

Nutricola lordi (Baird, 1863)

Nomenclature	
Phylum	Mollusca
Class	Bivalvia
Order	Veneroida
Family	Veneridae
Common Synonyms (S) Previous Names (PN)	<i>Psephidia lordi</i> <i>Chione lordi</i>



Distribution

Southeastern end of the Bering Sea (57.0°N) [CAS] and Cook Inlet, Alaska (59.2°N) [LACM], to Punta Pequeña, Baja California Sur (26.2°N) [LACM]. Depths for Ecology records: 1 – 268 m.

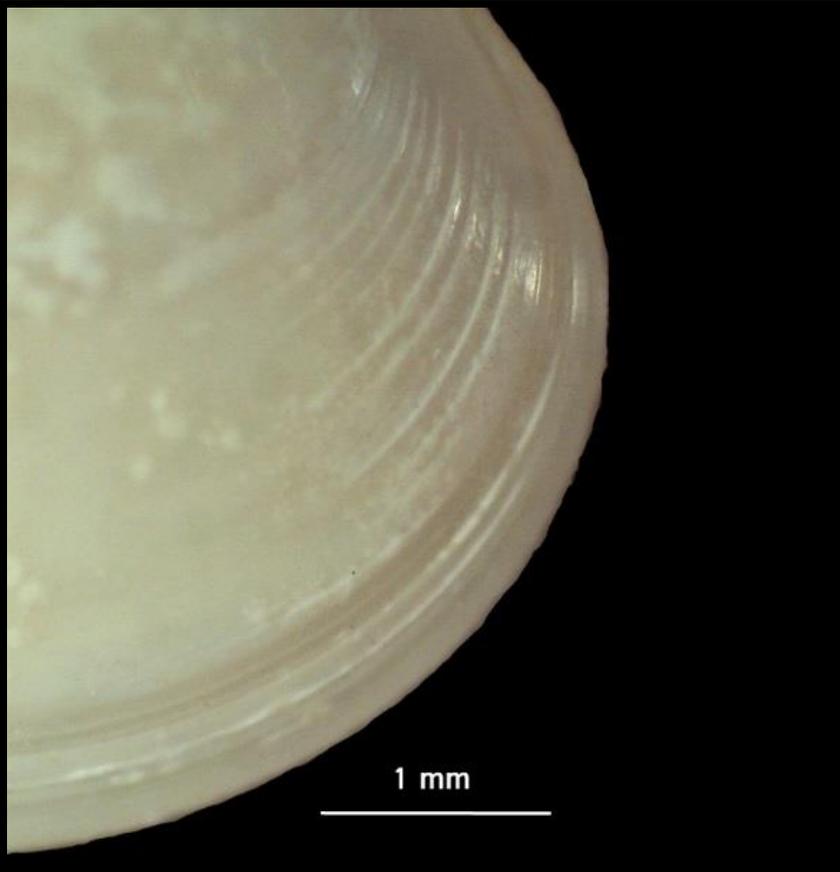
Description

Length to 10 mm; **shape** ovate to subtrigonal with broadly rounded anterior and posterior margin; moderately **inflated**; **shell** thick; **beaks** small but prominent; **sculpture** of microscopic commarginal striae; **color** yellowish-white; **periostracum** brilliantly polished; **pallial sinus** shallow, pointed; **ligament** slightly protruding; 3 **cardinal teeth** in each valve; no **lateral teeth**

