Mollusca

Systematic Catalogue

and

Catalogue of Europaean Species, Subspecies and Variations,

inclusive Neighbouring Regions

Preface

As a collector of European molluscs and worldwide mollusc-types, I often had problems with the correct classification because of multiple-naming, incorrect spelling und wrong classifications in literature. With the computer becoming a useful and affordable tool, I had the idea of making a simply to use database which would be editable in many different ways, basing on different criteria. The systematic order should always be restorable after having worked on the database.

Two groups of databases have been developed:

- “Genera worldwide” comprises the names on genus-level including the synonyms and also misspellings in the systematic order with their geographic and stratigraphic range, and the types.

- “European species” contains the names on species-level of Europe and adjacent areas with the accompanying synonyms and misspellings, with the geographic and stratigraphic range. This database is divided in class Gastropoda and the other classes, because Excel allows only 65.536 entries.

Both databases can only give an overview. For more information look references given to every dataset.

The introduction and the database Systematics are word-documents. For the other databases, Excel, being one of the most common programs, has been used. Also because it offers good functions to sort data as wanted.
For the internet all databases are transferred in PDF and have so not the good possibilities of Excel..

Of course I cannot rule out errors and missidentifications. Corrections and supplements are welcome and will be added. Especially multiple-namings I often could not eliminate. That is something for specialists.
The appearance of a name in this databases does not constitute publication for the purposes of ICZN.

My address: Harald Scherer, Brückenstraße 13, D-63791 Karlstein
E-mail: haolsch@web.de

Harald Scherer

Contents

The World of Organisms

Approximately 8.5 million species live on earth. Only 10-20 % are known.
The world of organisms consists of the super-kingdoms

- Bacteria with kingdom Eubacteria (together with Archaea 10.000 described species)
- Archaea with kingdoms Crenarchaeota, Euryarchaeota and Korarchaeota
- Eucarya with kingdoms Protista (250.000 described species), Fungi (100.000 described species), Plantae (250.000 described species) and Animalia (1.400.000 described species).

Virus' are not living - they cannot exist outside a living organism - and therefore are not classified in the same way as other organisms as kingdom.
Most kingdoms are divided in Phylums and more subdividions.
The biggest Phylum being 09 (Nematoda) and 17 (Arthropoda) with more than 1.000.000 species, followed by 14 (Mollusca) with more than 150000 species and 21 (Chordata, among others with the classes Aves (birds, about 10.000 species) and Mammalia (mammals, about 50.000 species) with 100.000 species. More and more Genera and Species are found.
Most other phylums consist of less than 10.000 species.

The kingdom or Regnum Animalia concists of the following Phylums (Phyla):

01 Porifera (Sponges)
02 Coelenterata (Cnidaria) (Corals & Jellyfish)
03 Ctenophora (Comb Jellies)
04 Platyhelminthes (Flatworms)
05 Nemertea (Ribbon Worms)
06 Rotifera (Rotifers)
07 Gastrotricha (Gastrotrichs)
08 Nematomorpha (Horsehair Worms)
09 Nematoda (Nematodes)
10 Acanthocephala (Spiny-Headed Worms)
11 Bryozoa (Bryozoans)
12 Tardigrada (Tardigrades)
13 Brachiopoda (Brachiopods)
14 Mollusca (Mollusks) This databases
15 Annelida (Segmented Worms)
16 Sipunculoidea (Peanut Worms)
17 Arthropoda (Arthropods)
18 Chaetognatha (Arrow Worms)
19 Echinodermata (Echinoderms)
20 Hemichordata (Acorn Worms)
21 Chordata (Chordates)

Different schemes exist.

Sources: http://de.slideshare.net/joygtablante/kingdom-monera-and-virus-9634008
http://waynesword.palomar.edu/trfeb98.htm
http://www.palaeos.com/Invertebrates/default.htm
http//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phylum

Explanation of the database Phylum 14 Mollusca

Column Name
Author with year and possible additional information is separated from the name by a colon. Synonyms in the same record (often wrong alterations of names) are marked by "=" .

Column Occurrence
The occurrence is ordered according to continents for land-, freshwater- and fossile molluscs and to oceans plus continents for marine molluscs. Unfortunately exact assignement was not always possible.
The pacific islands (Louisiades, NZ (→ abbreviations), Melanesia, Mikronesia, Polynesia, Carolines, Hawaii and Easter I.) are named „Paz. I." as special "continent". The other islands are assigned to the closest continent, the Macaronesian archipelagos to Europe.
More information is added in brackets behind the occurrence.

