

Mediterranean Marine Science

Vol 23, No 1 (2022)

VOL 23, No 1 (2022)



Updated checklist of Marine Bivalve Molluscs of Montenegro (southeast Adriatic Sea)

SLAĐANA GVOZDENOVIĆ, INES PERAŠ, MILICA MANDIĆ

doi: [10.12681/mms.28692](https://doi.org/10.12681/mms.28692)

To cite this article:

GVOZDENOVIĆ, S., PERAŠ, I., & MANDIĆ, M. (2022). Updated checklist of Marine Bivalve Molluscs of Montenegro (southeast Adriatic Sea). *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 23(1), 213–222. <https://doi.org/10.12681/mms.28692>

Updated checklist of Marine Bivalve Molluscs of Montenegro (southeast Adriatic Sea)

Sladana GVOZDENOVIĆ, Ines PERAŠ and Milica MANDIĆ

Institute of Marine Biology, University of Montenegro, Put I Bokeljske brigade 68, 85330 Kotor, Montenegro

Corresponding author: Sladana GVOZDENOVIĆ; sladjanag@ucg.ac.me

Contributing Editor: Argyro ZENETOS

Received: 18 November 2021; Accepted: 18 January 2022; Published online: 14 March 2022

Abstract

This paper presents an updated inventory of marine bivalves of Montenegro. The checklist based on published literature and recent research includes 165 taxa. Eleven taxa are recorded here for the first time in Montenegrin coastal waters. Six species are non-indigenous, while one is cryptogenic. Two species (*Lithophaga lithophaga* and *Pinna nobilis*) are additionally listed in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive and are therefore protected fauna species in Montenegro. Three species are strictly protected according to the Bern Convention (Appendix II), while four species are endangered or threatened according to the Barcelona Convention (1976, Annex II). *Pinna nobilis* is considered to be Critically Endangered due to mass mortality. Finally, as *Thyasira orahovaziana* is a questionable taxon as its validity is uncertain (*taxon inquirendum*) it is excluded from the checklist, as well as the taxa *Spaniorinus reconditus* which is extinct and *Mytilus edulis*, whose occurrence in Montenegrin coastal waters is uncertain.

Keywords: checklist; native; alien; bivalvia; Adriatic Sea.

Introduction

The Montenegrin coastline has total length of 293.5 km, and it can be divided into two main entities: the open sea and Boka Kotorska Bay. The Bay represents a unique and specific entity, thanks to its geographical position and geomorphological, climatological, hydrological and biotic characteristics (Mandić *et al.*, 2016).

Molluscan diversity along the Montenegrin coastline has been more extensively investigated in the Bay than in the open sea (Petović *et al.*, 2017). Among molluscs, bivalves represent an extremely important component of the marine ecosystems. They are recognized as good indicators of the state of the marine ecosystems due to the fact that they respond quickly to all changes that occur in the sea (Riedel *et al.*, 2008). As such, numerous species have been used in biomonitoring studies to assess the ecological quality of various marine ecosystems (Nerlović *et al.*, 2011; Luna-Acosta *et al.*, 2015; Nikolić *et al.*, 2019). Bivalves belong to the most economically important group, since many species can be used as food (Milišić, 2007; Wijsman *et al.*, 2019).

Oyster and mussel culture has a long history in the Mediterranean. In about 350 BC, Aristotle mentioned the cultivation of oysters in Greece, while Pliny describes commercial holding ponds for oysters near Naples in Italy in around 100 BC (Gosling, 2003). According to the FAO (2016a; 2016b), marine aquaculture production in

the period 2009-2014 was 23.9 million tonnes per year, and marine bivalves represented 14% of global marine production (Wijsman *et al.*, 2019). In Montenegro, bivalves farming is situated in Boka Kotorska Bay. With the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, studies regarding potential locations for aquaculture along the open part of the Montenegrin coast began recently (Mandić *et al.*, 2020). According to the reviewed literature, 157 marine bivalve taxa have been reported from Montenegrin waters so far (Stjepčević, 1967; Karaman & Gamulin-Brida, 1970; Parenzan, 1971; Stjepčević *et al.*, 1977; Stjepčević & Parenzan, 1980; Stjepčević *et al.*, 1982; Igić, 1983; RAC/SPA-UNEP/MAP, 2011; 2013; Petović & Marković, 2016; Mačić *et al.*, 2014; 2019; Petović *et al.*, 2016; 2017; 2019; 2021; UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA, 2016; Petović & Mačić, 2017; 2021; Petović, 2018; Peraš *et al.*, 2018; 2020; Gvozdenović *et al.*, 2019a; 2019b; Spagnolo *et al.*, 2019; UNEP/MAP-PAP/RAC-SPA/RAC & MSDT, 2019). Among these, *Mytilus galloprovincialis* Lamarck, 1819 and *Ostrea edulis* Linnaeus, 1758 are the only farmed bivalve species in Montenegro. However, the significant level of diversity indicates great potential for diversification in the Montenegrin marine aquaculture sector. One of the main goals of the aquaculture sector is the introduction of new species into the farming process, which should help in reducing fishing pressure on natural populations (FAO, 2010).

The earliest studies on bivalve diversity in Montenegro started about 50 years ago (Stjepčević, 1967). This was the first investigation into the diversity and spatial distribution of bivalves, including other mollusc species.

A species checklist is a simple inventory of species that can be found in a specific geographical area at a specific time. It is typical for the species to be listed according to their scientific names, or else their common or vernacular names. A species checklists represent a method of presenting core data in biodiversity conservation (Biodiversity Philippines, 2021).

The main aim of this paper is to summarize all the available literature data and results from personal surveys to compile an updated, validated checklist of the marine bivalves of Montenegro.

scientific papers and reports, and field surveys conducted by the authors of this paper. During the field surveys, the methodology was based on SCUBA diving along a 100 m transect. The transects were positioned perpendicular to the coast. All the visible bivalve individuals were collected from up to one metre left and one metre right of the transect line. The material was collected from six locations in the area of Boka Kotorska Bay, twice per year (in spring and autumn) from 2015 to 2020 (Table 1). The collected material was identified according to: Cossignani *et al.* (1992), Poppe & Goto (2000), Riedl (2002), Zenetos *et al.* (2004), Milišić (2007), Doneddu & Trainito (2010), Huber (2010), Turk (2011), Bakran-Petricioli (2016) and Prvan & Jakl (2016). The WoRMS (WoRMS Editorial Board, 2021) database was used for the taxonomy and nomenclature.

