

Remarks. The species is known only from the type lots. It is strikingly similar to *Sin. platyspira*, but the slit has parallel rather than convergent margins and the axial lamellae extend almost to the selenizone rim on the last half whorl. The crowding of the axial lamellae towards the apertural margin in the holotype indicates that it is a fully-grown specimen and not a juvenile of a *Sinezona* species, in which the foramen has yet to close. A comparable *Scissurella-Sinezona* pair is *Sci. azorensis* and *Sin. semicostata* from the Macaronesian Islands. Small specimens of *Sci. regalis* and *Sin. platyspira* may be indistinguishable based on shell morphology.

Scissurella reticulata Philippi, 1853

Figures 180–184

Chresonymy.

- [no name] Savigny, 1817: pl. 5, figs 29.1–29.3.
Scissurella reticulata Philippi, 1853: 38, pl. 6, fig. 11.
Anatomus reticulatus: Adams & Adams, 1853–1858 (1854): vol. 1, 439.
Scissurella reticulata: Munier-Chalmas, 1865: 395.
Scissurella reticulata: Issel, 1869: 227, 346.
Scissurella reticulata: Paetel, 1888: 289.
Scissurella reticulata: Pilsbry, 1890, 51, figs 49–51.
Scissurella reticulata: Sturnay, 1905: 146 [*fide* Yaron, 1983].
Scissurella reticulata: Pallary, 1926: 82 [*fide* Yaron, 1983].
Scissurella reticulata: Franc, 1956: 22.
Scissurella reticulata: Mastaller, 1979: 29, 242, table 13 [*fide* Yaron, 1983].
Scissurella reticulata: Bouchet & Danrigal, 1982: 14, 22, fig. 62.
Scissurella reticulata: Yaron, 1983: 264–265, pl. 1.
Scissurella reticulata: Lozouet, 1986: 108.
Scissurella reticulata: Vine, 1986: 172.
Scissurella reticulata: Hedegaard, 1990: 74, 145.
Scissurella reticulata: Dekker & van Capelle, 1994: 125.
Scissurella reticulata: Dekker & Orlin, 2000: 17.
Scissurella reticulata: Geiger, 2003: 77.

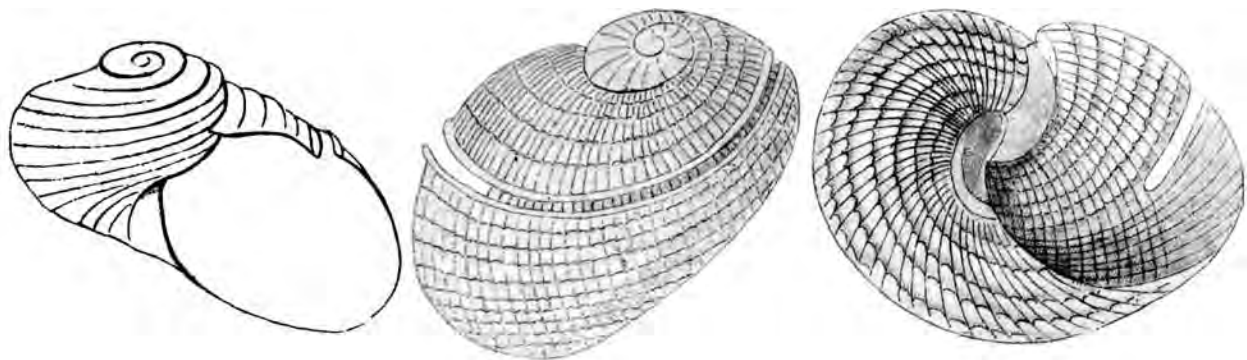


Figure 180. Original Illustration of *Scissurella reticulata*.

Misidentification.

Scissurella decussata: Audouin, 1826: 42, pl. 5, fig. 29 [is *Sci. reticulata*].

Scissurella decussata: Audouin, 1828: 183 [is *Sci. reticulata*]. not *Scissurella reticulata*: Bandel, 1998 (*partim*): pl. 2, figs 7–8 [is *Sci. rota*: mislocalized: see Remarks].

not *Scissurella reticulata*: Bandel, 1998 (*partim*): pl. 3, fig. 1 [is *Sci. sudanica*].

Type material. Syntypes (MNHN, 4: Bouchet & Danrigal, 1982), 1 line [1.75 mm] (OD). Lectotype (Specimen of fig. 62 in Bouchet & Danrigal, 1982: selected by Yaron, 1983: 265. Fig. 181). Paralectotypes from type locality (MNHN, 3).

