167. Wood referred *Helix undata* Gmelin, 1791, which he attributed to “New Holland; Fr.w.” [= Australia; fresh water]. Not *H. undata* Lightfoot, 1786. *Nomen dubium*; possibly a young *Cochitoma*, according to Rehder (1967: 29).

FERUSSACIDAE

aurisvulpina, *Voluta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 90. Name first made available by Holten, 1802 (Petit & Coan, 2008: 244).

SUBULINIDAE

calcarea, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 165. This is *Helix calcaria* Born, 1778, the type species of *Neobeliscus* Pilsbry, 1896b.

STREPTAXIDAE

concamerata, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 21. Loc.: Cape of Good Hope; ex Férussac. Hanley (1856b: 227) listed this cryptically as “Wood for *H. pagoda* Fér.” Firmly placed in synonymy of *H. pagoda* Férussac, 1821, by Gray (1837: 486), where it has remained. Treated by Abbott (1989: 85) as *Gonidomus pagodus* (Férussac, 1821) with locality given as Mauritius.

ACAVIDAE

cornu, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 155; 1825 & 1828a: 155, pl. 32, fig. 6. Loc.: New Zealand; ref. to Chemnitz (1795: pl. 208, figs. 2051, 2051). Listed here because the name was misattributed to Wood by Pfeiffer (1848a: 17) in the synonymy of the unavailable *Helix cornu giganteum* Chemnitz. The Chemnitz figures had earlier been named *H. cornu* by Dillwyn (1817: 888). Hanley (1856a: 163) listed *H. vesicalis* Lamarck as a synonym. This Madagascar species is in later literature as *Helix vesicalis* Lamarck, 1822, recently treated by Emberton (1990) as *Helicophanta vesicalis* (Lamarck, 1822), which is type species of that genus. We point out to those with an interest in the land mollusks of Madagascar that *Helix cornu* Dillwyn, 1817, is earlier than Lamarck’s name for this species, which is based, in part, on the same Chemnitz figures.

CARYODIDAE

dufresnii, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 28; 32, as *Bulimus*. This is *Bulimus dufresnii* Leach, 1815, now *Caryodes dufresnii* (Leach, 1815).

DORCASIIDAE

sinistrorsa, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 60. Loc.: Cape of G. Hope. L.; “Fer. t. 32, f. 2, 3” [Férussac, 1820: pl. 32, figs. 2, 3]. This name was applied to a number of sinistral specimens by Férussac, all under the category “Monstrum”, and such names are not available (ICZN Code Art. 45.6). Wood’s introduction was for a sinistral specimen of *H. globulus* Müller, 1774, according to Pfeiffer (1848a: 448) and Hanley (1859b: 229). This South African species is now *Trigonephrus globulus* (Müller, 1774). A normal dextral specimen was figured by Abbott (1989: 76).

STROPHOCHEILIDAE

goniostoma, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 24. This is *H. goniostoma* Féussac, 1821, now placed in genus *Gonystomus*.

HELICARIONIDAE

meridionalis, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 23, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 42. Loc.: Otaeti [= Tahiti]; “Fer. t. 29, f. 4, 5, (*otahietana*)” [Férussac, 1820: pl. 29, figs. 4, 5; 1821: pl. expl.]. Wood probably renamed this Férussac species because *Bulimus otaheitanus* Bruguière, 1792, had been transferred to *Helix* by Dillwyn (1817: 935). This Philippine species was treated as *Ryssota otaheitana* [sic] (Férussac, 1821) by Abbott (1989: 129). Spellings of specific name are as published.

ARIOPHANTIDAE

laevipes, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 155. In Sherborn (1927: 3369), as “*Turbo*”. Name first made available as *Helix laevipes* Müller, 1791, the type species of *Ariophanta* Des Moulins, 1829.

BULIMULIDAE

**dentata*, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 71; 50, as *Pupa*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. This species occurs in Argentina and Uruguay and is type species of the genus *Plagiodontes* Doering, 1875 (subsequent designation of Pilsbry, 1898) (Pizá & Cazzaniga, 2010, in press). NHMUK 1840.9.12.50, 2 syntypes, 1 broken.

listeri, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 23; 32, as *Bulimus*. Loc.: unknown; NHMUK. Synonym of the Brazilian *Auris melastoma* (Swainson, 1820) (Pilsbry, 1896a: 103; Simone, 2006: 132). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

CAMAENIDAE

orbiculata, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 20, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 2. Loc.: West Indies; ref. to “Fér. t. 42, f. 4. (*plicaria*)” [Férussac, 1822: pl. 42, fig. 4; 1821, pl. expl.]. Wood probably renamed this Férussac figure, labeled as *H. plicaria* Lamarck, due to a prior *Helix plicaria* Born, 1780. However, that Born usage is not available as it was a misspelling by Born of his own 1778 *H. plicata*. Moreover, there was al-

ready an unrelated *Helix orbiculata* Férussac, 1821. Abbott (1989: 191, 140, respectively) figured both the camaenid *Hemicycla plicaria* (Lamarck, 1816) and the helicid *Pleurodonte orbiculata* (Férussac, 1821). Wood’s own figure does not agree well with either, but his name should probably be considered a synonym of Lamarck’s species, given his reference to Férussac’s figure of it.

zonula, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 8. Loc.: Ceylon; ref. to “Fer. t. 26, f. 6 (*vittata* n. 35)” [Férussac, 1820: pl. 26, fig. 6; 1821, pl. expl.]. Wood renamed *H. vittata* Férussac, 1821, due to prior usage of the name by Müller (1774). However, as was noted very early, the names of Férussac and Müller are synonyms as well as homonyms. Wood’s synonym has disappeared from the literature, but it was included in a long synonymy of *Planispira vittata* (Müller, 1774) by Gude (1914: 164) that includes Férussac’s *H. vittata* and Wood’s *H. zonula*.

*formosa*¹, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 20, 39, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 1. This is one of two appearances of this name combination in Wood, this one indicated by Wood with a superscript “1” (for the other, see under Helicidae). Name first made available as *Helix formosa* Férussac, 1821, the figure for which was cited by Wood. The West Indian *Pleurodonte formosa* (Férussac, 1821).

listerae, *Carocolla* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 33. An error by Wood for *Carocolla listeri* Gray, 1825. See also next entry.

listeriana, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 61. Also an error by Wood for *Carocolla listeri* Gray, 1825.

plicata, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 156. This is *Helix plicata* Dillwyn, 1817, a subjective synonym of *Labyrinthus otis* (Lightfoot, 1786).

soror, *Helix* – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 23, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 51; 33, as *Carocolla*. Name first made available as *Helix soror* Férussac, 1821.

VITRINIDAE

fuscescens, *Helix* – “Wood” – Pfeiffer (1881: 28) listed this name in synonymy of *Helicolumax pellicula* Férussac, 1821, with a query. No date or reference to Wood is given, but Wood treated *Helix fuscescens* Gmelin, 1791, in 1818: 165, 1825 & 1828a: 165, pl. 34, fig. 133. In each citation, Wood referred to Gmelin, and the name is thus not attributable to Wood.

HELICIDAE

carina, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 23, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 57. Loc.: E. Indies; ref. to “Fer. t. 60, f. 2. (*Lampas*)” [Férussac, 1822: pl. 60, fig. 2; pl. expl.]. It is not known why Wood renamed this species, because Férussac cited Müller and Dillwyn, as well as a figure in Chemnitz. Possibly he considered that Férussac’s figure was not the same as that of Chemnitz. Certainly all later authors have considered *H. carina* to be a synonym of *H. lampas* Müller, 1774, a species of *Carocolla*.

exalbida, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 81. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Recognized by Hanley (1856b: 230) as a synonym of *H. nivosa* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824, a Madeiran species now placed in the genus *Leptaxis*.

fibula, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 66. Loc.: Sicily; NHMUK. Placed in the synonymy of *Helix conoidea* Draparnaud, 1801, by Tryon (1888: 31–32), a species now placed in the genus *Cochlicella*. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

formosa², *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, 40, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 10; Loc.: unknown; ref. to “Fer. t. 31, f. 4, 5, 6” [Férussac, 1820: pl. 31, figs. 4–6; 1821: pl. expl.]. This was one of two appearances of this same name combination in Wood, this one indicated by Wood with a superscript “2” (for the other, see under Camaenidae). *Non Helix formosa* Férussac, 1821. Synonym of *Helicostyla mirabilis* (Férussac, 1821), based on the figures cited by Wood. This Philippine type species of *Helicostyla* was figured by Abbott (1989: 173).

****helicella, Helix*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 7. Loc.: Morocco; ref. to “Fer. t. 30, f. 2 (*planata* 295)” [Férussac, 1820: pl. 30, fig. 2; 1821: pl. expl.]. Wood renamed *H. planata* Férussac, 1821, due to prior usage of the name by Maton & Rackett (1807). His name is still in use as *Theba subdentata helicella* (W. Wood, 1828) and was treated and figured by Gittenberger & Ripken (1987: 23).

