

ARK SHELLS, BLOOD COCKLES and FALSE COCKLES
Families: ARCIDAE, CUCULLAEIDAE and NOETIIDAE

ARCIDAE

Acar cf. *congenita* (E. A. Smith, 1885)
Anadara antiquata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Anadara inaequivalvis (Bruguière, 1789)
Anadara oceanica (Lesson, 1831)
Anadara pilula (Reeve, 1843)
Arca avellana Lamarck, 1819
Arca imbricata Bruguière, 1789
Arca navicularis Bruguière, 1789
Arca ventricosa Lamarck, 1819
Arca cf. *ocellata* Reeve, 1844
Barbatia amygdalumtostum (Röding, 1798)
Barbatia cf. *domingensis* (Lamarck, 1819)
Barbatia foliata (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)
Barbatia obliquata (Wood, 1828)
Barbatia trapezina (Lamarck, 1819)
Barbatia sp. 1
Barbatia sp. 3
Tegillarca granosa (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tegillarca nodifera (Martens, 1860)
Tegillarca rhombea (Born, 1778)
Trisidos tortuosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

CUCULLAEIDAE

Cucullaea labiata (Lightfoot, 1786)

NOETIIDAE

Sheldonella lateralis (Reeve, 1844)
Sheldonella sp. 1
Sheldonella sp. 2

Reported by other workers and not included in this catalogue

Reported by Fernando, 1977

Anadara craticulata (Nyst, 1848) as *Anadara clathrata*

Reported by Kirtisinghe, 1978

Anadara secticostata (Reeve, 1844) as *Arca lienosa*
Arca boucardi Jousseaume, 1894
Mesocibota bistrigata (Dunker, 1866) as *Anadara bistrigata*

Cucullaea granulosa Jonas, 1846



Acar

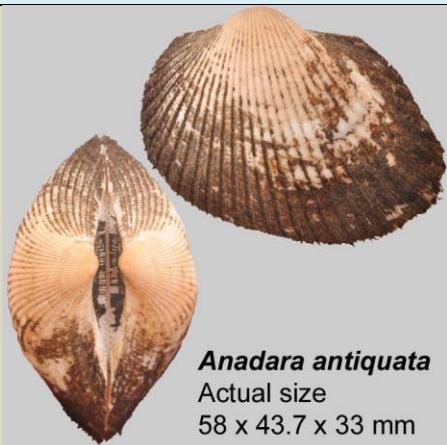
Acar sp. 1
Actual size 13.7mm

Acar cf. congenita

MF678: Maggona, Thudawa SBFH, fishing trash, in sedimentary rock cavities. Paired valves and a single valve. A species of nestling ark shell that has been determined as belonging to the genus *Acar*, of which there are a number of species. Tentatively determined as *Acar cf. congenita* (E. A. Smith, 1885).

There are differences in the shape and sculpture compared to available on line images.

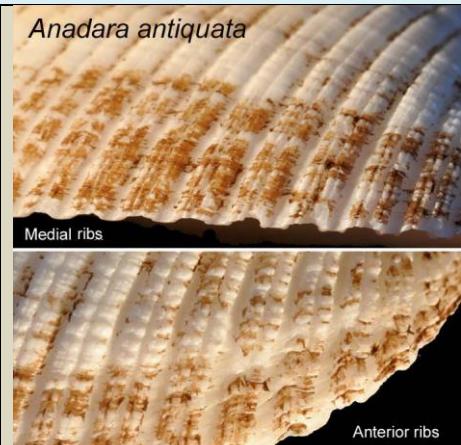
Acar cf. congenita (E. A. Smith, 1885)

Anadara

Anadara antiquata
Actual size
58 x 43.7 x 33 mm



**Anadara
antiquata**

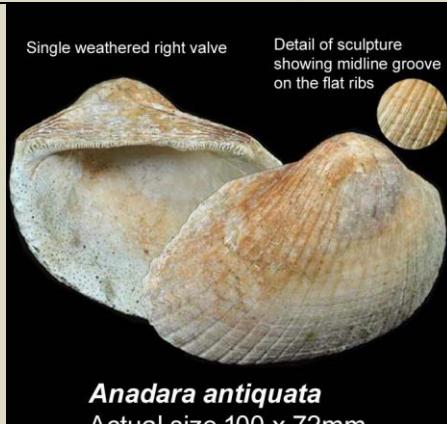


Anadara antiquata

Medial ribs

Anterior ribs

MF821: Kalpitiya, Battalangunduwa Island, fishing trash. Single valves abundant. Median groove on ribs characteristic.



