

Terebratulina retusa-valva dorsale



Figura 3: *Terebratulina retusa* (Linneo, 1758) Capo Corso - 400 m dimensione 15 mm.

http://www.naturamediterraneo.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=65289

Terebratulina retusa (Linneo, 1758), vive abbastanza profonda e spesso in associazione con *Gryphus vitreus*, può raggiungere dimensioni di 30 mm. Spesso rinvenuta su coralli bianchi

(Linnaeus, 1758)

Description:

Shell ovate, almost pear-shaped, longer than wide, broadest about the middle; rounded, straight or slightly indented anteriorly. Shell endopunctate, whitish, sometimes tinged with yellow or rust, to 33 x 25 mm. Dorsal valve uniformly convex, tapering posteriorly. Ventral valve somewhat deeper, convex, the beak rather short. Foramen incomplete, margined laterally by two small deltidial plates and anteriorly by the umbo of the dorsal valve. Surface covered with fine, radiating striations.

Internal:

No median septum. Brachial loop at first a simple U, becoming annular through the union of the oral processes. Lophophore horseshoe-shaped, with a medial coil. Spicules are present in the body tissue being densely packed in the lophophore and in the tissue covering the mantle canals (*T. retusa* internal).

Habitat:

It is commonly found attached to the shell of the horse-mussel *Modiolus modiolus*, as well as on blocks of clinker and boulders, but also to sponges, hydroids and assorted pieces of debris.

Distribution:

Scandinavia to Mediterranean.

Frenulina sanguinolenta (Gmelin, 1790)



Figura 4: *Frenulina sanguinolenta* (Gmelin, 1790)
http://microseashell.com/bbs/data/Marine/Frenulina_sanguinolenta.jpg

La specie è conosciuta in Mediterraneo solo sulla base di 1 singolo esemplare in: *TADDEI RUGGIERO E., 2000. A sample of Frenulina sanguinolenta in the Mediterranean Sea. The Brachidium, 1(1): 2-4.*

Megathyris detruncata (Gmelin, 1790)

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



Figura 5: *Megathyris detruncata* (Gmelin, 1790)
Scilla -50 m

manca descr.

Argyrotheca cistellula (Searles-Wood, 1841)

Terebratula cistellula Searles-Wood, 1841

Megathyris cistellula: Forbes & Hanley, 1850

Argiope cistellula: Searles-Wood, 1874

Cistella cistellula: Davidson, 1887

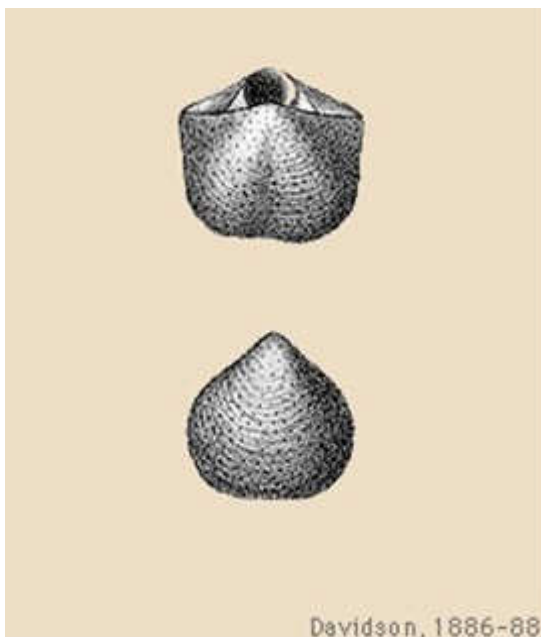


Figura 6: *Argyrotheca cistellula* (Searles-Wood, 1841)

http://species-identification.org/species.php?species_group=brachiopoda&id=32

(Searles-Wood, 1841)

Description:

Shell sub-rectangular in outline, as wide or wider than long. It is slightly bilobed anteriorly and reaches a maximum length of 2 x 3 mm. It has a wide straight hinge-line. The external surfaces are smooth, save for faint concentric growth lines. The shell is endopunctate. Dorsal valve D-shaped, with the posterior margin straight; moderately convex. Ventral valve deeper, with a straight umbo. The foramen is large and incomplete; the deltidial plates do not join medianly. It is white, yellow or grey in colour.

Internal:

Median septum present; the brachial loop comprising two semicircles from the hinge to the anterior end of the septum. Lophophore bilobed (*A. cistellula* internal).

Habitat:

It lives attached to hard-substrata, in shallow to moderately deep water (20-82 m).

Distribution:

The species occurs off north-east Scotland, Norway, English Channel, west coast of the British Isles, Sardinia and Sicily.

Argyrotheca cordata (Risso, 1826)



Figura 7: *Argyrotheca cordata* (Risso, 1826)

http://www.naturamediterraneo.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=69375

manca descr.

Argyrotheca cuneata (Risso, 1826)



Figura 8: *Argyrotheca cuneata* (Risso, 1826) Cannizzaro,
-40 mt, dimensioni 3/4 mm
http://www.naturamediterraneo.com/forum/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=20528

manca descr.