****madeirensis, Helix*** – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 84. Loc.: Madeira; Mrs. Mawe. A common Madeiran species listed as *Disculella maderensis* [sic] (W. Wood, 1828) by Walden (1983: 267). Lowe (1831: 48, 69) also misspelled this name as *Helix “maderensis”* when he included it in his genus *Ochthephila*, as did Beck (1837: 18).

scabra, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 62. Loc.: W. Indies; NHMUK. *Non H. scabra* Linnaeus, 1758. Hanley (1856b: 229)

noted that this was *Helix undata* Lowe, 1831, and also *Helix groviana* Férussac, 1821. Lowe (1831: 41) introduced the new name *H. undata*, with *H. scabra* Wood in synonymy, but did not state that he was proposing a replacement name. This is a Madeiran species, placed in *Leptaxis* by Cockerell (1921: 194), who pointed out that *H. undata* is also preoccupied and the species must be known as *Leptaxis groviana* (Férussac, 1821). Why Férussac’s name, obviously earliest, had not been in use before is not known. Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

tripolitana, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 33. Loc.: Tripoli; Gray. Listed as a “keeled form” of *Levantina leachi* (Férussac, 1821) by Goodfriend (1986: 215). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

turgidula, Helix – W. Wood, 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 6. Loc.: Europe; “Fer. t. 29, f. 12” [sic] [Férussac, 1820: pl. 29, figs. 1, 2; 1821: pl. expl.]. Recognized by Hanley (1856b: 225) as a “monstrous *arbustorum*” this is a high-spired freak of *Arianta arbustorum* (Linnaeus, 1758). Listed by Férussac as one of two “Monstrum” varieties of *H. arbustorum* Linnaeus, but unavailable as it was intended as a name for a teratological specimen (ICZN Code Article 1.3.2). As Wood made no such statement, the name is available from him, although invalid as a junior synonym, simply being a high-spired freak of *Arianta arbustorum* (Linnaeus, 1758). Normal specimens were figured by Abbot (1989: 190).

ligatus, Turbo – “W. Wood”, 1818: 151. This is *Turbo ligatus* Dillwyn, 1817, based on same Chemnitz figure.

portosanctana, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 24, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 79 [originally as *porto sanctana*]. This is *Helix portosanctanae* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824.

punctulata, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 80. Name first made available by *Helix punctulata* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824.

tectiformis, Helix – “W. Wood”, 1828b: 25, pl. 8. Name first made available as *H. tectiformis* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824.

BRADYBAENIDAE

ventricosus, Orthostylus – “W. Wood”. Listed by Sherborn (1932: 6846) as a transfer of “*Bulla ventricosa* Wood” to *Orthostylus* by Beck (1837: 49). This was an error by Sherborn, because Beck’s listing was of *Bulimus*

ventricosus Bruguière, 1792, with no mention of Wood; this is a tree snail now known as *Helicostyla ventricosa* (Bruguière, 1792). Wood did list a *Bulla ventricosa* (Lamarck, 1811), a member of the Olividae, also misattributed to Wood by Sherborn.

HYGROMIIDAE

**bulverii*, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 25, pl. 8, *Helix* fig. 82. Loc.: unknown; Mrs. Mawe. Now classified as *Discula bulverii* (W. Wood, 1828), this species from Madeira, Portugal, is on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Lowe (1831: 44, 68) made an unjustified emendation of this name to *Helix bulveriana*, and Beck (1837: 28) misspelled it as *Chilostrema "bulveri"*.

PLEURODONTIDAE

granosa, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 23, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 45. Loc.: America; "Fer. t. 44, f. 1–3, (*aspera*)" [Férussac, 1821: pl. 44, figs. 1–3; pl. expl.]. Wood renamed Férussac's species, probably due to the prior *Helix aspera* Gmelin, 1791. Placed in the synonymy of *Helix aspera* Férussac by Pfeiffer (1848a: 311). This is a Jamaican species treated as *Thelidomus aspera* (Férussac, 1821) by Rosenberg & Muratov (2007: 401). A petition to the I.C.Z.N. would be needed to conserve *Helix aspera* Férussac, 1821, an action left for specialists familiar with the taxa involved.

**nigrescens*, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 32; Loc.: unknown; Wood collection. Treated as *Pleurodonte nigrescens* (W. Wood, 1828) by Robinson et al. (2006: 643), who gave locality as Guadeloupe and Dominica.

HELMINTHOGLYPTIDAE

squamosa, *Helix* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 3. Loc.: W. Indies; ref. to "Fer. t. 41, f. 3" [Férussac, 1821: pl. 41, fig. 3; pl. expl.]. Name first made available as *Helix squamosa* Férussac, 1821, the figure for which was cited by Wood. The Antillean type species of *Bel-lacepolis* Pilsbry in Baker, 1943.

POLYGYRIDAE

sayii, *Helix* – W. Wood, 1828b: 22, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 34. Loc.: N. America; Gray. Thought by Hanley (1856b: 228) to be a synonym of *Polygyra avara* Say, 1818, this eastern

North American species was considered by Pilsbry (1940: 601, 603) to be a possible senior synonym of *Daedalochila postelliana* (Bland, 1859). Type material not located in NHMUK in 2010.

fraterna, *Helix* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 21 & 40, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 16. Loc.: land, N. America; Wood collection. The figured specimen was evidently intended to represent *Helix fraterna* Say, 1824. However, according to Green (1830: 135) and Hanley (1856b: 226), it was instead a misidentified specimen of the eastern United States *Helix hirsuta* Say, 1817. The former is now *Euchemotrema fraternum* (Say, 1824), the latter *Stenotrema hirsutum* (Say, 1817) (Turgeon et al., 1998: 151, 153).

monodon, *Helix* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 21; pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 15. Name first made available as *Helix monodon* Rackett, 1821.

septemvolva, *Helix* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 14. Name first made available and still known as *Polygyra septemvolva* Say, 1818 (Turgeon et al., 1998: 152).

tridentata, *Helix* – "W. Wood", 1828b: 21, pl. 7, *Helix* fig. 11. Name first made available as *Helix tridentata* Say, 1818, which is now placed in *Triodopsis*.

POLYPLACOPHORA

bistriatus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1814: 7. Loc.: unknown [designated as Gambier, Providence Id., Bahama Ids. (Bullock, 1988a: 153)]. Cited figures in Chemnitz (1784: pl. 1, fig. 1; 1785: pl. 94, figs. 788–791). Type not known (Bullock, 1988a: 153). Synonym of western Atlantic *Chiton tuberculatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 17; Bullock, 1988a: 152–155; Kaas et al., 2006: 73–75).

capensis, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1828b: 1, pl. 1, *Chiton* fig. 11. Loc.: C[ape] of Good Hope; NHMUK. Not *C. capensis* Schröter, 1801. Placed in synonymy of *Radsia nigrovirescens* (Blainville, 1825) by Bullock (1988b: 287), who stated that the type of Wood's species was not found in the British Museum but that the types of *C. capensis* Gray, 1828, are present, numbered NHMUK 1951.2.1.9, 4 syntypes. These, however, are Wood's types. See also Kaas et al. (2006: 84–86).

carmichaelis, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1828b: 1, pl. 1, *Chiton* fig. 10. Loc.: "C[ape] of Good Hope"; NHMUK. Type locality corrected to Tierra del Fuego by Gray (1847a). Misattributed to Gray

(1828), whose description was published after that of Wood (1828b), this species was treated by Ferreira (1982) and by Kaas & Van Belle (1994: 266–269). A lectotype (NHMUK 1951.1.25.1) was designated by Ferreira (1982), the specimen probably that figured by Wood; NHMUK 1951.1.25.2, paralectotype. Species figured by Forcelli (2000: 182), who also misattributed it to Gray. Type species of *Plaxiphora* Gray, 1847. The oldest name for this species is *Plaxiphora aurata* (Spalowsky, 1795) (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994), and it occurs in New Zealand and adjacent islands, the Falkland Islands, and in the Magellanic province of South America.

castaneus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1814: 13–14, pl. 2, figs. 2, 3; pl. 3, fig. 2, 3. Loc.: unknown; at least pl. 2 figs. from collection of [H. C.] Jennings. Synonym of the South African *Callochiton dentatus* (Spengler, 1797); *C. castaneus* used in many earlier references (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985: 15–17).

fasciatus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1814: 10; pl. 1, figs. 4, 5. Loc.: “South America” [corrected to be Robins Bay, St. Mary, Jamaica (Bullock, 1988a: 178)]; figured specimen from [H. C.] Jennings collection; type presumed lost (Bullock, 1988a: 178). Wood also cited Chemnitz (1784: pl. 1, fig. 3; 1785: pl. 94, fig. 792, pl. 96, fig. 801). Synonym of the western Atlantic *Chiton (Diochiton) squamosus* Linnaeus, 1764 (Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 46; Bullock, 1988a: 178–179; Kaas et al., 2006: 76–78).

fulvus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1814: 7–8. Loc.: unknown. Cited Chemnitz (1788: pl. 173, fig. 1691) and Bruguière (1792: pl. 161, figs. 4, 5). Synonym of the eastern South American *Chaetopleura angulata* (Spengler, 1797) (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988: 282; Rios, 1994: 16).

