

A New Species of *Penitella* (Family Pholadidae) from Coos Bay, Oregon

BY

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(Plate 31; 1 Text figure)

THE PHOLADIDAE of the Western Atlantic and Eastern Pacific were reviewed by TURNER in 1954 and 1955. At that time four species of *Penitella* had been described, *P. fitchi* TURNER, 1955, *P. gabbi* (TRYON, 1863), *P. penita* (CONRAD, 1837), and *P. conradi* VALENCIENNES, 1846, all from the Western and Northern Pacific Ocean.

In the course of a study on the ecology of *Penitella penita*, a large number of specimens of Pholadidae were collected from a soft mudstone which makes up an intertidal platform near Fossil Point in Coos Bay, Oregon. Four previously described species were found. They were in order of decreasing abundance *Penitella penita*, *P. gabbi*, *Zirfaea pilsbryi* LOWE, 1931 and *Nettastomella rostrata* (VALENCIENNES, 1846). A fifth and previously undescribed species belonging to the genus *Penitella* was also noted. We propose that this species be named in honor of Dr. Ruth Turner.

Penitella turnerae EVANS & FISHER, spec. nov.

Description of Holotype: Length 82 mm; height 41.5 mm. Specimen in the mature sessile condition, anterior gape and dorsal extension of the mantle covered by the callum which protrudes slightly beyond the beaks. Shell divided into two distinct regions by umbonal ventral sulcus. Anterior beaked portion sculptured by close-set, upturned, undulating, concentric ridges; undulations so arranged as to form a secondary radial pattern. Anterior ventral edge of the valve strongly angled. Posterior portion of valve sculptured only by growth lines; these correspond in number to the anterior ridges. Dorsal anterior third of the shells covered by broad, thin umbonal reflections which are closely appressed throughout, except in the region of the beaks. Mesoplax, the only accessory plate,

semipointed posteriorly. Valves lack the leathery siphonoplax found in some other members of the genus. Periostracum primarily found on the posterior slope and is pale brown in color.

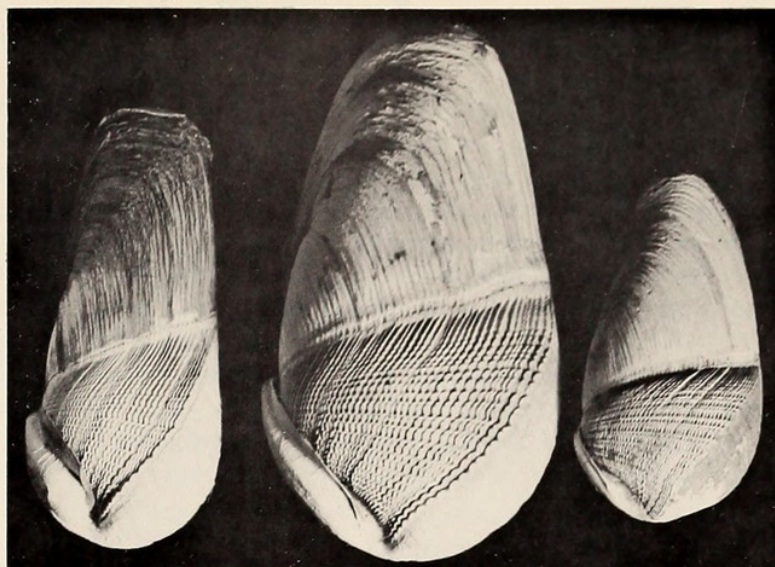
Siphons are longer than the length of the body when extended and are completely retractable within the shell. They are smooth, naked of periostracum, and white for the entire length except for posterior extremity which is pigmented red.

Description of Paratype no. 12445 a: Length 79.5 mm, height 45 mm. Active animal beaked and gaping widely anteriorly with a well developed oval, white, truncate foot. Mesoplax a narrow crescent, rounded posteriorly and concave anteriorly (Figure 2, Plate 31). Anterior ventral edge of valve strongly angled (Figure 3, Plate 31).

Table 1: Type Population (Mature Sessile Animals)

Length	Height	Ratio L:H
107.0	57.7	1.85
86.7	48.0	1.81
89.5	45.5	1.97
73.5	40.3	1.82
83.7	43.1	1.94
98.5	50.2	1.96
87.0	47.8	1.82
85.0	42.6	2.00
84.1	44.1	1.91

Note - Length measured from posterior end to the tip of beak, height from dorsal to ventral extremity of umbonal ventral sulcus.

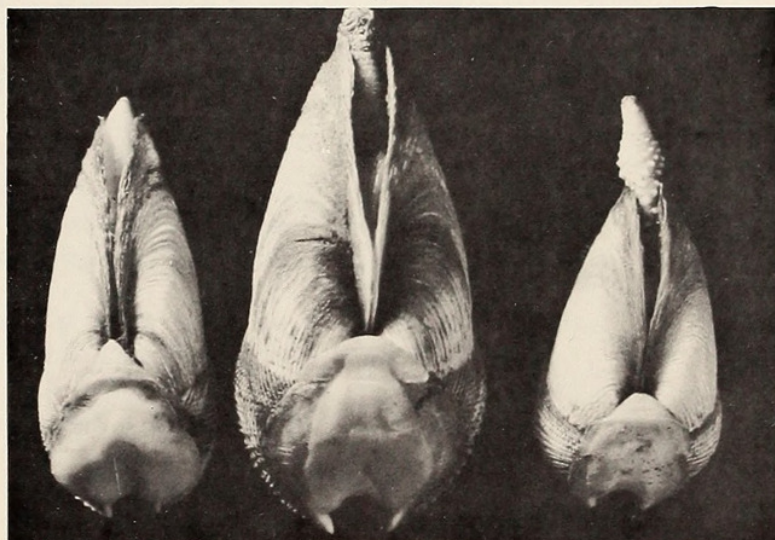


P. p.

P. t.

P. g.

Figure 1

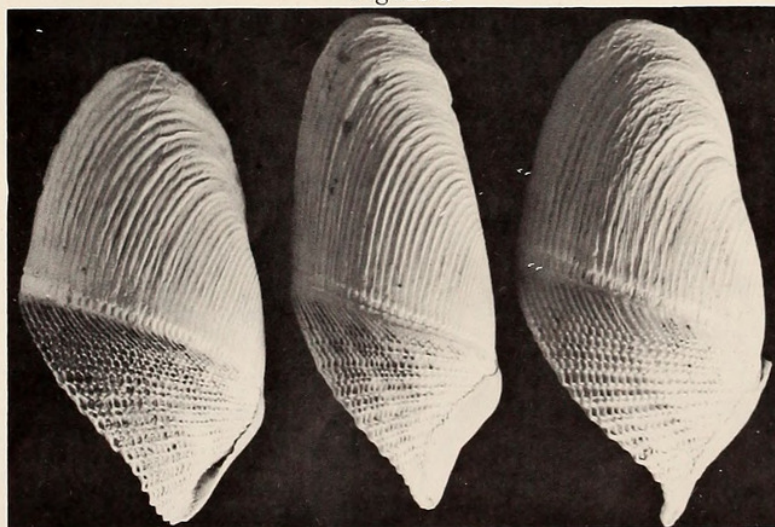


P. p.

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Figure 2



P. g.

P. p.

P. t.

Figure 3



Evans, John W and Fisher, David R. 1966. "A new species of *Penitella* (Family Pholadidae) from Coos Bay, Oregon." *The veliger* 8, 222-224.

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