

**Nordsieck's Pyramidellidae (Gastropoda Prosobranchia):  
A revision of his types.  
Part 1: The genera *Chrysallida*, *Ondina* (s.n. *Evalea*) and *Menestho***

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In the seventies F. Nordsieck introduced many new nominal taxa in the Pyramidellidae (Opisthobranchia). His original material of the genera *Chrysallida*, *Ondina* (s.n. *Evalea*) and *Menestho* has been revised. For some taxa lectotypes are designated. For *Odstomia* (*Evalea*) *elegans* A. Adams, 1860, a neotype is designated. In addition *Ondina jansseni* sp. nov. is described.

Key words: Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, Pyramidellidae, *Chrysallida*, *Ondina*, *Evalea*, *Menestho*, nomenclature.

## INTRODUCTION

In the beginning of the seventies, many new nominal taxa of Atlantic and Mediterranean Pyramidellidae were published by F. Nordsieck. These taxa have been a source of difficulty ever since, because the descriptions were not always good enough for recognition. The figures, if published anyway, were of Nordsieck's own hand and had more artistic than scientific value. It has therefore been a longstanding wish to critically revise all these taxa on the basis of the type material.

Thanks to the highly appreciated help of Dr. Ronald Janssen, curator of the Mollusca in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt, Germany, we were able to consult the collection of F. Nordsieck, now in the collection of that museum.

A summary of all new taxa, with references, has already been published by R. Janssen (1988). From this list, containing the names of more than 400 alleged new species, subspecies, varieties or forms, it becomes obvious that it is an impossible task for any author to revise these all. A selection must therefore be made. We have chosen to start with the Pyramidellidae, a group for which we do have the necessary background knowledge and on which one of us has already presented a series of review papers (Van Aartsen, 1977, 1981, 1987, 1994). Also in a paper on the Mollusca from Algeciras (Van Aartsen et al., 1984) we deal with a number of Pyramidellidae. As there are about 40 new nominal taxa described in this family, we decided to split our revision in two parts, the second part to be published in this same journal later on.

A study of the new taxa in the Pyramidellidae learned that two of them, viz. *Chrysallida* (*Pyrgulina*) *pygmaea hemmoorica* and *Tiberia* (*Cossmannica*) *midmarginata* were described by Nordsieck (1972a) from the Miocene of Miste-Winterswijk, the Netherlands. We will not deal with these two nominal taxa. We note, however, that A.W. Janssen (1984: 345)

considers the former one a junior synonym of *Chrysallida pygmaea belgica* Glibert, 1945, and suggests (l. c.: 354) that the latter one is a synonym of the well-known *Pyramidella plicosa* (Bronn, 1831).

It also turned out that some of the new taxa are not represented in the Nordsieck-collection. This was frequently the case if the description mentioned "collection Fasseaux". Thanks to the most appreciated collaboration of Mr. W. Fasseaux we have been able to study all relevant material from his private collection, including some type-material. We studied not only the formal type-material, but also the specimens on which F. Nordsieck based the name of a "form" or "variety". Although such names are of infrasubspecific order and therefore, have no standing in the International Nomenclature (ICZN Art. 45(e), 71, 72), it is still considered to be of interest to elucidate their meaning. Consequently, we also figure specimens representing forms or varieties, for those malacologists, who use the books of Nordsieck (1968, 1969, 1972b) and want to know what the author described and named as distinct.

The following new nominal taxa are described by Nordsieck (1972b). We refer to the decimal code-numbers used in that work and treat the taxa in the same sequence, under the name proposed by Nordsieck (1972b).

#### TAXONOMIC PART

*Chrysallida (Parthenina) interstincta* (Montagu, 1803)

Form *acuta* Nordsieck, 1972b: 92 [0.040] (not figured). A single sample contains 31 specimens, all from "Ibiza". A specimen is selected (fig. 1). We consider these specimens to be *Chrysallida intermixta* (Monterosato, 1884).

Form *basicostata* Nordsieck, 1972: 92 [0.040] (not figured). A single sample contains 17 specimens, all from "Ibiza". A specimen is selected (fig. 2). We consider these specimens to be *Chrysallida intermixta* Monterosato, 1884).