lineatus, *Chiton – W. Wood, 1814: 15–16, pl. 2, figs. 4, 5. Loc.: unknown [restricted to Sitka, Alaska (Sirenko, 1974: 994)]; further restricted to Starrigaven Bay, Sitka (Clark, 1999: 34)]; figured specimen from [H. C.] Jennings collection; type lost (Ferreira, 1982); neotype: LACM 2734 (Clark, 1999: 34). The northeastern Pacific *Tonicella lineata* (W. Wood, 1815) (Clark, 1999: 34–36; Eernisse et al., 2007: 711).

luteolus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1828b: 1, *Chiton* fig. 3. “Indian Ocean” [St. Croix, Virgin Islands – Bullock, 1988b: 172]; Mrs. Mawe. *Nomen dubium* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 78), but later listed as a synonym of *Chiton (Chiton) viridis* Spengler, 1797 (Bullock, 1988b: 172; Kaas et al., 2006: 81–84).

nebulosus, *Chiton – W. Wood, 1828b: 1, pl. 1, *Chiton* fig. 4. Loc.: Isle of France [Mauritius]; Mrs. Mawe. Possible synonym of *Acanthopleura borbonica* (Deshayes, 1863) (Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 89; Kaas et al., 2006: 266–268); possible senior synonym of *Chiton mauritanus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1835 (D. Eernisse, personal communication, 6 Nov. 2009).

setosus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1828b: 1, pl. 1, *Chiton* fig. 5. Loc.: W. Indies; Mrs. Mawe. *Non Chiton setosus* Tilesius, 1824 (and *non C. setosus* G. B. Sowerby I, 1832). Synonym of *Ceratozona squalida* (C. B. Adams, 1845), which occurs in both the western Atlantic and eastern Pacific (Ferreira, 1985: 200–202).

siculus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1828b: 1, pl. 1, *Chiton* fig. 12. Loc.: coast of Sicily; NHMUK. Synonym of the European *Chiton (Rhyssoplax) olivaceus* (Spengler, 1797) (Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 119; Kaas et al., 2006: 151–154). Two lots of probable syntypes, 2 specimens (NHMUK 20100597) and 3 specimens (NHMUK 20100598) on cards found during present study.

sulcatus, *Chiton – W. Wood, 1814: 16–17, pl. 3, fig. 1. Loc.: “South Seas” [restricted to Isla San Salvador, Islas Galápagos (Bullock, 1988a: 160)]; Mrs. Robinson’s collection; type presumed lost (Bullock, 1988: 160). *Non Chiton sulcatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1835; unnecessarily renamed *Chiton woodii* Clessin, 1903, because of this later homonym. *Chiton sulcatus* W. Wood, 1815, occurs in the Islas Galápagos (Keen, 1971: 864; A. G. Smith & Ferreira, 1977: 89–90; Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 128; Bullock, 1988a: 160–161; Kaas et al., 2006: 145–147). It should be noted that p. 16 and pl. 3 appeared in 1814; it cannot be proven that p. 17 appeared that year, although it probably did.

tessellatus, *Chiton* – W. Wood, 1815: 23, *ex* Leach ms. Loc.: not stated [designated as Gambier, Providence Id., Bahama Ids. (Bullock, 1988a: 153)]; type not known (Bullock, 1988: 153). Wood cited Chemnitz (1788: pl. 173, fig. 1690) and Bruguière (1792: pl. 162, fig. 10). Synonym of western Atlantic *Chiton tuberculatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Kaas & Van Belle, 1980: 131; Bullock, 1988a: 152–155; Kaas et al., 2006: 73–75).

tunicatus, *Chiton – W. Wood, 1814: 11–12, pl. 2, fig. 1. Loc.: unknown. The northeastern Pacific *Katharina tunicata* (W. Wood, 1815) (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994: 349–351; Eernisse et al., 2007: 711); type species of *Katharina* Gray, 1847. NHMUK 1837.12.1.3136, holotype (Gray, 1847a: 69).

CEPHALOPODA

bullata, *Argonauta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 62. This one is unfathomable. Wood’s only reference is to Gualtieri (1742: pl. 79, fig. C), a plate composed of figures of *Pinna*, so this must have been an error. Dillwyn (1817: 333–337) treated nine species of *Argonauta*, giving names for all of the species on Gualtieri’s Plate 12, and this list of nine was copied by Wood (1818: 62). Wood’s 10th species is *bullata*, and the 11th and last, is a repeat of the 8th. *Argonauta bullata* was also included in Wood (1823: 62), but it was omitted in Wood (1828a: 62), which includes only Dillwyn’s nine species. *Argonauta bullata* Wood, 1818, 1823, seems not to be mentioned in subsequent literature. In the absence of a figure or description, it must be considered a *nomen nudum*.

haustrum, *Argonauta* – “W. Wood”, 1818: 62. Based on Chemnitz figure included in *Argonauta haustum* Dillwyn, 1817, which is now regarded as a probable synonym of *Argonauta hians* Lightfoot, 1786.

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- WOOD, W., 1824, *Catalogue of an extensive and valuable collection of the best works on natural history, arranged in classes according to the Linnean system. With an enumeration of the pages and plates each volume contains. Now selling, at the prices affixed to each, ...* Taylor, London, 136 + [4] + 7 pp., 1 pl. [colored frontispiece].
- WOOD, W., 1828a, *Index testaceologicus; or, a catalogue of shells, British and foreign, arranged according to the Linnean system; with the Latin and English names, references to figures, and places where found*, 2nd ed. Wood, London, xxii + [1] + 212 pp., 38 pls.
- WOOD, W., 1828b, *Supplement to the Index testaceologicus; or a catalogue of shells, British and foreign*. Wood, London, vi + 59 pp., 8 pls. [pre-1 July 1828].
- WOOD, W., 1829a, *A list of the plates of the "Index testaceologicus". With the Lamarckian names adapted to the figures in each plate*. Wood, London, 34 pp.
- WOOD, W., 1829b, *Fossilia Hantoniensia; or Hampshire fossiles, collected, and in the British Museum deposited, by Gustavus Brander, F.R.S. & F.A.S.* London, 1776. W. Wood, London, 16 pp., 9 pls.
- WOOD, W., 1832, *Catalogue of an extensive and valuable collection of the best works on natural history, arranged in classes according to the Linnean system. With an enumeration of the pages and plates each volume contains. Now selling, at the prices affixed to each ...* Taylor, London, [ii] + 208 pp., 3 pls. [preface dated 21 April 1832].
- WOOD, W., 1833–1838 [1839], *Index entomologicus; or, a complete illustrated catalogue, consisting of 1944 figures, of the lepidopterous insects of Great Britain*. Wood, London, xii + 266 pp., 54 pls. [completed volume reissued in 1839; reprinted, with additions, 1854 – see below; dates of parts: Griffin, 1931].
- WOOD, W., 1835, *General conchology; or, a description of shells, arranged according to the Linnean system, and illustrated with sixty plates, containing 260 figures of univalves and bivalves*. Booth, London, [i]–iv–[5]–7 + [1]–4 + [i]–ii–xxix–[xxx]–xxxi–xli–[xliv–xlvi]–xliv–xlvi–[li]–lii–lii + [1]–2–246 pp., 59 + 4* pls. [reprint of 1814–1815, with title page and p. 246 modified].
- WOOD, W., 1842–1843, *A complete illustration of the British fresh water fishes, with some account of their habits, &c.* W. Wood, London, only 3 of 13 intended parts issued; each with 8 pp. and 4 pls., for a total of 24 unnumbered pp. and 16 pls. [1: pls. 1, 7, 29, 30, ?Oct. 1842; 2: pls. 13, 22, 38, 42, Dec. 1842; 3: pls. 2, 12, 36, 46, Feb. 1843].
- WOOD, W. & J. O. WESTWOOD, 1854, *Index entomologicus; or, a complete illustrated catalogue, consisting of upwards of two thousand accurately coloured figures of the lepidopterous insects of Great Britain. ... A new and revised edition, with supplement, containing figures and notices of nearly two hundred newly discovered species, synoptic lists, etc., by J. O. Westwood, ...* G. Willis, London, [i]–ii–[iii–v]–vi–vii–[viii] + 298 pp., 59 pls. [reprint, with additions, of 1833–1838].
- WOODWARD, B. B., B. SOULSBY & A. C. TOWNSEND, compilers & editors, 1903–1940, *Catalogue of the books, manuscripts, maps and drawings in the British Museum (Natural History)*. British Museum (Natural History), London, 8 vols. [1: i–viii + 1–500, 1903; 2: 501–1038, 1904; 3: 1039–1494, 1910; 4: 1495–1956, 1913; 5: 1957–2403, 1915; 6: 1–512 + 1–48, 1922; 7: 513–968, 1933; 8: 969–1480, 1940; vols. 1–6 prepared by Woodward, vols. 7–8 by Soulsby & Townsend].