Anadara antiquata
Actual size 100 x 72mm

Single weathered right valve
Detail of sculpture
showing midline groove
on the flat ribs



**Anadara
inaequivalvis** 58 x 49 x 44 mm



**Anadara
inaequivalvis**

22.4 x 22.7 x 20.39 mm

Posterior

Left valve

Right valve

Anterior

MF575: Kayankerni, Thennadi Bay, single valve in shallow sea grass bed, by diving.

MF 447 & 448: Beruwela, fishing trash; Kalpitiya, Puttalam lagoon, empty. Also, Wattala, Wellawatte, Galle Harbour.

MF573: Negombo, Kochchikade beached. Coll. Navodith Fernando. Left valve larger, overlapping the right.

 <p>Anadara oceanica Actual size 70 x 56.73 x 50.5mm</p>	 <p>Anadara pilula Actual size 30mm long</p>	 <p>Anadara pilula Actual size 30mm long</p>
<p>Trincomalee, Great Sober Island, shallows, on muddy bottom, by diving. Resembles <i>A. antiquata</i> but absent grooves on ribs.</p>	<p>MF642: Kayankerni, Thennadi Bay, empty, by diving. Coll. Hafiz Zainudeen.</p>	<p>MF576: Kayankerni, Thennadi Bay. Beached single valves, abundant. Also, Trincomalee, Erakkandy lagoon mouth, beached single valve.</p>
<i>Arca avellana</i>		
 <p><i>Arca avellana</i> MF422</p> <p>With periostral remnants intact as collected</p>	 <p><i>Arca avellana</i> 28 x 14 x 18 mm</p>	 <p><i>Arca avellana</i> 30 x 14 x 17 mm</p>
<p>MF422: Hikkaduwa, empty, by diving. Left: with periostracum; Right: denuded.</p>	<p>MF423: Colombo, Wellawatte, beyond Kinross reef, 7 m, empty.</p>	
 <p><i>Arca avellana</i> MF427 &428</p>	 <p><i>Arca avellana</i> 26 x 10.5 x 16 mm</p>	 <p><i>Arca avellana</i> 19 x 10.75 x 11.14 mm</p> <p>Lateral ribs Posterior ribs</p>
<p>MF427 (left upper and middle): Colombo, Dehiwela, single valve.</p>	<p>MF428: Possibly Mount Lavinia, 5 paired shells, live collections. Three shells illustrated, far left, centre and right panels. Centre & right show denuded shells with details of sculpture showing granulated ribs of uneven size on the sides and thick ungranulated ribs on posterior slope roughened by growth lines.</p>	

Arca avellana

Height/length ratio variable, possibly as a result of attachment in confined spaces. Many synonyms. Reported in Kirtisinghe, 1978 as *Arca arabica*, a synonym.

Shell rectangular, umbones a little in front of centre, fairly widely separated, the cardinal area elliptical. The ligament lines form four nested diamonds mostly in front of the umbones with three 'V'-lines behind. Anterior margin truncate, posterior obliquely truncate, the ventral convex. A strong keel present from umbones to postero-ventral angles. The byssal opening narrow, placed anteriorly. Sculpture of granulated ribs of equal thickness on the medial aspect; posterior slope, dorsal to the keel, about 4 to 5 thick ribs, not granulated, usually encrusted and obscured.