In the collection Fasseaux there are two samples, marked as "*basicostata* - Ibiza" and "C... Hyères. '*interstincta basicostata*", respectively. The latter label is in the handwriting of Nordsieck, the former is not. The first sample contains three small and slender specimens of *Chrysallida intermixta*. The second one, surprisingly, consisted of one specimen of a common form of *Chrysallida obtusa* (Brown, 1827), with the axial ribs covering the total base of the shell.

*Chrysallida (Parthenina) suturalis borealis* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 92 [0.042] (not figured). The original description mentions "Santander, collection Fasseaux". In the collection Fasseaux we did not, however, locate a sample with the name of *borealis*. On the other hand, three samples were found with labels in the handwriting of Nordsieck, reading "*suturalis atlantica*", a subspecific name never published. These samples originate from La Panne, Erquy, and Colunga, respectively. As far as can be made out from the badly worn specimens, they belong to *Chrysallida juliae* (De Folin, 1872). These specimens do not correspond with the description of *borealis*, nor do they originate from the type locality and so they cannot be considered type material.

In Nordsieck's own collection, one sample was found with a label "*Chrysallida suturalis borealis* / syntypen/ Colunga", containing four specimens, one of which is *Chrysallida indistincta* (Montagu, 1808), whereas the other three belong to *Chrysallida juliae* (De Folin,

1872). These specimens too cannot be considered type material and so the nominal taxon *Chrysallida suturalis borealis* remains a nomen dubium.

*Chrysallida (Parthenina) intermixta* (Monterosato, 1884)

Form *major* Nordsieck, 1972b: 93 [0.043] (not figured). Originally described from Ibiza. The collection contains one vial with two capsules from this locality. One of the capsules with twelve specimens (fig. 3), bears a label "forma *major*". We consider these specimens typical *Chrysallida intermixta* (Monterosato, 1884).

*Chrysallida (Parthenina) colungiana* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972: 94 [0.047] (figured PI: 14).

The new name *Chrysallida colungiana* was proposed for *Chrysallida dollfusi* Kobelt, 1887, not Cossmann, 1886. However, Cossmann did not give a description in 1886 and the name became only valid as *Pyrgulina dollfusi* Cossmann, 1921. Kobelt described his taxon only in 1903, which is thus the earlier use of the name. So the nominal taxon under consideration should be called *Chrysallida dollfusi* (Kobelt, 1903).

The nominal taxon *Pyrgulina dollfusi* Cossmann, 1921, not Kobelt 1903, has been renamed as *Parthenina peyroti* Gougerot, 1978.

*Chrysallida (Perparthenina) nanodea* (Monterosato, 1878)

Form *minor* Nordsieck, 1972b: 95 [0.052] (not figured). A single sample containing 75 specimens from the type locality "Ibiza" is present. A specimen is selected from among these (fig. 4). In our opinion all specimens belong to *Chrysallida obtusa* (Brown, 1827).

We note that Micali et al. (1993: 150) have shown that the *Chrysallida nanodea* (Monterosato, 1878) is a junior synonym of *Chrysallida juliae* (De Folin, 1872).

The subgenus *Perparthenina* Nordsieck, 1972, is erected with *Chrysallida terebellum* (Philippi, 1844) as type species by original designation. In the present state of our knowledge about the Pyramidellidae we do not think that it is useful to use subgenera for European species of *Chrysallida*, except for the subgenus *Parthenina* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1883 with *Chrysallida obtusa* (Brown, 1827) as type species by original designation.

*Chrysallida (Perparthenina) moulinsiana* (Fischer, 1865)

Form *spatiosa* Nordsieck, 1972b: 96 [0.053] (not figured). A single sample marked "*moulinsiana spatiosa* nov./ Typus Santander" is present in the collection Fasseaux. The label is in the handwriting of Nordsieck. The only specimen is figured (fig. 5). The taxon is considered to represent one of the many varieties of *Chrysallida obtusa* (Brown, 1827).

Form *procera* Nordsieck, 1972b: 96 [0.053] (not figured). A single specimen from the type locality "Arcachon", in the collection Fasseaux, is marked as such by Nordsieck. The specimen has more than eight whorls (fig. 6) and is considered a form of *Chrysallida terebellum* (Philippi, 1844).