Revised ms. accepted 3 December 2010

APPENDIX A THE EDITIONS OF WOOD'S INDEX TESTACEOLOGICUS

The 1818 Edition vs. the 1823–1825 Edition

Pages [vii]–viii + 1–188 are identical in both editions. That the type was not reset can be demonstrated by numerous instances of broken typeface, as well as instances of missing type. Either the type was left standing for seven years and then a new printing made, or, more likely, fewer copies were sold in 1818 than expected, and the existing stock was issued with new first pages. That the 1823–1825 edition was issued in two parts was probably due to the plates not being ready, because the text certainly was.

1818 – [i–ii] (title page + blank verso)–[iii]–v (Preface + blank verso)–[vii]–viii (Abbreviations) + 1–188 pp., 8 pls., [2] pp. (Index, errata verso).

Some copies contain an addition leaf that is an advertisement for Burrow's *Elements of Shells*.

1823–1825 – [i–ii] (title page + blank verso)–[iii]–vi (Preface)–[vii]–xiv (A synopsis of the Linnean genera)–[xv]–xx (Lamarck's divisions of the Linnean genera, referred to the figures of the *Index Testaceologicus*), [xxi]–xxxii (List of subscribers & Advertisement) + [vii]–viii (Abbreviations; same as 1818) + 1–188 (A catalogue of shells; same as 1818) + [1]–4 [Lamarck's divisions of the Linnean genera*] + [i–ii] (Index generum/English index, recto; Errata, verso), 38 pls. [vii–viii + 1–4 + 1–64, pls. 1–13, June 1823; i–xxxii + 65–188 + [ii] pp., pls. 14–38, 1825].

*In 1823, pp. [1]–4, "Lamarck's divisions of the Linnean genera, referred to the figures of the *Index testaceologicus*" covered the genera issued at that time. In 1825, these four pages were replaced by pages xv–xx listing all 35 genera. Referred to as "a temporary index" by Reynell (1918: 27), these four pages were not included in his collation and were described by Dance (1972: 161) as "preliminary matter ... subsequently cancelled." These four pages are rare as most were discarded when they were replaced in 1825.

As previously, an advertisement for Burrow's *Elements of Shells* was appended. Some copies have a small slip bound in of "Subscribers omitted", issued in 1825 after the main list was printed. The "Abbreviations" pages [vii]–viii are not part of the i–xxxii page run, their pagination being unchanged from the 1818 edition.

The 1828a Edition

In 1828, the type was completely reset, although the wording is almost completely identical. The differences we have noticed are listed below. The size of the type was increased in 1828, and it was also printed on larger leaves. The plates remained unchanged.

1828a – [i–ii] (title page + blank verso)–[iii]–vi (Preface)–[vii]–xiv (A synopsis of the Linnean genera)–[xv]–xx (Lamarck's division of the Linnean genera ...)–[xxi]–xxii (Abbreviations)–[xxiii]–xxiv, (Directions to the binder + blank verso) + 1–212 pp., 38 pls.

Errors and Differences Between 1818/1823–1825 and 1828a Editions

In 1818, 1825 & 1828a there is an uncorrected error on p. 27: the reference for species 41, *Cardium rigidum*, should be figs. 2, 3; not 1, 2.

The text to the Preface is identical in the two editions, but in 1825, the text on p. vi occupies a full page, whereas in 1828 p. vi has only six lines of type.

Seven references were added to the "Abbreviations" pages [pp. xxi–xxii].

In 1828, following p. xxii, there is a single "Directions to the Binder" sheet [xxiii], which may not have been bound into some copies.

Throughout the 1828a edition, localities have, in many cases, been expanded [e.g., "South Seas" instead of "S. Seas"].

The following are the changes made in the list of species between the two editions:

- page
5. First reference for *Lepas tintinnabulum* corrected from 285 to 385.
 5. More "synonyms" (references) added to some species.
 9. Species #12, *Pholas teredula*, omitted in 1828. There was no fig. 12 in 1823, but it was listed.
 11. #17, *Mya dcussata* corrected to *decussata*.
 13. #4, *Solen truncatus* incorrectly changed to *truncata*.
 15. #26, *Solen biradiata* corrected to *biradiatus*.
 40. #105, *Venus corrugata* changed to *obsoleta* with [*corrugata*] underneath.
 53. Under *Ostrea vulsella* – [*Mya vulsella*] added.
 62. #10 & #11, *Argonauta* omitted as discussed herein under *A. bullata*.
 70. #37, *Conus leucostictos* – error made in 1828a in correcting *leucostictus* to *leucostictos*.
 74. #102, *Conus monachus* changed to *C. puncticulatus*.
 78. #155, *Conus geographicus* changed to *Conus geographus*.

108. #66, *Buccinum smaragdulus* changed to *B. rusticum*.
 115. #166, *Buccinum imbricatum* is omitted in 1828a and the remaining 6 *Buccinum* are renumbered. There was no figure 166 in 1825 and in 1828 the figure numbers on the plate were changed to reflect the renumbering.
 129. #111, *Murex amplustre* changed to *M. aplustre* in error.
 140. #106, *Trochus inaequalis* changed to *T. gibberosus*.
 150. #112, *Turbo albearia* changed to *T. alveare*; still an error for *T. alvearia* Dillwyn.
 155. #13, *Helix algiri* changed to *H. algira*.
 162. #97, *Helix lusitanica* changed to *lucitanica* in error.
 164. #120, *Helix fasciatus* – [*Vivipara* var.] added under name.
 176. #20, *Haliotis phyanotis* changed to *phymotis* – The errata page in 1825 had corrected it to *phimotis*.
 180. #59, *Patella caeruleata* changed to *caerulea*.
 186. #29, *Serpula cornu-copiae* – [*Helix*; untwisted] added in 1828a.

p. [189] in both editions is an “Index Generum. English Index” printed on recto only in 1828. In 1825, the verso of this page contained a list of errata. All but two of these were changed in 1828 (noted above among the changes):

- page
 124. #25, *lacerus* read *lacera* [not changed].
 176. #20, *phyanotis* read *phimotis* [changed to *phymotis* instead, as noted above].

In 1828, an Index, not present in 1825, was added on pp. [191]–212. After this Index, a single sheet printed on both sides was added advertising books for sale by Wood, which may not be present in some bound copies.

APPENDIX B THE HANLEY EDITIONS

In 1842 Hanley decided to issue an additional supplement to Wood’s *Index Testaceologicus*. Hanley’s supplement is difficult to describe as it was not completed until 1856 and evolved in the process. Also, in 1856, he published a “new and entirely revised” edition of Wood’s *Index* including only the species and figures in Wood

1828a and 1828b with his own comments on synonymy added. Instead of a separate column for location of the specimens, Hanley utilized symbols that appear after the species names.

1842a–1843. [*An illustrated, enlarged, and English edition of Lamarck’s species of shells, comprising the whole of the recent additions in Deshayes’ last French edition, with numerous species not noticed by that naturalist: accompanied by accurate delineations of almost all the shells described, and forming the third edition of the Index Testaceologicus*, 1843] [W. Wood, London], 224 + 8 + [3] pp., 3 pls. [pp. 1–32, pls. 1–2, 1842; pp. 33–224, 8 (Systematic List), [3] (List of Illustrations), pl. 3, 1843].

No title page was issued for this work. The title listed is taken from Woodward (1922: 432) who had it in square brackets. The text of this work is incorporated in the following item but the three plates do not appear therein. This work is referred to by Hanley (1856a: v) as “*Lamarck’s Species of Shells*.” Hanley further stated that the publisher, William Wood, Jr., being dissatisfied with the plates, “discontinued the work which should contain 3 plates and 224 pages.” The plates had been transferred from the original engravings to stone for lithographic printing with unsatisfactory results.

The eight page list is a “Systematic list of the shells illustrated in this work.” The figures are all copies of previously published figures, with the origin stated for each. The figures are from Wood’s *General Conchology* or *Index* and from Hanley’s yet unissued plates ix–xiii. The latter plates had obviously been drawn, but they were published only later with the rest of the letterpress as described below.

At the end there is an additional eight page list, “A list of the species delineated in the supplementary plates of the descriptive and illustrative catalogue of shells.” This is a list, by plates, of the species figured on Supplementary plates ix–xiii which had not yet been issued but includes all of the plates referenced in the text through page 224. These eight pages are not mentioned elsewhere. It is notable that these eight pages do not contain errors in numbering, etc., that are in the same list published for the completed 1842c–1846 version. That the correct pages were issued first may be determined by the fact that the final list for all 24 plates was set with wider spacing between listing to occupy more of the page. This is not an aberration; an

identical copy is the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

This work differs from Wood's format in that Hanley added descriptions of the species. He also added more recently described genera and species.

1842b–1846. *An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of recent shells, by Sylvanus Hanley, B.A., F.L.S. The plates forming a third edition of the Index Testaceologicus, by William Wood.* W. Wood, London, 272 + 8 + 18 pp., pls. 9–19.