Arca imbricata



Arca imbricata
18 x 11.48 x 11.24



Arca imbricata
30 x 28.75 x 15 mm



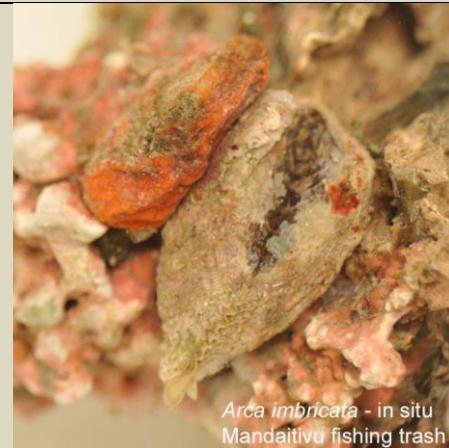
Arca imbricata 20 x 11 x 11.4 mm

MF804: Jaffna, Mandaitivu, attached to coral rubble fragment in fishing trash. Five specimens collected; substrate preserved.

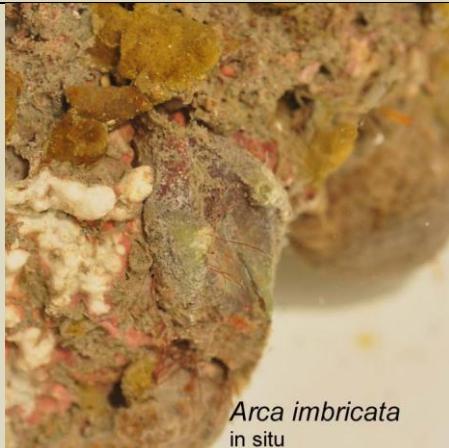
MF804: Denuded to show sculpture.



Arca imbricata
Actual size 34.54mm



Arca imbricata - in situ
Mandaitivu fishing trash



Arca imbricata
in situ
Mandaitivu fishing trash

MF695: From unknown location,
34.54 x 21.3 x 21.86 mm.

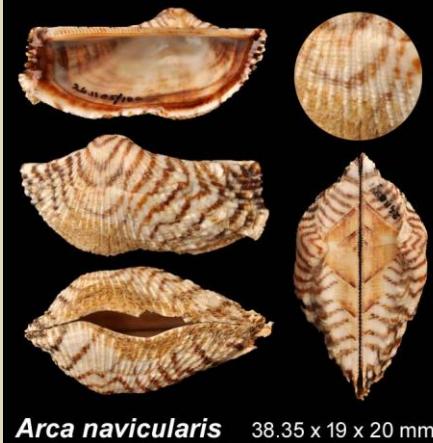
Images of *Arca imbricata* (MF804) in-situ showing the hinge uppermost, attached by the byssus from the ventral gape in clefts that constrain growth.

Arca imbricata

Characteristics are cancellate sculpture and white shell marked with maroon patches. Anterior blunt, posterior pointed. Height variable as is the umbonal separation - sometimes widely separated.

Shell boat-shaped with high, incurved umbones. Anterior blunt, truncate, posterior symmetrically acute, the sloping postero-dorsal and postero-ventral margins meeting in mid-line. Hinge straight, cardinal area an elongated diamond, flat in the middle, curving up to the umbones either side. External ligament forms nested diamonds from the level of the umbones forwards, varying with shell size. Close packed radial striae crossed by fine concentric lines cover the whole surface, the points of intersection raised into tiny granules. The posterior slope sculpture is coarse.

Arca navicularis



Arca navicularis 38.35 x 19 x 20 mm

MF230: Mount Lavinia, inshore of Bellangala, 3 m, byssally attached in surface depression of rock, by diving.



Arca navicularis
35 x 18.5 x 23.4 mm

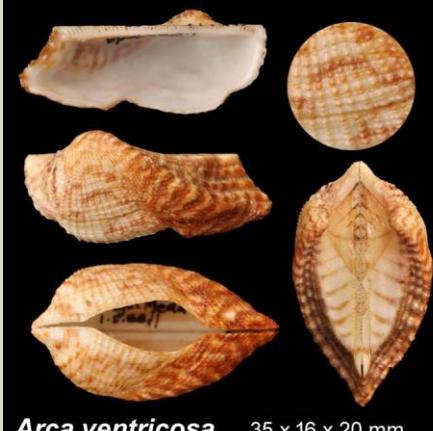
MF233: Off Colombo, inshore of Palagala (reef), 13 m, sand bottom, empty, by diving. Also, Okanda and Negombo.

