BASTERIA, 51: 59-61, 1987

Cingula antipolitana spec. nov., a new marine gastropod species from southern France (Prosobranchia, Rissoacea)

J. VAN DER LINDEN

Frankenslag 176, 2582 HZ The Hague

& W.M. WAGNER

Holtmeulen 65, 1083 CG Amsterdam

Cingula antipolitana n.sp. is described from the eastern Mediterranean coast of France; it may be what Monterosato described in 1884 as *Setia limpida*. *C. alleryana* and *C. gittenbergeri* have somewhat similar shells, but are easily distinguished from the new species.

Key words: Gastropoda, Prosobranchia, *Cingula*, taxonomy, France.

Further investigation of a particularly rich shell grit sample, collected in 1984 on the peninsula of Antibes, Alpes-Maritimes, France, and of subsequent samples from the same area, has revealed the presence of a new *Cingula* species, somewhat resembling, but clearly different and easily separable from, *Cingula alleryana* Aradas & Benoit, 1874, and *Cingula gittenbergeri* Verduin, 1984.

For collections the following abbreviations are used: EH, J. Eikenboom, Hellevoetsluis; HA, H.J. Hoenselaar, Alkmaar; LH, J. van der Linden, Den Haag; MNHN, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; MK, H.P.M.G. Menkhorst, Krimpen aan de IJssel; RMNH, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden; WA, W.M. Wagner, Amsterdam.

Cingula antipolitana spec. nov. (figs. 1-2)

Type material. — Holotype (fig. 1) RMNH 55933; Antibes, Alpes-Maritimes, France, E-side peninsula at Pointe de la Garoupe, W.M. Wagner leg., 11.III.1986. Paratypes: all other material mentioned below under *C. antipolitana*.

Description. — (1) The length varies from 1.6 to 2.1 mm. — (2) Fresh shells are transparent and colourless, older ones opaque and whitish. The top whorls are of the same transparency as the lower whorls. Most shells show brownish spots on the last, and often also on the penultimate whorl: two rows of narrow, rather long, longitudinal stripes, one near to the suture and one at some distance, almost parallel to the other. Some shells show some obscure brown spots on the other whorls. All have a, often comma-shaped, dark spot on the apex, and generally two brown spots, corresponding with the last two on the outer surface, are visible at the inside of the outer lip. — (3) There is no ornamental sculpture. — (4) There is no umbilicus. — (5) The largest specimens have about 4.5 whorls. — (6) The shell is rather cylindrical, resembling *Pisinna*. — (7) The edge of the aperture is rather solid. There is no labial rib. — (8) The dimensions of the apex are about d = 0.12 mm; D = 0.20 mm (Verduin, 1984: 38). — (9) The suture is not very pronounced.

Derivatio nominis. — The new species is named after the city of Antibes, founded as

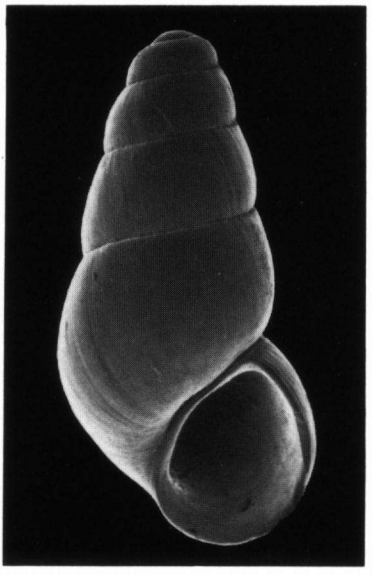


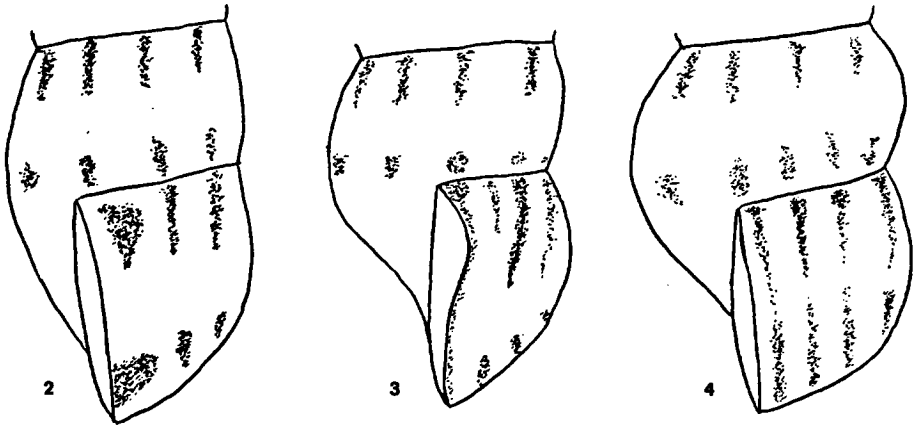
Fig. 1. *Cingula antipolitana* spec. nov., holotype (RMNH 55933); Antibes, Alpes-Maritimes, France; actual length 2.05 mm; W.M. Wagner leg. (photograph by J.H.W. Krom).