Material and Methods

The checklist of marine bivalves is compiled using the previous list created by Petović *et al.* (2017), data from

Table 1. Details about sampling locations in Boka Kotorska Bay.

Location	Latitude	Longitude	Max. depth (m)	Collection date	Bottom type
Dobrota	42.4358	18.7643	15	20.05.2015; 04.11.2015; 29.06.2016; 26.10.2016; 01.06.2017; 06.11.2017; 15.05.2018; 08.10.2018; 30.05.2019; 18.10.2019; 14.05.2020; 30.10.2020	Rocky-gravel bottom, muddy bottom
Sveti Stasije	42.4682	18.7630	9	28.05.2015; 03.11.2015; 20.06.2016; 17.10.2016; 31.05.2017; 26.09.2017; 16.05.2018; 08.10.2018; 30.05.2019; 18.10.2019; 14.05.2020; 30.10.2020	Sandy-gravel bottom, muddy bottom with the presence of <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>
Morinj	42.4873	18.6555	14	28.05.2015; 03.11.2015; 20.06.2016; 17.10.2016; 31.05.2017; 26.09.2017; 16.05.2018; 08.10.2018; 30.05.2019; 18.10.2019; 14.05.2020; 30.10.2020	Sandy-gravel bottom, muddy bottom with the presence of <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>
Sveta Nedjelja	42.4594	18.6754	24	27.05.2015; 26.09.2015; 20.06.2016; 06.10.2016; 30.05.2017; 27.09.2017; 17.05.2018; 03.10.2018; 16.05.2019; 16.10.2019; 18.05.2020; 29.10.2020	Rocky-gravel bottom, sandy-muddy bottom, muddy bottom with the presence of <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> and <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>
Sveti Marko	42.4123	18.6928	12	29.05.2015; 26.09.2015; 11.05.2016; 06.10.2016; 30.05.2017; 27.09.2017; 17.05.2018; 03.10.2018; 16.05.2019; 16.10.2019; 18.05.2020; 29.10.2020	Rocky-gravel bottom, sandy-muddy bottom, muddy bottom with the presence of <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i> and <i>Posidonia oceanica</i>
Njivice	42.4421	18.5087	4	27.05.2015; 28.09.2015; 14.06.2016; 25.10.2016; 01.06.2017; 23.11.2017; 19.06.2018; 16.10.2018; 31.05.2019; 29.10.2019; 15.06.2020; 12.11.2020	Rocky bottom, muddy bottom with the presence of <i>Cymodocea nodosa</i>

Results and Discussion

Updated list of Marine Bivalve Molluscs of Montenegro (new species indicated with an asterisk)

Class Bivalvia

Infraclass Protobranchia

Order Nucleida

Family Nucleidae

1. *Nucula nitidosa* Winckworth, 1930
2. *Nucula nucleus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
3. *Nucula sulcata* Bronn, 1831

Order Nuculanida

Family Nuculanidae

4. *Lembulus pella* (Linnaeus, 1758)
5. *Saccella commutata* (Philippi, 1844)

Infraclass Pteriomorpha

Order Arcida

Family Arcidae

6. *Acar gradata* (Broderip & G. B. Sowerby I, 1829)
7. *Anadara corbuloides* (Monterosato, 1881)
8. *Anadara gibbosa* (Reeve, 1844)
9. *Anadara transversa* (Say, 1822)
10. *Arca noae* Linnaeus, 1758
11. *Arca tetragona* Poli, 1795
12. *Barbatia barbata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family Noetiidae

13. *Striarca lactea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family Glycymerididae

14. *Glycymeris bimaculata* (Poli, 1795)
15. *Glycymeris glycymeris* (Linnaeus, 1758)
16. *Glycymeris nummaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)
17. *Glycymeris pilosa* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Order Mytilida

Family Mytilidae

18. *Arcuatula senhousia* (Benson, 1842)
19. *Dacrydium vitreum* (Møller, 1842)
20. *Lithophaga lithophaga* (Linnaeus, 1758)
21. *Modiolus adriaticus* Lamarck, 1819
22. *Modiolus barbatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
23. *Musculus discors* (Linnaeus, 1767)
24. *Musculus subpictus* (Cantraine, 1835)
25. *Mytilaster lineatus* (Gmelin, 1791)
26. *Mytilaster minimus* (Poli, 1795)
27. *Mytilus galloprovincialis* Lamarck, 1819

Order Ostreida

Family Pteriidae

28. *Pteria hirundo* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family Margaritidae

29. *Pinctada imbricata* Röding, 1798

Family Ostreidae

30. *Magallana gigas* (Thunberg, 1793)
31. *Ostrea edulis* Linnaeus, 1758
32. *Ostrea stentina* Payraudeau, 1826

Family Gryphaeidae

33. *Neopycnodonte cochlear* (Poli, 1795)

Family Pinnidae

34. *Atrina fragilis* (Pennant, 1777)
35. *Pinna nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758
36. *Pinna rudis* Linnaeus, 1758

Order Pectinida

Family Pectinidae

37. *Aequipecten opercularis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
38. *Flexopecten flexuosus* (Poli, 1795)
39. *Flexopecten glaber* (Linnaeus, 1758)
40. *Flexopecten hyalinus* (Poli, 1795)*
41. *Karnekampia sulcata* (O. F. Müller, 1776)
42. *Manupecten pesfelis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
43. *Mimachlamys varia* (Linnaeus, 1758)
44. *Palliolum incomparabile* (Risso, 1826)
45. *Palliolum striatum* (O. F. Müller, 1776)
46. *Pecten jacobaeus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
47. *Pecten maximus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
48. *Pseudamussium clavatum* (Poli, 1795)
49. *Talochlamys multistriata* (Poli, 1795)

Family Spondylidae

50. *Spondylus gaederopus* Linnaeus, 1758

Family Anomiidae

51. *Anomia ephippium* Linnaeus, 1758
52. *Heteranomia squamula* (Linnaeus, 1758)
53. *Pododesmus patelliformis* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Order Limida

Family Limidae

54. *Lima lima* (Linnaeus, 1758)
55. *Limaria hians* (Gmelin, 1791)
56. *Limaria tuberculata* (Olivi, 1792)*

Infraclass Heteroconchia

Order Carditida

Family Carditidae

57. *Cardites antiquatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*
58. *Centrocardita aculeata* (Poli, 1795)
59. *Glans trapezia* (Linnaeus, 1767)*

Family Astartidae

60. *Astarte sulcata* (da Costa, 1778)