Example:	Atl. (EU)	Atlantic in Europe
	Atl. (EU (PTG))	Atlantic in Europe near Portugal
	EU (GER)	Europe in Germany
	EU (...)	Europe, more information not known

In case of intersections the occurrences are seperated by "/". The following information (mostly in brackets) refers then to all continents and oceans depicted in this way.
Example: Pac. / Ind. (AUS) means Pazific and Indian Ozean around Australia

The points of the compass can be found in brackets or with hyphens.
Example: AM (N) or N-AM = North America

In case of Genera which contain Subgenera the occurrence refers to the Subgenera if known, thus the Genus refers to ss. In case of synonyms the occurrence of the synonyme name is mentioned if known. The overall occurrence then consists of the occurrences of all Subgenera and Synonyma.
The information of occurrence sometimes also refers to pieces of my collection.

Column Type
The name with author and year is depicted without division. Additions are seperated by colon, synonyms by „=".

Column Source
The sources in the systematic database are basically SYS001, SYS002 and SYS003 (→ abbreviations). Other sources are only mentioned if they contain differences and additions.
For more information please look in the source (Database "References").

Systematic Numbering
The systematic numbering, consisting of maximally 10 numbers and divided into three blocks by a point and a hyphen for a better readability and filtering, e.g. 153.700-0000, serves to

- quick recognition of the unities
- filtering of groups out of the database
- backsorting in the systematic order at any time

Example:

1 Classis	Gastropoda
5 Subclassis, Superordo	Pulmonata
3 Ordo, Subordo	Sigmurethra
7 Superfamilia	Clausiliacea
0 Familia	Clausiliidae
0 Subfamilia, Tribus	Clausiliinae, Clausiliini

0 Genus	Clausilia
0 Subgenus	Clausilia (Clausilia)
0 Species	Clausilia (Clausilia) rugosa (Draparnaud 1801)
1 Subspecies, Variation	Clausilia (Clausilia) rugosa parvula (Férussac 1807)

The nominate forms from family downwards respectively the types are depicted with 0 respectively 00 in principle.

Possibilities of filtering and sorting

Besides the common Excel standards the database can be analyzed by the following criteria:

- Land- , Freshwater- and fossile Mollusca: Occurrence EU, AS, AM, AUS, Paz. I., ANT and the country-groups KAU, Map., WI, C-AM, N-EU, E-AS, etc. and the countries as far as possible (→ abbreviations)
- Marine Mollusca: Occurrence Pac., Ind., Atl., Arktis, Medit., Pont. and Kasp. (→ abbreviations) and (without Pont. and Kasp.) the criteria mentioned before.
- List of families: Filter *Familia* in column Name or Type, alphabetically or in systematic order.
- Fossil: „+“ behind name in column Name
- Fossil and rezent: „+“ in column Occurrence
- Synonym (Multible namings, incorrect spelling, wrong classification, missidentification): “S“ behind systematic number
- Uncertain: „?“ behind uncertain depiction or uncertain systematic number.
- The stratigrafic Periods / Epocs are listed seperately in column Occurrence, so that you can also filter by Plei., Pli., Mio., Oli., Eoc., Paleo., Kreide, Jura, Tri., Perm, Kar., Devon, Silur, Ord., Kam. (→ abbreviations). The ending …ian (…ium, …ien) in the names of the stages is usually let out.
- Nonmarine Mollusca in the marine Groups 10 - 14 are marked in column Occurrence with „freshwater” or „terr.“ and so with filter *water*, “freshwater” or *terr* depictable, marine Mollusca in the nonmarine and terrestric Group 15 with „marin“ oder „brackish“, nonmarine Bivalvia (2) with „freshwater“.
- In case of brackish water species in column Occurrence „brackish water“ is noted.
- In the database „Europe and Neighbouring Regions“ in column Occurrence the countries and the Macaronesian Islands are seperately mentioned or in the following abstracts (→ Abbreviations):

