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NOTES

NORTHWARD RANGE EXTENSION OF *CYCLINELLA TENUIS* RECLUZ.¹
— The venerid bivalve, *C. tenuis*, was described by Récluz (1852. Jour. de Conch., 3: 250) from Baie de la Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe in the Lesser Antilles. The northernmost occurrence of *C. tenuis* was reported as Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, by Dall (1889. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 37, p. 56) and Johnson (1934. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 40: 48). Hackney (1944. Nautilus, 58: 58) found 3 single valves at Beaufort, North Carolina, during the summer of 1943. Others, including Dall (1902. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., 26: 373) and Palmer (1927. Paleo. Amer., 1 (5): 201) stated that the species lives from as far north as the Cedar Keys, Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico through the West Indies to Sao Paulo, Brazil. Recently, Abbott (1968. Seashells of North America, Golden Press, N.Y., p. 234) gave the range as southern Florida and the Caribbean.

Cyclinella tenuis was found by M. L. Wass in the York River at Gloucester Point, Virginia, on August 30, 1961, when a single specimen was taken at a depth of 26 feet. In June 1962, a second specimen was dredged in Chesapeake Bay off the mouth of the Rappahannock River at a depth of 52 feet. Bottom salinity ranges as low as 18 o/oo at the York River site. Both specimens, each about 1 inch long, fragile and seemingly distorted, were originally mistakenly referred to *Dosinia discus*. Subsequently, adult specimens have been taken by Paul Chanley and Michael Castagna near the VIMS Eastern Shore Laboratory at Wachapreague, Virginia. The general scarcity of the species in Chesapeake Bay may be indicated by the fact that the first two specimens were found in a series of samples containing over 50 square meters of substrate. Turgeon figured a specimen from Willis Wharf, Virginia, in her unpublished M.Sc. thesis (1968. Guide to estuarine and inshore bivalves of Virginia. 126 pp., College of William and Mary). Further, specimens in the U.S. National Museum were collected by N. W. Moncure at Buckroe Beach, Virginia, in December 1957,

¹ Contribution No. 329 from VIMS, Gloucester Point, Virginia.

so *C. tenuis* has been in the area for several years. The occurrence of this species in Virginia extends its known range northward by about 180 miles. Apparently, it lives in sandy substrates in shallow water to 36 fathoms.

Specimens examined: (abbreviations: MCZ, Museum of Comparative Zoology; USNM, United States National Museum; VIMS, Virginia Institute of Marine Science). VIRGINIA: off mouth of Rappahannock River; York River, off VIMS pier in 8 m.; off Yorktown; Wachapreague; off Willis Wharf, Eastern Shore (all VIMS); Buckroe Beach (USNM). SOUTH CAROLINA: Magnolia, Charleston Co. (USNM). FLORIDA: off Palm Beach, in 12-14 fms.; Sombrero Key; Pirates Cove, Sugarloaf Key; Sand Id. (all MCZ); west channel entrance to Key West; Dry Tortugas (both USNM); Fort Myers Beach; Sanibel Id. (both MCZ); Mullet Key; Dunedin; Cedar Key (all USNM). TEXAS: Matagorda Bay (USNM); Port Aransas; Port Isabel (both MCZ). MEXICO: Tuxpan, Veracruz (MCZ). CUBA: *Barrera* Station 203, Cabanas Harbor, in 3-12 fms.; Guantanamo, Cuba (both USNM). JAMAICA: Green Id., Hanover; Kingston (both USNM). HISPANIOLA: Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo (MCZ). PUERTO RICO: Mayagüez; Playa de Ponce (both USNM: MCZ). VIRGIN IDS.: St. Thomas (USNM). LESSER ANTILLES: 2 m. S. of Fort George, Scarborough, Tobago, in 36 fms. (MCZ). COLOMBIA: Cartagena (USNM). VENEZUELA: La Orchila (USNM). BRAZIL: Bahia de Todos os Santos, Bahia; Victoria, Espirito Santo, (both MCZ); Rio de Janeiro (USNM); Praia da Urca, Distrito Federal (MCZ); Tabatinga, Sao Paulo (USNM). — K. J. Boss, Museum of Comparative Zoology, and M. L. Wass, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, Virginia 23062.