Arca navicularis and *Arca ventricosa* are very similar: both being boat-shaped from the side with in-curved, high umbones widely separated, sometimes very much so.

A. navicularis has a strong keel and characteristic chevrons in front and oblique stripes behind.

A. ventricosa has a groove from the beak to the posterior margin of the byssal opening, light coloured in front and dark behind, the ribs narrower in front and thicker behind, clearly seen in the images below.

Arca ventricosa



Arca ventricosa 35 x 16 x 20 mm

MF228, Off Colombo, Degal Meda (reef), 24 m, empty, by diving.



Arca ventricosa
44 x 18 x 32 mm

MF234: Off Colombo, Degal Meda (reef), 24 m, empty, by diving.

The ribs of both *A. navicularis* and *A. ventricosa* are granulated, the ribs of the former alternating in thickness, those of the latter of even size. The ribs dorsal to the keel (posterior slope) in both species are few in number, thick and ungranulated.

Arca cf. ocellata



Arca cf. ocellata
Actual size 19.74 x 8.5 x 14.1 mm



Arca cf. ocellata
Actual size 22 x 10.25 x 15.66



Arca cf. ocellata
Actual size 20.7 x 8.38 x 13.6 mm

Four collections from Colombo and Tangalle found empty, much eroded. MF424: Off Colombo, Degal Meda (reef), 24 m; MF425: Tangalle, Tangalle Rocks, 15 m; MF426: No collection data; MF803: Colombo, Degal Meda (reef), 22 m. By diving.

Continued next page



Arca cf. ocellata

Shells flattened dorso-ventrally, inflated anteriorly, the side profile trapezoidal, from above kite-shaped. Widest anteriorly. Umbones far anterior, mostly eroded and far apart. Cardinal area flat, kite-shaped, ligamental grooves covering whole area as nested diamonds. Anterior margin sloping down steeply, the anterior extremity pointed or eroded flat nearly to level of umbones. Postero-dorsal margin sloping down steeply to acutely rounded postero-ventral angle. A keel runs from the umbo to the postero-ventral angle on both sides, demarcating a dorsal and a ventral surface. Ventral margin sinuate with wide byssal gape, elliptical, closer to anterior than posterior. Interior glossy with a dorsally concave myophoric flange anteriorly. Sculpture mostly eroded, consisting of rounded radial ribs from umbones to the postero-dorsal margin and below to the ventral surface where they are seen around the margins of the byssal opening. A fairly thick, hairy periostracum is present where it has not been rubbed away, underneath which the shell is white with maroon colouring over the posterior parts.

Oliver & Holmes, 2006 refer to the myophoric flange in the members of the '*Arca tetragona*' group. Referring this collection to *A. ocellata* is justified on the basis of the holotype being described from the Gulf of Oman, and from New Caledonia in the South Pacific under the synonym *Arca koumaci* Lutaenko & Maestrati, 2007. [Mollusca Types Catalogue, Department of Biodiversity & Systematic Biology, National Museum Wales.] *A. tetragona* Poli, 1795 itself is from around the British Isles and neighbouring temperate waters. On-line images of these two species are similar to the index collections but with weak myophoric flanges.

Barbatia



Barbatia amygdalumtostum
Actual size 47mm



Barbatia amygdalumtostum
Actual size 40mm

Barbatia amygdalumtostum

Shell an elongated oval, anterior and posterior rounded, dorsal and ventral margins more or less parallel, beaks small, anterior and close together. Byssal gape a narrow chink just anterior to midline. Numerous granular ribs and riblets radiate from beaks. Hairy periostracum. Colour rich brownish maroon with three variable white rays radiating from the beaks. A distinctive shell, attached in reef crevices, well hidden, difficult to locate.

MF219: Trincomalee, Nilaveli, Pigeon Islands, 3 m, empty, by diving. Single valves beached 29x17 to 40x23mm.