All	All Countries of the Continent or Ocean
Atl. Region	SPN, PTG, FRK, BEG, NL, IRL, GB
BK	Balkan (SL, CRT, SR, MTN, BNH, ABN)
BTK	Baltikum = The Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)
Kasp. Region	RUSS, KST, TURK, Iran, E-AZR
KAU	GEG, Armenia, AZR
Map.	Macaronesian Archipelagos (Azo., Sel., Mad., Kan., Kap.)
Medit. Region	in EU : SPN, FRK, ITN, MAL, BK, GRC, CY in AS : TRK, Syria, LBN, ISR in AF : EGY, Libya, TUN, ALG, MRO
Nordsee (North Sea)	SW-NR, DK, GER, NL, BEG, E-GB,
Ostsee (Baltic Sea)	SV, SF, RUSS, BTK, PLN, GER
Pont. Region	BG, ROM, UKR, RUSS, GEG and TRK around the Black Sea

- Groups from hydrothermal vents and cold seeps are marked with “hydrothermal” or “cold seeps” in column occurence.
- Lacking dates …

Definitions

AF	N:	Egypt, Libya, TUN, ALG,
	NW:	MRO, WSA
	W:	MRT, SGL incl. Gambia, Guinea incl. Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, W-Mali, Burkina Faso
	C:	Niger, Tschad, Central African Republic, Zaire
	SW:	CMR, Gabon incl. Equat. Guinea, Congo, Guinea Bay, ANG incl. Gabinda
	S:	Namibia, SAF, Botsuana
	SE:	Sambia, Simbabwe, MOS
	E	TZN incl. Ruanda and Burundi, Kenya, UGA
	NE:	SOM, ETH (incl. Djibouti), Sudan, Egypt
Alps	SE-FRK, AUT, SUI, S-GER, N-ITN	
Arktis (Arctic)	AM (N-Als., N-CAN, GRL excl. S), EU (n N-EU, n E-EU), AS (N-RUSS) (Atl. north of the northern polar circle)	
Atl.	N :	EU (All), N-AM)
	W :	AM
	E :	EU, AF
	S :	S-AF, s S-AM, ANT
AS	W:	W-RUSS = W-Siberia, W-KST
	SW:	TRK, KAU, LBN, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Irak, Iran, Arabia (Saudi Arabia incl. Kuwait, Bahrain, Katar, UAE), Yemen, Oman (= Asia Anterior)
	N:	N-RUSS = N-Siberia.
	C:	E-KST, KYR, USB, TURK, TAD, N-AGH, NW-China, Mongolia
	S:	S-AGH, PAK, India incl. Bangladesch, Nepal, Bhutan
	SE:	MLY incl. Singapore, INCH, INE, NGU, PH
	E:	China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan
	NE:	E-RUSS
Baltic Sea	SV, SF, BTK, PLN, NE-GER	
Caspian Region	S-RUSS, AZR, Iran, TURK, KST	
Ciscaucasia	S-RUSS (Kau.)	
EU	W:	FRK, BEG, NL, LUX
	C:	GER, PLN, CZ, SK, SUI, AUT, HU
	NW:	GB, IRL
	N:	SV, NR, SF, DK, ICL
	E:	BTK, BRL, RUSS, UKR, MLD
	S:	ITN, Malta
	SW:	SPN, PTG
	SE:	BK, GRC, ROM, BG, CY
Holarctic	EU (All), AF (N, NW), AS (All excl. Arabia, S-Iran, S-PAK, India, SE-AS, S-China, Taiwan), AM (N, C, n S) north of 30° N	
Indo-West-Pacific	Ind. (AF, AS, AUS), Pac. (AS (E-AS, SE-AS), AUS, Paz. I. (W))	
Medit.	W :	EU / AF (SPN, FRK, MRO, ALG)
	C:	EU / AF (ITN, Malta, BK, W-GRC, TUN, Libya)
	E:	EU / AS / AF (E-GRC, CY, TRK, Syria, LBN, Israel, Egypt)
Nearktic	GRL, CAN, USA, n N-MEX (New World north of 30°)	
North Sea	S-NR, DK, N-GER, NL, BEG, E-GB	
Palearctic	EU (All), AF (N), AS (n SW, W, N, C, E, NE) (Old World north of 30°)	
Palaeotropis	AF (excl. NW, N, NE, S), AS (Arabia, Yemen, Oman, S-Iran, S-PAK, India, SE-AS, S-China, Taiwan) south of 30° N	
Paratethys central	EU (S-PLN, CZ, SK, AUT (excl. W), SL, HU, ROM, BG)	
Paratethys eastern	EU / AS (E-BG, UKR, S-RUSS, KAU, N-TRK, Iran, W-TURK, W-KST)	
Paratethys western	EU (SE-FRK, SUI, S-GER, W-AUT)	
Red Sea	AF (Egypt, Sudan, ETH, Djibouti), AS (W-Arabia, W-Yemen)	
Subantarctic	n ANT	
Tethys	EU (Medit. Region), AS (SW, S, SE, E), AF (N, NE), AM (NE, E), AUS (N)	
Transbaikal	AS (SE-RUSS)	
Transkasp.	AS (KST, USB, TURK)	
Transkaukasia	KAU (GEG, Armenia, AZR)	
Tropics	AM (C, n S), AF (W, C, E, MDA), AS (S, SE)	

