

**COMPARISONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF AN INVASIVE
SPECIES, *OCINEBRELLUS INORNATUS*, VERSUS AN INDIGENOUS SPECIES,
*OCENEBRA ERINACEA***

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Because the introduction of foreign species may cause major ecological and socio-economical problems, it is of primary importance to study and monitor the evolutionary processes associated with biological invasions. The timing, patterns, and origin of invasions across multiple species and communities are central themes in invasion ecology. One bridge between the short-term ecological and long term evolutionary aspects of invasion biology is the study of demographic or life history traits, geographical and temporal structure of invasions populations. It has frequently been assumed for example, that successful invasive species will have traits as rapid growth to reproductive age, high offspring production, and potential long distance-dispersal of propagules because life-history features that lead to faster population growth (e.g. fecundity...).

The Asian drill, *Ocinebrellus inornatus* (Recluz, 1851), normally dwells along Sakhalin and Kurile Islands up to Japan and from North of China to Korea. During the 20th century, it was accidentally introduced in two distinct geographic areas. It was first observed along the Pacific coasts of North America: in the Puget Sound (Washington, 1924), in British Columbia (1931), in Oregon (1930-1934) and in California (1941). More recently, its presence was reported on the French Atlantic coast (bay of Marennes-Oléron, 1995). As a predator of native and cultivated mollusks (i.e. oysters, blue mussels, scallops) and because of the presence of a closely related native species (*Ocenebra erinacea*), *O. inornatus* could have important consequences on the regional economy and on species conservation. Studies that examine the biology of invasive species in both their native and introduced range are surprisingly rare, despite the potential insights that can be gained from such comparisons. We thus compare post-establishment range expansion patterns comparing body sizes and patterns of growth of an indigenous (*O. erinacea*) and of an invasive (*O. inornatus*) drilling species and patterns of reproduction and of predation.

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