Robertson, R., 1996. *Fargoa bartschi* (Winkley, 1909): a little known Atlantic and Gulf coast American odostomian (Pyramidellidae) and its generic relationships. *American Malacological Bulletin 13*: 11-21. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/45930823>

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Turbonilla (Pyrgiscus) incisa Bush, 1899; the Incised Turbonille redefined; part 2 (of 2)

by Harry G. Lee [continued from the Sept.-Oct. issue, which has all the figures cited below]

There appears to be little doubt that *Turbonilla caroliniana* Holmes, 1859 (p. 86; pl. XIII: figs 9, 9a, 9b) from Cainhoy, Wando River, probably very late Post-Pleistocene (R. E. Petit, personal communication, 12 Jan., 2006) conspecific with *Turbonilla incisa* Bush, 1899 (pp. 156-157; pl. VIII: fig. 12) described from the Recent of west Florida. An image of the holotype of the former (top, left: American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] originally no. 5676; later 11369), produced and provided by Bushra Hussaini and the fine work of Absalão and Pimenta (1999: 80, 86, 90: figs. 18, 19 [SEM]; see preceding page) elucidating a paratype (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia [ANSP] 372503; holotype missing) of the latter taxon help confirm the synonymy.

Turbonilla caroliniana is seldom mentioned in the literature. The few citations encountered relate to its synonymy. *Chemnitzia reticulata* C. B. Adams, 1850: 75; Clench and Turner, 1950: 337) was considered a possible senior synonym of *Turbonilla caroliniana* Holmes, 1859 by Dall (1892: 260; with a "?"). Later Whitfield and Hovey (1901), Wolfe and Wolfe (1970), Odé & Speers (1972), and Porter (1974) uncritically repeated Dall's observation omitting the question mark. Adams named *C. reticulata* from Jamaica; it was never figured by its author, and its type material was lost according to Clench and Turner (1950). It was described as " ... white ... 26 to 30 transverse [axial] ribs, which become obsolete on the anterior surface, with very coarse distant raised spiral lines, decussating the ribs ... whorls about seven excluding the nucleus, with a well-impressed suture: aperture oval, acute above ...Mean divergence 12 degrees; length of spire 0.09 inch; total length .125 inch; breadth .04 inch." The rib-count is much higher, and the decussate sculpture, smaller size, absence of ribs on the anterior surface of the body whorl are not consistent with *T. caroliniana*. It is quite doubtful the two are synonymous. Furthermore, given the vagueness of the description, we must consider *Chemnitzia reticulata* C.B. Adams, 1850 a *nomen dubium* pending location of type material, which isn't very likely.

This research was stimulated by an inquiry made by Kevin Czaja to the Conch-L Internet list-serve on Jan. 12, 2006. He remarked that the name "*Pyrgiscus caroliniana* [sic] (Tuomey and [sic] Holmes) Carolina Turbonille" appeared in a book dealing with the shells of Martha's Vineyard (Heuer, 1970). Through a series of email ex-

changes, including valuable comments from R. E. Petit (North Myrtle Beach, SC), the proper attribution and generic assignment were accomplished. Reference to Lester Stephens' (1988: 38-39) biography of Holmes, which indicated the AMNH was sold some of the Holmes collection, led to the catalogue record of the holotype (Whitfield and Hovey, 1901: 474-475) and its being identified and photographed by Susan Hewitt and Bushra Hussaini at the AMNH. Now the identity of *Turbonilla caroliniana* Holmes, 1859 appears established, and it is a valid species, probably occurring throughout the Carolinian Province. Its presence on Martha's Vineyard, however, requires confirmation!

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Heuer, R.J., Jr., 1970. *Exploring for Sea Shells on Martha's Vineyard*. (Sponsored by the Felix Neck Wildlife Trust, Haven, MA) Privately printed, Northbrook, IL. 102 pp.

Holmes, F.S., 1858-1860 [published in parts]. *Post-Pleiocene Fossils of South Carolina*. Russell and Jones, Charleston. 1-98 + 14 pls. [R. E. Petit offers a collation of this rare and serial work: Title page (dated 1860); verso: name of printer and engraver. Dedication page; verso: Preface and acknowledgements. [i] - xii – Introduction, [i]-v - Index; v verso: Errata, 1-64, pls. 1-10 - Cover for Nos. 1 & 2 with printed date of 1858. "3, 4 + 5" plus "2 plates to a number" added in pen; 65-98, pls. 11-14 - Cover for "Nos. 6 and 7" with printed date of 1859.] <https://archive.org/details/cu31924004586776/page/n5/mode/2up>

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Turgeon, D.D., J.F. Quinn, Jr., A.E. Bogan, E.V. Coan, F.G. Hochberg, W.G. Lyons, P.M. Mikkelsen, R.J. Neves, C.F.E. Roper, G. Rosenberg, B. Roth, A. Scheltema, F.G. Thompson, M. Vecchione, and J.D. Williams, 1998. Common and scientific names of aquatic invertebrates from the United States and Canada: mollusks, 2nd edition. *American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 26*. Bethesda, Maryland. ix + pp. 1-509 + 16 pls. (unpaginated).

Whitfield, R.P. and E.O. Hovey, 1901. Catalogue of the types and figured specimens in the palaeontological collection .... American Museum of Natural History .... Part IV, Lower Carboniferous to Pleistocene, inclusive. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 11*(4): 357-500 + xv.

Wolfe, D. and N. Wolfe, 1970. *Molluscs of North Carolina*. Carteret County Regional Marine Science Project, Beaufort, NC. 69 pp. [not seen].

PS: The description of "*Turbonilla (viridaria* var?*) virga* n.s.?" Dall (1884: 332), an available nominal taxon, Sounds suspiciously like our species also - but that's another problem for another day. HGL

Addendum and Corrigendum

Your editor limited himself to a mere pair of gaffes in the preceding issue of the *Shell-O-Gram* [63(6)]. Author Bob Fales was kind enough to point out my amputation of the last five references in the bibliography of his paper “Mystery Mollusk: *Rapana rapiformis* (Born, 1778) in Florida.” Here they are:

Mann, R. and J.M. Harding. 2000. Invasion of the North American Atlantic coast by a large predatory Asian mollusc. *Biological Invasions* 2: 7-22. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228557260_Invasion_of_the_North_American_Atlantic_Coast_by_a_Large_Predatory_Asian_Mollusc>

NMHR (Natural History Museum Rotterdam). *Rapana rapiformis* (Born, 1778). <https://specimens.hetnatuurhistorisch.nl/data/?catalogNumber=NMR993000051570&entity=2570125096&taxonKey=4363579> (click on figure to enlarge). Accessed 2022-10-19.

NOBANIS (European Network on Invasive Alien Species). *Rapana venosa* (Valenciennes, 1846) – Veined rapa whelk. <https://www.nobanis.org/marine-identification-key/gastropods/rapana-venosa/>, literature at <https://www.nobanis.org/marine-identification-key/gastropods/literature-on-rapana-venosa/>. Accessed 2022-10-18.

OBIS (Ocean Biodiversity Information System). *Rapana rapiformis* (Born, 1778). <https://obis.org/taxon/140415>. Accessed 2022-10-18.

Zenetos, A., S. Gofas, M. Verlaque, M.E. Cinar, J.E. Garcia Raso, C.N. Bianchi, et al. 2010. Alien species in the Mediterranean Sea by 2010. A contribution to the application of European Union’s Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). Part I. Spatial distribution. *Mediterranean Marine Science 11*(2): 381-493 (p. 405). <https://ejournals.epublishing.ekt.gr/index.php/hcmr-med-mar-sc/article/view/12060/12069>