Type locality. Red Sea near Maksur and other localities (OD). Restricted to Suez, at the head of Gulf of Suez [Egypt, 29.967°N, 32.550°E] (Yaron, 1983).

Etymology. Reticulatus, Latin for with net, referring to the netlike surface sculpture.

Description. Shell medium-sized (to 1.2 mm), trochiform, inflated. Protoconch of 0.75 whorl, embryonic cap with reticulate sculpture, remainder with fine axials, finer spiral on outer portion, apertural varix connected to embryonic cap, apertural margin sinusoidal. Teleoconch I of 1.125 whorls, convex, with approximately 17–25 axial cords, interstices with very fine irregular axials, early portion without spirals, later portion with approximately five spiral lines between suture and position of

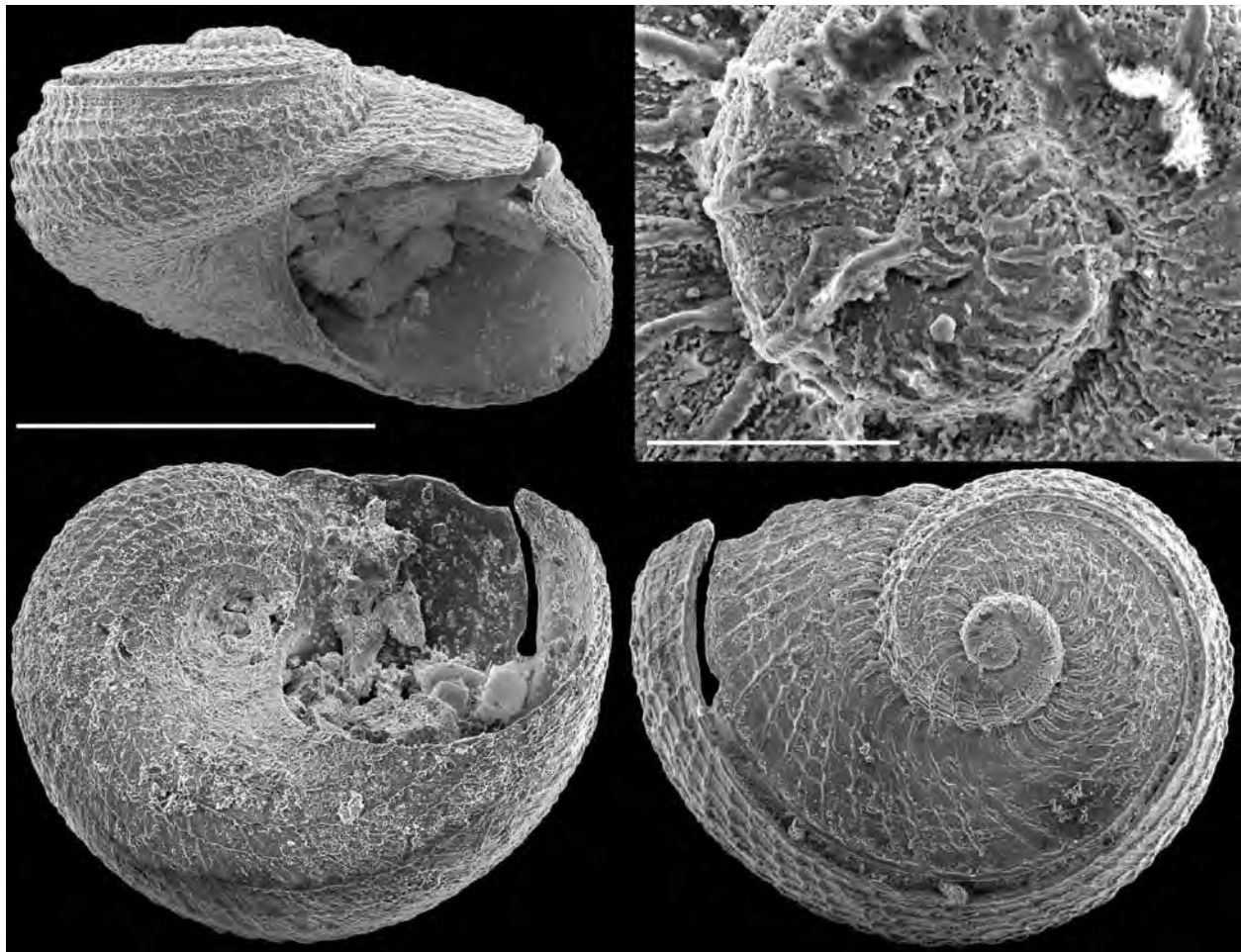


Figure 181. *Scissurella reticulata*. Lectotype. Red Sea near Maksur and other localities (MNHN). Scale bar shell = 1 mm. Scale bar protoconch = 100 μ m.