Also, from Kalpitiya Bar Reef, 4 m, empty paired valves from entrance to octopus lair; and Unawatuna & Kayankerni, Thennadi Bay, beached.



Barbatia cf. domingensis
Actual size 65mm

Barbatia cf. domingensis

MF214: Off Moratuwa, Bodhigala, 20 m. 65x41 mm, left valve with thick periostracum, a portion of the right valve attached. Coll. Srilal Perera, by diving. Inflated valve, somewhat rectangular, with narrow truncate anterior and much prolonged, spatulate posterior. Ventral margin sinuate, the anterior bay corresponding to the byssal notch. Beaks anterior, close together; Hinge length $0.68 \times$ total valve length. Ligament $0.63 \times$. Surface covered by closely spaced granular ribs of variable thickness. Periostracum thick and hairy, rubbed off from older parts of the valve that is encrusted, and forming a persistent fringe around the margin, with six erect radial crests over the posterior part ending in thickened projections. The periostracal crests supported by paired ribs thicker than their neighbours. Shell colour undetermined as left uncleared, interior white.

B. domingensis is described from Florida and has an interior with purplish bands. See images and text by Krisberg, 2012 and taxonomic comments by Huber, 2015 in the WoRMS page. Images of the exterior are remarkably similar to this shell.



Barbatia foliata

Actual size 51mm



Barbatia foliata

Actual size 68mm

Left - MF211: Mount Lavinia, Bellangala, inshore, 5 m, attached rock, under sponge, by diving. Right - MF220: Same location.

Barbatia foliata

Moderately inflated shell, somewhat rectangular, often deformed. The ventral margin is convex in the left valve and notched in the right valve by a large byssal gape. Numerous narrow ribs bearing protuberant granules arranged in concentric rows radiate from the beaks; behind the midline the ribs are double. Dirty white or greyish, interior white. The periostracum is dark brown, thin, flaky and hairy, the granules poking through in good specimens (left). The shells are attached in narrow rocky crevices and are usually deformed, the periostracum rubbed off, sculpture details obliterated and may harbour barnacles and other encrustations on the exposed dorsal surface (right).

Previously *B. lima* (Reeve, 1844) [Kirtisinghe, 1978]



Barbatia obliquata

Actual sizes 42, 40mm



Barbatia obliquata

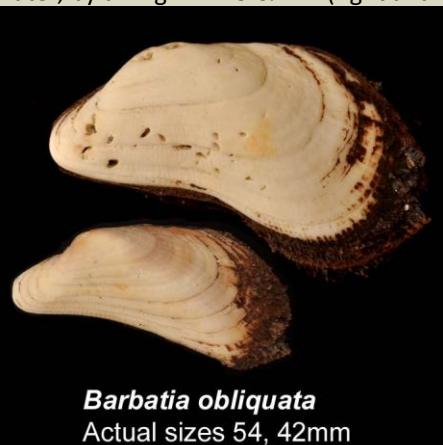
Actual size 28mm



Barbatia obliquata

Actual size 38mm

MF213 (left), MF347 (centre): Mount Lavinia, Pavilion Point rocks and southwards, 3 m, byssally attached to rocks in turbulent water, by diving. MF229 & 724 (right and below): Mount Lavinia & Hambantota, Bundala beach, weathered single valves.



Barbatia obliquata

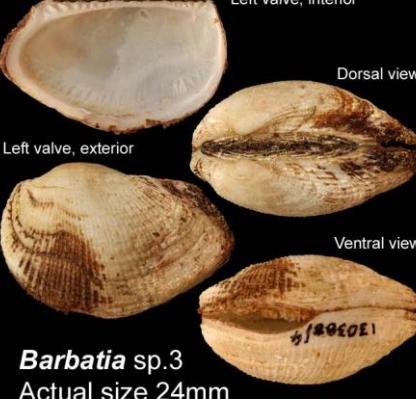
Actual sizes 54, 42mm

Barbatia obliquata

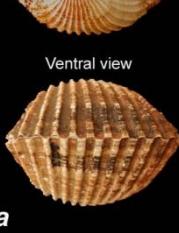
Previously mis-identified as *Barbatia virescens* (Reeve, 1844) and *B. virescens obtusoides* (Nyst) based on Kirtisinghe, 1978. *B. virescens* has a broadly rounded anterior as against the narrowly rounded one of *obtusoides*.