Order Lucinida

Family Lucinidae

61. *Ctena decussata* (O. G. Costa, 1829)
62. *Loripes orbiculatus* Poli, 1795
63. *Loripinus fragilis* (Philippi, 1836)
64. *Lucinella divaricata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
65. *Lucinoma borealis* (Linnaeus, 1767)
66. *Myrtea spinifera* (Montagu, 1803)

Family Thyasiridae

67. *Thyasira flexuosa* (Montagu, 1803)

Order Galeommatida

Family Lasaeidae

68. *Kurtiella bidentata* (Montagu, 1803)
69. *Lepton squamosum* (Montagu, 1803)

Family Basterotiidae

70. *Saxicavella jeffreysi* Winckworth, 1930

Order Cardiida

Family Cardiidae

71. *Acanthocardia aculeata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
72. *Acanthocardia deshayesii* (Payraudeau, 1826)
73. *Acanthocardia echinata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
74. *Acanthocardia paucicostata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1834)
75. *Acanthocardia tuberculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
76. *Cerastoderma edule* (Linnaeus, 1758)
77. *Cerastoderma glaucum* (Bruguière, 1789)

78. *Fulvia fragilis* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)
79. *Laevicardium crassum* (Gmelin, 1791)
80. *Laevicardium oblongum* (Gmelin, 1791)
81. *Papillicardium minimum* (Philippi, 1836)
82. *Papillicardium papillosum* (Poli, 1791)
83. *Parvicardium exiguum* (Gmelin, 1791)
84. *Parvicardium scabrum* (Philippi, 1844)
- Family Tellinidae
85. *Arcopagia crassa* (Pennant, 1777)
86. *Arcopella balaustina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
87. *Bosemprella incarnata* (Linnaeus, 1758)*
88. *Clathrotellina carnicolor* (Hanley, 1846)
89. *Gastrana fragilis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
90. *Macomangulus tenuis* (da Costa, 1778)
91. *Moerella distorta* (Poli, 1791)
92. *Moerella donacina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
93. *Moerella pulchella* (Lamarck, 1818)
94. *Peronidia albicans* (Gmelin, 1791)*
95. *Serratina serrata* (Brocchi, 1814)
- Family Donacidae
96. *Donax semistriatus* Poli, 1795
97. *Donax trunculus* Linnaeus, 1758
- Family Psammobiidae
98. *Gari depressa* (Pennant, 1777)
99. *Gari fervensis* (Gmelin, 1791)
100. *Gari tellinella* (Lamarck, 1818)
- Family Semelidae
101. *Abra alba* (W. Wood, 1802)
102. *Abra longicallus* (Scacchi, 1835)
103. *Abra nitida* (O. F. Müller, 1776)
104. *Abra prismatica* (Montagu, 1808)
105. *Abra segmentum* (Récluz, 1843)
106. *Scrobicularia cottardii* (Payraudeau, 1826)
107. *Scrobicularia plana* (da Costa, 1778)
- Family Solecurtidae
108. *Azorinus chamasolen* (da Costa, 1778)
109. *Solecurtus candidus* (Brocchi, 1814)
110. *Solecurtus strigilatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*
- Order Venerida
Family Ungulinidae
111. *Diplodonta brocchii* (Deshayes, 1850)
112. *Diplodonta rotundata* (Montagu, 1803)
- Family Chamidae
113. *Chama circinata* Monterosato, 1878
114. *Chama gryphoides* Linnaeus, 1758
115. *Pseudochama gryphina* (Lamarck, 1819)*
- Family Mactridae
116. *Lutraria lutraria* (Linnaeus, 1758)
117. *Lutraria oblonga* (Gmelin, 1791)
118. *Mactra glauca* Born, 1778
119. *Mactra stultorum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
120. *Spisula subtruncata* (da Costa, 1778)
- Family Mesodesmatidae
121. *Donacilla cornea* (Poli, 1791)
- Family Trapezidae
122. *Coralliophaga lithophagella* (Lamarck, 1819)
- Family Glossidae
123. *Glossus humanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Family Veneridae
124. *Callista chione* (Linnaeus, 1758)
125. *Chamelea gallina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
126. *Clausinella fasciata* (da Costa, 1778)
127. *Dosinia exoleta* (Linnaeus, 1758)
128. *Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
129. *Gouldia minima* (Montagu, 1803)
130. *Irus irus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
131. *Lajonkairia lajonkairii* (Payraudeau, 1826)*
132. *Mysia undata* (Pennant, 1777)
133. *Petricola lithophaga* (Retzius, 1788)
134. *Pitar mediterraneus* (Aradas & Benoit, 1872)
135. *Pitar rudis* (Poli, 1795)
136. *Polittapes aureus* (Gmelin, 1791)
137. *Ruditapes decussatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
138. *Ruditapes philippinarum* (A. Adams & Reeve, 1850)
139. *Timoclea ovata* (Pennant, 1777)
140. *Venus casina* Linnaeus, 1758
141. *Venus verrucosa* Linnaeus, 1758
- Order Myida
Family Corbulidae
142. *Lentidium mediterraneum* (O. G. Costa, 1830)
143. *Varicorbula gibba* (Olivi, 1792)
- Family Pholadidae
144. *Pholas dactylus* Linnaeus, 1758*
- Family Teredinidae
145. *Teredo navalis* Linnaeus, 1758
- Order Gastrochaenida
Family Gastrochaenidae
146. *Rocellaria dubia* (Pennant, 1777)
- Order Adapedonta
Family Solenidae
147. *Solen marginatus* Pulteney, 1799
- Family Pharidae
148. *Ensis ensis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
149. *Ensis minor* (Chenu, 1843)
150. *Ensis siliqua* (Linnaeus, 1758)
151. *Pharus legumen* (Linnaeus, 1758)
152. *Phaxas pellucidus* (Pennant, 1777)
- Family Hiatellidae
153. *Hiatella arctica* (Linnaeus, 1767)
154. *Hiatella rugosa* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- Order -
Family Thraciidae
155. *Thracia corbuloides* Deshayes, 1824
156. *Thracia gracilis* Jeffreys, 1865
157. *Thracia phaseolina* (Lamarck, 1818)
158. *Thracia pubescens* (Pulteney, 1799)
- Family Pandoridae
159. *Pandora inaequalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)*
160. *Pandora pinna* (Montagu, 1803)
- Family Poromyidae
161. *Poromya granulata* (Nyst & Westendorp, 1839)
162. *Poromya rostrata* Rehder, 1943
- Family Cuspidariidae
163. *Cardiomya costellata* (Deshayes, 1835)
164. *Cuspidaria cuspidata* (Olivi, 1792)
165. *Cuspidaria rostrata* (Spengler, 1793)

The updated checklist contains 165 bivalve taxa, belonging to 3 infraclasses, 15 orders and 45 families, summarizing the diversity of the known bivalve species from 1967 to present day. Compared to the last checklist published by Petović *et al.* (2017), 36 bivalve taxa has been added. A summary of the scientific papers about the diversity of marine bivalve species in Montenegro, published from 1967 up to the present day, is given in Table 2.