Note that we do not agree with the interpretation of Nordsieck with regard to the taxon of Philippi, but rather follow the traditional interpretation as given by Van Aartsen (1977: 55). The taxon which Nordsieck indicates with the name *Chrysallida terebellum* is in fact *Chrysallida juliae* (De Folin, 1872).

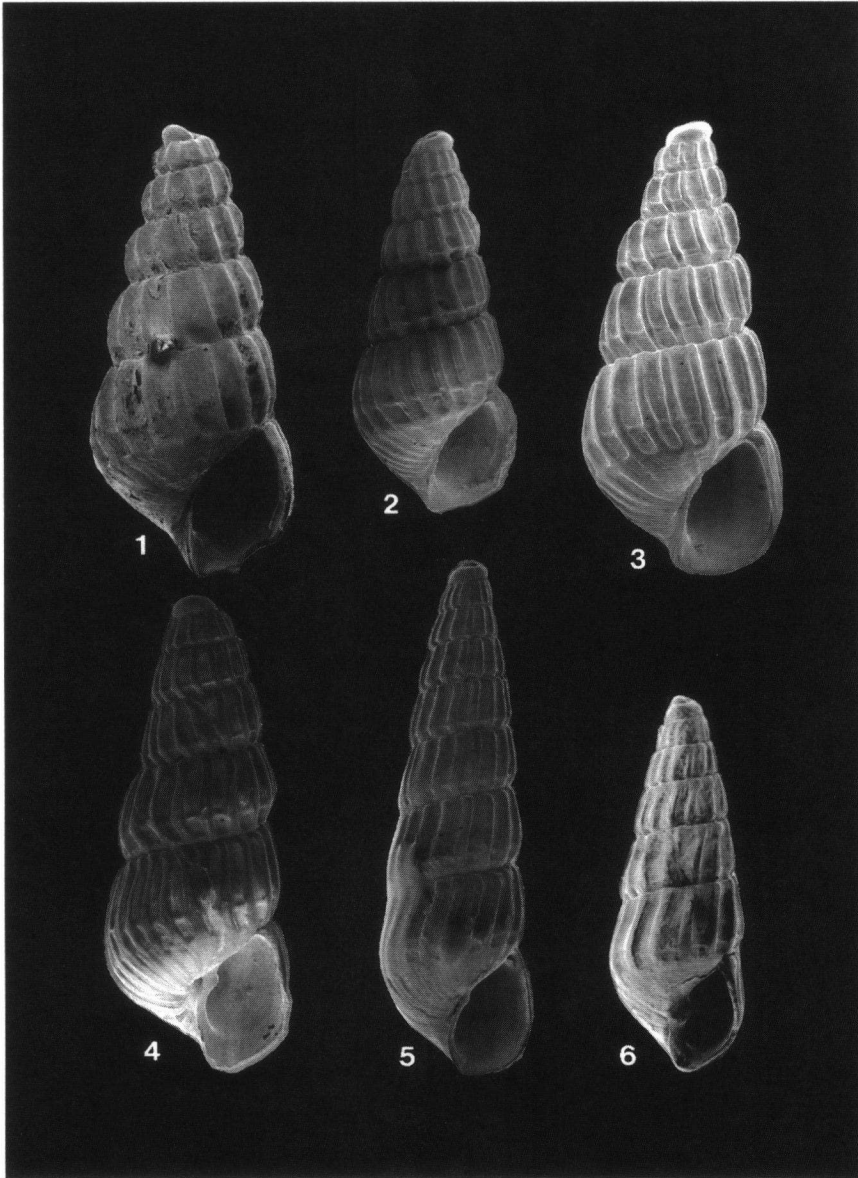


Fig. 1-6. *Chrysalida* spec. 1-3, *C. intermixta* (Monterosato, 1884) [1, *C. (Parthenina) interstincta* (Montagu, 1803) form *acuta* Nordsieck, 1972 (length 2.2 mm); 2, idem, form *basicostata* Nordsieck, 1972, (length: 2.7 mm); 3. *C. (Parthenina) intermixta* (Monterosato, 1884) form *major* Nordsieck, 1972 (length: 2.6 mm); 4, 6, *C. obtusa* (Brown, 1827) [4, *C. (Perparthenina) nanodea* Monterosato, 1878) form *minor* Nordsieck, 1972 (length: 2.1 mm); 6, *C. (Perparthenina) moulinsiana* (Fischer, 1865) form *spatiosa* Nordsieck, 1972 (length: 3.0 mm); 5, *C. terebellum* (Philippi, 1844) [*C. (Perparthenina) moulinsiana* (Fischer, 1865) form *procera* Nordsieck, 1972 (length 3.9 mm)].