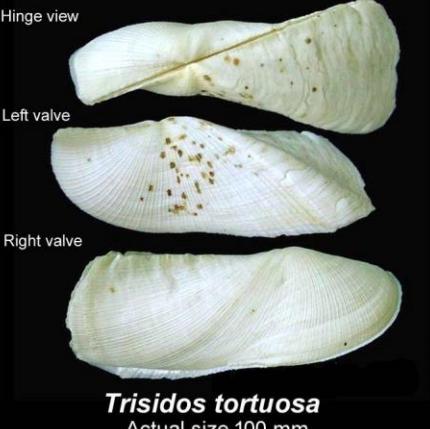
Compressed, beaks anterior, touching, trigonal in shape with a narrowly rounded anterior and an expanded posterior. Postero-dorsal margin slopes down, ventral margin concave. Sculpture consists of radial threads crossed by growth lines enclosing rectangular spaces. Periostracum blackish-brown, thickly covered over the posterior by digitate processes. Shell white.

The periostracum very friable when dry, easily rubbing off. Common on beaches. Seem to prefer habitats with turbulent water, as they were found alive only on an exposed rocky promontory.

 <p>Barbatia trapezina Actual size 42mm</p>	 <p>Barbatia trapezina Actual size 66mm</p>	<p>Barbatia trapezina</p> <p>Moderately inflated, somewhat rectangular valves with drawn-out posterior. Postero-dorsal margin straight, sloping down to meet the slightly convex ventral margin at an obtuse, rounded point. The anterior ribs are closely granulated and compound, being divided by a median groove that progressively becomes shallower and disappears at about the middle of the valves, the ribs then becoming wider and flat with no granules. Interspaces narrow. Fine growth lines cross both ribs and interspaces and give rise to the granular appearance of the anterior ribs. Valves creamy white, umbones blushed dusky pink in the larger specimen, periostracum brown, velvety, interior white.</p>
<p>MF215: Negombo, 'Fossil Reef', 14 m, empty on sand bottom, by diving.</p>	<p>MF421: Kalpitiya, beached, possibly fishing trash. Coll. Upali Mallikarachchi.</p>	
<p>Resembles <i>B. foliata</i> (=lima) but differs in longer and wider ligament that extends the full width of the dorsal margin, the postero-ventral angle being placed more ventrally and more prolonged and totally different sculpture.</p>		
 <p>Undetermined genus cf. Barbatia sp. Actual sizes 43, 35 mm</p>	 <p>Undetermined genus cf. Barbatia sp. Actual size 44mm</p>	<p>Barbatia sp. 1</p> <p>Single valves found in abundance in the Galle Harbour, all much weathered, resemble <i>Anadara satowi</i> Dunker in Kirtisinghe, 1978 (p. 23). Deemed a mis-identification as on-line images of 'satowi' quite different. Assigned to <i>Barbatia</i> based on the basis of ligament chevrons, narrow cardinal area and radial sculpture with concentric elements seen in the least weathered specimens from Dikkowita beach (MF612, December, 2013). Only I/v: ribs 37 bifid - 36.35 x 23.27 mm; 38 bifid - 34.14 x 22.0mm; 37 bifid - 28 x 18.4mm (l x ht).</p>
<p>MF418: Galle, Galle Harbour, 'Pipe Wreck' site, 7 m, weathered single valves on mud bottom, abundant. By diving. r/v: 42.5 x 26 x 9.3 mm, 36 ribs; l/v: 35 x 22 x 8.5 mm, 34 ribs.</p>	<p>MF664: Kayankerni, Thennady Bay, weathered single valve, beached. r/v: 44 x 26 mm, 36 ribs.</p>	
 <p>Barbatia sp.3 Actual size 37mm</p>	 <p>Barbatia sp.3 Actual size 24mm</p>	<p>Barbatia sp. 3</p> <p>Inflated, ovate valves with small anterior beaks set fairly close together. Ligament chevrons present. Anterior rounded, sloping postero-dorsal margin, ventral margin deeply convex. Postero-ventral angle obtusely rounded. Fine, closely granulated ribs are wider behind and sometimes duplicated. The nodules tend to spread sideways and join with their neighbours, giving a cancellate appearance. Dirty white, periostracum brownish, interior white.</p>
<p>MF217: Colombo, Palagala (reef), 11 m, empty, by diving. Posterior much eroded, anterior undamaged, byssal opening well anterior. 37 x 24 x 22 mm.</p>	<p>MF227: Off Colombo, Degal Meda (reef), 24 m, empty. 24 x 16 x 14 mm</p>	<p>Assigned to <i>Barbatia</i> on the hinge characters as well as the shape and sculpture. No matching images located.</p>

