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Matanzas Inlet field trip - SOON

by Paul Jones

Your intrepid JSC prez is cooking up another local area shell collecting field trip (or several) for both JSC members and friends in late February/early March 2021. I would be more than happy to show folks the tried and true spot near Matanzas Inlet (MI), Florida, where we found the *Panopea* (Geoduck) clam back in July, 2020. MI is located 14 miles south of St. Augustine on A1A and is one of the prime collecting spots anywhere on the E coast of Florida and very much "under the collecting radar!" I will lead folks back to the "secret spots" that few folks even know exist!

I would recommend the best times to meet are anywhere between Saturday, February 27th and Wednesday, March 3, as there are a series of pretty low minus tides predicted for that time-frame in conjunction with the Feb.full moon (all in the 2:00 - 5:00 PM range). I would shoot for scheduling the field trip on either (or both) Sunday, Feb. 28th or Monday, March 1 as the tides are predicted to be lowest on those days. If we should be lucky enough to have an offshore (west) wind blowing on any or all of those days, collecting for many species in the MI area should be prime indeed. If Mother Nature cooperates, it can be a superb time to check out the MI immediate area and nearby estuarial spots (where *Melongena corona* hangout in high numbers...;o).

I plan to hit the area hard each and every day during that entire time frame, so if one day isn't good for you, check with me on other days, too. Everyone is welcome to come along anytime (and every time) I go!

Please let me know [(904) 347-7254] of your interest in scheduling in coming along on these excursions and I will draw up a list of folks to send more info to. Feel free to email, call or text me at the below number for more info and to firm up rendezvous plans. Look forward to seeing everyone! Stay safe

Upcoming meetings (see also p. 2)

There will be no March meeting of the JSC. For the record, our venue is the Branch Jacksonville Public Liibrary Southeast Branch <Southeast Regional | Jacksonville Public Library (jaxpubliclibrary.org)> Function Room D. We meet at 7:00 PM, usually on the fourth Thursday of the month.

