



Il phylum Brachiopoda nel Mediterraneo

Il phylum Brachiopoda si suddivide in 2 sole classi:

- Inarticulata
- Articulata

Gli Inarticulata si suddividono a loro volta in 5 classi:



- Lingulida
- Acrotredita
- Obelellida (estinta)
- Paterinida (estinta)
- Kuturginida (estinta)

Così anche gli Articulata si suddividono in 6 classi:

- Rhynchonellida
- Terebratulida
- Orthida (estinta)
- Strophomenida (estinta)
- Pentamerida (estinta)
- Spiriferina (estinta)

La parte dura dei Brachiopodi è costituita, come dai bivalvi, da 2 valve, una dorsale ed una ventrale. La valva ventrale è detta anche peduncolare, questo perchè alla fine del becco si trova un foro chiamato foramen. La valva dorsale è invece chiamata branchiale. L'insieme di filamenti che esce dal foro per attaccarsi al substrato prende il nome di peduncolo.

Distinzione tra i due Philum:

Phylum Inarticulata	Phylum Articulata
 <p data-bbox="159 1563 782 1624">Caratteristica principale è l'assenza di cerniera, si possono notare le attaccature della muscolatura</p>	 <p data-bbox="805 1675 1428 1697">Caratteristica principale è la presenza di cerniera.</p>

Un altro particolarità è che le valve degli Inarticulati sono simili, mentre nelle Articolate la valva ventrale è più grande di quella dorsale dando alla conchiglia l'aspetto di una lampada ad olio romana.

LISTA:

Neocrania anomala (O.F. Müller, 1776)

Neocrania turbinata (Poli, 1795)

Tethyrhynchia mediterranea Logan & Zibrowius, 1994

Lacazella mediterranea (Risso, 1826)

Gryphus vitreus (Born, 1778)

Terebratulina retusa (Linnaeus, 1758)

(= *T. Caputserpentis*)

Frenulina sanguinolenta (Gmelin, 1790)

Megathyris detruncata (Gmelin, 1790)

(= nella check list SIBM il genere è riportato come *Megathiris*)

Argyrotheca cistellula (Searles-Wood, 1841)

Argyrotheca cordata (Risso, 1826)

Argyrotheca cuneata (Risso, 1826)

Platidia anomioides (Scacchi & Philippi, 1844)

(nella check-list è riportato come *P. Animioides*)

Platidia davidsoni (Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1855)

Megerlia truncata (Linnaeus, 1767)

(= *M. echinata*; *M. monstrosa*; *M. gigantea*; = *Pantellaria monstrosa*)

Gwynia capsula (Jeffreys, 1859)

Neocrania anomala (O.F. Müller, 1776) e *Neocrania turbinata* (Poli, 1795)



Figura 1: *Neocrania anomala*, Skyros -60-80 m

http://www.naturamediterraneo.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=130076

"This species and its sibling species *N. turbinata* (Poli, 1795) are the only inarticulate brachiopods presently living in the Mediterranean. Both are also known from the eastern North Atlantic (LOGAN & LONG (2001)). The 2 species cannot be distinguished externally, but LOGAN & LONG (2001) showed that specimens collected by Zibrowius in 1971 from caves at 30–40 m, Prvi} Island, Croatia all belong to *N. turbinata*. Furthermore, specimens collected and sent to the author by Simon (see SIMON & WILLEMS, 1999) from sediments at 35–40 m depth in a cave in Privlaka Cove, and 3 m depth in Veli Bok Bay, Lo{inj Island, also belong to *N. turbinata*. They are characterised by dorsal valve interiors with prominent, elevated anterior adductor muscle scars, small obscure brachial protractor scars and brachial retractor scars not separated from the adductors. However, all of the 30 specimens examined by the author from Mljet National Park belong to *N. anomala*, suggesting that *N. turbinata* occurs mainly in the northern Adriatic and *N. anomala* further south, with little overlap. Further collecting is needed to test this hypothesis, however. There is a record in the reference collection of the CMRR (Centre for Marine Research, Rovinj, Croatia) of *N. anomala* from Borovnik islet, Kornati Islands, at 40 m depth ((Zavodnik, pers. comm.) but the internal features of the dorsal valve should be checked, for reasons mentioned above."

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3. BRACHIOPODA - NAT. CROAT. VOL. 12 No 4 233-243 ZAGREB December 31, 2003

(Müller, 1776)

Description:

C. anomala is rounded or somewhat squarely orbicular in vertical view, reaching about 15 mm in width. In lateral view, the dorsal valve is conical; the apex subcentral or near the posterior margin. Its surface is usually smooth or finely striate; concentric growth lines are present. It has neither a functional pedicle nor a pedicle opening; instead, the flattened ventral valve is cemented to the substratum. Its colour is very variable, the periostracum being dark brown or reddish, while the ventral valve is light grey. The shell is endopunctate. The valves are gaping in life, with approximately 60 non-retractile setae projecting in each antero-lateral crescent.

Internal:

The animal is of white colour, tinged with yellow and brown. The lophophore consists of 2 lateral spirals, not supported by shelly material (*C. anomala* internal).

Habitat:

It is most commonly found in shallow to moderately deep water (15-165 m), although it has been collected from nearly 1500 metres. It lives attached to hard-substrata.

Distribution:

In the North Sea, the species occurs off Scotland and Shetlands. Elsewhere it is found from the Arctic to the Canary Islands.

Tethyrhynchia mediterranea Logan & Zibrowius, 1994

manca FOTO e descr.

Lacazella mediterranea (Risso, 1826)

manca FOTO e descr.

Gryphus vitreus (Born, 1778)



Figura 2: *Gryphus vitreus* (Born, 1778) Località: Nord sardegna

Dimensioni: mm21x19x16

http://www.naturamediterraneo.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=72372

manca descr.

Terebratulina retusa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Anomia retusa Linnaeus, 1758

Anomia caputserpentis: Linnaeus, 1767

Terebratulina caputserpentis: Davidson, 1886