Tegillarca

 <p>Tegillarca granosa Actual size 40mm</p>	 <p>Tegillarca granosa Actual size 41mm</p>	<p>Tegillarca granosa Blood cockle The much sought-after <i>blood cockle</i> of commerce: "the meat of <i>Anadara granosa</i>, the most desirable, is blood-red in colour" (Abbott, 1994 p. 12).</p> <p>Shell longer than high, proportionately higher than in <i>nodifera</i>; ratio l/ht 1.22 - 1.32. Umbones rather narrow and prominent (<i>nodifera</i> wider and less high). Ribs 20-21, rather low, rounded, granules small, rounded or conical, transversely linear at edge in one. Interspaces flat, somewhat wider than ribs.</p>
<p>MF218: Reported in Kirtisinghe, 1978 as <i>Anadara granosa</i>. Not collected by me. These specimens from a restaurant in Malaysia. Coll. Andrew & Simone Christoffelsz.</p>		
 <p>Tegillarca nodifera Actual size 46mm</p>	<p>Interior of left valve</p>  <p>Dorsal view</p>  <p>Exterior of left valve</p>  <p>Ventral view</p>  <p>Tegillarca nodifera Actual size 48mm</p>	<p>Interior of left valve</p>  <p>Exterior of left valve</p>  <p>Tegillarca nodifera Actual size 37mm</p>
<p>MF363: Puttalam, Vanathavillu, Pubudugama Totupola, lagoon eastern shore, fishing trash.</p>	<p>MF663: Kalpitiya, Anawasala, Puttalam lagoon, western shore, fishing trash. Shells more rectangular than others.</p>	<p>MF362: Puttalam, Karativu, Serakkuli, Puttalam lagoon eastern shore, fishing trash.</p>
<p>Tegillarca nodosa Nodular ark</p> <p>Shells inflated. Outline of valve margin more or less trapezoidal. Umbones wide and low. Ratio l/ht 1.40 - 1.55.</p> <p>Sculpture consists of 20 to 23 radiating granular ribs. Ribs narrow, flat-topped in middle, sharp or narrowly rounded at ends, closely spaced granules linear across rib axis, rib interspaces wide, crossed by growth lines. Valve margins scalloped, interlocking when closed. White shells covered by dark brown periostracum.</p> <p>Differs from <i>granosa</i> in being less high for length (l/ht 1.40-1.55 against 1.22-1.32), rib count greater (20-21)-22-23 against 20-21), linear granulation on more well-defined ribs (as against rounded nodular granulation on lower ribs). These shells appear rectangular on casual examination.</p>		