There was no title page, this title being taken from a cover for "Pt. 1. Letterpress" in The Natural History Museum, London. It bears a space for a Part number, and 1 is written there on this copy. It is undated, with 1846 penciled in. Woodward (1922: 432) listed this "edition" with the 1842a–1843 listing above. Those pages are the same in this version but the three plates of that edition have been replaced by the Supplementary plates IX–XIX. According to Woodward, plates 9–13 were issued shortly after 1843, "pls. xiv–xvi about a year later, and pls. xvii–xix some two years later."

Listed by Woodward as a complete work but in view of the 10-year period between parts it is likely that the work to this stage was simply bundled and bound by some subscribers (as were similar parts of Reeve's *Initiamenta* which underwent a similar hiatus). There is a convenient break between pages 272–273 as 272 is the end of a signature, but the text on that page ends in the middle of a paragraph that continues onto page 273.

1842c–1856a. *An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of Recent bivalve shells.* London: Williams & Norgate, xviii + 392 + 24 pp., pls. 9–24. [1–32, 1842; 33–272, pls. 9–13, 1–8 (plate explanations for pls. 9–13), 1843; pls. 14–16, 1844; pls. 17–19, 1846; i–xviii, 273–392, pls. 20–24, 9–24 (plate explanations), 1856].

Pages 1–224 of this work are identical to the work dated 1842–1843 (and probably pp. 225–272 also, but an example of the 1842b–1846 iteration is not available to us). Hanley's (1856a: v) description of the dates of printing are, like everything he wrote, difficult to understand. A single page "Books on Shells", provenance unknown as it lists one book published by Reeve as well as books published by Williams & Norgate, is tipped-in

in the back of the copy of this Hanley volume at hand. It lists Hanley's 1855 *Ipsa Linnaei Conchylia*. About the work under discussion, the last item listed, it is stated that "This work, so long discontinued, is now resumed. Part IV of the Plates, containing 180 figures by Wood, to be published at Christmas." This informs us that Part IV must have been Plates 17–19, as every plate has 60 figures and Plates 20–24 have, of course, 300 figures. This cannot be reconciled with Hanley's statement indicating that the remaining text (pp. 273–392) appeared at one time and finished the work and his footnote (page vi) stating: "Plates 20–24, with their explanatory text, were published on the 26th of July last." The term "explanatory text" must refer to the plate captions. The only places the plate captions can be separated without overlap are between plates 13–14 and 21–22.

A paper by Reynell (1918) collating this work contains several errors. For 1843, he lists "pp. 1–144 + 7". This comes from Hanley's statement (1856a: v) that "Sheets B, C, were separately issued at the close of 1842, and conjointly ... with the seven succeeding ones ... Reynell evidently took the "seven" to be pages, but they are signatures (Hanley's "sheets") to which Haley made reference. Signatures B and C, plus the next seven (D–K) add up to nine signatures which at 18 pages each gives the correct total of 144 pages. Where Reynell got Sheets "J–Q" is a mystery. An uncut copy at hand, which appears to be totally complete, contains no signature J. Signature Q falls nicely into Hanley's "Sheets L to S (p. 145 to 272)". Through signature T there are 16 pages per signature and later signatures have only 8 pages.

The title page, below the author's name and publications, is imprinted: "With 960 figures by Wood and Sowerby, forming an Appendix to the *Index Testaceologicus*." The citation above lists the first eight pages of the plate explanations as published in 1843 but evidently new pages were issued in 1856 which contain errors not on the 1843 pages.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia holds Hanley's personal copy of this work described as:

"It's marked on the flyleaf 'Hanley's own copy from his library. Geo. H. Clapp, PGHPA [Pittsburgh, PA]. Purchased in London, Nov. 1900'. Hanley had the whole work rebound with a folded sheet interleaved between each pair of pages, on which he wrote his comments and notes in pencil. These can

be quite detailed comments about generic placements and references to other works, or just 'Type in my coll.' and 'Type in Mus.' There are hundreds if not thousands of them. Hanley also cut out all the figures from his plates and tipped them into the outer page margins, each alongside its relevant species entry. At the end of the book are a further 80 pages on which he cut and arranged hundreds of figures in a systematic order. These are all small monochrome engravings, but the Chitons and Barnacles are in color." – (Paul Callomon, personal communication, July 2010).

1856b. *Index testaceologicus, an illustrated catalogue of British and foreign shells, containing about 2800 figures accurately coloured after nature, by W. Wood, F.R.S., F.L.S. – A new and entirely revised edition, with ancient and modern appellations, synonyms, localities, etc. etc.* Willis and Sotheran, London, xx + 234 pp., 38 + 8 pls.

As mentioned, this is a reprint of the plates from Wood's 1828a and 1828b editions with Wood's column for "Linnean names" retained with same names and with the English names listed in a smaller font under them instead of in another column. The second column is headed "Lamarckian genus" followed by a final column headed "Authority-Synonyms-Locality." Hanley added a number of synonymies and references that are sometimes helpful.

An example of Hanley's difficult style of writing, in which he seems to consider that his readers are endowed with some degree of clairvoyance, is the final paragraph of the Introduction to this work. Hanley stated:

"The Appendix, which contains about 960 figures of species and genera not inserted in the original publication, is issued as a separate volume, the drawing being accompanied by a descriptive letter-press, expressly written to elucidate the bivalves delineated in the Index Testaceologicus." – Hanley (1856b: ii)

This is a reference to Hanley's 1842c–1856 "*Recent bivalve shells*", which is not mentioned by name in 1856b, was issued by a different publisher, and in which the word "*Appendix*" appears only on the lower part of the title page. A reader not already knowing of the other work would be quite puzzled at the intent of this paragraph.

APPENDIX C INDEX TO WOOD AND "WOOD" TAXA

To facilitate locating Wood taxa, the following Index contains taxa made available by Wood in bold face and taxa incorrectly attributed to Wood in regular italics type (along with one generic misspelling by Wood). G indicates families of the Gastropoda; B indicates families of the Bivalvia. Taxa of the Polyplacophora and Cephalopoda are listed alphabetically without family breakdown. This index does not cover senior or junior synonyms or homonyms of Wood's taxa.

<i>abbreviata</i> , <i>Nassa</i>	G: Nassariidae
<i>aculeatus</i> , <i>Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>acuminatus</i> , <i>Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>acuminatus</i> , <i>Murex</i>	G: Fascioliariidae
<i>acuminatus</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Littorinidae
<i>acuta</i> , <i>Tellina</i>	B: Tellinidae
<i>aequalis</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>ajar</i> , <i>Chama</i>	B: Carditidae
<i>alata</i> , <i>Mactra</i>	B: Mactridae
<i>alata</i> , <i>Mya</i>	B: Unionidae
<i>alba</i> , <i>Mactra</i>	B: Semelidae
<i>alba</i> , <i>Tellina</i>	B: Tellinidae
<i>albearia</i> , <i>Turbo</i>	G: Cerionidae
<i>albidus</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>albus</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>alveare</i> , <i>Turbo</i>	G: Cerionidae
<i>amatum</i> , <i>Buccinum</i>	see: <i>armatum</i> , <i>Buccinum</i>
<i>ambigua</i> , <i>Patella</i>	G: Fissurellidae
<i>americana</i> , <i>Arca</i>	B: Arcidae
<i>amethystus</i> , <i>Solen</i>	B: Psammobiidae
<i>anglicus</i> , <i>Turbo</i>	G: Lauriidae
<i>angulata</i> , <i>Chama</i>	B: Trapezidae
<i>angulata</i> , <i>Helix</i>	G: Planorbidae
<i>angulata</i> , <i>Mya</i>	B: Hyriidae
<i>angulata</i> , <i>Patella</i>	G: Siphonariidae
<i>angulata</i> , <i>Voluta</i>	G: Volutidae
<i>aplustre</i> , <i>Murex</i>	G: Fascioliariidae
<i>armatum</i> , <i>Buccinum</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>armillatus</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>articulatus</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>asperrima</i> , <i>Ostrea</i>	B: Pectinidae
<i>atratus</i> , <i>Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>aurantius</i> , <i>Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>aurantius</i> , <i>Turbo</i>	G: Annulariidae
<i>aureola</i> , <i>Helix</i>	G: Helicinidae
<i>auriculata</i> , <i>Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae
<i>aurisvulpina</i> , <i>Voluta</i>	G: Ferussacidae
<i>auritus</i> , <i>Strombus</i>	G: Thiaridae
<i>australis</i> , <i>Chama</i>	B: Carditidae