Eleven taxa from the list are new records for the Montenegrin fauna of marine bivalves: *Bosemprella incarnata*, *Cardites antiquatus*, *Flexopecten hyalinus*, *Glans trapezia*, *Lajonkairia lajonkairii*, *Limaria tuberculata*, *Pandora inaequalis*, *Peronidia albicans*, *Pholas dactylus*, *Pseudochama gryphina* and *Solecurtus strigilatus* (see Table 3 for details). These taxa are already known for the rest of the Mediterranean (Poppe & Goto, 2000;

Table 2. Available scientific papers regarding the diversity of marine bivalves in Montenegro.

Location	Description and year of sampling/investigation	Reference
Boka Kotorska Bay	Diversity and spatial distribution of Molluscs (1961-1965)	Stjepčević, 1967
Boka Kotorska Bay	Contribution to the research of benthic communities (1963-1964)	Karaman & Gamulin-Brida, 1970
Boka Kotorska Bay	Description of new bivalve taxon (<i>Thyasira orahovaziana</i>) (1970)	Parenzan, 1971
Boka Kotorska Bay	Farming of <i>Magallana gigas</i> in Boka Kotorska Bay (1976-1977)	Stjepčević <i>et al.</i> , 1977; 1979
Boka Kotorska Bay	Overview of the benthic communities and their quantitative-qualitative analysis (1970)	Stjepčević & Parenzan, 1980
Boka Kotorska Bay	Survey of benthic Mollusca population (1970-1972)	Stjepčević <i>et al.</i> , 1982
Boka Kotorska Bay	Farming of <i>Magallana gigas</i> (1981-1982)	Igić, 1983
Boka Kotorska Bay	Alochtone species of the south-east Adriatic Sea (review up to 2014)	Mačić <i>et al.</i> , 2014
The Open sea	Effects of trawling on the benthic communities (2011)	Petović <i>et al.</i> , 2016
Boka Kotorska Bay	Characteristics of the zoobenthos (review last 55 years)	Petović & Marković, 2016
Boka Kotorska Bay and the Open sea	Checklist of marine Molluscs (review last 60 years + new data from 2015)	Petović <i>et al.</i> , 2017
Boka Kotorska Bay	First data on the population of the alochtone species <i>Pinctada radiata</i> (2016)	Petović & Mačić, 2017
Boka Kotorska Bay	New malacofauna species of the Boka Kotorska Bay (2016-2018)	Petović, 2018
Boka Kotorska Bay	Bivalves diversity on experimental collectors (2017)	Peraš <i>et al.</i> , 2018
The Open sea	List of species in marine caves (2013-2016)	Mačić <i>et al.</i> , 2019
Boka Kotorska Bay	Quantitative and qualitative composition of bivalve family Veneridae (2017-2018)	Gvozdenović <i>et al.</i> , 2019a
Boka Kotorska Bay	First data about presence of alochtone bivalve species <i>Fulvia fragilis</i> (2016)	Gvozdenović <i>et al.</i> , 2019b
Boka Kotorska Bay and the Open sea	Overview of marine alochtone benthic species (review and personal data 1967-2017)	Petović <i>et al.</i> , 2019
The Open sea	Alochtone macrozoobenthic species in harbours (2014)	Spagnolo <i>et al.</i> , 2019
Boka Kotorska Bay	Presence of <i>Talochlamys multistriata</i> on experimental collectors (2017)	Peraš <i>et al.</i> , 2020
Boka Kotorska Bay and the Open sea	Alochtone benthic species (review and personal data up to 2019)	Petović & Mačić, 2021
Boka Kotorska Bay and the Open sea	Macrozoobenthic species along Montenegrin coast (review and personal data, year not indicated)	Petović <i>et al.</i> , 2021
Boka Kotorska Bay and the Open sea	Summarized previous data including personal surveys (review 1967-2021 + new data 2015-2020)	This study

Doneddu & Trainito, 2010; Huber, 2010), including in the Adriatic Sea (Table 3), and their first finding in Montenegrin waters is only related to the lack of investigation before now. As Petović *et al.* (2017) mentioned, Montenegrin mollusc fauna are poorly investigated, especially outside of Boka Kotorska Bay.

The non-indigenous species (NIS) include six spe-

cies: *Anadara transversa*, *Arcuatula senhousia*, *Fulvia fragilis*, *Magallana gigas*, *Pinctada imbricata* and *Ruditapes philippinarum*. The list of non-indigenous marine bivalves in Montenegro had identified five species so far (Petović *et al.*, 2019), and now it is extended by one more species, *F. fragilis* (Gvozdrenović *et al.*, 2019b). The Mediterranean Sea is under pressure from NIS due to differ-

Table 3. Details on the new marine bivalve findings in Montenegro.