selenizone; intersection of axials and spirals raised to sharp points. Teleoconch II of 1.125 whorls, suture moderately impressed. Shoulder convex, with approximately 38 axial cords on body whorl, with 3–4 more distinct spiral cords in central half of shoulder, being as strong as axials, intersections of spirals and axials raised to sharp points. Base with same density of axials, approximately eight spirals, decreasing in strength from cords below selenizone to periumbilical lines, elevated points at intersection between axials and spirals decreasing in strength from selenizone to umbilicus. Umbilicus open, at angle to base, bordered by spiral cord, walls straight,

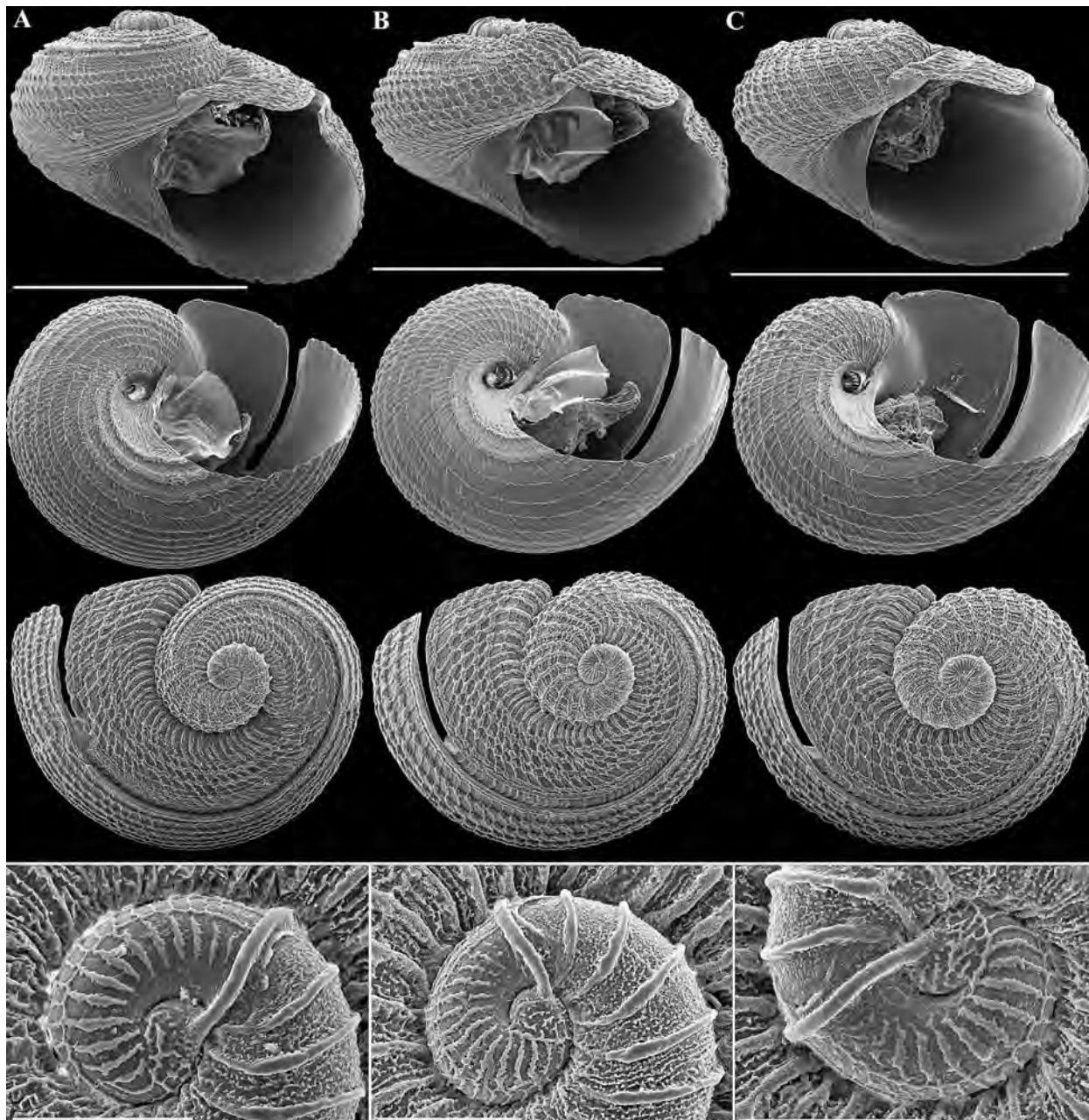


Figure 182. *Scissurella reticulata*. A–C. 10–18 m, Hurghada, Egypt, 27.283°N, 33.783°E (USNM 719212, 9). Scale bars shell = 1 mm. Scale bars protoconch = 100 μ m