*Chrysallida (Perparthenina) farolita* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 96 [0.054] (figured PI: 22)

The only sample marked with this name and also marked "Syntypen/Ibiza: sublitoral" contains one plus three specimens. The single specimen is marked "Orig. fig.?". This specimen is here selected as lectotype (fig. 7), and belongs to *Chrysallida obtusa* (Brown, 1827). Two of the three paralectotypes belong to the same species. The third, a small and young specimen can only be classified as *Chrysallida* cf. *obtusa*.

*Chrysallida (Perparthenina) emaciata* (Brusina, 1866)

Form *minor* Nordsieck, 1972b: 97 [0.056] (not figured).

A single sample from the type locality Ibiza contains eight specimens. One is figured (fig. 8). All shells are juveniles of *Chrysallida emaciata* (Brusina, 1866).

*Chrysallida (Besta) sarsi* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 98 [0.062] (figured PII: 4)

Originally described from La Panne and Colunga, collection Fasseaux. In this collection several samples of this species are present, originating from Arcachon, St. Malo (Brittany) and Colunga. The first single specimen from Arcachon is here identified as *Chrysallida indistincta* (Montagu, 1808). The specimen from St. Malo seems to belong to *Chrysallida sarsi*. The third sample contains two specimens from Colunga, one of the type localities. The largest one is rather worn so we have selected the smaller shell as lectotype (fig. 9). Fasseaux (1974: 121-122) redescribed the species, gave more details and added the localities St. Malo and Arcachon.

Recently Warén (1991) has published good photographs of this species and also discusses the relation between *Chrysallida sarsi* and *Chrysallida juliae*.

We consider *Chrysallida sarsi* Nordsieck, 1972, a separate species. It occurs in the Atlantic together with *Chrysallida juliae* (De Folin, 1872), which is rather similar in sculpture. *Chrysallida sarsi* is broader at the same length and has fewer whorls, viz. at 2 mm length it shows only 3.5 whorls, whereas *Chrysallida juliae* at the same length has already 4.5 whorls. The last whorl in *Chrysallida sarsi* takes more than 0.65 of the total shell length, whereas this ratio is 0.60 at the most for *Chrysallida juliae*.

A sample from Nordsieck's own collection, marked "Syntype/St. Aygulf", belongs to *Chrysallida juliae*. We have never seen *Chrysallida sarsi* from the Mediterranean.

Because of the spiral ribs on the lower half of the whorls, *Chrysallida sarsi* is sometimes classified with the (sub) genus *Besta* Dall & Bartsch, 1904 (Type species: *Chrysallida convexa* [Carpenter, 1857] by original designation). The type species is figured by Dall & Bartsch, (1909: pl.13 fig 4) and has indeed some analogy with *Chrysallida juliae* and *Chrysallida sarsi*.

*Chrysallida (Partulida) lacourti* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 99 [0.091] (figured P II: 10).

The epithet *lacourti* is introduced as a "n. nom." for *Chrysallida turbonilloides* (sensu B.D.D., 1883, not Brusina, 1869); at the same time the type locality Normandie is mentioned for this species. However, Bucquoy et al. (1883: 173) simply used the name of Brusina's species. They did not intend to describe and name a new species. As a consequence, according to ICZN Art. 49, there are no formal homonyms and a nomen novum is not applicable. Formally Nordsieck describes a new species here.