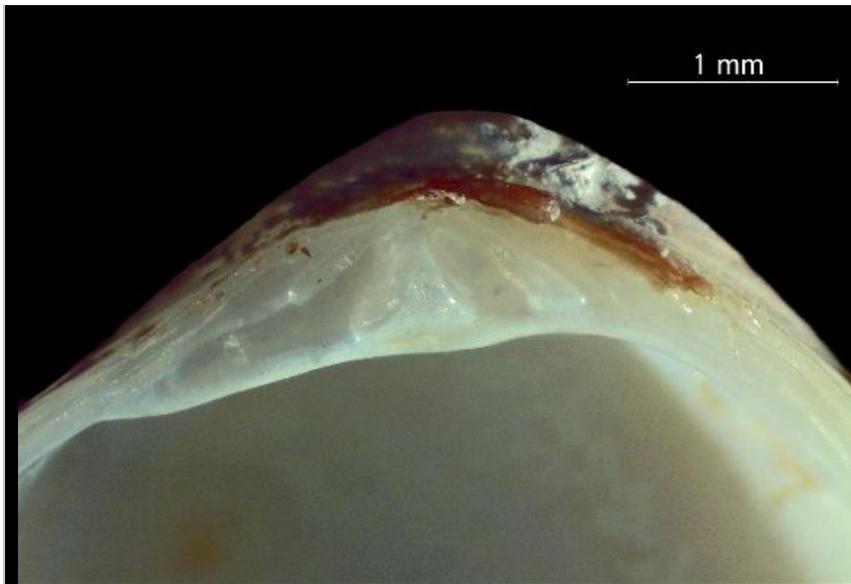
Related Species and Characteristic Differences

Species Name	Diagnostic Characteristics
<i>Nutricola ovalis</i>	Subovate shape; compressed; sculpture of feeble anterior and ventral commarginal striae; anterior lateral tooth in right valve absent; ligament slightly protruding; lunule absent; shell and periostracum brilliantly polished; smooth inner ventral margin
<i>Nutricola tantilla</i>	subovate-subtrigonal shape; sculpture of low, widely spaced, commarginal ribs or striae; anterior lateral tooth in right valve moderate, short; ligament sunken; lunule demarcated by a line only; surface straw colored; posterior slope stained brown to purple; inner ventral margin with obscure oblique grooves

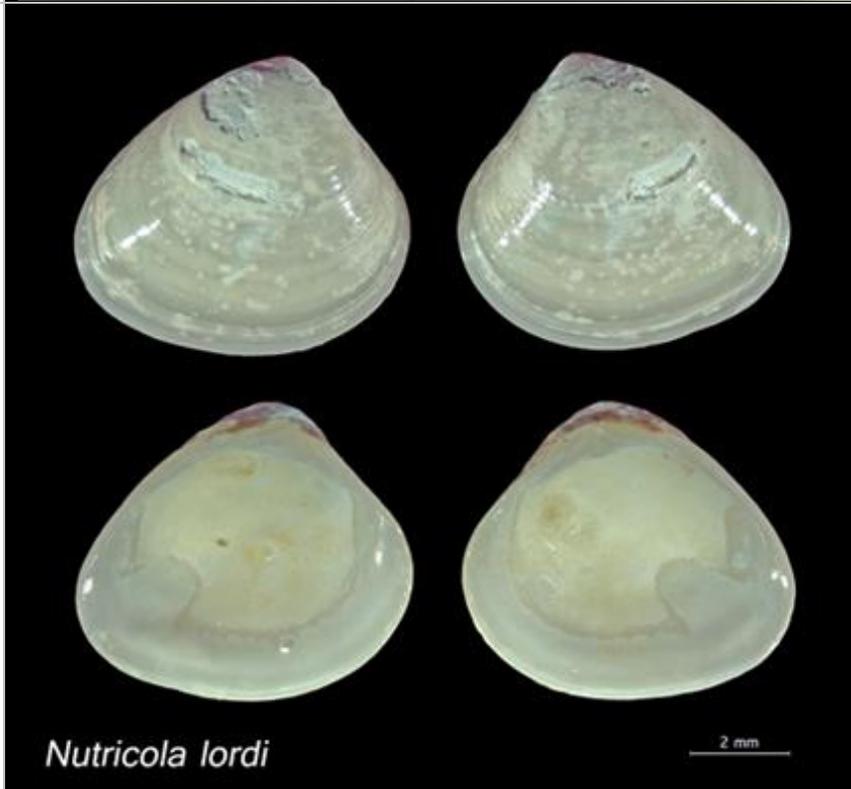
Material examined					
Qty	Project	Station ID	Location	Date	Depth (m)
1 spm	Historical	14 (Rep 2)	Hood Canal, Bangor	01 April 1989	133
1 spm	Historical	26 (Rep 1)	Central Basin	01 April 1992	268
1 spm	Temporal	29 (Rep 1)	Shilshole	18 April 2000	199
9 spm	Regional	323	Coon Bay	14 June 2004	103
97 spm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

