

A new *Anachis* (Gastropoda: Columbellidae) from Gabon

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ABSTRACT. A new species of *Anachis* from Gabon is described. The species is compared with other similar species of the genus from the West African coast.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the infralittoral species of Columbellidae from Eastern Atlantic have been recently revised through several articles dealing with the *Mitrella minor* group (Boyer & Rolán, 2005), the fauna from the Canary Islands (Hernández & Boyer, 2005), the fauna from Senegal (Pelorce & Boyer, 2005), the fauna from the Cape Verde Islands (Rolán & Luque, 2002, Rolán, 2001, 2004) and the fauna from the Gulf of Guinea (Rolán, 2005).

More recently, specimens of an unrecorded species from Gabon were found. This species is described hereafter as new.

Abbreviations

MNCN: Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain.

MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France.

SYSTEMATICS

Genus *Anachis* H. Adams and A. Adams, 1853.

Type species *Columbella scalarina* G. B. Sowerby II, 1832, from Panama (Chiriquí) by subsequent designation (Tate, 1869).

Diagnosis: Radwin (1977: 120).

Anachis delemarrei spec. nov.

Figs 1-6

Type material. Holotype (Figs 1-3) MNHN, Moll 9314. Paratypes: MNCN (1) n° 15.05/46694, collection E. Rolán (1), collection F. Boyer (1), collection J. L. Deleamarre (2), collection M. Lequément (1), collection P-H. Hattenberger (1), collection J. Pelorce (1) and collection J. Hernandez (1).

Type locality. Intertidal, under stones, in front of the

Intercontinental Hotel, Libreville, Gabon.

Description. Shell solid, (Figs. 1-4) up to 3.5 mm in length, broadly fusiform with moderately high spire. Protoconch (Figs. 5, 6) of 2 ¼ whorls, sharply pointed, about 400 µm maximum diameter, first whorl smooth, fine spiral cord at periphery of last whorl; at the end, subsutural sinus shows planktotrophic development; colour dark brown, except when eroded.

Teleoconch of 4-4 ½ scarcely convex spiral whorls, with distinct suture and small subsutural shelf formed by thick spiral cord forming nodules at the cross with the axial ribs. Axial sculpture formed by ribs subsuturally well defined, between 14 and 15 on last whorl. No spiral sculpture in interspaces of ribs. Seven strong spiral cords close together at base of last whorl. Aperture narrow and axially elongated, usually dark brown inside. Columellar border straight, only curved upperwards, with 4-6 very small folds in middle part. Along upper 2/3 of inner edge of labrum prominent wide nodule and 2-3 very small denticles below. Outer lip slightly thickened.

Colour uniformly dark brown. Periostracum thin, smooth and transparent.

Soft parts, operculum and radula unknown.

Distribution. Only known from the type material.

Remarks. *Anachis delemarrei* spec. nov. differs from the other West African *Anachis* in its smaller size and in its uniform dark colour.

The protoconch of *A. ryalli* Rolán, 2005 from Ghana has less whorls. In this species, spiral cords occur between the axial ribs, and the labial teeth are more uniformly sized.

Anachis avaroides Nordsieck, 1975, from the Canary Islands and Selvagens, is larger (about 7 mm) and wider, with a variable ground colour decorated with whitish marks and ocellus. Tiny spiral cords often occur between the axial ribs in this species. It is

interpreted by Hernández & Boyer (2005) as a possible stout and ribbed form of *Mitrella broderipi* (Sowerby, 1844).

Anachis valledori Rolán & Luque, 2002 is very variable in ground colour and decoration pattern, but always larger (up to 8 mm). The protoconch is paucispiral meaning direct development; the teleoconch has an evident spiral sculpture; the aperture an external lip bearing more uniform and smaller denticles.

Anachis freytagi Maltzan, 1884 [= *Columbella* (*Anachis*) *bubakensis* Lamy, 1923] has a larger (about 7 mm) and relatively narrower shell, with a light tan (dark brown or blackish ground colour) and a variable decoration of white marks; a narrow aperture; a contracted base, tiny spiral cords often occurring between the axial ribs.

Anachis cuspidata Marrat, 1877 [= *Pyrene* (*Anachis*) *emergens* Fischer-Piette and Nicklès, 1946] has a larger and wider shell with a pupoid protoconch. The ground colour goes from whitish to honey brown often decorated with a dark check pattern.

Mitrella turbita (Duclos, 1840) (= *Columbella* *rac* Dautzenberg, 1891) is wider and larger (up to 8-9 mm), with wide and sinuous short axial ribs restricted to the upper part of the last whorl. It has a less pointed protoconch and a light honey ground colour decorated with large white ocelles.

