

New mollusks associated with biogenic substrates in Cenozoic deep-water sediments of Washington State

Steffen Kiel and James L. Goedert

Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 52 (1), 2007: 41-52

Cenozoic deep-water sediments of the Lincoln Creek, Makah, and Pysht formations in western Washington State, USA, contain sunken driftwood and whale bones that were colonized by invertebrates which largely depend on this type of transient habitat. These fossil wood- and whale-fall faunules yielded six new mollusk species that appear to have been endemic to these biogenic microhabitats, except for one species which also occurs in cold-seep limestones. The new gastropod species are the neomphalid *Leptogyra squiresi*, the buccinid *Colus sekiuensis*, the allogastropod *Xylodiscula okutanii*, and the new bivalve species are the protobranch 'Nuculana' *posterolaevia*, the mytilid *Idas? olympicus*, and the heterodont *Thyasira xylodia*

Key words: Gastropoda, Bivalvia, deep-sea, whale-fall, wood-fall, Eocene, Oligocene.

Steffen Kiel [steffen.kiel@gmx.de], School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK; and Department of Paleobiology, Smithsonian Natural History Museum, Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013-7012, USA; James L. Goedert [jgoedert@u.washington.edu], Burke Museum, University of Washington, Box 353010, Seattle, WA 98195-3010, USA.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see creativecommons.org), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.