#### South African pyramidellacean gastropod names

Jacobus J. VAN AARTSEN

Adm. Helfrichlaan 33, 6952 GB Dieren, Holland

& James X. CORGAN

Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA

Twelve names for South African pyramidellacean gastropod species require replacement on grounds of primary homonymy: Turbonilla jozinae nom. nov. for T.tenuis Turton, 1932, not Von Koenen, 1891; Pyrgiscus ninettae nom. nov. for Turbonilla helena Bartsch, 1915, not Semper, 1861; Pyrgiscus altenai nom. nov. for Turbonilla cancellata Turton, 1932, not Holmes, 1860; Pyrgulina scripta nom. nov. for Turbonilla sculpturata Turton, 1932, not Oliver, 1915; Odostomia barnardi nom. nov. for O. erecta Turton, 1932, not Odontostoma erectum Von Koenen, 1891; Odostomia dyma nom. nov. for O. didyma Turton, 1932, not Verrill & Bush, 1900; O. gittenbergeri nom. nov. for O. dulcis Turton, 1932, not Pilsbry & Johnson, 1917; Hinemoa crassella nom. nov. for Odostomia crassicostata Turton, 1932, not May, 1916; Chrysallida vanbruggeni nom. nov. for Odostomia ornata Turton, 1932, not Wood, 1872; Chrysallida africana nom. nov. for Odostomia formosa Turton, 1932, not Jeffreys, 1848; Evalea carinae nom. nov. for Odostomia io Turton, 1932, not Dall & Bartsch, 1909; and Pyrgulina durabilis nom. nov. for Odostomia robusta Sowerby, 1901, not Odontostomia robusta Hedley, 1899. In addition, there is one clear case of secondary homonymy that requires replacement: Pyrgulina sowerbyi nom. nov. for Odostomia pretiosa Turton, 1932, not Pyrgulina pretiosa Dautzenberg & Fischer, 1907. While other genus-group taxa are long known from South Africa, there is no previous African record of Hinemoa.

Five names were previously offered as replacements. Each requires discussion. Three were introduced twice. Two were offered without adequate identification of the need for the name. These five names are *Turbonilla secura* Dall & Bartsch, 1906 = T. secura Bartsch, 1915 nom. nov. for T. obeliscus Gould, 1861; Odostomia tomlini Turton, 1933a = O. tomlini Turton, 1933b nom. nov. for O. obeliscus Turton, 1932; Odostomia becki Turton, 1933a = O. becki Turton, 1933b nom. nov. for O. obeliscus Turton, 1932; Odostomia lavertinae Smith, 1901 nom. nov. for O. angasi Sowerby, 1892.

The name Odostomia ornata H. & A. Adams, 1853, cannot be tied to any taxon. It is a nomen nudum and should not be used. Polyspirella Carpenter in Gould, 1861, is the only pyramidellacean genus-group taxon with a South African type species. We refer the following species to Polyspirella: P. trachealis (Gould, 1861) from Chemnitzia; P. aglaia (Bartsch, 1915) from Turbonilla (Cingulina); P. acutilirata (Sowerby, 1892) from Cingulina; P. pellucida (Sowerby, 1892) from Cioniscus and P. callista (Bartsch, 1915) from Turbonilla (Cingulina). In addition, P. pellucida (Sowerby, 1897 seems inseparable from the supposed subspecies P. p. affinis (Turton, 1932). Referring these species to Polyspirella creates five new combinations of generic and specific names. Five other new combinations are suggested: Pyrgulina whitechurchi (Turton, 1932), from Turbonilla; Pyrgiscus prolongatus (Turton, 1932) from Turbonilla; Hinemoa ficara (Bartsch, 1915) from Odostomia, Pyrgulina arfica (Bartsch, 1915) from Odostomia and Pyrgulina semiplicata (Turton, 1932) from Odostomia.

Key words: Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, Pyramiddellacea, nomenclature, South Africa.

#### INTRODUCTION

Most original descriptions of South African pyramidellacean gastropods are rooted in the beach and shallow-water collecting of William H. Turton (Tomlin, 1938). Turton (1932) monographed his collection after parts of it were studied by Paul Bartsch (1915) and by Edgar A. Smith (e.g.: 1904). Work on the Turton collection created scores of nominal species. Additional species come from the study of other South African coastal and shallow-water collections (e.g.: Sowerby, 1892; 1897; 1901; Barnard, 1963) and from the coastal work of oceanographic expeditions (e.g.: Gould, 1861). The number of named South African pyramidellacean species now approaches 140. Twenty-six present nomenclatural problems. Problems are reviewed here, primarily through brief synonymies. In addition, the name *Polyspirella* Carpenter in Gould, 1861, has long been viewed as a junior subjective synonym of *Cingulina* A. Adams, 1860, or of *Turbonilla* Risso, 1826. Such synonymies are here rejected.

