

SCAMIT Codes: OCSD 50, PL 54

Date examined: December 10, 1984
Voucher by: Paul Scott (SBMNH)

Synonymy:

None.

Literature:

Oldroyd, 1924; Abbott, 1974

Diagnostic characters:

1. Beaks with radial crack which is strong in adults, weak in juveniles.
2. Adults discoid in shape, beaks central.
3. Postero-dorsal margin with slight truncation.

Additional notes:

1. P. discus is easily differentiated from Periploma planiusculum by the centrally located beaks and discoid shape (adults only) of the former.
2. Juveniles of P. discus are easily confused with juveniles of Thracia trapezoides and Asthenothaerus villosior externally. All three species have juveniles with a blunt posterior rostrum and prominent central beaks. Juveniles must be opened to observe the hinge structure. P. discus has a distinct spoon chondrophore which is directly below or slightly posterior of the beaks. The chondrophore is evident as a large posterior tooth in small (3-5 mm) juveniles.

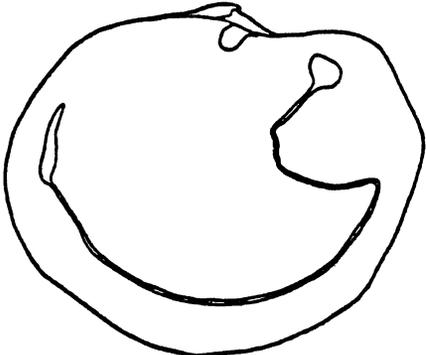
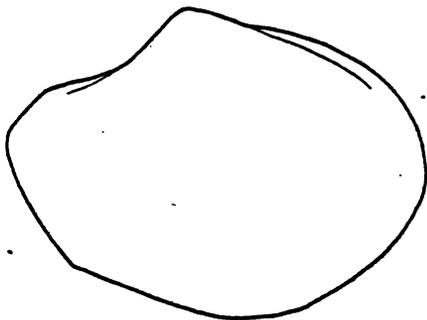
Depth range: Intertidal to 40 m

Distribution: 37N to 23N (Bernard, 1983)

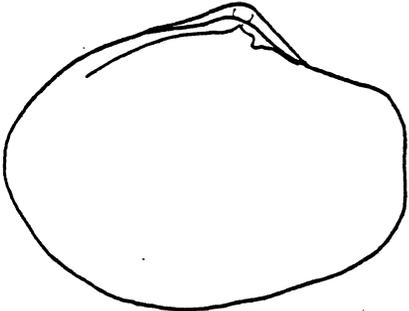
See reverse side for illustrations

Periploma discus - continued

Drawings by Laurie Marx, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History



5mm



1mm

