

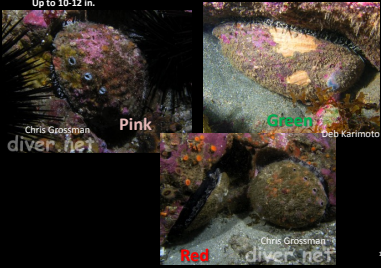








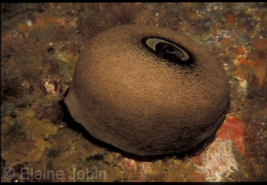


# California Inverts & Algae, Part 2

*Fishinar 9/10/2015, Jonathan Lavan – Instructor*

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## Mollusks

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| <p><b>REEF 1. Abalone</b><br/>Up to 10-12 in.</p>  <p>Chris Grossman diver.net<br/>Pink<br/>Deb Karimoto<br/>Green<br/>Chris Grossman diver.net<br/>Red</p> | <p><b>Pink-</b> Shell is almost round (as opposed to the oblong shape of the others) and has a scalloped edge. The shell has two to four open holes and the mantle is black with white fringes.</p> <p><b>Green-</b> Shell has five to seven open holes and an olive green color. The mantle is black with white fringes.</p> <p><b>Red-</b> Shell has three to four open holes, and is brick red. The mantle is solid black.</p> |
| <p><b>REEF 2. Opalescent Nudibranch</b><br/>To 2 in.</p>  <p>© Jonathan Lavan, www.jonathanlavan.com</p>                                                   | <p>Small with slender, orange and white tipped gills. Bright orange line down the center of the back and head.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>REEF 3. San Diego Dorid</b><br/>Up to 3.25 in.</p>  <p>© Elaine Jobin 2005</p>                                                                       | <p>Body color varies from white to pale yellow or brown with large brown/black rings on the back. The rings can also be solid blotches.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <p><b>REEF 4. Sea Lemon</b><br/>Up to 8 in.</p>  <p>© Elaine Jobin 2005</p>                                                                                | <p>Yellow with dark spots which do not extend onto the tubercles (bumps) and the branchial plume is white.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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| <p><b>REEF</b> <b>5. Spanish Shawl</b><br/>Up to 1.75 in.</p>  <p>20</p>                                            | <p>It has a brilliant purple body, red rhinophores, and orange cerata. Can move about by swimming.</p>                                                                                                                                           |
| <p><b>REEF</b> <b>6. Red Sea Hare</b><br/>Up to 18 in.</p>  <p>21</p>                                               | <p>Large. Has large rhinophores that look like a rabbit (hare)'s ears. Varies in coloration from light to medium brown with red markings.</p>                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>REEF</b> <b>7. Chestnut Cowry</b><br/>Up to 3 in.</p>  <p>Steve Lonhart</p> <p>24</p>                         | <p>The only cowry species along the west coast. The foot and mantle are orange-brown with dark spots, and are usually up and over the shell, which keeps the shell smooth and clean from encrusting organisms.</p>                               |
| <p><b>REEF</b> <b>8. Giant Keyhole Limpet</b><br/>Up to 5 in.</p>  <p>© Elaine Jobin</p> <p>25</p>                 | <p>The mantle usually covers most or all of the dome-shaped shell. The mantle varies from jet black to mottled gray to tan. There is a large opening in the center of the shell and mantle (the "keyhole").</p>                                  |
| <p><b>REEF</b> <b>9. Kellet's Whelk</b></p>  <p>diver.net</p> <p>Chris Grossman</p> <p>28</p>                     | <p>Shell is white or gray with heavy sculpturing and a yellow foot mottled with black and white.</p>                                                                                                                                             |
| <p><b>REEF</b> <b>10. Lewis' Moonshell</b></p>  <p>Egg Collar</p> <p>Steve Lonhart</p> <p>Kevin Lee</p> <p>42</p> | <p>A large, round creamy-colored or pinkish shell. The animal's massive mantle (soft-body) is translucent brown or gray and can be wrapped around nearly the entire shell. Impregnates its egg mass with sand that forms an inedible collar.</p> |

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| <p><b>REEF</b></p> <p><b>11. Red Turban Snail/<br/>Wavy Turban Snail</b></p> <p>Up to 2 in. (diameter) / 4.5 in. (diameter)</p> <p>Steve Lonhart</p> <p>Chris Grossman</p> <p>Dan Richards</p> <p>42</p> | <p><b>Red Turban Snail</b>- Typically restricted to the northern Channel Islands and north. Has a low spiral shell that is usually red-brown and is the smaller of the two species. Operculum (trapdoor) smooth with a shallow groove.</p> <p><b>Wavy Turban Snail</b>- Larger of the two species with an ornate operculum (trap door). Both species are typically well hidden with algal growth and other animals attached.</p> |
| <p><b>REEF</b></p> <p><b>12. Rock Scallop</b></p> <p>Up to 10 in.</p> <p>Chad King</p> <p>44</p>                                                                                                         | <p>A round bivalve with a thick shell that has an irregular outside texture characterized by ribs and many spiny projections.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p><b>REEF</b></p> <p><b>13. Gumboot Chiton</b></p> <p>47</p>                                                                                                                                            | <p>The largest chiton in the world, reddish-brown mantle, completely covers its 8 plates that are exposed in other species.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <p><b>REEF</b></p> <p><b>14. Twospot Octopus/<br/>Red Octopus</b></p> <p>Up to 24 in./ 16 in. (length of body and arms)</p> <p>48</p>                                                                    | <p><b>Two-spot Octopus</b> -Larger of the two species, ocellated spots below each eye (can often be hard to see), many flaps present on the skin.</p> <p><b>Red Octopus</b> - Smaller of the two species. Colors vary from dull red to mottled white.</p>                                                                                                                                                                        |