Abbreviations

1. General Abbreviations

B.	Bucht, Bay, Baie, Becken, Basin	
C	Central, Zentral	
E, e	East, eastern, Osten, östlich	
em	emendated	
end	endemisch, endemic	
I.	Insel, Isle, Ille, Isola, Ilheu	
imm.	Immigrated, immigriert, eingewandert	
intr.	Introduced, eingeschleppt, eingeführt	
Missid.	Missidentification	
MS	Manuskript	
Mt., Mts.	Mont, Mount, Mountain, Monte, Munti, Montagne, Mal, Berg, Gebirge	
N, n	Norden, nördlich, north, northern	
nom cons	nomen conservatum (name conserved)	)
nom dub	nomen dubiosum (no unique diagnosis)	)
nom nov	nomen novum (new name)	) ICZN
nom nud	nomen nudum (not formally published, not properly described)	)
nom obl	nomen oblitum (not used since 1899)	)
non bin	non binominal	
non val	non validum, invalid, ungültig	
Op	Opinion	
P.	Port, Porto, Puerto, Hafen	
reject	rejected, zurückgewiesen	
suppr	suppressed, unterdrückt	
S, s	Süden, südlich, south, southern	
Syn.	Synonym	
terr.	Terrestrisch, terrestric	
unnec	unnecessary, unnötig	
W, w	Westen, westlich, west, western	

2. Stratigrafic Abbreviations

Berr.	Berrias
Cmp.	Campanian
Eoc.	Eocene, Eozän
Hol.	Holocene, Holozän
Kam.	Kambrium, Cambrian
Kar.	Karbon, Carboniferous
Kimm.	Kimmeridge
Ls.	Limestone
M.	Mittleres ..., Mittel ..., Middle ...
Mio.	Miocene, Miozän
Miss.	Mississippi
Mstr.	Maastrichtian
O.	Oberes ..., Upper ...
Oli.	Oligocene, Oligozän
Ord.	Ordovicium
Pli.	Pliocene, Pliozän
Paleo.	Paleocene, Paläozän
Penn.	Pennsylvania
Plei.	Pleistocene, Pleistozän
Qua.	Quarternary, Quartär
rec.	recent, rezent
Stn.	Santonian
Tert.	Tertiary, Tertiär
Tri.	Trias
U.	Unteres ..., Lower ...