Diagnostic Characteristics	
Diagnostic Characteristics	Photo Credit: Marine Sediment Monitoring Team
<p>sculpture of fine commarginal striae</p>	

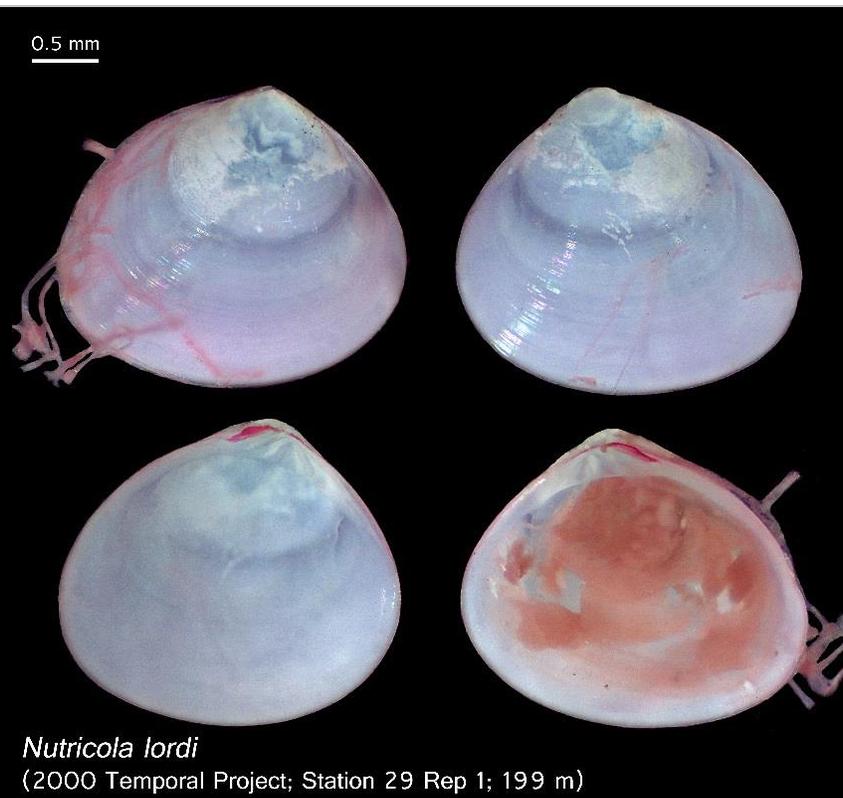
anterior lateral tooth in right valve is absent; ligament slightly protruding



pallial sinus shallow; shape subtrigonal; smooth inner ventral margin



examined specimen of deep water *N. lordi*



Comments

Coan et al. (2000) recorded at depths from the intertidal zone to 22 m, but records from Washington State Department of Ecology have recently been examined to determine that *Nutricola lordi* has exceeded those depths by an order of magnitude (over 240 m). The deepest recorded depth was at 268 m in 1992 at Historical Station 26 (Central Basin). The earliest Puget Sound record in 1989 shows *N. lordi* was found at 195 m at Long-term Station 38 (Point Pully).

Literature

Baird, William. 1863. Description of some new species of shells, collected at Vancouver Island and in British Columbia by J. K. Lord, Esq., naturalist to the British North-American society of London. Proceedings from 1863(1): 71 (May) [repr., with other material: Lord(1866)]. p. 69.

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. ISBN 0-936494-30-1. Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. pp: 366-367, 382-383.

More Information

More information about Puget Sound benthic invertebrates is available at:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/psamp/index.htm>

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<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1703314.html>

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