Species	Locations	No. of specimens	Collection date	Reference related occurring in the Adriatic Sea
<i>Bosemprella incarnata</i>	1, 3, 4, 5	30	26.09.2015; 11.05.2016; 06.11.2017; 16.05.2018	Zavodnik & Kovačić, 2000
<i>Cardites antiquatus</i>	2	1	17.10.2016	Kasemi <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Flexopecten hyalinus</i>	2, 4, 5, 6	124	27.05.2015; 29.05.2015; 26.09.2015; 04.11.2015; 06.10.2016; 17.10.2016; 26.09.2017; 27.09.2017; 16.05.2018; 17.05.2018; 03.10.2018; 16.05.2019	Zavodnik & Kovačić, 2000
<i>Glans trapezia</i>	5, 6	221	27.05.2015; 11.05.2016; 14.06.2016; 23.11.2017; 19.06.2018; 16.10.2018; 31.05.2019; 29.10.2019; 15.06.2020; 12.11.2020	Peharda <i>et al.</i> , 2002
<i>Lajonkairia lajonkairii</i>	6	12	27.05.2015; 25.10.2016; 19.06.2018; 29.10.2019; 15.06.2020; 12.11.2020	Šiletić, 2006
<i>Limaria tuberculata</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	67	03.11.2015; 11.05.2016; 14.06.2016; 20.06.2016; 29.06.2016; 06.10.2016; 17.10.2016; 25.10.2016; 30.05.2017; 31.05.2017; 01.06.2017; 26.09.2017; 27.09.2017; 15.05.2018; 16.05.2018; 17.05.2018; 03.10.2018; 08.10.2018; 16.05.2019; 30.05.2019; 31.05.2019; 16.10.2019; 14.05.2020; 15.06.2020; 30.10.2020; 12.11.2020	Peharda <i>et al.</i> , 2010
<i>Pandora inaequalvis</i>	4	2	20.06.2016	Dhora, 2009
<i>Peronidia albicans</i>	1, 2, 5	6	20.06.2016; 29.06.2016; 06.10.2016; 01.06.2017	Chimienti <i>et al.</i> , 2014
<i>Pholas dactylus</i>	6	4	27.05.2015; 25.10.2016; 15.06.2020	Dhora, 2009
<i>Pseudochama gryphina</i>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	385	20.05.2015; 29.05.2015; 26.09.2015; 28.09.2015; 03.11.2015; 04.11.2015; 11.05.2016; 14.06.2016; 20.06.2016; 06.10.2016; 17.10.2016; 25.10.2016; 26.10.2016; 30.05.2017; 01.06.2017; 26.09.2017; 27.09.2017; 16.05.2018; 17.05.2018; 19.06.2018; 03.10.2018; 16.10.2018; 30.05.2019; 16.05.2019; 31.05.2019; 16.10.2019; 18.10.2019; 29.10.2019; 14.05.2020; 18.05.2020; 15.06.2020; 29.10.2020; 30.10.2020; 12.11.2020	Zavodnik & Kovačić, 2000
<i>Solecurtus strigilatus</i>	4	1	06.10.2016	Zavodnik & Kovačić, 2000

1 – Dobrota; 2 – Sveti Stasije; 3 – Morinj; 4 – Sveta Nedjelja; 5 – Sveti Marko; 6 – Njivice.

ent factors, such as climate changes and human activities, especially the connection of the Red and Mediterranean Seas via the Suez Canal. NIS are known to frequently have negative impacts on the native biota through predation, competition, hybridisation, parasites and pathogens diffusion (Strayer *et al.*, 2006). Excluding Foraminifera, a total of 666 established marine alien species had been reported in the Mediterranean by December 2019, where bivalves represented 50 species (Zenetos & Galanidi, 2020). Even though NIS have become a focus of research and national monitoring in many countries (ICES, 2019), there is still lack of this type of national monitoring in Montenegro. The abundance, distribution and possible impact on native biodiversity are among the most important data that is required in relation to NIS species.

One species is cryptogenic, *Teredo navalis*. *T. navalis* was recorded for the first time in the Montenegrin coastal waters by Stjepčević (1967). *T. navalis* or the common naval shipworm, is one of the most effective and harmful marine species worldwide and has become one of the most widespread shipworm species across the world (Gilman, 2016). The origin and natural habitat of the species is still unclear (Weigelt *et al.*, 2017). The species was recorded for the first time around 1700–1730 in central European waters (specifically the North Sea) (Van Ben them Jutting, 1943). According to Hoppe (2002), its success is due to its immense reproduction rate and its high resistance to unfavourable environmental circumstances.

Among the recorded bivalves, two species (*Lithophaga lithophaga* and *Pinna nobilis*) are protected by law in Montenegro (Službeni list Crne Gore 76/06, 2006). Those two species are also listed in Annex IV of the Habitat Directive as animal species of community interest in need of strict protection (EU, 1992). Three species (*L. lithophaga*, *Pinna rudis* and *Pholas dactylus*) are included in Appendix II of the Bern Convention as strictly protected fauna species (EU, 1979), while four species (*L. lithophaga*, *P. nobilis*, *P. rudis* and *P. dactylus*) are included in Annex II of the Barcelona Convention as endangered or threatened species (Barcelona Convention, 1976). Since 2016, *P. nobilis* has been undergoing mass mortality, an event documented in whole Mediterranean, due to infection caused by the haplosporidan parasite *Haplosporidium pinnae* (Cabanellas-Reboredo *et al.*, 2019; Čižmek *et al.*, 2020). Species mortality rates often reach 100% across the Mediterranean (Vázquez-Luis *et al.*, 2017; Catanese *et al.*, 2018; Katsanevakis *et al.*, 2019; García-March *et al.*, 2020). During our last SCUBA survey in Boka Kotorska Bay (in the southeast Adriatic Sea), performed in October 2020, no living specimen was found. According to the IUCN Red list, *P. nobilis* is a critically endangered species with a decreasing population trend (Kersting *et al.*, 2019). Although there is no national monitoring project focusing on protected and endangered marine species in Montenegro, the recent declaration of MPA “Platamuni” (Službeni list Crne Gore 063/21, 2021), MPA “Katič” (Vlada Crne Gore, 2021) and the preventive marine protected areas at “Sopot” and “Dražin vrt” (Službeni list Crne Gore 95/21, 2021) will require ecological monitoring, which will provide infor-

mation on the resources and species found there, including protected and endangered species.

Thyasira orahovaziana Parenzan, 1971 is a inquirendum taxon, as its validity is uncertain. The taxon was described from material which was collected from the settlement of Orahovac in the Bay of Kotor at a depth of 20 m (Parenzan, 1971). Stjepčević & Parenzan (1980) and Stjepčević *et al.* (1982) mentioned this taxon in the list of the benthic molluscs of Kotor and Risan Bay. Neither during our field surveys, nor in any literature sources, has this taxon been identified. Bearing in mind this fact and the fact that the taxon is inquirendum and does not have a recorded Mediterranean distribution, we excluded it from the checklist.

In RAC/SPA-UNEP/MAP (2013) the taxon *Spaniorinus reconditus* (P. Fischer, 1872) is mentioned for the area of Boka Kotorska Bay. The authors found only shells and pointed that this taxon could be associated with biocoenoses distributed in the Bay in the recent past and no longer be present in the area. Bearing in mind this fact and the fact that the taxon is extinct (BioLib.cz, 2021), it is also excluded from the checklist.

Mytilus edulis was reported for the first time along the Montenegrin coast by Petović *et al.* (2017). This record is doubtful if we consider the facts that it is an Atlantic species that is not as tolerant of warm temperatures and high salinity conditions as *Mytilus galloprovincialis* (Casoli *et al.*, 2016) and that the identification based only on the morphology of the species without genetic analysis, making it highly uncertain. The first evidence of the transport of *M. edulis* into the Mediterranean Sea (Giglio Island - Italy), based on both genetic and morphology, was discovered in October 2012 (Casoli *et al.*, 2016). The species was a part of the fouling community of a barge hull that arrived from the NE Atlantic. The authors indicated the rapid growth of the species, until its almost total extinction during the summer of 2013, related most probably to the different salinity, temperature, and oligotrophic conditions compared to its place of origin (Casoli *et al.*, 2016). As it is uncertain if the species occurs in Montenegro or not, or if it is even present in the Adriatic Sea, it is excluded from the checklist.