Nordsieck (1972b: 99, 100) mentions four European species of *Chrysallida*, subgenus *Partulida*. The nominal subgenera *Partulida* Schaufuss, 1869, *Spiralina* Chaster, 1899,



Fig. 7-11. *Chrysallida* (7-10) and *Odostomia* (11) spec. 7, *C. obtusa* (Brown, 1827) [*Chrysallida* (*Perparthenina*) *farolita* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length 3.0 mm)]; 8, *C. emaciata* (Brusina, 1866) [*C. (Perparthenina) emaciata* (Brusina, 1866) form *minor* Nordsieck, 1972 (length 1.1 mm)]; 9, *C. (Besla) sarsi* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length: 1.6 mm); 10, *C. pellucida* (Dillwyn, 1817) [*C. (Partulida) lacourti* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length 1.4 mm)]; 11, *Odostomia (Evalea) elegans* A. Adams, 1860, neotype (length 4.0 mm).

and *Spiralinella* Chaster, 1901, all have *Chrysallida spiralis* (Montagu, 1803) as type species. *Partulida* can be used in a morphological sense to denote species with several spiral ribs on the base of the shell. Of the four species mentioned by Nordsieck, *Chrysallida alleryi* (Kobelt, 1903) lacks spiral ribs and so should not be included in this group. Meanwhile, Micali et al. (1993: 148) have shown that the name *Chrysallida monterosatii* (Clessin, 1900) should be used for *Chrysallida alleryi*.

The other three species mentioned are *Chrysallida spiralis*, *Chrysallida lacourti* and *Chrysallida incerta*. These are conventionally considered to belong to the Atlantic *Chrysallida spiralis* (Montagu, 1803) or to the predominantly Mediterranean *Chrysallida turbonilloides* (Brusina, 1869).

Some authors in the past have also questioned whether the taxon called *Chrysallida turbonilloides* by the well-known French authors B.D.D.(1883), was in fact identical with Brusina's species of that name. Milaschewitch (1916: 98) for instance considered them to be different and proposed the name *Parthenina incerta* for *Odostomia turbonilloides* sensu B.D.D., 1883, not Brusina, 1869. Therefore, the name *Chrysallida incerta* (Milaschewitch, 1916) is an older synonym of *Chrysallida lacourti*.

The question remains whether the specimens which Nordsieck kept with the name *lacourti* should be considered different from both *Chrysallida spiralis* and *Chrysallida turbonilloides* (Brusina, sensu B.D.D.). A single specimen labelled "Syntype/Normandie" was found. This specimen is most probably the one that Nordsieck referred to in his description. It is designated here as lectotype (fig. 10). A second sample, marked "Fromentine/Vendée", containing four small specimens, was found too. These shells were rather worn, however. Both samples in our opinion do not differ in any significant way from *Chrysallida spiralis*. In the collection Fasseaux two more samples of this species were found, both labelled by Nordsieck. One of them, marked "Colunga/P2 10 *lacourti*" is a somewhat worn *Chrysallida spiralis*. The other specimen is a juvenile, marked "Korsika/P2 10 juv. *lacourti*", and is a juvenile *Chrysallida obtusa*. Thus it is concluded that the specimens marked "*lacourti*" by Nordsieck mostly belong to *Chrysallida spiralis* and do not constitute a species in their own right.

We now return to the question which name should be used for the species *Chrysallida turbonilloides* (Brusina sensu B.D.D.). As type material from Brusina is at present unavailable, we base ourselves on material in the Monterosato collection in Rome, most probably obtained from Brusina himself. On this basis we share the opinion of Monterosato (1884: 88) that B.D.D. and Brusina had the same species in mind.

There is a complication, however, because the name *Odostomia turbonilloides* Brusina, 1869, is a junior primary homonym of *Odostomia turbonilloides* Deshayes, 1861. Because of this homonymy, the species of Brusina was renamed *Pyrgulina brusinae* Cosmann, 1921. For the Mediterranean species we thus have three available names, viz. *Chrysallida incerta* (Milaschewitch, 1916), *Chrysallida brusinae* (Cosmann, 1921) and *Chrysallida lacourti* Nordsieck, 1972, the oldest one of these should be used.

We note that Van Aartsen & Giannuzzi-Savelli (1991: 6) pointed out that the correct name for *Chrysallida spiralis* (Montagu, 1803) has to be *Chrysallida pellucida* (Dillwyn, 1817).