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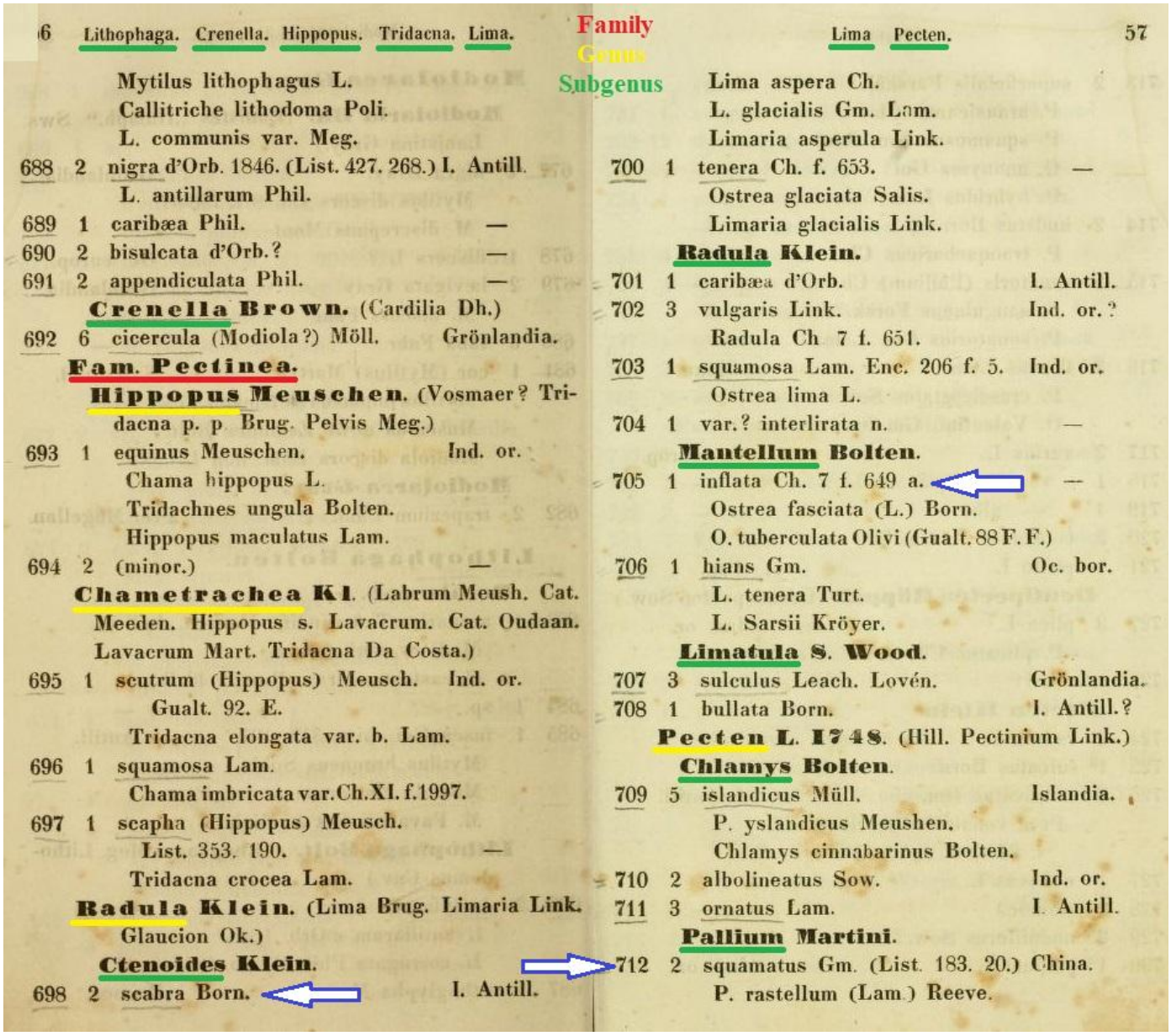
The club meets monthly at the Southeast Branch of the Jacksonville Public Library, 10599 Deerwood Park Blvd,, Jacksonville, Florida <https://www.jaxpubliclibrary.org/locations/southeast-regional>. Please address any correspondence to the club's address above. Annual membership dues are $15.00 individual, $20.00 family (domestic) and $25.00 (overseas). Lifetime membership is available. Please remit payment for dues to the address below and make checks payable to the Jacksonville Shell Club. The club's newsletter and scientific journal, the *Shell-O-Gram* (ISSN 2472-2774) is issued bimonthly and mailed to an average of 15 regular members and friends by specific request and no less than ten scientific institutions with permanent libraries. An electronic (pdf) version, identical except for "live" URL's and color (vs. B&W) images, is issued the next day and sent to about 200 individuals who have demonstrated an interest in malacological research. These pdf's (ISSN 2472-2782) have also been posted to <http://jaxshells.org/letters.htm> since November, 1998. We encourage members and friends to submit articles for publication. Closing date for manuscript submission is two weeks before each month of publication. Articles appearing in the *Shell-O-Gram* may be republished provided credit is given the author and *Shell-O-Gram* Editor-in-Chief. As a courtesy, the editor and author should receive a copy of the republication. Contents of the *Shell-O-Gram* are intended to enter the permanent scientific record.

Upcoming meetings (cont'd)

Our first meeting of the year **may** be **on Thursday April 22nd** at the customary time and place. We'll first hear from Paul Jones, who has selected *Asaphis deflorata* (Linnaeus, 1758) on the **L** [credit Femorale Shells] as his Shell-of-the-Month. The array of specimens on the **R** belong to Kristi Hathaway, who collected them in the Indian R. near Jupiter, FL. Paul has been an outspoken proponent of bivalve collecting, and he intends to show us why once again. As with many of the shells Rick Edwards has collected on his Caribbean tours and shared with us, this 2-3 inch variably-colored clam is found only south of us on the Florida coast and points beyond. Harry Lee will present a discussion of the valid species proposed in 1786 by Rev. John Lightfoot. The topical publication, an auction catalogue of curios left behind by the late Duchess of Portland (U.K.), has a long and somewhat tortured history in the annals on molluscan taxonomy and nomenclature. There is a general consensus as to the validity of 53 nominal species in this publication, but a couple more, with more contentious standing, will receive fuller treatment by Harry.

Limid linguistics: *Ctenoides* terminations

Lee (2009: 22, species no. 47) appears to be the first to employ the masculine (vs. feminine; e.g., Rosenberg, 2009) species epithet *scaber* in combination with the genus *Ctenoides*, yet I could find no evidence that subsequent works, e.g., Huber (2010), with one exception: <Molluscabase - Ctenoides Mörch, 1853> adopted that initiative. Mørch (1853: 56, 57) introduced the latter taxon as a subgenus of *Radula*, both of them borrowed from Klein (1753), a pre-Linnaean work, and, in so doing, made both available. On the two cited pp. [see **below**] Mørch iterated families, genera, subgenera, and species (numbered), each distinguished by degree of text indentation (herein emphasized in the electronic version by yellow, red, green, and no underlining respectively). Note that adjectival species epithets (blue arrows) consistently agree in gender with their combining genus, not with their assigned subgenus, so the gender of *Ctenoides* cannot be inferred from context. Article 30.1.4.4 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) mandates that all *–oides* thus undesignated are to be treated as masculine. Short version: species no. 47 on <Marine Shells Of Northeast Florida (jaxshells.org)> is correctly rendered ***Ctenoides scaber* Mørch, 1853** (beginning with the inception of this webfeature).



