



Three new species of *Periploma* (Bivalvia, Periplomatidae) from the Panamic Province

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While preparing a manual on the marine bivalves of the Panamic Province, we have found three species of the Periplomatidae that lack names. In this paper, we describe two new species from Mexico, *Periploma skoglundae* and *P. hendrickxi*, and one new species from El Salvador, *P. kaiserae*.

Abbreviations: ANSP—Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; BMNH—The Natural History Museum, London; CAS—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California; LACM—Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California; SBMNH—Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California; USNM—United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Genus *Periploma* Schumacher, 1817

Periploma Schumacher, 1817. Type species (by monotypy): *Periploma inaequivalvis* Schumacher, 1817, = *Corbula margaritacea* Lamarck, 1801. Recent, Florida.

Shell ovate to subquadrate, thin, inequivalve; right valve more inflated, overlapping left; anterior end rounded; posterior end truncate; umbones opisthogyrate, with radial fissure; sculpture granulate or pustulate; hinge plate narrow, with large chondrophore in each valve supported by rib or clavicle; lithodesma usually present; interior subnacreous.

The genus, known from the Cretaceous, is primarily temperate and tropical in distribution. The name is derived from the Greek *peri-*, from, and *-plyma*, dirty water; the gender is neuter.

Periploma skoglundae Valentich-Scott & Coan, new species

Figures 1 A–G

Periploma margaritaceum (Lamarck), *auctt.*, non *Corbula margaritacea* Lamarck, 1801: 137; *P. margaritaceum* Lamarck: Bernard, 1989: 3–4; *P. margaritaceum* Lamarck: Skoglund, 1991: 53.

Description. Shell ovate-elongate; right valve much more inflated than left; left valve fitting well inside right valve; anterior end broadly to sharply rounded; inequilateral, anterior end much longer; posterior end truncate, with broad, deep radial sulcus, more prominent in right valve; sculpture of fine commarginally arranged granules, densely pustulose posterior to sulcus; pallial sinus moderately wide and deep, extending past beaks; chondrophore moderately small, narrow, anteriorly directed; lithodesma small, narrow, just anterior of chondrophore. Length to 12 mm [SBMNH].

Type material. SBMNH 83429, holotype, paired valves; length, 11 mm; height, 7 mm; paratypes, SBMNH 14601, 1 pair valves from holotype lot; SBMNH 149603, 3 paired valves, 9 single valves from type locality. Additional paratypes from Caleta de los Angeles, Jalisco, Mexico; 19°18'11"N, 104°49'52"W; 6–20 m: SBMNH 149602, 3 paired valves, 22 single valves; UNSM 1146206, 1 paired valves, 2 single valves; CAS 184227, 1 paired valves, 2 valves; LACM 3136, 1 paired valves, 2 single valves.

Type locality. Bahía Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico; 19°33'N, 105°07'W; 12–18 m; mud.

Etymology. Named in honor of Carol Skoglund of Phoenix, Arizona, who has continually advanced our understanding of the Panamic Mollusca for the past four decades.

Distribution. Punta Raza, Nayarit (21.0°N) [SBMNH], to Bahía Cuastecomate, Jalisco (19.2°N) [SBMNH], Mexico; 2–33 m [SBMNH], mud.

Comparisons. Initially reported by Bernard (1989) from the eastern Pacific as the western Atlantic type species of the genus, *P. margaritacea* (Lamarck, 1801) (Figures 1 H–I), this new species differs from it in having a prominent posterior radial sulcus, a wider, deeper pallial sinus, and lacking an escutcheon. The western Atlantic species is well