#### **NEW NAMES**

Thirteen names currently applied to South African species are both preoccupied and in need of replacement. Where homonymy is complex, a discussion is provided. For simple cases, a minimal synonymy is considered to be sufficient.

## (l) Turbonilla jozinae nom. nov.

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Turbonilla tenuis Turton (1932: 94, pl. 21 fig. 687).

NOT Turbonilla evoluta tenuis Von Koenen (1891: 627-628, pl. 43 fig. 14a-b).
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NOT Turbonilla tenuis Pallary (1904: 238, pl. 7 fig. 19).

NOT Turbonilla rosewateri Corgan & Van Aartsen (1993: 95) (= T.tenuis Pallary).

Remarks. — Turton's species and Pallary's bore the same name as Von Koenen's. Both require replacement.

Derivatio nominis. — T. jozinae is named after the wife of the first author.

### (2) Pyrgiscus ninettae nom. nov.

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Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) helena Bartsch (1915: 77, pl. 14 fig. 1).
Turbonilla helena Bartsch, Turton (1932: 95).
NOT Turbonilla helena Semper (1861: 364).
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Remarks. — While *Pyrgiscus* Philippi, 1841, has sometimes been ranked as a subgenus of *Turbonilla* Risso, 1826, subgeneric ranking is rare in recent decades. This species and the next belong in *Pyrgiscus*.

Derivatio nominis. — This species is named after a daughter of the first author.

# (3) Pyrgiscus altenai nom. nov.

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Turbonilla cancellata Turton (1932: 99, pl. 21 fig. 724).
NOT Turbonilla cancellata Holmes (1860: 84, pl. 13 fig. 6a-b).
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Derivatio nominis. — Named after Dr. C.O. van Regteren Altena (1907-1976), late curator of molluscs of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie.

#### (4) Odostomia barnardi nom. nov.

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Odostomia erecta Turton (1932: 104, pl. 23 fig. 755).
NOT Odontostoma erectum Von Koenen (1891: 613-614, pl. 43 figs. 26a-c).
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Remarks. — Von Koenen viewed *Odontostoma* Turton, 1830, as an emendation of *Odostomia* Fleming, 1813 (e.g.: Von Koenen, 1891: 610-611), attributing authorship of *Odontostoma* to Fleming-Turton. Thus the names *O. erectum* Von Koenen and *O. erecta* Turton are primary homonyms even though Von Koenen's concept of *Odontostoma* may be incorrect. Like names of species, names of authors can be troubling. *Odontostoma* was proposed by William Turton in the 1830s. *Odostomia erecta* was proposed by William Turton in the 1930s. The older Turton was the great uncle of the younger (Tomlin, 1938).

Derivatio nominis. — The species is named after the malacologist Dr. K.H. Barnard (1887-1964) of the South African Museum, Cape Town.

## (5) Odostomia dyma nom. nov.

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Odostomia didyma Turton (1932: 106, pl. 23 fig. 767).
NOT Odostomia didyma Verrill & Bush (1900: 533, pl. 65 fig. 14).
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### (6) Odostomia gittenbergeri nom. nov.

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Odostomia dulcis Turton (1932: 107, pl. 24 fig. 775).
NOT Odostomia dulcis Pilsbry & Johnson (1917: 182).
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Derivatio nominis. — Named after Prof. Dr. E. Gittenberger, curator of molluscs at the Leiden museum and professor of systematic zoology at Leiden University.

#### (7) Hinemoa crassella nom. nov.

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Odostomia crassicostata Turton (1932: 103, pl. 23 fig. 749).
NOT Odostomia crassicostata May (1916: 91).
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Remarks. — Barnard (1963: 93) suggested that this species is identical with O. ficara Bartsch, 1915. Turton (1932: 103) viewed them as distinct but similar; we agree with Turton. Both belong in the genus Hinemoa Oliver (1915: 531). Some rank Hinemoa as a genus, while others consider it a taxon of lesser rank; we follow Laseron (1959). There are no prior records of the genus Hinemoa in African faunas.