6 Lithophaga. Crenella. Hippopus. Tridacna. Lima.

Mytilus lithophagus L.
Callitriche lithodoma Poli.
L. communis var. Meg.
688 2 nigra d'Orb. 1846. (List. 427. 268.) I. Antill.
L. antillarum Phil.
689 1 caribæa Phil. —
690 2 bisulcata d'Orb.? —
691 2 appendiculata Phil. —

Crenella Brown. (Cardilia Dh.)

692 6 cicercula (Modiola?) Möll. Grönlandia.

Fam. Pectinea.

Hippopus Meuschen. (Vosmaer? Tridacna p. p. Brug. Pelvis Meg.)

693 1 equinus Meuschen. Ind. or.
Chama hippopus L.
Tridachnes ungula Bolten.
Hippopus maculatus Lam.
694 2 (minor.) —

Chametrachea Kl. (Labrum Meush. Cat. Meeden. Hippopus s. Lavacrum. Cat. Oudaan. Lavacrum Mart. Tridacna Da Costa.)

695 1 scutrum (Hippopus) Meusch. Ind. or.
Gualt. 92. E.
Tridacna elongata var. b. Lam.
696 1 squamosa Lam.
Chama imbricata var. Ch. XI. f. 1997.
697 1 scapha (Hippopus) Meusch.
List. 353. 190. —
Tridacna crocea Lam.

Radula Klein. (Lima Brug. Limaria Link. Glaucion Ok.)

Ctenoides Klein.

698 2 scabra Born. I. Antill.

Family
Genus
Subgenus

Lima Pecten. 57

Lima aspera Ch.
L. glacialis Gm. Lam.
Limaria asperula Link.
700 1 tenera Ch. f. 653. —
Ostrea glaciata Salis.
Limaria glacialis Link.

Radula Klein.

701 1 caribæa d'Orb. I. Antill.
702 3 vulgaris Link. Ind. or.?
Radula Ch. 7 f. 651.
703 1 squamosa Lam. Enc. 206 f. 5. Ind. or.
Ostrea lima L.
704 1 var.? interlirata n. —

Mantellum Bolten.

705 1 inflata Ch. 7 f. 649 a. —
Ostrea fasciata (L.) Born.
O. tuberculata Olivi (Gualt. 88 F. F.)
706 1 hians Gm. Oc. bor.
L. tenera Turt.
L. Sarsii Kröyer.

Limatula S. Wood.

707 3 sulculus Leach. Lovén. Grönlandia.
708 1 bullata Born. I. Antill.?

Pecten L. 1748. (Hill. Pectinium Link.)

Chlamys Bolten.

709 5 islandicus Müll. Islandia.
P. yslandicus Meushen.
Chlamys cinnabarinus Bolten.
710 2 albolineatus Sow. Ind. or.
711 3 ornatus Lam. I. Antill.

Pallium Martini.

712 2 squamatus Gm. (List. 183. 20.) China.
P. rastellum (Lam.) Reeve.

ICZN (International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature), 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature Fourth Edition*. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London. i-xxix + 1-306. after April. <https://www.iczn.org/the-code/the-international-code-of-zoological-nomenclature/the-code-online/>

Klein, J.T., 1753. *Tentamen methodi ostracologicae sive disposition naturali cochlidum et concharum in suas classes, genera et species iconibus singulorum generum aeri incises illustyrada accredit lucubatiuncula de formatione, cre,ento et coloribus testarum quae sunt cochlidum et concharum tum commentariolum in locum Plinii Hist. Nat. Libr. IX. Cap XXXIII. De concharum differentiis denique sciagraphica methodi ad genus Serpentium ordinate digerundum*. Georg. Jac. Wishoff, Leiden, Netherlands. [i]-[xv] + 1-177 + [i]-[xxxv] + 1-44 + 1-16 + [i]-[ii] + plates 1-12. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/50455750>

Lee, H.G., 2009. Marine shells of northeast Florida. Jacksonville Shell Club, Jacksonville, FL. 1- 204 + 19 color pls. 28 May.