<i>australis, Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae	<i>chemnitzii, Turbo</i>	G: Annulariidae
<i>australis, Turbo</i>	G: Ampullariidae	<i>childreni, Tellina</i>	B: Lucinidae
<i>australis, Turbo</i>	G: Epitoniidae	<i>childreni, Venus</i>	B: Cyrenidae
<i>australis, Voluta</i>	G: Costellariidae	<i>chlorostoma, Buccinum</i>	G: Ranellidae
<i>badius, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>chrysalis, Turbo</i>	G: Clausiliidae
<i>balteus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae	<i>citreus, Spondylus</i>	B: Spondylidae
<i>berrii, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae	<i>citrinum, Cardium</i>	B: Cardiidae
<i>bicarinata, Bulla</i>	G: Achatinidae	<i>clandestina, Cypraea</i>	G: Cypraeidae
<i>bicarinatus, Murex</i>	G: Turridae	<i>clanguloides, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>bicarinatus, Turbo</i>	G: Littorinidae	<i>clangulus, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>biradiata, Donax</i>	B: Donacidae	<i>clelandi, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>biradiata, Solen</i>	B: Psammobiidae	<i>coarctatum, Buccinum</i>	G: Tonnidae
<i>bistriatus, Chiton</i>	Polyplacophora	<i>colosseus, Murex</i>	G: Melongenidae
<i>bitubercularis, Murex</i>	G: Ranellidae	<i>columellaris, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae
<i>brevidentatum, Buccinum</i>	G: Muricidae	<i>columna, Turbo</i>	G: Annulariidae
<i>brownii, Helix</i>	G: Helicinidae	<i>columnaris, Lymnaea</i>	G: Achatinidae
<i>brunneus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae	<i>commixta, Cypraea</i>	G: Cypraeidae
<i>buccinoides, Cancellaria</i>	G: Cancellariidae	<i>complanata, Arca</i>	B: Arcidae
<i>bulbosum, Buccinum</i>	G: Muricidae	<i>compressus, Turbo</i>	G: Annulariidae
<i>bulbus, Buccinum</i>	G: Pseudolividae	<i>concamerata, Helix</i>	G: Streptaxidae
<i>bulimoides, Turbo</i>	G: Thiaridae	<i>concameratus, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>bullata, Argonauta</i>	Cephalopoda	<i>conica, Helix</i>	G: Ampullariidae
<i>bulverii, Helix</i>	G: Hygromiidae	<i>conica, Serpula</i>	G: Vermetidae
<i>byronensis, Strombus</i>	G: Thiaridae	<i>contracta, Voluta</i>	[or Annelida]
<i>byronianus, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>convexa, Mya</i>	G: Mitridae
<i>byronii, Helix</i>	G: Achatinellidae	<i>convexa, Tellina</i>	B: Thraciidae
<i>caerulea, Voluta</i>	G: Olivellidae	<i>cordiformis, Tellina</i>	B: Tellinidae
<i>caerulescens, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>corneus, Solen</i>	B: Solenidae
<i>caffra, Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae	<i>cornu, Argonauta</i>	G: Capulidae
<i>calcaratus, Murex</i>	G: Melongenidae	<i>cornu, Helix</i>	G: Acavidae
<i>calcareia, Helix</i>	G: Subulinidae	<i>coronata, Voluta</i>	G: Mitridae
<i>callosum, Buccinum</i>	G: Nassariidae	<i>corrugata, Haliotis</i>	G: Haliotidae
<i>callosus, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>corrugata, Voluta</i>	G: Costellariidae
<i>calyculus, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>corrugatus, Turbo</i>	G: Clausiliidae
<i>canalis, Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae	<i>costatus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>cancellatus, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae	<i>costellaris, Voluta</i>	G: Mitridae
<i>candida, Nerita</i>	G: Naticidae	<i>costularis, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>capensis, Chiton</i>	Polyplacophora	<i>costulata, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae
<i>carina, Helix</i>	G: Helicidae	<i>costulatus, Turbo</i>	G: Clausiliidae
<i>carinatus, Turbo</i>	G: Pomatiidae	<i>crassa, Mya</i>	B: Unionidae
<i>cariniferus, Murex</i>	G: Fascioliidae	<i>crassa, Voluta</i>	G: Mitridae
<i>cariosa, Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae	<i>crassicostata, Chama</i>	B: Carditidae
<i>cariosus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae	<i>crassilabrum, Buccinum</i>	G: Buccinidae
<i>cariosus, Unio</i>	B: Unionidae	<i>crassus, Murex</i>	G: Ranellidae
<i>carmichaelis, Chiton</i>	Polyplacophora	<i>crassus, Turbo</i>	G: Turbinidae
<i>cassida, Patella</i>	G: Hipponicidae	<i>crepidularia, Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae
<i>Castalea</i>	B: Hyriidae	<i>cristatus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>castanea, Voluta</i>	G: Marginellidae	<i>cruenta, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae
<i>castaneus, Chiton</i>	Polyplacophora	<i>crystallina, Patella</i>	G: Fissurellidae
<i>castaneus, Mytilus</i>	B: Mytilidae	<i>crystallina, Tellina</i>	B: Tellinidae
<i>castrensis, Solen</i>	B: Solenidae	<i>curvirostris, Murex</i>	G: Buccinidae
<i>catus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae	<i>curvirostris, Murex</i>	G: Cerithiidae
<i>ceratus, Murex</i>	G: Fascioliidae	<i>curvirostris, Pleurotoma</i>	G: Turridae
		<i>cylindrica, Arca</i>	B: Arcidae

<i>cylindrus, Helix</i>	G: Urocoptidae	<i>floridus, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae
<i>cyprinoides, Venus</i>	B: Cyrenidae	fluctuosus, Turbo	G: Turbinidae
cyprinus, Mactra	B: Mactridae	<i>fluviatilis, Helix</i>	G: Pleuroceridae
		<i>foliaceus, Turbo</i>	G: Cyclophoridae
damaoides, Venus	B: Veneridae	<i>foliatus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
dama, Voluta	G: Olivellidae	<i>foliosum, Buccinum</i>	G: Littorinidae
decisa, Helix	G: Viviparidae	<i>folium, Mytilus</i>	B: Isognomonidae
decussata, Bulla	G: Ficidae	<i>formosa</i> ¹ , <i>Helix</i>	G: Camaenidae
decussata, Tellina	B: Semelidae	formosa ² , Helix	G: Helicidae
<i>dentata, Anomia</i>	Brachiopoda	formosus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
dentata, Helix	G: Bulimulidae	formosus, Turbo	G: Urocoptidae
dentata, Tellina	B: Tellinidae	fragaria, Voluta	G: Buccinidae
<i>dentata, Turbo</i>	G: Trochidae	francesii, Turbo	G: Assimineidae
dentatum, Buccinum	G: Muricidae	<i>fraterna, Helix</i>	G: Polygyridae
<i>denticulata, Mactra</i>	B: Mesodesmatidae	<i>fulgurans, Buccinum</i>	G: Buccinidae
		fulvus, Chiton	Polyplacophora
denticulatum, Buccinum	G: Muricidae	fulvus, Turbo	G: Annulariidae
<i>dilatatus, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae	funiculus, Murex	G: Buccinidae
dissimilis, Helix	G: Viviparidae	funis, Turbo	G: Viviparidae
distortum, Buccinum	G: Buccinidae	<i>fusca, Serpula</i>	G: Vermetidae
<i>dufrenoyi, Helix</i>	G: Caryodidae	<i>fuscatus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>duplicata, Nerita</i>	G: Naticidae	<i>fuscescens, Helix</i>	G: Vitrinidae
		<i>fuscus, Turbo</i>	G: Ariculidae
<i>eburneus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae	galea, Strombus	G: Strombidae
<i>echinatus, Murex</i>	G: Turridae	<i>gangraenosa, Cypraea</i>	G: Cypraeidae
<i>edentulus, Turbo</i>	G: Pupillidae	<i>gemma, Buccinum</i>	G: Buccinidae
<i>elegans, Bulla</i>	G: Bullidae	<i>gigantea, Ostrea</i>	B: Pectinidae
elegans, Murex	G: Turridae	glabra, Nerita	G: Naticidae
elegans, Tellina	B: Tellinidae	glacialis, Arca	B: Naticidae
<i>elegans, Turbo</i>	G: Annulariidae	globosa, Mya	B: Myidae
elegans, Venus	B: Veneridae	<i>goniostoma, Helix</i>	G: Strophocheilidae
elegantulus, Trochus	G: Trochidae		
<i>elongata, Arca</i>	B: Iridinidae	<i>goodalli, Voluta</i>	G: Marginellidae
elongatum, Buccinum	G: Terebridae	<i>gracilior, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae
<i>elongatus, Mytilus</i>	B: Mytilidae	gracilis, Conus	G: Conidae
elongatus, Trochus	G: Trochidae	gracilis, Turbo	G: Urocoptidae
elongatus, Turbo	G: Annulariidae	gracilis, Voluta	G: Volutidae
<i>erythrostroma, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae	gradatus, Conus	G: Conidae
exalbida, Helix	G: Helicidae	<i>granosa, Fasciolaria</i>	G: Fasciariidae
exasperatus, Murex	G: Cerithiidae	granosa, Helix	G: Pleurodontidae
<i>exustus, Mytilus</i>	B: Mytilidae	granosus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
		<i>granulatus, Murex</i>	G: Cerithiidae
falcata, Pholas	B: Pholadidae	<i>granulatus, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae
fascia, Turbo	G: Annulariidae	gravis, Mya	B: Unionidae
fasciatus, Chiton	Polyplacophora	<i>gravis, Voluta</i>	G: Turbinellidae
<i>fasciolata, Helix</i>	G: Thiaridae	<i>guadeloupensis, Helix</i>	G: Orthalicidae
ferrugo, Murex	G: Muricidae	<i>guinaicus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae
fibula, Helix	G: Helicidae	<i>guineensis, Solen</i>	B: Solecurtidae
filosus, Trochus	G: Trochidae	<i>guttata, Voluta</i>	G: Marginellidae
filum, Voluta	G: Mitridae		
fimbriatum, Cardium	B: Cardiidae	<i>harpa, Buccinum</i>	G: Harpidae
<i>fimbriatus, Turbo</i>	G: Epitoniidae	<i>harpa, Voluta</i>	G: Volutidae
<i>fissurata, Voluta</i>	G: Mitridae	<i>haustum, Argonauta</i>	Cephalopoda
flammula, Voluta	G: Volutidae	helicella, Helix	G: Helicidae
flavidus, Turbo	G: Megalomatidae		

