

Mya arenaria Soft shell clam

Phylum: Mollusca
Class: Bivalvia (**Subclass:** Heterodonta)
Order: Myoida
(Superfamily: Myoidae) **Family:** Myidae

Synonymised Taxa

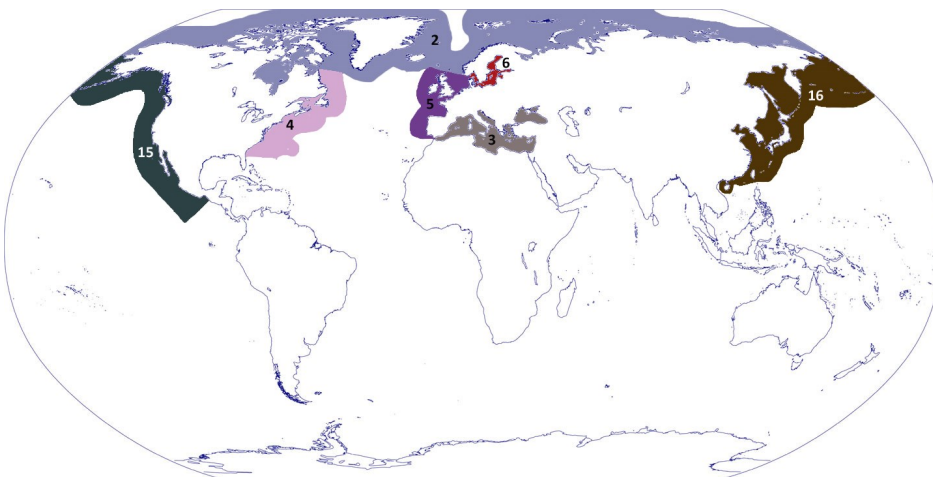
Mya acuta Say, 1822
Mya acuta mercenaria Say, 1822
Mya alba Agassiz, 1839
Mya arenaria corbuloides Comfort, 1938
Mya communis Megerle von Mühlfeld, 1811
Mya corpulenta Conrad, 1845
Mya declivis Pennant, 1777
Mya elongate Locard, 1886
Mya hemphilli Newcomb, 1874
Mya japonica Jay, 1857
Mya lata J. Sowerby, 1815
Mya oonogai Makiyama, 1935
Mya subovata Woodward, 1833
Mya subtruncata Woodward, 1833
Sphenia ovoidea Carpenter, 1864

Larval Period

Larvae develop 12 hours after fertilisation and remain planktonic for 2-5 weeks before settlement.

Distribution (Bioregions)

Native: 2, 4 **Introduced:** 3, 5, 6, 15, 16



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Habitat

This species will bury approximately 30 cm below the surface in sand, mud, clays or a gravel mix. Mainly found in bays and estuaries in the upper intertidal zone, but can be found deeper. They are able to survive anoxic conditions for up to 8 days.

Temperature Tolerance

-2 to 28°C

Salinity Range

Down to 5 ppt

Size

Up to 150 mm long, and 190 mm wide.

List

- CCIMPE
- Woodside
- WA species of concern

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Key Features

- The external surface of valves are generally white but are often stained the colour of the sediment in which the bivalve exists. This may vary from dark almost black to yellow-ish shades;
- The valves are smooth with a chalky appearance.
- The external surface has concentric growth rings, radiating from the anterior. A periostrium (grey, yellow or brown) covers the external surface of juveniles and wears down to the marginal areas in adults;
- Umbos are central;
- Valves are inequivalve and equilateral . The anterior is rounded and posterior slightly pointed;
- **Ligament is internal and is housed by the chondrophore (which projects below the hinge in the left valve) and the resilium of the right valve;**
- No hinge teeth;
- Musculature is isomyarian;
- The inner valve is chalky white;
- **Siphons are brown and fused in a single thick neck;**
- The valves gape at both ends when closed.