smooth. Selenizone above periphery, with low keels of moderate strength, slit open, margins parallel. Aperture wide, oblique, roof overhanging.

Operculum (Fig. 182A–B) corneous, thin, not covering entire aperture, multispiral, central nucleus.

Radula (Fig. 183). Rachidian tooth triangular, shaft with convex margins, tip obtuse triangular, with five cusps on tip, central one slightly larger. Lateral teeth 1–3 similar, base triangular, shaft as high as rachidian tooth, tip with 2–3 cusps. Lateral tooth 3 with narrower base, tip pointed. Lateral tooth 5, broadened, enlarged, tip with 4–5 cusps, apical one largest. Marginal teeth with elongated shafts, tips with approximately five cusps. Outer marginal teeth with spoon-shaped tip with many bristles along edge. Radular interlock of central field moderate.

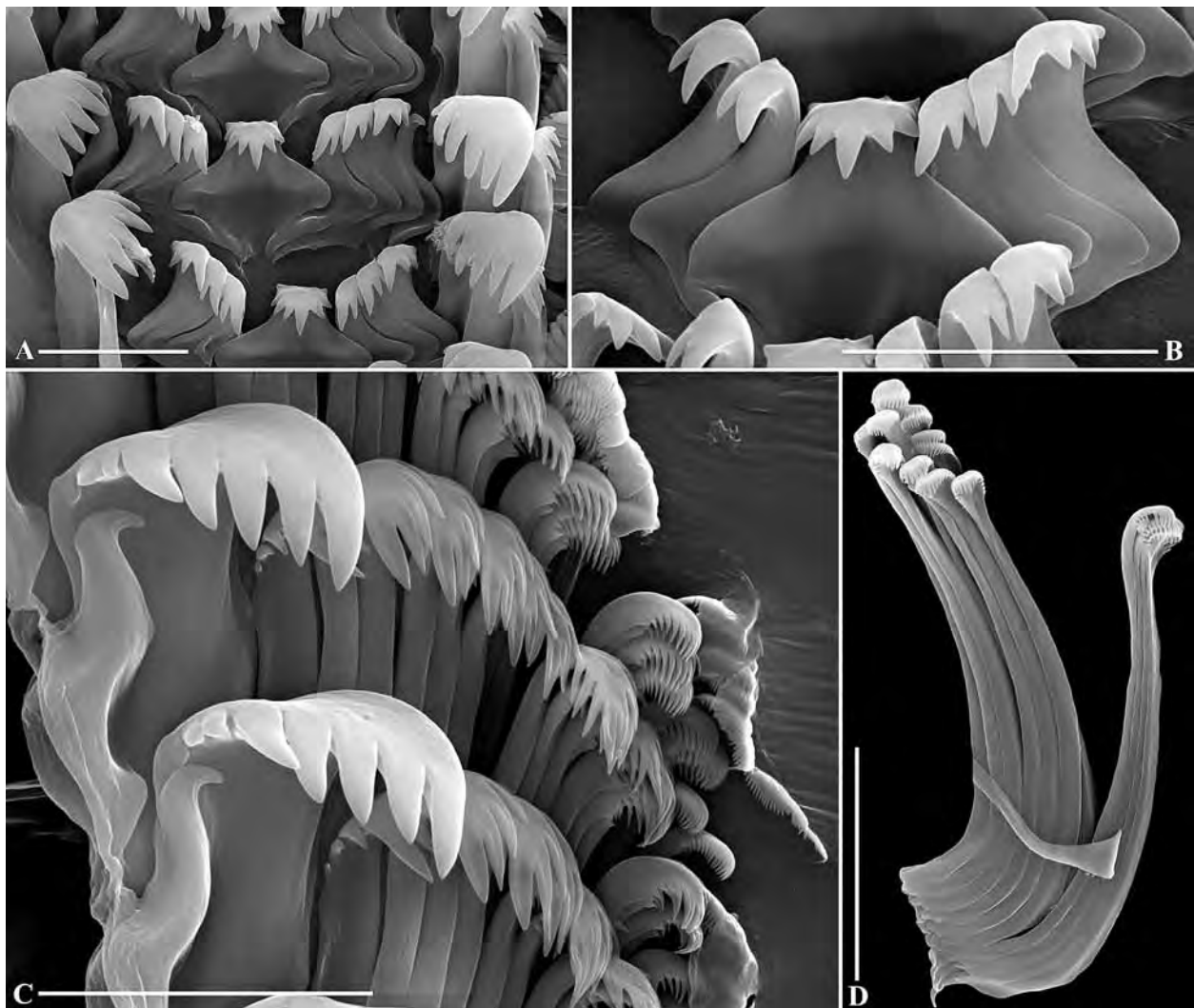


Figure 183. *Scissurella reticulata*. Radula. 10–18 m, Hurghada, Egypt, 27.283°N, 33.783°E (USNM 719212, 9). **A.** Central field with lateral teeth 5 showing smooth outer cutting edge. **B.** Rachidian tooth and lateral teeth 1–3. **C.** Hook-shaped lateral tooth 4, lateral tooth 5 showing serrated inner cutting edge, and marginal teeth. **D.** Full length of outer marginal teeth. Scale bars A–C = 20 μm . Scale bar D = 200 μm

Comparisons. *Scissurella rota* from the Indian Ocean has more sturdy elevated spines on the base of the last half whorl of mature specimens, fewer axials and spirals, has more elevated keels of the selenizone, and usually lacks spirals on teleoconch I.