### (8) Chrysallida vanbruggeni nom. nov.

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Odostomia ornata Turton (1932: 101, pl. 22 fig. 736).
NOT Odostomia ornata H. & A. Adams (1853: 232).
NOT Odostomia (Nodostomia) ornata S. Wood (1872: 64).
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Remarks. — The name introduced by H. & A. Adams was a replacement for O. decorata C.B. Adams but C.B. Adams never published such a name. Further, he did not apply a similar name to any species that could reasonably be transferred to Odostomia (Clench & Turner, 1950; Turner, 1956). This name was introduced in error and should be viewed as a nomen nudum. While Odostomia omata H. & A. Adams does not preoccupy either Wood's name or Turton's, Wood's name is a senior primary homonym of Turton's. Barnard (1963: 92) considered O. omata Turton to be a synonym of O. formosa Turton. We do not agree. Both are here viewed as species of Chrysallida Carpenter, 1856. Some have ranked Chrysallida as a subgenus of Odostomia Fleming, 1813 (e.g.: Dall & Bartsch, 1909). Others considered it distinct from Odostomia at the subfamilial level (e.g.: Saurin, 1958). We follow modern practice in ranking Chrysallida as a genus.

Derivatio nominis. — This species is named after the malacologist Dr. A.C. van Bruggen (Leiden University 1966-1994).

## (9) Chrysallida africana nom. nov.

Odostomia formosa Turton (1932: 101-102, pl. 22 fig. 737). NOT Odostomia formosa Jeffreys (1848: 347).

# (10) Evalea carinae nom. nov.

Odostomia io Turton (1932: 104, pl. 23 fig. 758). NOT Odostomia (Evalea) io Dall & Bartsch (1909: 199, pl. 22 fig. 4).

Remarks. — While some have ranked *Evalea* A. Adams, 1860, as a subgenus of *Odostomia* Fleming, 1813, we follow prevailing practice in ranking *Evalea* as a genus (e.g. Laseron, 1959).

Derivatio nominis. — The species is named after a daughter of the first author.

### (11) Pyrgulina scripta nom. nov.

Turbonilla sculpturata Turton (1932: 95, pl. 21 fig. 695). NOT Turbonilla sculpturata Oliver (1915: 530, pl. 10 fig. 20).

Remarks. — We believe this species belongs in the genus *Pyrgulina* A. Adams, 1863. *Turbonilla whitechurchi* Turton (1932: 95, pl. 21, fig. 694) also belongs in *Pyrgulina*.

### (12) Pyrgulina durabilis nom. nov.

Odostomia (Pyrgulina) robusta Sowerby (1901: 214, pl. 22 fig. 19). NOT Odontostomia robusta Hedley (1899: 556, fig. 70).

Remarks. — *Odontostomia* Jeffreys (1839: 34) was offered as an emendation of, and replacement for, *Odostomia* Fleming, 1813, on grounds of linguistic purity. Under current rules for naming genera (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1985) *Odontostomia* is an unjustified emendation, without status in zoological nomenclature. Thus, Hedley's species and Sowerby's are objective homonyms. Barnard (1963: 94) suggested

that Sowerby's species might be identical with *Odostomia arfica* Bartsch, 1915, and *O. semiplicata* Turton. We believe that all are distinct species of *Pyrgulina*.

### (13) Pyrgulina sowerbyi nom. nov.

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Odostomia pretiosa Turton (1932: 102, pl. 22 fig. 739)
NOT Pyrgulina pretiosa Dautzenberg & Fischer (1907: 197, pl. 7 fig. 6).
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Remarks. — This differs from earlier cases because it involves secondary homonymy. The problem arises when Turton's species is assigned to *Pyrgulina* where we feel it belongs.

Derivatio nominis. — Named after the Sowerby dynasty, three famous British conchologists.

#### MINOR PROBLEMS

Six additional names require clarification. One is potentially homonymous but does not require replacement if current generic assignments are accepted. Three are confusing because they were replaced twice, in each case by using the same replacement name. Two others were replaced without a clear discussion of the need for replacement.

### (14) Pyrgiscus prolongatus (Turton, 1932)

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Turbonilla prolongata Turton (1932: 100, pl. 22 fig. 727).

NOT Chemnitzia prolongata Carpenter (1857: 429).

NOT Turbonilla (Turbonilla) prolongata (Carpenter), Dall & Bartsch (1909: 33, pl. 2 fig. 18).
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Remarks. — Carpenter's species is continued to be regarded as a *Turbonilla* (*Turbonilla*) (e.g.: Skoglund, 1992: 126). Since Turton's species is a *Pyrgiscus*, no replacement name is necessary. Many authors, following early experts such as Dall & Bartsch, treat *Pyrgiscus* and many other taxa as subgenera of *Turbonilla*. In this view, a replacement name would be needed.