Parvanachis aurantia (Lamarck, 1822) (= *Columbella* *cancellata* Gaskoin, 1851) is larger and wider, with strong nodules over the whole shell. The ground colour is light orange and the apex vitreous pinkish.

Etymology. The species is named after J. L. Deleamarre, French malacologist who collected the type material.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

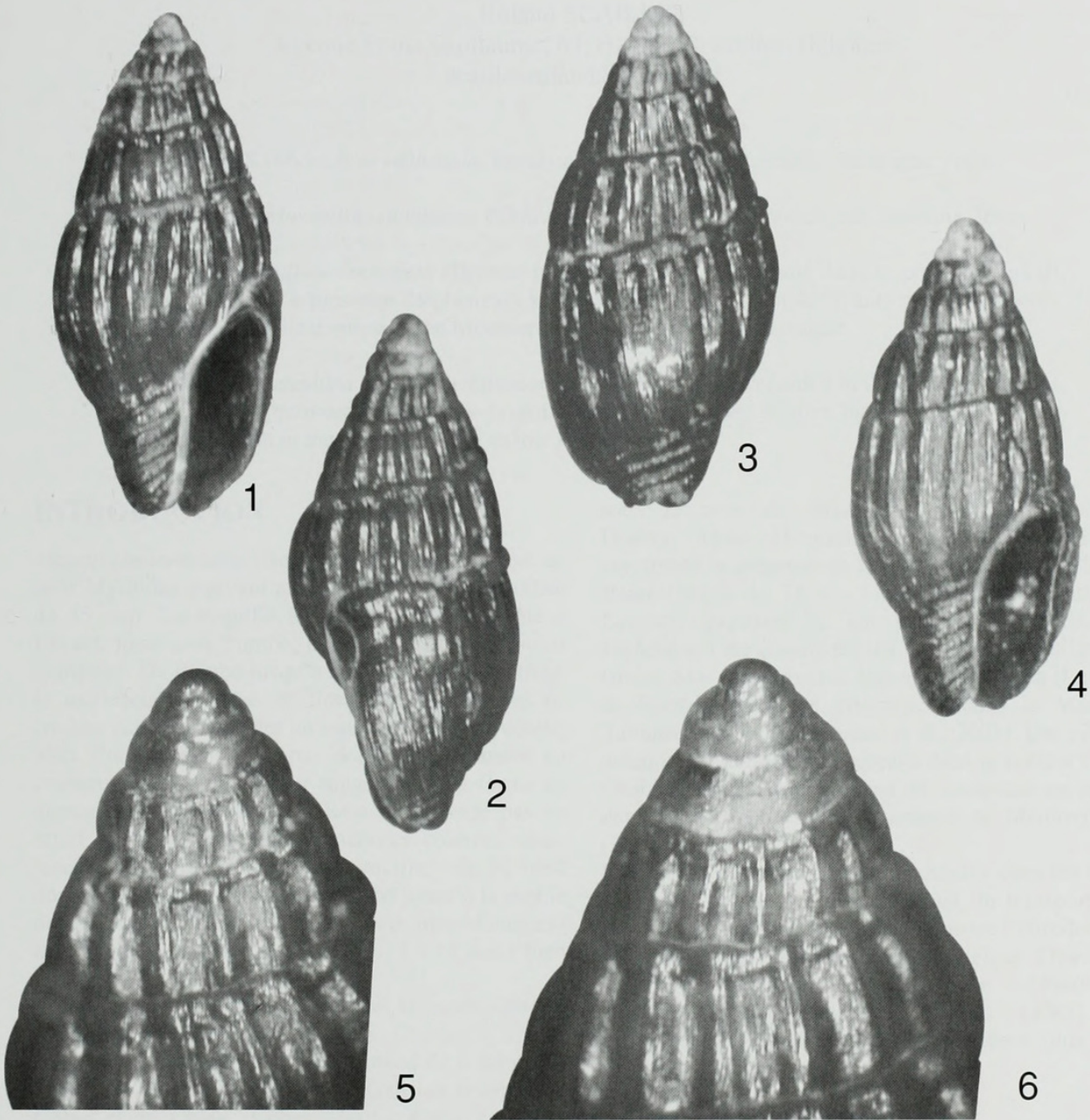
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Figures

1-6. *Anachis deleamarrei* spec. nov. 1-3. holotype, 3.5 mm (MNHN, Moll 9314); 4. paratype, 3.2 mm (MNCN); 5-6. protoconch in two positions, paratype, 3.5 mm (collection E. Rolán).





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