

***Setia lidyae* Verduin, 1988, a junior synonym of *Alvania iunoniae* Palazzi, 1988, with additional data on the distribution of some *Setia* species described by Verduin (Gastropoda Prosobranchia, Rissoidae)**

J. GOUD

Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, P.O. Box 9517, NL 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands

*Setia lidyae* Verduin, 1988, is a junior synonym of *Alvania iunoniae* Palazzi, 1988.

Key words: Gastropoda, Prosobranchia, Rissoidae, *Setia*, nomenclature, Europe, Canary Islands.

A NEW SYNONYM

Verduin (1988: 29–30, figs. 30, 34, 38) described *Setia lidyae* and Palazzi (1988: 21, figs. 1, 6) described *Alvania iunoniae*, practically at the same time. While comparing their descriptions and figures it becomes fairly evident that we are in fact dealing with only one species. The general outline, the number of whorls and the dimensions are all very much alike and the microsculpture of spiral striae on the protoconch is also practically identical. Part 19 (230-231) of *La Conchiglia*, with Palazzi's publication in it, was registered in the library of the National Museum of Natural History (RMNH) in Leiden, at June 27th 1988. Thus the formal date of publication of this May–June issue must be shortly before that date. *Basteria* 52 (1-3) was registered in the same library at July 11th 1988, which is the same date as indicated on the cover of the journal.

ADDITIONAL DATA ON MATERIAL COLLECTED DURING CANCAP-  
EXPEDITIONS

Since Verduin studied the CANCAP material, many more grit samples have been sorted out, to a total of nearly 400. The studied region includes the Azores (80 samples), Madeira Archipelago (44), Selvagens Islands (25), Morocco (1), Canary Islands (85), Mauretania (70), Cape Verde Islands (90), and Senegal (shore collecting). A list of stations, with all the Van Veen grab samples, is given by Van der Land (1987). We present additional distributional data on two *Setia* species described by Verduin (1988) below. Most probably the species live in the littoral zone. Since all collected specimens are empty shells, a reliable depth range cannot be indicated. Numbers of specimens are indicated between square brackets.

*Setia iunoniae* (Palazzi, 1988) comb. nov.

*Rissoa pulcherrima* Watson, 1873: 383, pl. 36 fig. 21; non Jeffreys, 1848.

*Alvania iunoniae* Palazzi, May-June 1988: 21–22, figs. 1, 6.

*Setia lidyae* Verduin, July 1988: 29–30, figs. 30, 34, 38.

Synonymy. – Palazzi (1988) was wrong in assigning *Setia iunoniae* and the most closely related *S. perminima* Manzoni, 1868, to the genus *Alvania*. According to the general outline of the shell and the shape and microsculpture of the protoconch, both species belong to *Setia* H. & A. Adams, 1852 (cf. Ponder, 1985: fig. 85). We agree with Verduin (1988) here.

Records. – We give the complete data on the CANCAP 1 stations 1.059 and 1.081, not provided by Verduin (1988). Inadvertently, the figured specimen of sta. 1.D80 is not listed as a paratype by Verduin (1988).

Sta. 1.059 [1 paratype *S. lityae*, RMNH 56572]: SE. of Madeira; 32°43'N 16° 43'W; depth 280–300 m, shells and sand; Van Veen grab; 12·III·1976.

Sta. 1.D80 [RMNH 56571, Verduin, 1988: fig. 30a]: S coast of Madeira, near Ponta da Atalaia; 32°39'N 16°49'W; depth 0–22 m; scuba diving; 15·III·1976.

Sta. 1.081 [1 paratype *S. lityae*, RMNH 56908]: Madeira, off S coast; 32°38'N 16°49'W; depth 90–102 m, muddy sand, shell and some clay; Van Veen grab; 15·III·1976.

Sta. 4.D02 [4]: Canary Islands, S. coast of Lanzarote, E. of Punta Papagayo; 28°51'N 13°47'W; exposed rocky coast, depth 0–15 m; 19·V·1980.

Sta. 4.K01 [1]: Canary Islands, N. coast of Gran Canaria, Las Palmas, Playa de las Canteras; 28°09'N 15°26'W; rocky areas, sandy lagoon, depth 0–5 m; 28·IV·1980.

Sta. 4.K27 [17]: Madeira archipelago, S. coast of Porto santo; 33°01'N 16°22'W; sandy beach; 10·VI·1980.

Sta. 4.104 [2]: Selvagens archipelago; 30°01'N 16°01'W; depth 524 m, yellowish sand; van Veen grab; 26·V·1980.

Sta. 4.110 [1]: Canary Islands, S. of Palma; 28°27'N 17°51'W; depth 110–180 m, gravel; Van Veen grab; 28·V·1980.

Sta. 4.138 [15]: Canary Islands, SW. of Palma; 28°39'N 17°58'W; depth 75 m, fine sand; Van Veen grab; 2·VI·1980.

Range. – The distribution of *S. iunoniae* was originally thought to be limited to the Madeira Archipelago (Palazzi, 1988: Ponta da Calheta, Portosanto, and Ponta de S. Lourenço, Madeira) and the Canary Islands (Verduin, 1988: Madeira and Canary Islands). The new records indicate that the species is distributed throughout the Madeira-Canary Islands region, including the Selvagens Islands.

#### *Setia miae* Verduin, 1988

*Setia miae* Verduin, 1988: 31, figs 31, 35, 39.

Records. – CANCAP-II, Sta. 2.K01 [4]: Canary Islands, S. coast of Gran Canaria, Puerto de Mogan; 27°49'N 15°50'W; littoral, rocky; 16·VIII·1977.

CANCAP-IV, Sta. 4.K01 [5]: Canary Islands, N. coast of Gran Canaria, Las Palmas, Playa de las Canteras; 28°09'N 15°26'W; rocky areas, sandy lagoon, depth 0-5 m; 28·IV·1980.

Range. – *Setia miae* has been collected only on the N. and S. coast of Gran Canaria, which is also where the type material comes from. It appears to be endemic for Gran Canaria.

#### *Setia ugesae* Verduin, 1988

*Setia ugesae* Verduin, 1988: 31-32, figs. 32, 36, 40.

Records. — No additional material found. The species appears to be endemic for Hierro.

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