The genus *Evalea* auct., not A. Adams, 1860

Van Aartsen (1987: 3, 4) has shown that the shells of European origin that are placed in *Evalea* A. Adams, 1860, should be classified with *Ordina* De Folin, 1870, instead. The misinterpretation of the genus *Evalea* by Nordsieck and others is caused, at least in part, by the fact that the type species, viz. *Odostomia (Evalea) elegans* A. Adams, 1860,

has never been figured. As far as could be found out, the British Museum does not possess type material of this species. However, Ms. K. Way of this museum called our attention for the interesting publication of Boyd & Phillips (1985), in which the authors indicate that there might be type material of *Odostomia elegans* in the Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. We were able to study a potential type specimen (no. F31541, fig. 11). This shell consists of 4.5 teleoconch whorls, as well as an intorted protoconch of approximately 1 to 1.5 whorls. The teleoconch whorls show sharply incised lines, ten of which are counted on the penultimate whorl and a total of 20 to 25 on the body whorl. A clearly visible tooth is present on the columella. We designate this specimen as neotype of *Odostomia (Evalea) elegans* A. Adams, 1860. This is in accordance with the earlier interpretation by Van Aartsen (1987), that *Evalea* A. Adams, 1860, and *Ondina* De Folin, 1870, are quite different genera. Representatives of *Evalea* are not known from European waters.

*Evalea spiridionae* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 102 [1.000] (figured PII: 18).

Nordsieck, 1972b: legend to figure PII 18: *Evalea brusinae*

Nordsieck, 1973: 244 fig. 60: *Evalea spiridioni*

The new name *Evalea spiridionae* was proposed for *Monoptygma vitrea* Brusina, 1866, not *Odostomia vitrea* A. Adams, 1860. However, both names are neither primary nor secondary homonyms and a replacement name is superfluous. Note that the same species is called *Evalea brusinae* in the legend to the figure (P II: 18). Later on Nordsieck (1973: 244) writes the epithet as *spiridioni*. All these names are synonyms of *Ondina vitrea* (Brusina, 1866).

*Evalea exigua* Nordsieck, 1972 (ex Monterosato ms)

Nordsieck, 1972b: 102 [1.001] (figured PII: 20)

The collection contains a sample from the type locality "Ibiza" consisting of three specimens, labelled "*Evalea brusinae exigua* MTRS". These shells are accepted as syntypes for *Evalea exigua* Nordsieck, 1972. The largest specimen is here designated as lectotype (fig. 12). Both paralectotypes as well as the lectotype itself are somewhat slender forms of *Ondina vitrea* (Brusina, 1866).

It should be mentioned that the epithet *exigua* was validly proposed by Monterosato (1884: 97) in the combination *Auriculina elegans* var. *exigua*.

*Evalea scandens farolita* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 103 [1.500a] (figured PII: 22)

Two specimens from "Ibiza", the type locality, have been found. The largest specimen is marked "Orig, fig. ?". This specimen is selected as lectotype (fig. 13). Both specimens are *Ondina warreni scandens* (Monterosato, 1884).

*Evalea subulata* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 103 [1.006] (figured PII: 23).

Sixteen plus one specimens in one sample have been studied. These are marked "Syntypen/Ibiza". The single specimen has an additional label "orig. fig.?". This specimen has been selected as lectotype (fig. 14). All specimens undoubtedly belong to *Ondina warreni scandens* (Monterosato, 1884).