hians, Venus	B: Veneridae	<i>lincea, Turbo</i>	G: Annulariidae
<i>hiantula, Patella</i>	G: Fissurellidae	<i>linearis, Solen</i>	B: Solenidae
<i>hippocastanum, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae	<i>lineata, Bulla</i>	G: Bullidae
<i>hystrix, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae	lineata, Helix	G: Thiaridae
		lineatus, Chiton	Polyplacophora
<i>icelandica, Venus</i>	B: Arctidae	<i>lineolatum, Buccinum</i>	G: Nassariidae
igneae, Voluta	G: Costellariidae	lineolatus, Strombus	G: Thiaridae
<i>imbricata, Arca</i>	B: Arcidae	lineolatus, Turbo	G: Phasianellidae
<i>imbricata, Haliotis</i>	G: Stomatellidae	<i>lingua, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>imbricatum, Buccinum</i>	G: Muricidae	<i>listerae, Carocolla</i>	G: Camaenidae
<i>imperialis, Bulla</i>	G: Ovulidae	listeri, Helix	G: Bulimulidae
<i>imperialis, Voluta</i>	G: Volutidae	listeri, Trochus	G: Trochidae
incisus, Strombus	G: Strombidae	<i>listeriana, Helix</i>	G: Camaenidae
<i>incrassata, Chama</i>	B: Carditidae	<i>lividus, Solen</i>	B: Psammobiidae
<i>incrassata, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae	<i>longicaudus, Murex</i>	G: Fasciolaridae
indistinctus, Trochus	G: Trochidae	<i>lubeo, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
inflexus, Solen	B: Pharidae	lucidus, Conus	G: Conidae
interrupta, Tellina	B: Tellinidae	<i>ludus, Turbo</i>	G: Turbinidae
interruptus, Conus	G: Conidae	<i>lugubris, Voluta</i>	G: Mitridae
interruptus, Trochus	G: Trochidae	<i>lunulatus, Turbo</i>	G: Cyclophoridae
interstincta, Cypraea	G: Cypraeidae	lutea, Tellina	B: Tellinidae
<i>intorta, Patella</i>	G: Patellidae	luteolus, Chiton	Polyplacophora
<i>intricata, Nerita</i>	G: Naticidae	<i>lyriformis, Voluta</i>	G: Volutidae
<i>jamaicensis, Turbo</i>	G: Neocyclotidae	<i>maculatus, Turbo</i>	G: Diplommatinidae
jugosus, Strombus	G: Strombidae	maculosum, Cardium	B: Cardiidae
<i>junonia, Voluta</i>	G: Volutidae	madagascariensis, Donax	B: Donacidae
<i>juvenilis, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae	madeirensis, Helix	G: Helicidae
		magnus, Solen	P: Solenidae
<i>kingii, Helix</i>	G: Placostylidae	<i>margarita, Cypraea</i>	G: Cypraeidae
<i>kingii, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae	<i>marginata, Voluta</i>	G: Marginellidae
		<i>marginatum, Buccinum</i>	G: Olividae
labiosus, Murex	G: Ranellidae	<i>marginellus, Turbo</i>	G: Cyclophoridae
labiosus, Strombus	G: Strombidae	mariae, Haliotis	G: Haliotidae
<i>labrosa, Helix</i>	G: Enidae	martinii, Turbo	G: Epitoniidae
<i>lacerata, Arca</i>	B: Arcidae	maugeri, Helix	G: Urocoptidae
<i>lacerus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae	maugeri, Trochus	G: Trochidae
lactea, Cypraea	G: Cypraeidae	<i>maxima, Serpula</i>	G: Vermetidae
<i>lacustris, Nautilus</i>	G: Planorbidae	maximus, Solen	B: Pharidae
laevigatum, Buccinum	G: Planaxidae	mediterraneus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
<i>laevigatus, Mytilus</i>	B: Mytilidae	mediterraneus, Turbo	G: Clausiliidae
<i>laevipes, Helix</i>	G: Ariophantidae	melanopsis, Buccinum	G: Melanopsidae
laevis, Helix	G: Partulidae	<i>melanostoma, Purpura</i>	G: Buccinidae
laevis, Tellina	B: Tellinidae	meridionalis, Helix	G: Helicarionidae
<i>laevis, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>micans, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae
laevis, Turbo	G: Cyclophoridae	minimus, Turbo	G: Littorinidae
<i>laevissima, Helix</i>	G: Thiaridae	<i>minus, Buccinum</i>	G: Harpidae
<i>lamellata, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae	mirabilis, Turbo	G: Annulariidae
<i>lamellosus, Turbo</i>	G: Epitoniidae	mitra, Murex	G: Turridae
<i>lancellata, Pholas</i>	P: Pholadidae	<i>mitriforme, Cerithium</i>	G: Cerithiidae
laqueare, Patella	G: Fissurellidae	mitriformis, Murex	G: Turridae
<i>lazarus, Chama</i>	B: Chamidae	modesta, Voluta	G: Volutidae
lens, Voluta	G: Mitridae	<i>monodon, Helix</i>	G: Polygyridae
<i>lepida, Bulla</i>	G: Ovulidae	<i>montacuti, Trochus</i>	G: Trochidae
<i>ligatus, Turbo</i>	G: Helicidae	montagui, Trochus	G: Trochidae

<i>morbosus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae	<i>penitaria, Littorina</i>	G: Littorinidae
<i>morio, Mytilus</i>	B: Pteriidae	perdix, Turbo	G: Phasianellidae
<i>mulus, Murex</i>	G: Ranellidae	<i>persicus, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae
<i>muricata, Tellina</i>	B: Lucinidae	<i>peruviana, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae
<i>muricata, Voluta</i>	G: Turbinellidae	<i>petiveriana, Helix</i>	G: Urocoptidae
<i>muricatus, Turbo</i>	G: Littorinidae	petiverianus, Turbo	G: Cyclophoridae
muscosa, Ostrea	B: Pectinidae	petrosus, Strombus	G: Cerithiidae
		peziza, Patella	G: Calyptraeidae
<i>namocanus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae	<i>phyanotis, Haliotis</i>	G: Stomatellidae
<i>nasuta, Mya</i>	B: Unionidae	picea, Mya	B: Hiatellidae
nebulosus, Chiton	Polyplacophora	pictus, Murex	G: Cerithiidae
niger, Turbo	G: Turbinidae	pictus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
nigrescens, Helix	G: Pleurodontidae	<i>pinnatus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>nivea, Cypraea</i>	G: Cypraeidae	pintado, Turbo	G: Littorinidae
nivea, Tellina	B: Tellinidae	planaxis, Buccinum	G: Planaxidae
nodosa, Arca	B: Arcidae	<i>planorbula, Helix</i>	G: Cyclophoridae
<i>nodosum Buccinum</i>	G: Buccinidae	<i>planulata, Haliotis</i>	G: Stomatellidae
nodulosa, Mya	B: Unionidae	pleurotoma, Murex	G: Turridae
<i>nodulosus, Turbo</i>	G: Trochidae	<i>plicata, Helix</i>	G: Camaenidae
<i>norwegicum, Buccinum</i>	G: Buccinidae	<i>plicatus, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
novaboracensis, Buccinum	G: Nassariidae	<i>plumbea, Nerita</i>	G: Naticidae
nux, Voluta	G: Olivellidae	populum, Patella	G: Calyptraeidae
		politus, Solen	B: Pharidae
<i>obliqua, Mya</i>	B: Unionidae	<i>portosantana, Helix</i>	G: Helicidae
obliqua, Tellina	B: Semelidae	<i>praelonga, Mya</i>	B: Unionidae
obliquata, Arca	B: Arcidae	<i>priamus, Bulla</i>	G: Bullidae
oblongata, Mya	B: Unionidae	<i>principalis, Turbo</i>	G: Epitoniidae
obscurus, Trochus	G: Trochidae	pulchella, Nerita	G: Neritidae
<i>ochroleuca, Tellina</i>	B: Tellinidae	pulcher, Turbo	G: Annulariidae
odontis, Trochus	G: Trochidae	pulcherrimus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
<i>oculuscapiti, Cyclophorus</i>	G: Cyclophoridae	<i>pulchra, Helix</i>	G: Enidae
<i>odontostoma, Helix</i>	G: Orthalicidae	pulchra, Venus	B: Veneridae
olivaceus, Trochus	G: Turbinidae	<i>punctata, Voluta</i>	G: Volutidae
orbiculata, Helix	G: Camaenidae	<i>punctulata Helix</i>	G: Helicidae
orbiculatus, Solen	B: Pharidae	<i>pusillus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>ornata, Nerita</i>	G: Neritidae	<i>pyramidalis, Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>ornata, Ostrea</i>	B: Pectinidae	pyramis, Voluta	G: Mitridae
<i>ornata, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae	<i>pyrum, Bulla</i>	G: Bullidae
<i>oryza, Voluta</i>	G: Olividae		
<i>ostreoides, Anomia</i>	Brachiopoda	quadricostatus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
<i>ovata, Iridina</i>	B: Iridinidae	<i>quadrimaculata, Cypraea</i>	G: Cypraeidae
<i>ovata, Mactra</i>	B: Mesodesmatidae		
ovum, Pholas	B: Pholadidae	<i>radiatum, Buccinum</i>	G: Mitridae
oweniana, Nerita	G: Neritidae	<i>raricostatus, Turbo</i>	G: Epitoniidae
owenii, Nerita	G: Neritidae	<i>recens, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae
		recurva, Mactra	B: Mactridae
papilla, Murex	G: Ranellidae	<i>recurvirostrum, Cassis</i>	G: Tonnidae
<i>parthenopsus, Murex</i>	G: Ranellidae	<i>regius, Murex</i>	G: Muricidae
<i>patula, Helix</i>	G: Succineidae	reticularis, Trochus	G: Trochidae
<i>patula, Nerita</i>	G: Naticidae	<i>reticulata, Venus</i>	B: Veneridae
<i>pecteniforme, Cardium</i>	B: Cardiidae	<i>reticulatus, Conus</i>	G: Conidae
<i>pectinata, Bulla</i>	G: Philinidae	reticulatus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
<i>pectiniformis, Arca</i>	B: Glycymerididae	rigida, Mya	B: Unionidae
<i>pectunculus, Chama</i>	P: Carditidae	<i>rigida, Voluta</i>	G: Costellariidae
pellisserpentis, Trochus	G: Trochidae	rigidum, Cardium	B: Cardiidae