Conclusions

With 165 bivalve taxa, and fact that research area is small, it can be concluded that Montenegro has a great diversity of marine bivalves. However, much more frequent and detailed studies are needed in the future, especially in the area of the open sea, and in terms of methodology (e.g. grab samplers, dredging and trawling gear). It is to be expected that more bivalve taxa will be discovered in Montenegrin waters, including both native and non-indigenous species.

Acknowledgement

This study has been supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of Montenegro through the project “Assessment of natural shellfish populations in the Boka Kotorska Bay” financed from the Agrobudget during the period from 2015 to 2020. We are grateful to Vesna Mačić and Branislav Lazarević for their assistance during field work, and to Slavica Petović for help in the identification of several species and the assignment of literature. Many thanks to the anonymous reviewers for their helpful suggestions which improved the quality of this manuscript.

References

- Bakran-Petricioli, T., 2016. *Morska staništa*. Hrvatska agencija za okoliš i prirodu, Zagreb, Hrvatska, 161 pp.
- Barcelona Convention, 1976. *Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution*. UNEP, 19 pp.
- BioLib.cz, 2021. *Taxon profile Spaniorinus reconditus (P. Fischer, 1872)*. <https://www.biolib.cz/en/taxon/id592835/> (Accessed 18 November 2021).
- Biodiversity Philippines, 2021. *Species checklists: The core data in biodiversity informations*. <https://biodiversityphilippines.org/species-checklist-biodiversity-conservation/> (Accessed 1 October 2021).
- Cabanellas-Reboredo, M., Vázquez-Luis, M., Mourre, B., Álvarez, E., Deudero, S. *et al.*, 2019. Tracking a mass mortality outbreak of pen shell *Pinna nobilis* populations: A collaborative effort of scientists and citizens. *Scientific Reports*, 9, 13355.
- Casoli, E., Ventura, D., Modica, M.V., Belluscio, A., Capello, M. *et al.*, 2016. A massive ingressión of the alien species *Mytilus edulis* L. (Bivalvia: Mollusca) into the Mediterranean Sea following the Costa Concordia cruise-ship disaster. *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 17 (2), 404-416.
- Catanese, G., Grau, A., Valencia, J.M., García-March, J.M., Vázquez-Luis, M. *et al.*, 2018. *Haplosporidaium pinnae* sp. nov., a haplosporidan parasite associated with massive mortalities of the fan mussel, *Pinna nobilis*, in the Western Mediterranean Sea. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 157, 9-24.
- Chimienti, G., Panetta, P., Lionetti, A., Ricci, P., Carlucci, R., 2014. Aggiornamenti della malacofauna costiera del medio e basso Adriatico. *Biologia Marina Mediterranea*, 21 (1), 232-233.
- Cossignani, T., Cossignani, V., Di Nisio, A., Passamonti, M., 1992. *Atlante Delle Conchiglie del Medio Adriatico*. Mostra Mondiale Malacologia Cupra Marittima (AP - Italy), L'Informatore Piceno Ed., Ancona, Italy, 40 pp.
- Čižmek, H., Čolić, B., Gračan, R., Grau, A., Catanese, G., 2020. An emergency situation for pen shells in the Mediterranean: The Adriatic Sea, one of the last *Pinna nobilis* shelters, is now affected by a mass mortality event. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, 173, 107388.
- Dhora, D., 2009. Molluscs of Albania. *Archives of Biological Science*, 61, 537-553.
- Doneddu, M., Trainito, E., 2010. *Conchiglie del Mediterraneo. Guida al molluschi conchigliati. 2 nd edizione*. Il Castello srl, Via Milano, Italy, 272 pp.
- EU, 1979. Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats. *European Treaty Series* - No. 104, 1-10.
- EU, 1992. Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. *Official Journal of the European Communities* L206/49, 1-44.
- FAO, 2010. *The state of world fisheries and aquaculture*. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 218 pp.
- FAO, 2016a. *The state of world fisheries and aquaculture. Contributing to food security and nutrition for all*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 200 pp.
- FAO, 2016b. *FAO yearbook. Fishery and Aquaculture Statistics. 2014*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, 76 pp.
- García-March, J.R., Tena-Medialdea, J., Henandis, S., Vázquez-Luis, M., López, D. *et al.*, 2020. Can we save a marine species affected by a highly infective, highly lethal, waterborne disease from extinction? *Biological Conservation*, 243, 108498.
- Gilman, S., 2016. *The clam that sank a thousand ships*. <https://www.hakaimagazine.com/features/clam-sank-thousand-ships> (Accessed 15 December 2021).
- Gosling, E.M., 2003. *Bivalve Molluscs. Biology, ecology and culture*. Fishing News Books, Oxford, UK, 456 pp.
- Gvozdenović, S., Mačić, V., Mandić, M., Peraš, I., Nikolić, M., 2019a. Quantitative and qualitative composition of Veneridae (Bivalvia) in Boka Kotorska Bay (south Adriatic Sea). *Studia Marina*, 32 (1), 14-25.
- Gvozdenović, S., Nikolić, M., Pešić, V., Peraš, I., Mandić, M., 2019b. First data on the alien Mollusc *Fulvia fragilis* (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775) (Cardiida: Cardiidae) from the Adriatic Sea. *Acta Zoologica Bulgarica*, 71 (2), 267-272.
- Hoppe, G. 2002. *Teredo navalis* - the cryptogenic shipworm. p. 116-119. In: *Invasive Aquatic Species of Europe*. Leppäkoski, E., Gollasch, S., Olenin, S. (Eds). Springer, Dordrecht.
- Huber, M., 2010. *Compendium of Bivalves*. ConchBooks, Heckenheim, Denmark, 901 pp.
- ICES, 2019. *Working group on introductions and transfers of marine organisms (WGITMO)*. ICES Scientific Reports, 27 pp.
- Igić, Lj., 1983. Karakteristike obraštaja u Kotorskom zalivu. *Studia Marina*, 13-14, 275-291.
- Karaman, G., Gamulin-Brida, H., 1970. Prilog istraživanju bentoskih biocenoza Bokokotorskog zaliva. *Studia Marina*, 4, 3-42.
- Kasemi, D., Beqiraj, S., Ruci, S., 2008. Macrozoobenthos of the rocky coasts of Vlora, Albania. *Natura Montenegrina*, 7, 133-143.
- Katsanevakis, S., Tsirintanis, K., Tsaparis, D., Doukas, D., Sini, M. *et al.*, 2019. The cryptogenic parasite *Haplosporidium pinnae* invades the Aegean Sea and causes the collapse of *Pinna nobilis* populations. *Aquatic Invasions*, 14 (2), 150-164.
- Kersting, D., Benabdi, M., Čižmek, H., Grau, A., Jimenez, C. *et al.*, 2019. *Pinna nobilis*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2019, e.T160075998A160081499.