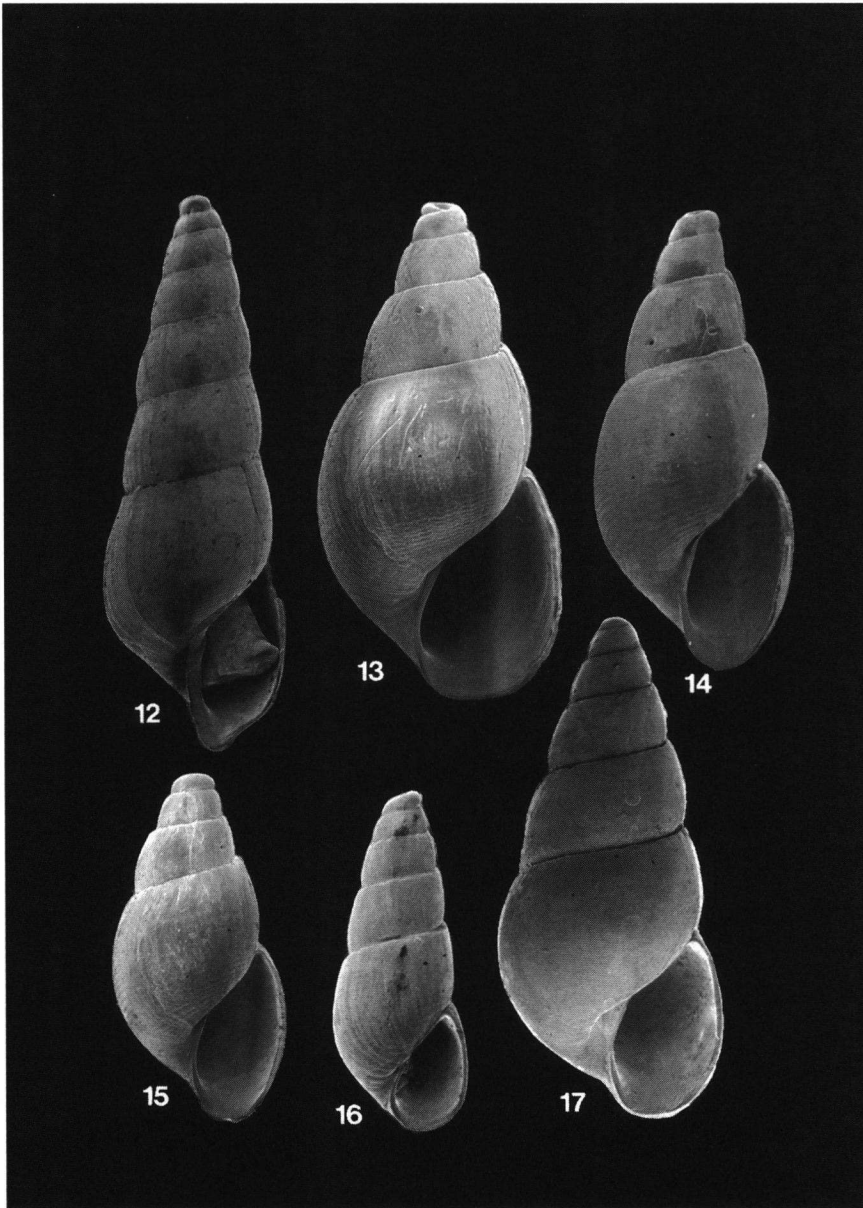


Fig. 12-17. *Ondina* (12-15-17) and *Odostomia* (16) spec. 12, *O. vitrea* (Brusina, 1866) [*Evalea exigua* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length 5.3 mm)]; 13-15, *O. warreni scandens* (Monterosato, 1884) [13, *Evalea scandens farolita* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length: 2.6 mm); 14, *Evalea subulata* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length: 2.6 mm); 15, *Evalea alleryi* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length: 2.0 mm)]; 16, *Odostomia* (*Auristomia*) *erjaveciana* Brusina, 1869 [*Menestho tenuicula* Nordsieck, 1972, lectotype (length 2.5 mm)]; 17, *Ondina jansseni* spec. nov., holotype (length: 4.0 mm).

*Evalea alleryi* Nordsieck, 1972

Nordsieck, 1972b: 103 [1.007] (figured PII: 24)

The name *Evalea alleryi* Nordsieck, 1972 was proposed for "*crystallina* (Monterosato, 1878 nom. nud.)". However, Locard (1892: 153) described a species *Ondina crystallina*, based on four specimens from Palermo, Sicily, now in the Locard collection in Paris and donated by Monterosato. In all probability this concerns the same species as the one that Monterosato (1878: 92) cited as *Odostomia cristallina*.

The species described by Nordsieck from Ibiza is represented by a single sample of five specimens, marked "*Evalea alleryi* /Ibiza". A lectotype is selected (fig. 15). All five specimens belong to *Ondina warreni scandens* (Monterosato, 1884).

Recently, Gaglini (1992: 160, fig. 172) has found a specimen in the Monterosato-collection, labelled "*Auriculina crystallina* Monts. S. Vito" in the handwriting of Brugnone. This specimen was described by Gaglini as *Ondina neocrystallina*.