#### (15) Polyspirella pellucida (Sowerby, 1897)

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Cioniscus pellucidus Sowerby (1897: 13, pl. 6 fig.10)
Turbonilla pellucida (Sowerby), Turton (1932: 98, pl. 21 fig. 718).
Turbonilla pellucida affinis Turton (1932: 98, pl. 21 fig. 719).
NOT Chemnitzia affinis C.B. Adams (1852: 389, 535).
NOT Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) affinis (C.B. Adams), Dall & Bartsch (1909: 56, pl. 4 fig. 14).
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Remarks. — While Turton ranked his taxon as a subspecies distinct from *T. pellucida* pellucida, we believe they are one taxon, properly placed in *Polyspirella* Carpenter in Gould, 1861.

The genus-group taxon *Polyspirella* was erected for a South African species viz., *Chemnitzia trachealis* Gould, 1861. The type-specimen of this species has been figured by Bartsch (1915: 82, pl. 17 fig. 1). From this figure and the accompanying description it is clear that Turton's species is closely related to Gould's and should be considered congeneric.

In the global fauna, we believe *Polyspirella* is improperly interpreted, perhaps because Gould's *Chemnitzia trachealis* remained unillustrated for over 60 years. We believe *Polyspirella* should be ranked as a genus. It includes the following South African species: The type species, *Chemnitzia trachealis* Gould (1861: 407), *Turbonilla (Cingulina) aglaia* Bartsch (1915: 83, pl. 17 fig. 3), *Turbonilla (Cingulina) callista* Bartsch (1915: 83, pl. 17 fig. 2), and *Cioniscus pellucidus* Sowerby (1897: 13, pl. 6 fig. 10). *Cingulina acutilirata* Sowerby (1892: 27, pl. 1. fig. 32) may also belong here. Recognizing *Polyspirella* as a genus simplifies the systematics of South African pyramidellaceans by gathering similar species that once were referred to at least four different genus-group taxa.

#### (16) Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) secura Dall & Bartsch, 1906

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Turbonilla obeliscus Gould (1861: 406).

Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) secura Dall & Bartsch (1906: 339). (= T. obeliscus Gould).

Turbonilla secura Bartsch (1915: 76, pl. 17 fig. 7) (= T. obeliscus Gould).

Turbonilla secura Bartsch, Turton (1932: 93).

Turbonilla secura Dall & Bartsch, Corgan (1967: 142).

NOT Chemnitzia obeliscus C.B. Adams (1850: 72-73).

NOT Turbonilla (Strioturbonilla) obeliscus (C.B. Adams), Dall & Bartsch (1906: 339).
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Remarks: Bartsch offered a replacement name that had previously been offered by Dall & Bartsch. The name dates from the first introduction.

#### (17) Odostomia tomlini Turton, 1933

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Odostomia obtusa Turton (1932: 104, pl. 23, fig. 754).
Odostomia tomlini Turton (1933a: Errata).
Odostomia tomlini Turton (1933b: 370).
NOT Odostomia obtusa Gould (1861: 405).
NOT Odostomia obtusa Harmer (1923: 836, pl. 64 fig. 16).
NOT Odostomia harmeri Corgan (1969: 359) (= O.obtusa Harmer).
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Remarks. — Turton's species and Hamers's bore the same name as Gould's. All are meaningful taxa and the two junior homonyms required replacement. When Turton realized that some names he proposed in 1932 were preoccupied, he prepared a sheet of corrections called "Errata" and dated 14 February 1933, this sheet was to be pasted into his book. At least in some copies it is on the inside of the front cover. Turton published the same information in a journal article (Turton, 1933b) issued in December 1933. Apparently the Errata was published before the article.

#### (18) Odostomia becki Turton, 1933

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Odostomia obeliscus Turton (1932: 105, pl. 23 fig. 761).
Odostomia becki Turton (1933a: Errata).
Odostomia becki Turton (1933b: 371).
NOT Odostomia obeliscus Garrett (1873: 226-227, pl. 3 fig. 51).
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Remarks. — This name has a publication history similar to that of O. tomlini Turton, discussed in the prior synonymy.

## (19) Odostomia lavertinae Smith, 1901

Odostomia angasi Sowerby (1892: 26, as of Tryon).

Odostomia lavertinae E.A.Smith (1901: 108).

NOT Odostomia angasi Tryon (1886: 362, pl. 79, fig. 68).

Remarks. — Smith gave the name O. lavertinae to the shells cited as O. angasi Tryon, 1886 by Sowerby (l.c.) because they belong to a different species.

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