Scissurella morretesi from Brazil has a protoconch with spirally arranged flecks, lacks an apertural varix on the protoconch, and has a teleoconch I of >1.5 whorls.

Scissurella sudanica from the Indian Ocean has more axials on the body whorl (40 vs. 17–25), has a narrower umbilicus, and lacks the elevated points at the intersections of axials and spirals.

Juvenile *Sin. macleani* from the Indian Ocean to the Western Pacific has a smooth protoconch without apertural varix, lacks the distinct points at the intersection of axial and spiral cords, and has a distinct shelf in the lower adumbilical corner of the aperture.

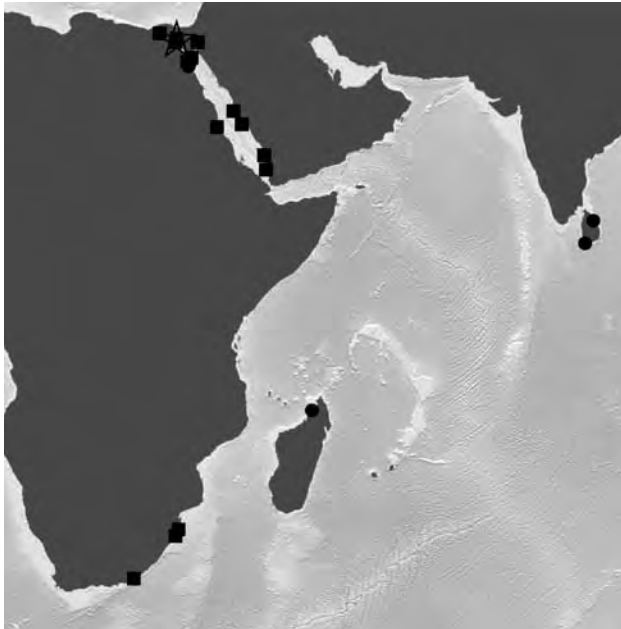
Distribution. Indian Ocean to western Indo-Malayan Archipelago (Fig. 184).

Biology. Lives under boulders on reefs in shallow water, population densities approximately 0.01/m² (Yaron, 1983).

Fossil. Suez, raised coral beaches (Yaron, 1983).

Specimen records.

Red Sea (KBIN, 1).



Egypt. 25 m, Dunraven Reef, Strait of Tiran, S Sinai Peninsula, N Red Sea, 27.200°N, 34.100°E (LACM 85-112, 2). 10–18 m, Hurghada, 27.283°N, 33.783°E (USNM 719212, 9). 0 m, 16 km S of Hurghada, Red Sea, 27.083°N, 33.883°E (RMNH, 14). 0 m, shipyard, Safaga, 26.731°N, 33.943°E (DLG 1643, 1). 0 m, near hotels, Safaga, 26.795°N, 33.942°E (DLG 1646, 2; DLG 1647, 3). 0 m, Makadi Bay, 26.992°N, 33.810°E (DLG 1645, 1).