3. Geografic Abbreviations

Abm.	Alabama (USA)
ABN	Albania
AF	Afrika (also in connection with N, S, W, E, C etc.)
AGH	Afghanistan
ALG	Algeria
All	Alles, all
Als.	Alaska (USA)
AM	America (also in connection with N, S, W, E, C etc.)
ANG	Angola
ANT	Antarctis
ARG	Argentinia
Ark.	Arkansas (USA)
AS	Asia (also in connection with N, S, W, E, C etc.)
Atl.	Atlantic Ocean (also in connection with N, S, W, E, C etc.)
ARG	Argentinien
AUS	Australia (also in connection with N, S, W, E, C etc.)
AUT	Autriche, Austria, Österreich
Azo.	Azores (EU)
AZR	Azerbaijan, Aserbeidschan
BEG	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
BK	Balkan (Slowenia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Makedonia, Albania)
BLR	Belorus, Weißrussland
BNH	Bosnia and Herzegowina
BNL	Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg)
BRA	Brasilia
BTK	Baltikum (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)
Burma	Myanmar (Burma or Birma is the old name)
Cal.	California (USA)
CAN	Canada
CMR	Cameroon, Kamerun
CRT	Croatia, Kroatien
CZ	Tschechien (Czesko...)
CY	Cyprus
Dalm.	Dalmatia (CRT)
DK	Denmark, Dänemark
DOM	Dominikan Republic
ECU	Ecuador
ETH	Ethiopia, Äthiopien
EU	Europe (also in connection with N, S, W, E, C etc.)
Flo.	Florida (USA)
FRK	France, Frankreich
Gal.	Galapagos I. (AM)
GB	Great Britain
GEG	Georgia
GER	Germany, Germania, Deutschland
Gib.	Gibraltar (here assigned to SPN)
GRC	Griechenland, Greece
GRL	Greenland, Grönland
HU	Hungaria, Ungarn
ICL	Iceland, Island
INCH	Indochina (Burma (= Myanmar), Thailand, Laos, Kambodija, Vietnam)
Ind.	Indian Ocean
INE	Indonesia
IRL	Irland, Ireland
ITN	Italy
KAU	Kaukasusländer, Caucasus-Countries (GEG, Armenia, AZR) = Transcaucasia
Kan.	Kanarische I. (EU)
Kap.	Kapverdische I. (EU)
Kasp.	Kaspisches Meer; Caspian Sea
Karp.	Karpaten, karpatisch (EU)
Kau.	Kaukasus (EU / AS)
Kns.	Kansas (USA)

KOL	Kolumbien, Colombia
KST	Kasachstan
KYR	Kyrgysistan
LBN	Lebanon, Libanon
LUX	Luxembourg
Mad.	Madeira (EU)
Map.	Macaronesian Archipelagos (Azo., Sel., Mad., Kan., Kap.)
Mass.	Massachusetts (USA)
MDA	Madagascar (AF)
Medit.	Mediterraneé, Mittelmeer
MEX	Mexico
MK	Makedonia (formerly Yugoslavia)
MLD	Moldova (formerly Bessarabia)
MLY	Malaysia incl. Singapore (= S-MLY)
MOS	Mosambik, Mozambique
MRO	Maroc, Marokko
MRT	Mauretania
MTN	Montenegro
Nebr.	Nebraska (USA)
NGU	Neu / New Guinea (W-NGU belongs to INE, E-NGU is Papua-NGU)
NH	Neue Hebriden, New Hebrides (Paz. I.) = Vanuatu
NK	Neu Kaledonien, New Caledonia (Paz. I.)
NL	Netherlands
NMx.	New Mexico (USA)
NR	Norway
NSW	New South Wales (AUS)
NT	Northern Territory (AUS)
NZ	New Zealand, Neuseeland
Pac.	Pacific (also in connection with N, S, W, E, M, etc.)
PAK	Pakistan
Paz. I.	Pazifische Inseln, Pacific Islands incl. NZ and Hawaii and excl islands near America
Pel.	Peloponnes (GRC)
PH	Philippines
PLN	Poland
PTG	Portugal
Pont.	Pontus (Schwarzes Meer, Black Sea)
Pyr.	Pyreneés (SPN / FRK)
QLD	Queensland (AUS)
ROM	Romania, Rumänien
RUSS	Russland, Russia
SAF	South Africa
SA	South Australia (AUS)
Sard.	Sardinia, Sardegna (ITN)
Sel.	Selvagens (EU)
Sey.	Seychellen (AF)
SF	Suomi, Finnland
SGL	Senegal incl. Gambia
Siz.	Sizilien, Sicilia (ITN)
SK	Slowakia
SL	Slowenia
SOM	Somalia
SPN	Spain, Spanien, Espana incl. Andorra
SRB	Srbija, Serbia (incl. Kosovo)
SUI	Suisse, Swizerland, Schweiz
SV	Sverige, Sweden, Schweden
TAD	Tadschikistan, Tadzhikistan, Tajikistan
Tex.	Texas (USA)
TUN	Tunesien, Tunesia
TURK	Turkmenistan (Turkestan), Turkmenia
TZN	Tanzania
TRK	Turkey
TSM	Tasmania (AUS)
UAE	United Arab Emirates

UKR	Ukraine
URU	Uruguay
USB	Usbekistan
VEN	Venezuela
VI	Victoria (AUS)
WA	West Australia (AUS)
Wshi.	Washington State (USA)
WSA	Westsahara = Sahara Arabic Demokratic Republic
WI	Westindies (Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Windward I., Leeward I., Lesser Antilles)