Mørch, O.A.L., 1853. *Catalogus Conchyliorum quae reliquit D. Alphonso D'Aguirra & Gadea, comes de Yoldi, regis Daniae cubiculariorum princeps, ordinis Dannebrogici in prima classe & ordinis Caroli Tertii eques. Fasciculus secundus. Acephala. Annulata Cirripedia. Echinodermata.* [i]-[iv] + 1-[76]. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/12938477>

Rosenberg, G. 2009. *Malacolog 4.1.1: A Database of Western Atlantic Marine Mollusca.* [WWW database (version 4.1.1)] URL http://www.malacolog.org/.

Jacksonville Shell Club (JSC) Cedar Key field trip – January 13 & 14, 2021

by Mary Reynolds (photo's by Paul Jones)

On a cloudy and chilly January afternoon, Paul Jones, Julie Evans, and I rode over to Cedar Key, Florida together to catch one of the annual extreme low tides that occur in the dead of winter. The entire area becomes an excellent place to look for shells.

I enjoyed both the ride and the company. We got to our lodging place at the Camptel Cedar Key Resort about 3:00 PM and waited for others who were planning to come. The lodging at Camptel featured motel rooms, tiny houses, RVs, and RV slots.

When we all gathered (16 folks in all!), we decided to scout out shell hunting locations in addition to the municipal dock to be used for the following day's boat trip. A chilly dusk rolled in as we stood at the Beachfront Motel's shoreline. This site, when the tide goes out, is known for its collectable live Angelwings, *Cyrtopleura costata* (Linnaeus, 1758).

From JSC we had Doug Plishka, Bill Shankle, Paul Jones, Jim and Patty Wettstein, Jim and Nancy Robinson, and Rick Edwards. From the Broward Shell Club we had Carole Marshall, Tom Ball, and Inke Sunila. Good friends Barbara and Bill Busch, Linda Matkovitch, and Julie Evans rounded out the group.

We headed out to see the Cedar Key dockside area and then on to a commercial crabbers' dock known as a depot for Kings Crowns/Florida Crown Conchs, *Melongena corona* (Gmelin, 1791) bycatch. Whilst there, people naturally began to pick up shells. The crown conchs are cast ashore by the crab fishermen. Linda, who roomed with Julie and me, proceeded to fill up a whole bucket with them.

We then headed over to a clam-processing fish market area and nosed around under the dock. The ground was covered in cherrystone-sized Northern Quahog clams, *Mercenaria mercenaria* (Linnaeus, 1758), with many of them being the *M. m*. form *notata*. Large Gulf of Mexico Shark Eyes, *Neverita delessertiana* (Récluz, 1843), were known to be among them. [I want to know if the jury is out concerning whether *M. m*. *notata*'s juvenile markings are like spots on fawns and/or kittens of mountain lions such as the Florida Panther.]

After we loaded up on the empty, muddy crown conchs, we all met at the Steamers Seafood Restaurant for a delicious dinner of Gulf of Mexico fried shrimp, steamed clams, and many other yummy tasting goodies.

Cedar Key features a lot of sea-weathered buildings on stilts above the water. This cool old town does not allow any chain restaurants or corporate entities of any kind – even the grocer and hardware stores are local businesses. The shoreline buildings feature mostly gift stores and restaurants.

Early the following morning we had enough people to catch the two boats, and, with our foul weather gear, we were ready to brace against the cold sea winds. Captains Joey and his partner Nick had small, double-hulled boats. The winds were relatively calm and the water not too frigid for the ride out to Seahorse Key's remarkable shoal. The shoal was on the far side of the Island and Joey said the lighthouse was partly obscured by tree tops.

The tide was still going out as I disembarked into the ankle-deep water wearing my amphibious shoes. We nosed around, and Paul said the area is normally submerged in 4-5 feet of water. Since it seldom sees the sky, there are a lot of sea creatures on the shoal you normally don't find on the beach, such as sponges, sea grasses, bryozoans, sea anemones, tube worms, coralline algae, and a large fistful of sand dollars.

I picked up a living *M. campechiensis* out on the shoal, it was huge (over 5 inches), and I like huge shells. I carried it around hoping to find one just as large or even larger (if they make them) that had recently been preyed upon, as I prefer not to kill the clam. I didn't find any, but was at peace about it when someone suggested later that it could become clam chowder. We nosed around some more and were about to go back to the boats when Paul discovered an Angel Wing burrow. [Linda Matkovitch with her first Lightning Whelk: **L**]

We had originally planned to return to the Beach Front Motel to dig for Angel Wings but decided to stay at Seahorse Key shoal and dig for them.