- Luna-Acosta, A., Bustamante, P., Huet, V., Thomas-Guyon, H., 2015. Persistent organic pollutants in a marine bivalve on the Marennes Oléron Bay and the Gironde Estuary (French Atlantic Coast) Part 2: Potential biological effects. *Science of Total Environment*, 514, 511-522.
- Mandić, S., Radović, I., Radović, D., 2016. Physical and geographical description of the Boka Kotorska Bay. p. 43-67. In: *The Boka Kotorska Bay Environment*. Joksimović, A., Đurović, M., Semenov, A.V., Zonn, I.S., Kostianoy, A.G. (Eds). The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry, vol. 54. Springer, Cham.
- Mandić, M., Đurović, M., Mačić, V., Petović, S., Joksimović, A. et al., 2020. *Finalni izvještaj o analizama i istraživanjima potencijalno pogodnih lokacija za marikulturu - Zona I (potez Rose-Dobreč-Mirišta)*. Institut za biologiju mora, Univerzitet Crne Gore, 163 pp.
- Mačić, V., Lučić, D., Gangai Zvonko, B., Mandić, M., Dulčić, J. et al., 2014. *MONOGRAFIJA Alohtone vrste istočne obale južnog Jadrana. Kratki pregled vrsta i ekologija*. Institut za biologiju mora, Univerzitet Crne Gore, 64 pp.
- Mačić, V., Panou, A., Bundone, L., Varda, D., Pavićević, M., 2019. First inventory of the semi-submerged marine caves in south Dinarides karst (Adriatic Coast) and preliminary list of species. *Turkish Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science*, 19 (9), 765-774.
- Milišić, N., 2007. *Glavonošci, puževi i školjke Jadrana*. Marjan Tisak, Split, Hrvatska, 256 pp.
- Nerlović, V., Doğan, A., Hrs-Brenko, M., 2011. Response to oxygen deficiency (depletion): Bivalve assemblages as an indicator of ecosystem instability in the northern Adriatic Sea. *Biologia*, 66 (6), 1114-1126.
- Nikolić, M., Kuznetsova, T., Kholodkevich, S., Gvozdenović, S., Mandić, M. et al., 2019. Cardiac activity in the Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis* Lamarck, 1819) as a biomarker for assessing sea water quality in Boka Kotorska Bay, South Adriatic Sea. *Mediterranean Marine Science*, 20 (4), 680-687.
- Parenzan, P., 1971. *Thyasira orahovaziana* n. sp. delle Bocche di Cattaro. *Talasia Salentina*, 5, 27-29.
- Peharda, M., Hrs-Brenko, M., Bogner, D., Lučić, D., Onofri, V. et al., 2002. Spatial distribution of live and dead bivalves in saltwater lake Malo jezero (Mljet National park). *Periodicum Biologorum*, 104 (2), 115-122.
- Peharda, M., Ezgeta-Balić, D., Vrgoč, N., Isajlović, I., Bogner, D., 2010. Description of bivalve community structure in the Croatian part of the Adriatic Sea - hydraulic dredge survey. *Acta Adriatica*, 51 (2), 141-158.
- Peraš, I., Gvozdenović, S., Mandić, M., 2020. Zastupljenost male kapice (*T. multistriata*, Poli, 1795) na eksperimentalnim polietilenskim kolektorima. p. 353-360. In: *The 49th Annual Conference of the Serbian Water Pollution Control Society, WATER 2020, Trebinje, 19-20 November 2020*. Serbian Water Pollution Control Society, Serbia.
- Peraš, I., Gvozdenović, S., Petović, S., Mandić, M., 2018. Comparative analysis of bivalves diversity on experimental spat collectors. *Water Research and Management*, 8 (2), 25-31.
- Petović, S., 2018. Additions to the checklist of the malacofauna of the Boka Kotorska Bay (south-east Adriatic Sea). *Studia Marina*, 31 (1), 23-36.
- Petović, S., Marković, O., 2016. Characteristics of the zoobenthos in Boka Kotorska Bay. p. 271-312. In: *The Boka Kotorska Bay Environment*. Joksimović, A., Đurović, M., Semenov, A.V., Zonn, I.S., Kostianoy, A.G. (Eds). The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry, vol. 54. Springer, Cham.
- Petović, S., Mačić, V., 2017. New data on *Pinctada radiata* (Leach, 1814) (Bivalvia: Pteriidae) in the Adriatic Sea. *Acta Adriatica*, 58 (2), 359-364.
- Petović, S., Mačić, V., 2021. Non-indigenous benthic species along the Montenegrin coast. p. 533-546. In: *The Montenegrin Adriatic Coast*. Joksimović, A., Đurović, M., Zonn, I.S., Kostianoy, A.G., Semenov, A.V. (Eds). The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry, vol. 109. Springer, Cham.
- Petović, S., Gvozdenović, S., Ikica, Z., 2017. An annotated checklist of the marine molluscs of the south Adriatic Sea (Montenegro) and a comparison with those of neighbouring areas. *Turkish Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science*, 17 (5), 921-934.
- Petović, S., Marković, O., Đurović, M., 2019. Inventory of non-indigenous and cryptogenic marine benthic species of the south-east Adriatic Sea, Montenegro. *Acta Zoologica Bulgarica*, 71 (1), 47-52.
- Petović, S., Marković, O., Đorđević, N., 2021. Macrozoobenthic species as a part of the benthic communities along the Montenegrin Adriatic coast. p. 153-191. In: *The Montenegrin Adriatic Coast*. Joksimović, A., Đurović, M., Zonn, I.S., Kostianoy, A.G., Semenov, A.V. (Eds). The Handbook of Environmental Chemistry, vol. 109. Springer, Cham.
- Petović, S., Marković, O., Ikica, Z., Đurović, M., Joksimović, A., 2016. Effects of bottom trawling on the benthic assemblages in the south Adriatic Sea (Montenegro). *Acta Adriatica*, 57 (1), 81-92.
- Poppe, G.T., Goto, Y., 2000. *Europena Seashells, vol. 2*. ConchBooks, Heckenheim, Germany, 221 pp.
- Prvan, M., Jakl, Z., 2016. *Priručnik za zaštitu mora i prepoznavanje živog svijeta Jadrana*. Udruga za prirodu, okoliš i održivi razvoj Sunce, Split, Hrvatska, 310 pp.
- RAC/SPA-UNEP/MAP, 2011. *Rapid assessment survey of coastal habitats to help prioritize the suitable new areas needing a status of protection for the development of a network of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Montenegro*. RAC/SPA - MedMPAnet Project, Tunis, 52 pp + Annexes.
- RAC/SPA-UNEP/MAP, 2013. *Ecological quantitative description of Boka Kotorska Bay marine area (Montenegro)*. RAC/SPA - MedMPAnet Project, Tunis, 82 pp + Appendices.
- Riedel, B., Zuschin, M., Stachowitsch, M., 2008. Dead zones: a future worst-case scenario for Northern Adriatic biodiversity. p.73-77. In: *Climate warming and related changes in Mediterranean marine biota*. Briand, F. (Ed.). CIESM Workshop Monographs, Monaco.
- Riedl, R., 2002. *Fauna e Flora del Mediterraneo*. Franco Muzzio Editore, France, 776 pp.
- Službeni list Crne Gore 76/06, 2006. Rješenje o stavljanju pod zaštitu pojedinih biljnih i životinjskih vrsta. Republički zavod za zaštitu prirode, Podgorica, Crna Gora, 27 pp.
- Službeni list Crne Gore 95/21, 2021. Odluka o stavljanju pod preventivnu zaštitu lokaliteta "Sopot" i "Dražin vrt". Vlada Crne Gore, Podgorica, Crna Gora, 6 pp.