4. Name Abbreviations

A.T.V.	Alvarez, Talavera & Villana
B.B.B.	Baranova, Betekhtina & Budnikov
B.D.D.	Bucquoi, Dautzenberg & Dollfus
B.M.S.G.	Bodon, Manganelli, Sparacio & Giusti
D.B.R.	Dall, Bartsch & Rehder
H.L.R.R.	Haikr, Lukasova, Ruzicka & Rehor
K.H.O.	Kuroda, Habe & Oyama
L. & C.	Locard & Caziot
M.M.G.A.	Moths, Montag, Grant & Albrecht
M.N.S.-K.	Majoros, Németh & Scili-Kovács
M.S.F.	Moskalev, Starobogatov & Filatova
O.T.F.	Okutani, Tsuchida & Fujikara
P.H.J.	Ponder, Hershler & Jenkins
P.R.M.N.	Pojeta, Runnegar, Morris & Newell
R.C.O.	Rodriguez, Castillejo & Outeiro
W.C.R.	Warén, Carrozza & Rocchini

5. Literature-abbreviations see references

Systematic Overview Phylum 14 Mollusca

Classis Gastropoda, Cuvier 1795	SYS001:223, SYS002:I171	1
The classification follows Bouchet & Rocroi 2005 "Classification and Nomenclator of Gastropod Families", Malacologica 47 (1-2) (SYS004) with additions		
Classis Bivalvia, Linné 1758	SYS001:915, SYS002:N227	2
There is as yet no universally accepted classification of the Bivalvia above the level of superfamily.		
Infraphylum Spiculata, Cavalier-Smith 1998	SYS001:1	3 – 5
Classis Cephalopoda, Cuvier 1797	SYS001:34, SYS002:K4	3
Classis Scaphopoda, Bronn 1862	SYS001:215, SYS002:I37	40
Classis Monoplacophora, Wenz in Knight 1952	SYS001:29, SYS002:I77	41
Classis Calyptopmatida (Hyolitha) +	SYS001:221, EU012:230	42
Classis Cricoconarida (Tentaculita) +	SYS001:222, EU012:230	43
Ordo Tentaculitida	TPD	44
Classis Polyplacophora, Gray 1821	SYS001:8	50
Classis Aplocophora, Ihering 1876 (Caudofoveata, Boettger 1955)	SYS001:1, WORMS	51
Classis Solenogastres, Gegenbaur 1878	SYS001:2	52
Classis Machaeridia, Withers 1926, +	AM176:130	53
Classis Calyptoptomatida, Fisher 1962, +	TPD	6
Classis, Ordo & Familia Uncertain	SYS001:1272	8
Classis Uncertain	SYS001:1281	9

This numbering serves only to quick recognition of the unities, filtering of groups and backsorting in the systematic order at any time. It is not thought for systematic purposes.

New Systematics are proposed by Götting 2014 as following (in brackets my numbering):

1 Aciculifera, Stachelweichtiere
1.1 Aplacophora, Wurmmollusken (51)
1.1.1 Caudofoveata, Schildfüßer (51)
1.1.2 Solenogastres, Furchenfüßer (52)
1.2 Placophora, Käferschnecken
1.2.1 Polyplacophora, Käferschnecken (50)
2 Conchifera, Schalenweichtiere
2.1 Cyrtosoma, Gedrehtschaler
2.1.1 Monoplacophora, Urmützenschnecken (41)
2.1.2 Gastropoda, Schnecken (1)
2.1.3 Cephalopoda, Kopffüßer (3)
2.2 Diasoma, Gestrecktschaler
2.2.1 Scaphopoda, Kahnfüßer (40)
2.2.2 Bivalvia, Muscheln (2)

Parkhaev proposed 2006 annother taxonomy of Helcionelloids (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helcionelloida).

http://alfonsopina.eresmas.net/Sis/sistematica.html shows also annother taxonomic version of Mollusca and two versions (classic and modern) of Gastropoda.

For Bivalvia Carter J.G. and all proposed 2011 "A Synoptical Classification of the Bivalvia (Mollusca)". (SYS200, https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/bitstream/handle/1808/8287/Carter%20ms.pdf?sequence=3)