

Nutricola lordi (Baird, 1863) [Bivalvia: Veneridae] depth extension recorded in Puget Sound, Washington

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INTRODUCTION

Nutricola lordi (Baird, 1863) is a small, moderately common, venerid bivalve extending from the Bering Sea, Alaska, to Punta Pequeña, Baja California Sur, México (Coan & Valentich-Scott, 2012). Due to its diminutive size, the species is often overlooked as a juvenile, or misidentified. We herein extend the known depth distribution of *N. lordi* by an order of magnitude, and provide an expanded description and illustrations of the species.

Coan *et al.* (2000) and Coan & Valentich-Scott (2012) record the bathymetric distribution of *N. lordi* (Baird, 1863) to extend from the intertidal zone to 22 m. Based on records from Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), the depth for *N. lordi* is here extended by over 240 m (Table 1, Figure 1). The deepest depth recorded by Ecology for *N. lordi* was 268 m, collected in 1992 at Historical Station 26 (Central Basin). The earliest Ecology record in 1989 shows *N. lordi* collected at 195 m from Temporal Station 38 (Point Pully). Eagleston and Valentich-Scott examined *N. lordi* specimens from several deep water stations to confirm the old Ecology records and to validate this depth extension.

Description: Shell small (to 10 mm), trigonal, thick, moderately inflated; beaks small but prominent; subequilateral to posterior end slightly longer; dorsal margin strongly sloping down from beaks; anterior and posterior ends broadly

rounded; sculpture of commarginal striae and fine ribs, stronger anteriorly; periostracum translucent, yellow-white, shiny; lunule broad, moderately shallow; escutcheon absent; pallial sinus short, broad, rounded, directed between the anterior adductor muscle scar and the cardinal teeth; three cardinal teeth in each valve; without lateral teeth. (See Figures 2-4)

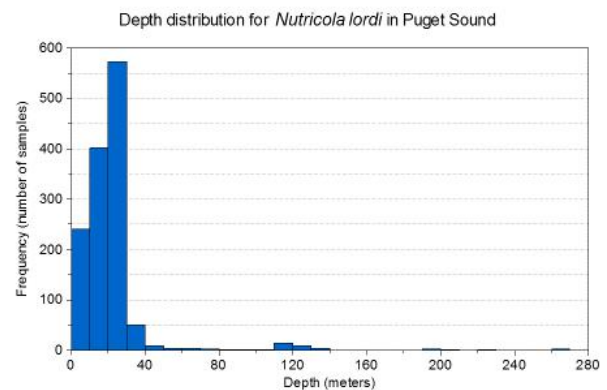


Figure 1. Depth distribution of *N. lordi* in Puget Sound, Washington.

REFERENCES

Coan, E.V., Valentich-Scott, P., and F.R. Bernard. 2000. *Bivalve seashells of western North America. Marine Bivalve Mollusks from Arctic Alaska to Baja California*. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Monographs Number 2. Studies in Biodiversity Number 2. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. 764 pp.

Coan, E.V. and Valentich-Scott, P. 2012.
Bivalve seashells of tropical west America.
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California to northern Perú. Santa Barbara

Museum of Natural History, Monographs 6.
 Studies in Biodiversity 4. Santa Barbara,
 California. 1258 pp.

Material examined					
Qty	Project	Station ID	Location	Date	Depth (m)
1	Historical	14 (Rep 2)	Hood Canal, Bangor	01 April 1989	133
1	Historical	26 (Rep 1)	Central Basin	01 April 1992	268
1	Temporal	29 (Rep 1)	Shilshole	18 April 2000	199
9	Regional	323	Coon Bay	14 June 2004	103
97	Regional	3855	Useless Bay	18 June 2014	80

Table 1. Listing of “deep-water” *N. lordi* specimens examined by the authors.

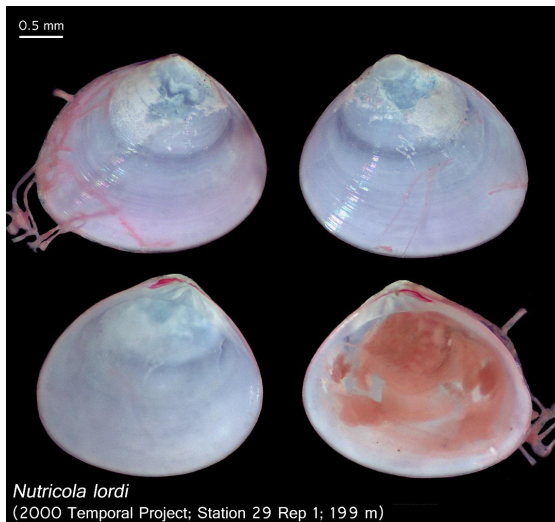


Figure 2. Typical “deep-water” (199 m) *N. lordi* from Puget Sound Washington.

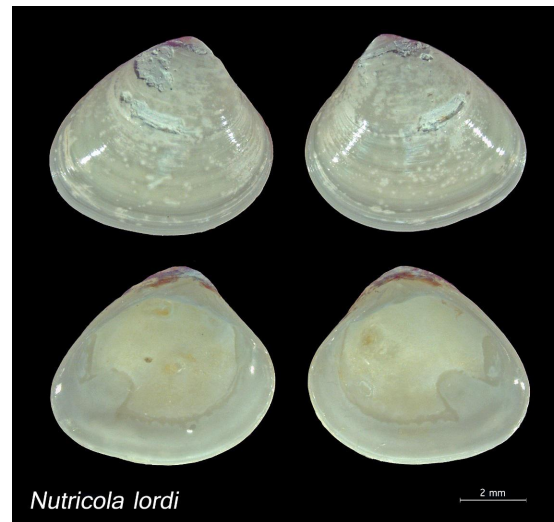


Figure 3. Interior and exterior views of *N. lordi*.

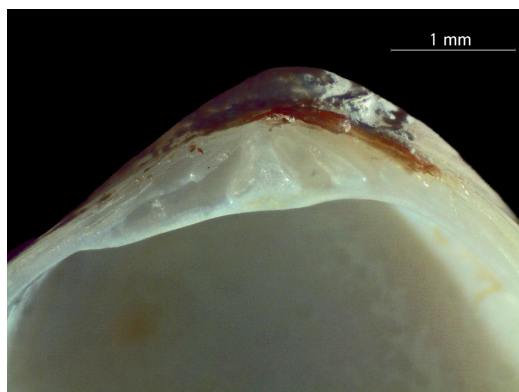


Figure 4. Interior view of hinge of right valve of *N. lordi*.