Antipolis in the 5th-4th century B.C. by Greek merchants, a so far generally underestimated locality for small marine gastropods.

Discussion. — *Cingula antipolitana* is one of the *Cingula* with a dark spot on the apex (Verduin, 1984: 69), but it differs very clearly in shape from *Cingula maculata* Monterosato, 1869, and *Cingula kuiperi* Verduin, 1984. The resemblance with *Cingula alleryana* Aradas & Benoit, 1874 (fig. 4), is somewhat more marked, but the shells of *C. antipolitana* are still much more cylindrical than those of *C. alleryana*. The edge of the aperture of *C. antipolitana* is much more solid than that of C. alleryana, and the suture of *C. antipolitana* is less pronounced. Furthermore, *C. alleryana* does not show brown spots on the outer lip. As far as the dark spot on the apex is concerned, it is interesting to note that it is absent in a considerable number of the specimens of *C. alleryana* we have examined (see below), whereas it is present in all specimens of *C. antipolitana*.

The general shape of *C. antipolitana* resembles that of *Cingula gittenbergeri* Verduin, 1984 (fig. 3) more closely and the pattern of brown spots on the outer surface is rather similar, although it appears to be absent in most of the specimens of *C. gittenbergeri* we have examined. However, the dark spot on the apex is absent in *C. gittenbergeri*, which also clearly differs from *C. antipolitana* in the edge of the aperture, which is not only less solid than that of *C. antipolitana*, but also shows the strong S-curve so typical for *C. gittenbergeri*. In addition, the suture of *C. gittenbergeri*, like that of *C. alleryana*, is more pronounced than that of *C. antipolitana*.

It cannot be excluded that the present species is the one described by Monterosato (1884: 73) as *Setia limpida*: "Piccola, turrita, esile, ad anfratti discendenti, transparante come il vitro, limpida, con due macchie verso l'apertura". Unfortunately, this description, like those given by Nordsieck (1982: 78, e.g. "Apex ist gelb") and Parenzan



Figs. 2-4. Detail of the body-whorl in: (2) *C. antipolitana* spec. nov. (paratype from the type locality; WA), (3) *C. gittenbergeri* Verduin, 1984 (Tarifa, Cádiz, Spain; WA), and (4) *C. alleryana* Aradas & Benoit, 1874 (Sausset les Pins, Bouches-du-Rhône, France; HA).

(1970: 69, quoting Monterosato), is very vague, and does, e.g., not mention the typical dark spot on the apex. Since, moreover, Verduin (1984: 71) did not succeed in finding any material of *Setia limpida* and proposed to consider it a nomen dubium, we feel that the possible identity of *Setia limpida* with our species cannot be properly established, and that it is thus justified to propose the name *Cingula antipolitana* for the species described above.

Material examined:

Cingula antipolitana. Antibes, Alpes-Maritimes, France, E-side peninsula at Pointe de Tire Poil and Pointe de la Garoupe, 1984, 1985 and 1986, HA 8394/12, HA 8436/2, LH/8, MNHN/1, RMNH 55934/2, WA/8; Plage la Saulce, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 1986, HA 9172/1; Port le Niel, Var, France, 1986, HA 8773/1; Sablettes, Var, France, 1986, HA 8998/7.

Cingula alleryana. All samples mentioned by Verduin (1984: 54); Formentera, Baleares, Spain, 1967, EH 3628/7; Javea, Alicante, Spain, 1976, MK/ ca. 30; Sausset les Pins, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 1985, HA 7494/ca. 35.

Cingula gittenbergeri. Tarifa, Cadiz, Spain, 1985, LH and WA/numerous, from shell grit sample collected by H.J. Hoenselaar, Alkmaar.

The authors are indebted to Messrs. A. Verduin, J. Eikenboom and H.P.G.M. Menkhorst for their support for the present study and for the loan of material.

REFERENCES

MONTEROSATO, T.A. DI, 1884. Nomenclatura generica e specifica di alcune conchiglie mediterranee: 1-152. Palermo.

NORDSIECK, F., 1982. Die europäischen Meeres-Gehäuseschnecken (Prosobranchia) Vom Eismeer bis Kapverden, Mittelmeer und Schwarzes Meer, 2. Aufl.: I-XII, 1-539. Stuttgart-New York.

PARENZAN, P., 1970. Carta d'identità delle conchiglie del Mediterraneo. Volume primo. Gasteropodi: 1-283. Taranto.

VERDUIN, A., 1984. On the taxonomy of some recent European marine species of the genus Cingula s.l. (Gastropoda, Prosobranchia). — Basteria 48: 37-87.