 <p>Tegillarca rhombea Actual size 62mm</p>	 <p>Tegillarca rhombea Actual size 62mm</p>	<p>Tegillarca rhombea Reported in Kirtisinghe, 1978 as <i>Anadara troscheli</i> and in Fernando, 1977 as <i>Larkhinia rhombea</i> (Born).</p> <p>Shell large and heavy, trigonal, inflated, umbo high, incurved beaks. Cardinal area wide, curving up to the coiled beak. A strong keel from beak to postero-ventral angle. 25 ribs, rounded, low, covered by transversely linear granules, the interspaces flat, nearly as wide as the ribs. Coarse growth lines cross both ribs and interspaces.</p> <p>Live collection served up in restaurant have brick-red blush on the anterior parts of the valves, ground colour being dirty white.</p>
<p>MF670: Colombo restaurant, served as starter.</p>		
 <p>Tegillarca rhombea 72 x 66 x 63 mm</p>	 <p>Right valve Viewed from behind Actual size 58 x 60 x 58 mm Tegillarca rhombea</p>	<p>Also, from: Mount Lavinia, single valve, beached; Galle, Galle Harbour, 'Pipe Wreck' site, 7 m, single valves on mud bottom, by diving; Trincomalee, Tambalagam Bay, empty, at water's edge, articulated with dark brown periostracal remnants.</p>
<p>MF446: Kalpitiya; no collection data. Coll. Rochana Weersasinghe, NARA.</p>	<p>MF493: Mannar Island, beached on causeway, empty.</p>	
 <p>Hinge view Left valve Right valve Trisidos tortuosa Actual size 100 mm</p>	<p>Trisidos tortuosa Twisted ark, propeller ark Kirtisinghe, 1978, p. 22. Not collected by the author.</p> <p>Shell much longer than high, twisted in the long axis about the umbones, the left valve overhanging the right below. Cardinal area very narrow, the beaks almost touching. The hinge straight, beaks small, anterior. The anterior blunt, broadly rounded to the sinuate ventral margin. The posterior margin broadly rounded to the postero-ventral angle. The posterior slope broadly trigonal behind a keel from the beak to the postero-ventral angle, the left valve flexed along this axis. Sculpture consists of fine radial riblets interspersed with thinner ones, stronger on the left than the right valve, crossed by fine concentric lines anteriorly, in front of the beaks. The posterior slope is devoid of sculpture, smooth and glossy. Milky white exterior and interior.</p> <p>The black spots in the photo at centre are artefacts - the shells are pure white.</p>	
<p>MF235: Unknown location, purchased.</p>		

CUCULLAEIDAE



Heavily encrusted right valve, partially cleaned

Central teeth small, diverging, similar to Arcidae
Lateral teeth horizontal, characteristic of family

Internal plate for posterior adductor muscle
Cucullaea labiata detail of hinge and internal plate for posterior adductor muscle

Left

MF813: Maggona, Thudawa Bay, fishing trash. Single, heavily encrusted right valve, partially cleaned.

NOETIIDAE



'Sheldonella' sp. 2

MF419 appears to be the shells listed by Kirtisinghe, 1978 as *Anadara lateralis* (Reeve), such a combination not being listed in WoRMS. *Arca lateralis* Reeve, 1844 is the original name of *Sheldonella lateralis* (far left).

Placed in Noetiidae based on transverse striations on the ligament area of MF420, a less weathered specimen from Kalmunai.

Provisionally assigned to *Sheldonella* based on shape.

MF216 & 226: Colombo -- Palagala (reef), 11 m, empty; Degal Meda (reef), 24 m, byssally attached to rock. Both by diving.

MF419: Weathered single valves, abundant, mud bottom, 7m, Galle Harbour & 420: (not figured) Kalmunai, beached.



'Sheldonella' sp. 1

MF715 was earlier diagnosed as *Cucullaearpa candida* (Helbling, 1779) (now = *Barbatia*); an image of this species being the nearest match.

A reappraisal of the shells revealed the transverse ligament fibres in one paired shell (image far left), indicating the correct family to be Noetiidae. Assigned to *Sheldonella* provisionally based on the shape.

MF715: Kalkuda, beached coral boulder, (presumed 2004 December tsunami debris). The larger on a table *Acropora* colony, two smaller byssally attached in coral rubble cavity, both with periostracum and byssus intact.

Coll. Ayesha Hettiarachchi & Eshan Fernando.

Bibliography

Abbott, R. Tucker, 1994. *Seashells of Southeast Asia*, Graham Brash, Singapore.

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