- rigidus*, **Murex**
ringens, **Buccinum**
ringens, **Cardium**
rosea, **Anomia**
rosea, **Cypraea**
rosea, **Serpula**
- roseum*, **Buccinum**
roseus, **Conus**
rostrata, **Chama**
rostrum, **Arca**
rotunda, **Mya**
rubra, **Anomia**
rudis, **Nerita**
rudolphi, **Buccinum**
rufescens, **Turbo**
rugosus, **Strombus**
rugosus, **Trochus**
rugulosa, **Mya**
- salmo*, **Murex**
sanguinea, **Tellina**
sanguineus, **Murex**
saxosus, **Turbo**
saxii, **Helix**
sayii, **Strombus**
scabra, **Helix**
scabra, **Ostrea**
scabra, **Tellina**
scitula, **Helix**
scobinata, **Helix**
scutellata, **Patella**
semiconica, **Nerita**
semiglobosus, **Murex**
semigranosum, **Buccinum**
septemvolva, **Helix**
serpentina, **Voluta**
setosus, **Chiton**
sexradiata, **Donax**
siculus, **Chiton**
similis, **Mactra**
similis, **Venus**
sinistralis, **Murex**
sinistrorsa, **Helix**
smithii, **Nerita**
smithii, **Trochus**
soleniforme, **Cardium**
soror, **Helix**
spinosa, **Nerita**
squamosa, **Arca**
squamosa, **Helix**
- stutchburii*, **Venus**
subauriculata, **Ostrea**
subcarinata, **Helix**
- G: Fascioliariidae
G: Tonnidae
B: Cardiidae
Brachiopoda
G: Triviidae
G: Vermetidae
[or Annelida]
G: Harpidae
G: Conidae
B: Trapezidae
B: Iridinidae
B: Unionidae
Brachiopoda
G: Neritidae
G: Muricidae
G: Barleeidae
G: Cerithiidae
G: Littorinidae
B: Unionidae
- G: Fascioliariidae
B: Tellinidae
G: Fascioliariidae
G: Turbinidae
G: Polygyridae
G: Pleuroceridae
G: Helicidae
B: Limidae
B: Lucinidae
G: Helicinidae
G: Orthalicidae
G: Calyptraeidae
G: Neritidae
G: Muricidae
G: Tonnidae
G: Polygyridae
G: Mitridae
Polyplacophora
B: Donacidae
Polyplacophora
B: Mactridae
B: Cyrenidae
G: Fascioliariidae
G: Dorcasiidae
G: Neritidae
G: Trochidae
B: Cardiidae
G: Camaenidae
G: Neritidae
B: Arcidae
G: Helminthoglyptidae
B: Veneridae
B: Limidae
G: Viviparidae
- subglobosus*, **Murex**
subplicata, **Mactra**
subrostratum, **Buccinum**
subrugosa, **Venus**
subtriangulata, **Mactra**
sulcata, **Chama**
sulcata, **Tellina**
sulcatus, **Chiton**
sulcatus, **Trochus**
sulcifera, **Haliotis**
sulculata, **Helix**
suturalis, **Turbo**
- taeniata*, **Voluta**
taeniatus, **Conus**
taeniatus, **Trochus**
tankervillei, **Buccinum**
tankervillei, **Trochus**
tankervillei, **Venericardia**
taprobanensis, **Mactra**
tectiformis, **Helix**
tectum, **Buccinum**
tegula, **Ostrea**
tellinoides, **Arca**
tenebrosa, **Voluta**
tenera, **Mactra**
tenue, **Buccinum**
tenuis, **Solen**
terpsichore, **Buccinum**
tessellata, **Cypraea**
tessellata, **Voluta**
tessellatum, **Buccinum**
tessellatus, **Chiton**
tessellatus, **Conus**
tigrina, **Voluta**
torticollis, **Turbo**
tortus, **Turbo**
- tricostata*, **Haliotis**
tridentata, **Helix**
tripolitana, **Helix**
trochlea, **Trochus**
truncata, **Solen**
truncatulus, **Turbo**
tuberculata, **Littorina**
tuberculatus, **Turbo**
tunicatus, **Chiton**
turbinatus, **Trochus**
turgidula, **Helix**
turris, **Buccinum**
turritella, **Turbo**
- undata*, **Helix**
undosus, **Trochus**
undulatus, **Mya**
- G: Muricidae
B: Mactridae
G: Buccinidae
B: Veneridae
B: Mesodesmatidae
B: Carditidae
B: Tellinidae
Polyplacophora
G: Trochidae
G: Stomatellidae
G: Thiaridae
G: Epitoniidae
- G: Costellariidae
G: Conidae
G: Trochidae
G: Olividae
G: Helicinidae
B: Carditidae
B: Mesodesmatidae
G: Helicidae
G: Muricidae
B: Pectinidae
B: Nuculanidae
G: Olividae
B: Mactridae
G: Tonnidae
B: Solecurtidae
G: Columbidae
G: Cypraeidae
G: Marginellidae
G: Tonnidae
Polyplacophora
G: Conidae
G: Olividae
G: Clausiliidae
G: Megalomas-
tataidae
G: Haliotidae
G: Polygyridae
G: Helicidae
G: Trochidae
B: Solenidae
G: Clausiliidae
G: Littorinidae
G: Littorinidae
Polyplacophora
G: Trochidae
G: Helicidae
G: Nassariidae
G: Turritellidae
- G: Achatinidae
G: Turbinidae
B: Unionidae

unguis, Trochus	G: Turbinidae	<i>verrucosum, Buccinum</i>	G: Nassariidae
<i>unicarinatus, Turbo</i>	G: Pomatiopsidae	vexillum, Helix	G: Orthalicidae
<i>unicornus, Strombus</i>	G: Strombidae	<i>virginea, Helix</i>	G: Pleuroceridae
<i>unifasciale, Buccinum</i>	G: Muricidae	viridis, Trochus	G: Trochidae
unifasciata, Voluta	G: Costellariidae	<i>vittata, Voluta</i>	G: Costellariidae
unifasciatus, Murex	G: Fascioliidae	<i>volvulus, Helix</i>	G: Cyclophoridae
<i>valvatus, Cyclostoma</i>	G: Cyclostomatidae	zebra, Buccinum	G: Columbelloidea
<i>varicosus, Turbo</i>	G: Epitoniidae	zebra, Trochus	G: Trochidae
variegatus, Solen	B: Psammobiidae	zebra, Turbo	G: Littorinidae
<i>varius, Turbo</i>	G: Phasianellidae	<i>zonata, Voluta</i>	G: Mitridae
veneriformis, Mactra	B: Astartidae	zonatus, Trochus	G: Trochidae
<i>ventricosa, Bulla</i>	G: Olividae	zonatus, Strombus	G: Cerithiidae
<i>ventricosus, Orthostylus</i>	G: Bradybaenidae	zonula, Helix	G: Camaenidae