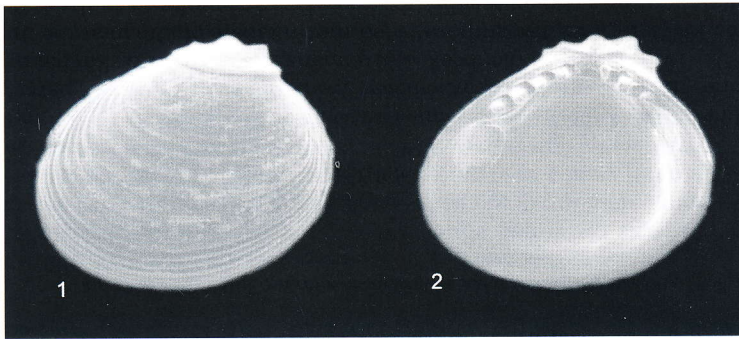


A small note on the distribution of a small clam (Bivalvia, Nuculidae)*

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Figs 1-2. *Condylonucula cynthiae* Moore, 1977. Grenadines, Tobago Cays, 10 m. 1. exterior left valve. 2. interior right valve (both 0.6 mm).

Thanks to the numerous works of Dr J. G. J. Kuiper, very small pea-shaped clams have almost become synonymous with the freshwater Sphaeriidae. However, miniscule pea-shaped bivalves occur in the warm seawater of the Caribbean too. From shallow, oceanic sediments the late Dr Donald Moore (1977) described two new species of smooth, bulbous clams, less than 1.0 mm in size, belonging to a new nuculid genus *Condylonucula* Moore, 1977, namely *C. maya*, and *C. cynthiae*. Neither has ever been recorded since, although in one publication, a shell of *C. cynthiae* is figured - wrongly identified as '*Nucula* (*Enucula*) [= *Eunucula*] *semiornata* d'Orbigny' (Armas et al. 1991: Pl. 1, fig 19).

The Zoölogisch Museum of Amsterdam has *Condylonucula cynthiae* from the following localities (all with habitats similar to that of the type locality): Bahamas: Abaco; Turks & Caicos Islands: Grand Turk; Belize: Carrie Bow Key; Honduras: Utila; Dominican Republic: Las Terrenas; Cayman Islands: Cayman Brac; Panamá: Bocas del Toro; Grenadines: Tobago Cays; and Netherlands Antilles: Curaçao. A wide distribution in western Atlantic; warm, shallow, stenohaline waters therefore seems likely.

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