Madagascar. 0–3 m, near Ampangorina, N side Nosy Komba S of Nosy Bé, Antseranana Province, 13.417°S, 48.350°E (LACM 89-56, 1).

Sri Lanka. 0–2 m, Pigeon Island, off Nilaveli, 8.725°N, 81.203°E (LACM 84-7, 2). 1 m, Unawatuna, 6.095°N, 80.248°E (ZSM ex 20061092, 1: complete).

Figure 184. Distribution of *Scissurella reticulata*. ☆ type locality. ● specimen record. ■ literature record.

Literature records.

South Africa. Sodwana Bay, Zululand, 27.538°S, 32.679°E; Mapelane (Maphelana), St. Lucia, 28.383°S, 32.430°E; Port Alfred, 33.613°S, 26.891°E (NMSA D243) (Herbert, 1986: as *Sci. rota*).

Sudan. Port Sudan, 19.617°N, 37.233°E (Bandel, 1998). Port Sudan, 19.617°N, 37.233°E (NHMUK 1838) (Yaron, 1983).

Jordan. Aqaba, 29.517°N, 35.000°E (Bandel, 1998).

Indonesia. Satonda, 8.100°S, 117.750°E (Bandel, 1998).

Israel. Elat, 29.550°N, 34.950°E (HUI 20.316, 1) (Yaron, 1983).

Egypt. Bir es Suweir, beach, 30.567°N, 30.567°E (IY 2306, 1; IY 4433, 9). Suez, 29.967°N, 32.550°E (MNHN, 4). Sinai, Ras Muhammad, 27.733°N, 34.250°E (IY 4298, 10).

Ghardaqa [= Hurghada], 27.283°N, 33.783°E (NHMW 62.379, 3; NHMW 62.528, 3). Ain Sukhna, 29.533°N, 32.400°E (NHMW 59.002, 19) (Yaron, 1983).

Saudi Arabia. Jeddah, 21.500°N, 39.167°E (NHMW 39.954, 1). Abulat Island, 19.967°N, 40.133°E (MNHN) (Yaron, 1983).

Yemen. Oreste Point, 16.367°N, 42.767°E. Al-Durayhimi, 14.667°N, 42.983°E (Dekker & Capelle, 1994).

Remarks. The description was based on an illustration in Audouin (1826), which had been misidentified by Audouin as *Sci. decussata*. Bouchet & Danrigal (1982: 14) noted that *Sci. reticulata* was a “new name” for *Sci. decussata* sensu Audouin, not d’Orbigny. The term new name has to be understood as giving a different name to a figured species identified with an existing name, and not as giving a *nomen novum* to a homonym. Yaron (1983) made a similarly confusing statement also referring to “*S. decussata* Audouin 1826 (*non* d’Orbigny, 1824).” There is no *Sci. decussata* Audouin, 1826, only a species misidentified by Audouin (1826) as *Sci. decussata* d’Orbigny, 1824.

The date of publication has been listed by Smith & England (1937).

The illustrations by Bandel (1998) for *Sci. reticulata* comprise two species. The specimen shown in pl. 2, figs 7–8 is *Sci. rota* from the Indian Ocean. The locality data for that specimen is given as Satonda, Indonesia, from where *Sci. rota* is not known. Similar species occurring in Indonesia (*Sci. mirifica*, *Sci. xandaros*, and *Sin. marrowi*) all are distinct in shoulder ornamentation and/or protoconch sculpture.

Scissurella rota Yaron, 1983

Figures 185–190, Color Plates 2F, 3A

Chresonymy.

Scissurella (*Scissurella*) *rota* Yaron, 1983: 268–270, pl. 3.

Scissurella rota: Bouchet, 1983: 5, text-fig. [copy figure Yaron, 1983].

Scissurella rota: Herbert, 1986: 622–623, figs 7 [protoconch], 25–28.

Scissurella rota: Lozouet, 1986: 108.

Scissurella rota: Vine, 1986: 172.

Scissurella rota: Herbert, 1987: 1–2.

Scissurella rota: Dekker & van Capelle, 1994: 125.

Scissurella rota: Bosch *et al.*, 1995: 28, text-fig. 4.

Scissurella rota: Bandel, 1998: 15, pl. 3, figs 5–7.

Scissurella rota: Geiger, 2003: 77.



Figure 185. Original Illustration of *Scissurella rota*.