- Službeni list Crne Gore 063/21, 2021. Odluka o proglašavanju zaštićenog područja Parka prirode "Platamuni". Vlada Crne Gore, Podgorica, Crna Gora, 21pp.
- Spagnolo A., Auriemma, R., Bacci, T., Balković, I., Bertasi, F. *et al.*, 2019. Non-indigenous macrozoobenthic species on hard substrata of Selected harbours in the Adriatic Sea. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 147, 150-158.
- Stjepčević, J., 1967. Macro-Mollusca Bokokotorskog zaliva. *Studia Marina*, 2, 3-64.
- Stjepčević, J., Parenzan, P., 1980. Bokokotorski zaliv – opšte osobine i sastav bentoskih biocenoza sa ekološkom kartom Kotorskog i Risanskog zaliva. *Studia Marina*, 9-10, 3-148.
- Stjepčević, J., Mandić, S., Dragović, R., 1977. Mogućnost industrijskog uzgoja jestivih školjkaša u Bokokotorskom zalivu i uvođenja novih vrsta u proces uzgoja. *Ichthyologia*, 9 (1), 107-120.
- Stjepčević, J., Mandić, S., Dragović, R., 1979. Rezultati uzgoja Japanske kamenice (*Crassostrea gigas* L.) u uslovima Bokokotorskog zaliva. p. 1963-1976. In: *Drugi kongres ekologe Jugoslavije, Plitvice, 1-7 October 1979*. Savez društva ekologe Jugoslavije, Zadar.
- Stjepčević, J., Parenzan, P., Mandić, S., Dragović, R., 1982. Pregled bentoskih populacija Molluska unutrašnjeg dijela Bokokotorskog zaliva. *Studia Marina*, 11-12, 3-27.
- Strayer, D.L., Eviner, V.T., Jeschke, J.M., Pace, M.L., 2006. Understanding the long-term effects of species invasion. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 21 (11), 645-651.
- Šiletić, T., 2006. Marine fauna of Mljet National Park (Adriatic Sea, Croatia). 5. Mollusca: Bivalvia. *Natura Croatica*, 15, 109-169.
- Turk, T., 2011. *Pod površinom Mediterana*. Školska knjiga, Zagreb, Hrvatska, 590 pp.
- UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA, 2016. *Montenegro: Platamuni and Ratac areas. Mapping of marine key habitats and initiation of monitoring network*. RAC/SPA - MedKeyHabitats Project, Tunis, 77 pp + Annexes.
- UNEP/MAP-PAP/RAC-SPA/RAC & MSDT, 2019. *Investigation of hard bottom habitats with special attention given to Anthozoa and their taxonomy in Boka Kotorska Bay, Montenegro*. PAP/RAC – GEF Adriatic project, 67 pp.
- Van Benthem Jutting, T., 1943. Mollusca. C. Lamellibranchia. *Fauna van Nederland*, 12, 1-477.
- Vázquez-Luis, M., Álvarez, E., Barrajón, A., García-March, J.R., Grau, A. *et al.*, 2017. S.O.S. *Pinna nobilis*: A Mass Mortality Event in Western Mediterranean Sea. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 4, 220.
- Vlada Crne Gore, 2021. *Crna Gora dobila drugo zaštićeno morsko i obalno područje – Park prirode Katič*. <https://www.gov.me/clanak/crna-gora-dobila-drugo-zastice-no-morsko-i-obalno-podrucje-park-prirode-katic> (Accessed 18 November 2021).
- Weigelt, R., Lippert, H., Karsten, U., Bastrop, R., 2017. Genetic population structure and demographic history of the widespread common shipworm *Teredo navalis* Linnaeus 1758 (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Teredinidae) in European waters inferred from mitochondrial COI sequence data. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 4, 196.
- Wijsman, J.W.M., Troost, K., Fang, J., Roncarati, A., 2019. Global production of marine bivalves. Trends and challenges. p. 7-26. In: *Goods and services of marine bivalves*. Smaal, A., Ferreira, J., Grant, J., Petersen, J., Strand, Ø. (Eds). Springer International Publishing, Cham.
- WoRMS Editorial Board, 2021. *World Register of Marine Species*. <https://www.marinespecies.org> at VLIZ (Accessed 14 December 2021).
- Zavodnik, D., Kovačić, M., 2000. Index of marine fauna in Rijeka Bay (Adriatic Sea, Croatia). *Natura Croatica*, 9 (4), 297-379.
- Zenetos, A., Galanidi, M., 2020. Mediterranean non indigenous species at the start of the 2020s: recent changes. *Marine Biodiversity Records*, 13 (10).
- Zenetos, A., Gofas, S., Russo, G., Templado, J., 2004. *CIESM Atlas of exotic species in the Mediterranean. Molluscs. Vol. 3*. CIESM Publisher, Monaco, 376 pp.