Myrtle Beach State Park Beachcombing Guide

The following pages are designed to help you identify some of the *common* beachcombing treasures found at Myrtle Beach State Park. Many other species of marine life may be found that are not included in this guide.



Beachcombing Tips:

*Never take live animals— return them safely back into the water. Always protect our precious marine resources for the future!

*If you find a snail shell, you can tell it's alive if something is still in there. The shell will keep growing as the snail grows. The snail will **not** and cannot move to a new shell!



*The best time to go beachcombing is around low tide and after storms. The best places to look are at the waters edge and the wrack line or high tide line.

*Myrtle Beach and Huntington Beach State Parks can be great places to go beachcombing.

*Remember to always use a boardwalk or designated path to reach the beach and always stay off the sand dunes.





All photos by Ann Malys Wilson and Terry Conway

Bivalves- "two shells"



Ponderous Ark- Noetia ponderosa



Common Jingle- Anomia simplex



Eastern Oyster Crassostrea virginica



Cross-barred Venus Clam
Chione cancellata



Atlantic Wing Oyster
Pteria colymbus



Atlantic Jackknife/ Razor Clam Ensis directus

Shells can be divided into two main groups:

Bivalves & Gastropods (Univalves)

Bivalves, such as oysters and clams, have two shell sections connected by a hinge. When the bivalves die, the two shells usually break apart from each other.

Gastropods, such as whelks and moon snails, have a single shell that usually grows in a spiral.

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Bivalves- "two shells"



Sawtooth Penshell– Atrina serrata Stiff Penshell– Atrina rigida (right photo)



Mussels- different species



Calico Scallop

Argopecten gibbus



Cockle Shells different species



Northern Quahog *Mercenaria mercenaria*



Coquina Clams- Donax variabilis



Live Coquina Clams:
All live shells should always be returned to the ocean. Help protect our precious ocean resources!

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Gastropods- "stomach foot"



Lettered Olive SC State Seashell Oliva sayana



Atlantic Slipper Snail Crepidula fornicata

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Atlantic Auger
Terebra dislocata
This is a picture of a live auger. Always release live shells!



Baby's Ear Sinum perspectivum



Atlantic Moon Snail— Neverita duplicata
The small hole was drilled by another moon
snail. They do this when capturing their
prey. Look for a single perfect hole made by
a moon snail in other shells.



Banded TulipFasciolaria hunteria



Sand Collar moon snail egg case

Gastropods- "stomach foot"



Cayenne Keyhole Limpet- Diodora cayenensis



Florida Horse Conch

Pleuroploca gigantea

This is not a true conch!



Channeled Whelk
Busycon canaliculata



Whelk Egg Case



Knobbed Whelk- Busycon carica



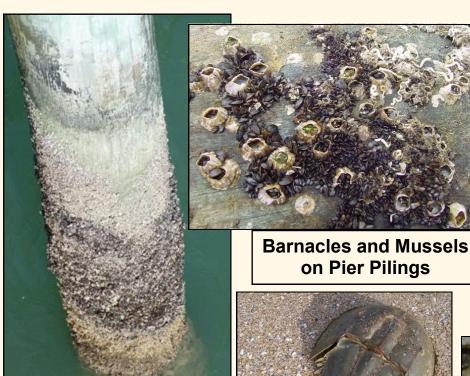
Live whelks (right picture) cannot survive long periods of time out of the ocean. Please return any live shells back



Lightning Whelk- Busycon sinistrum

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Other Common Beachcombing Finds





Mole Crab Emerita talpoida



Horseshoe Crab Limulus polyphemus



Ghost Crab– *Ocypode quadrata* This crab lives in burrows along the beach. Please do not disturb their burrow!

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Sea Whips (Soft Coral) Leptogorgia virgulata



Cannonball Jelly– Stomolophus meleagris **Spider Crab**– *Libinia spp.*

Other Common Beachcombing Finds



Purple Sea Urchin (live) Arbacia punctulata



Parchment Tube Worm (dead) Chaetopterus variopedatus



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Sponge (live)



Sea Pork (dead)

Codium- *Codium spp* Green Algae



Sargasso Seaweed Sargassum spp



Serpulid Tube Worms on a dead

Keyhole Urchin (Mellita quinquiesperforata)

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