Digging for Angel Wings is a rite of passage at CedarKey. We got three of them [Linda Matkovitch with hers at **L**]. The tide began to come in, and we wanted to stop at Atsena Otie Key on the way back to check it out. Here I found a big clam valve and a Lightning Whelk, but the tide came back in too fast for a major campaign.

Back on the dock we broke for lunch, regrouping to return to the fishing docks to collect shells there. It proved to be a chilly afternoon with more *Melongena corona* (see p. 7) at the crabbers' landing and even a third site where there was a hatchery/nursery for the Quahog clams. I walked over and checked out the tanks of tiny clams in various stages of growth. It was a clam farm, and, from what I understand, when they reach a certain size, they're placed plastic mesh bags and deposited in the wild. There they grow to commercial size before being fished.

We went back to the other clam plant, and I found several moon snails, then it was back to the motel. Julie and I microwaved lasagna we had bought earlier at the store.

That night we gathered at the Beach Front Motel in Carole and Inke's room with Tom to be part of a Broward Shell Club video Zoom meeting. It was a pleasant experience; the people were all friendly; and we enjoyed a nice chat. We originally were going to have pizza for dinner, but, as the stores had already closed, Inke kindly shared some chips and cheese so folks would not go to bed hungry.

The following day was another boat run, mostly for people who lived relatively close by. The other two options were to check out the beach and sand flats at the Beachfront Motel, or to nose around the bayou behind the Camptel Resort. As it was a sunny morning, I decided to check out what was behind the Camptel. That proved to be muddy and disappointing, but it is better to see and say 'no' than to not go at all and end up wondering if there had been a great missed treasure waiting for me. Some shells were scattered around but nothing worth picking.

Julie and I stayed at the Camptel room, then on the way home we went to the Inglis Shell Shop on U. S. 19, south of Cedar Key. The day continued sunny for the ride home, and I later made my clam chowder. It turned out well.

Among the mollusk species we found on the trip:

Mercenaria campechiensis (Gmelin, 1791)
Mercenaria mercenaria (Linnaeus, 1758)
Mercenaria mercenaria form *notata* (Say, 1822)
Dinocardium robustum ([Lightfoot, 1786])
Trachycardium egmontianum (Shuttleworth, 1856)
Macrocallista nimbosa ([Lightfoot, 1786])
Noetia ponderosa (Say, 1822)
Atrina rigida ([Lightfoot, 1786])
Chione elevata (Say, 1822)
Cardites floridanus (Conrad, 1838)
Sinistrofulgur sinistrum (Hollister, 1958)
Fulguropsis pyruloides (Say, 1822)
Argopecten irradians concentricus (Say, 1822)
Cinctura hunteria (Perry, 1811)
Americoliva sayana (Ravanel, 1834)
Fasciolaria tulipa (Linnaeus, 1758)
Sinum perspectivum (Say, 1831)
Urosalpinx cinerea (Say, 1822)
Eupleura tampaensis (Conrad, 1846)
Stewartia floridana (Conrad, 1833)
Cyrtopleura costata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Neverita delessertiana (Recluz, 1843)
Stramonita canaliculata (Gray, 1834)
Mulinia lateralis (Say, 1822)
Laevicardium mortoni (Conrad, 1831)
Epitonium humphreysii (Kiener, 1838)
***Melongena corona* (Gmelin, 1791)**

Goose Cove, Cedar Key, Levy Co., Florida (74 and 66 mm.)

Prey: oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*).

Specimens and photograph by Bill Frank.

Stenotrema sp. cf. *S. turbinella* (Clench and Archer, 1933) cf. Little Turban Slitmouth

Drift, Paint Rock River (PRR) system, Estill Fork, 1 mi N. Estillfork, Jackson County, Alabama. Bob Winters! 1/20/2017 (8.3 mm.). This uniform sample differs from *S. turbinella*, with which it is found at this drift station, by its shallower interdenticular sinus, less inflexed lateral terminus of its parietal tooth. Its striking globosity distinguishes it from all 12 other slitmouth species found in PRR drift, namely *S. angellum, S. barbatum, S. exodon*, *S.* sp. cf. *S. exodon, S. calvescens, S. deceptum, S. hirsutum, S. macgregori, S. nudum*, *S. spinosum*, *S. stenotrema*, and *S. turbinella* as treated on the three pages of <The Genus Stenotrema Rafinesque, 1815 (jaxshells.org)>.

From Kurt Auffenberg after

Snail Memes with Slimey Streams

Group post by Samuel Stryker

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