*Evalea coarctata* (G.O. Sars, 1878)

Form *aquitonica* Nordsieck, 1972b: 105 [1.012] (figured PIII: 5). Three samples with this name are present in the collection, none of them, however, from the type locality Arcachon. One specimen from "Fromentine" (Vendée) is a very worn *Ondina warreni* (Thompson, 1845). The second sample, one specimen from "La Escala (C.B.)" (Spain) is a worn *Ondina vitrea* (Brusina, 1866). The third sample also contains only a single specimen; this shell comes from "St. Jaques" (? St. Jacut), and is totally smooth without being worn. In form and lack of sculpture this shell does not have anything to do with *Ondina coarctata* (G.O. Sars, 1878), a very rare arctic-boreal species (see Van Aartsen, 1987: 18-19, fig. 44). This specimen does neither belong to *Ondina warreni* (Thompson, 1845) nor to *Ondina divisa* (J. Adams, 1797). As it does not fit the original description and dimensions, and also does not originate from the type locality, we cannot consider it a "syntype". The shell evidently represents a new species, which we describe below. As no other material could be located in the Nordsieck collection, *Evalea coarctata* form *aquitonica* remains a problematic form.

*Menestho tenuicula* (Monterosato, 1878)

Nordsieck, 1972b: 105 [1.101] (figured PIII: 8)

Although Nordsieck (l.c.) attributes the epithet *tenuicula* to Monterosato, that author (1878: 92) only wrote "*O. tenuicola* Monts. n.sp. Coste di Provenza (Marion). Prossima alla *O. truncatella*, Jeffr. ch'è Atlantica". Jeffreys, however, never described a species as *Odostomia truncatella* and so this citation cannot be considered a bibliographic reference, making *Odostomia tenuicola* Monterosato an available name. *Menestho tenuicula* is, therefore, to be considered a new nominal taxon, described by Nordsieck (1972). Only one sample, from the type locality Ibiza, is present. This sample contains four plus one specimens. The separate specimen is here selected as lectotype (fig. 16). All five specimens belong to *Odostomia (Auristomia) erjaveciana* Brusina, 1869.

## APPENDIX

Description of a new *Ondina* species (ex coll. Nordsieck)***Ondina jansseni*** spec. nov. (fig. 17)

Shell forming an elongated cone with nearly flat sides. The protoconch is intorted. The teleoconch whorls are only slightly convex and separated from one another by clear but shallow sutural grooves. They increase in size very regularly and number 5.5 in the holotype. The surface of the shell is white and glossy as far as can be seen. The only sculpture are the inverted s-shaped growthlines which are opisthocline, as in other *Ondina* species. The mouth occupies between 0.42 and 0.45 of the total height, whereas the last whorl forms about 0.60 of the total height. The columella has a low but prominent columellar fold. There is a relatively small umbilical chink.

Length 4.0 mm, breadth 1.80 mm (holotype from St. Jacut, Brittany).

Length 3.3 mm, breadth 1.40 mm (paratype from St. Jacut, Brittany, coll. AD9599a).

The taxon is named after Dr. R. Janssen from the Senckenberg Museum, in appreciation for his indispensable cooperation in this project.

The new species *Ondina jansseni* differs from *Ondina diaphana* (Jeffreys, 1848) and *Ondina crystallina* (Locard, 1892) in being much bigger, whereas *Ondina diaphana* has the whorls more turreted too, as figured by Van Aartsen (1987: 33 fig. 53). *Ondina jansseni* is completely smooth, without spiral lines, and thus cannot be confused with the sculptured species *Ondina coarctata* (Sars, 1878), *Ondina obliqua* (Alder, 1844), *Ondina warreni* (Thompson, 1845) or *Ondina divisa* (J. Adams, 1797).

Apart from the holotype in the collection Nordsieck and the paratype in the collection Van Aartsen, as indicated above, one other shell is known from the type locality in colln. Van Aartsen. This shell (AD9599b) conforms to *Ondina jansseni* in all details except for the presence of a widely open umbilicus. Although we are convinced that this shell too belongs to this new species, we do not designate it as a paratype.

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