





Two new records of marine bivalves *Sheldonella lateralis* (Reeve, 1844) and *Periglypta crispata* (Deshayes, 1854) from the Iraqi coast, Persian-Arabian Gulf

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Abstract

The goal of this research is to acquire new information on the distribution of bivalves along the Iraqi coastline. Between 2020 and 2021, new records of marine bivalves, *Sheldonella lateralis* (Reeve, 1844) and *Periglypta crispata* (Deshayes, 1854) were discovered near the Iraqi coast in the northwestern Persian-Arabian Gulf.

Key words: Bivalve distribution, Iraqi coast, Persian-Arabian Gulf

1. Introduction

Much work has been done on mollusks all along Iraq's marine coast; notable studies include those by Ahmed (1975), Al-Hassan and Al-Hasani (1985), Yasser and Naser (2021), Yasser et al. (2022a), Yasser et al. (2022b), Yasser et al. (2023a, 2023b), Yasser and Naser, 2023 and Naser et al. (2024). However, discoveries are still being made regularly.

The Noetiidae Stewart, 1930 is a small family of Bivalvia, with only a few species in the Persian-Arabian Gulf, these species are *Striarca symmetrica* (Reeve, 1844), *Sheldonella lateralis* (Reeve, 1844), *Didimacar tenebrica* (Reeve, 1844) and *Congetia chesneyi* (Oliver & Chesney, 1994). From the Iraqi coast, most species of the family Noetiidae are recorded: *Didimacar Iredale*, 1939, *Didimacar tenebrica* (Reeve, 1844) and *Congetia chesneyi* (Oliver & Chesney, 1994). *D. tenebrica* (Reeve, 1844) is already listed from the Iraqi coast (Yasser et al., 2022a). Noetiids live in a variety of settings; they can be seen burrowing in the sand and mud of the intertidal zone or adhering with byssus beneath rock (Vongpanich & Matsukuma, 2004).

In the Persian-Arabian Gulf, the family Veneridae Rafinesque, 1815 represented by many species. Nine species of the family Veneridae recorded from the Iraqi coast so far namely:

