

GLORIA MARIS

tijdschrift uitgegeven door de

**KONINKLIJKE BELGISCHE VERENIGING
VOOR CONCHYLIOLOGIE**

[VOL. 53 (3) 14 September 2014]



Lepidochitona cinerea (Linnaeus, 1767)

Grevelingen, The Netherlands

Photo: Marianne Hesters

Royal Belgian Society for Conchology

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A new *Hemicycla* (Gastropoda: Helicoidea: Helicidae) from La Gomera, Canary Islands

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Keywords: MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA, PULMONATA, HELICIDAE, *Hemicycla*, new species, Canary Islands.

Abstract: *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov. is described from the area of La Gomera airport (Canary Islands). It is characterised by a relatively small shell, varying in average size: up to 15.5 mm in diameter and up to 9.7 mm in height. As new to science, the species is compared to its closest congeners: *Hemicycla gomerensis* (Morelet, 1864) and *Hemicycla quadricincta quadricincta* (Morelet, 1864). The newly described species is easy to separate from these two species by means of conchological differences.

Distribution: La Gomera (Fig. 1) is one of the islands of the Canarian archipelago, which is located in the Atlantic Ocean between 29° 24' 40" N and 27° 38' 16" N in north-south direction and 13° 19' 54" E and 18° 09' 38" E in east-west direction.

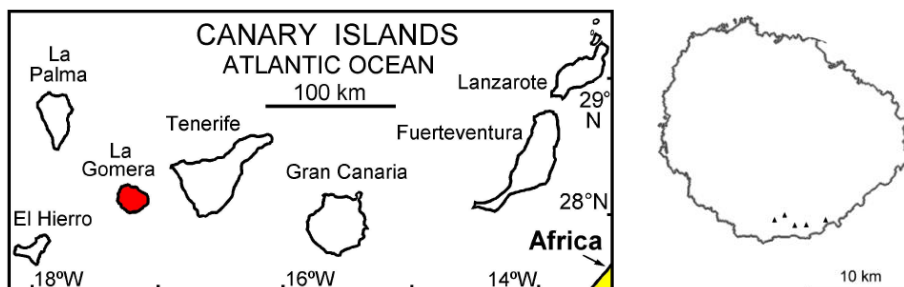


Figure 1: La Gomera within the Canarian archipelago

All specimens studied were collected during several trips to Barranco de Los Cocos, Barranco de Santiago, Antoncojo east slope of Barranco de Erese and Playa del Medio - Barranco de Biquillo, all located near the area of La Gomera Airport in the Playa Santiago municipality.

Introduction: Mr. Miguel Artiles Ruiz collected several *Hemicycla* specimens under stones in areas with Euphorbian plants and short shrubs (Fig. 10), sympatrically with other species of land molluscs such as *Canariella tenuicostulata* Ibáñez & Ponte-Lira, 2003; *Canariella multigranosa* (Mousson, 1872); *Obelus mirandae* (Lowe, 1861) and *Hemicycla quadricincta quadricincta* (Morelet, 1864). He also provided the second author with several specimens of this new species. At that time (2013) the authors had not seen specimens of this kind before. They were totally different from the other species commonly collected on the island. After study and consulting literature, we came to the conclusion that those specimens were endemic to this area, unknown to science and hence belonged to an undescribed species, which is hereby introduced as *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov.

Abbreviations:

ARM:	Private collection of Artiles Ruiz Miguel, Gran Canaria, Spain.
CMJ:	Private collection of Castro Martín Juan, La Palma, Spain.
DGF:	Private collection of Déniz Guerra Francisco, Gran Canaria, Spain.
KBIN:	Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussels, Belgium.
MMF:	Museu de Historia Natural do Funchal, Madeira, Portugal.
MNHN:	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
NHMUK:	Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom.
SBJ:	Private collection of Santana Benítez Jesús, Gran Canaria, Spain.
SF:	Private collection of Swinnen Frank, Belgium.
VG:	Private collection of Verbinnen Gilbert, Belgium.

SYSTEMATICS

SUPERFAMILY HELICOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY HELICIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

Genus *Hemicycla* Swainson, 1840

Type species by original designation (monotypy) (Swainson 1840: 164-165, 331): *Helix plicaria* Lamarck, 1816

Subgenus *Hemicycla* Swainson, 1840

Hemicycla idairae sp. nov

Type material: **Holotype:** KBIN, IG:32688/MT.3048, Antoncojo, Playa Santiago, La Gomera; **Paratype 1:** MNHN, IM-2012-2763, Antoncojo, Playa Santiago; **Paratype 2:** NHMUK, 20140077, Antoncojo, Playa Santiago; **Paratype 3:** MMF, 43134, Antoncojo, Playa Santiago; **Paratype 4:** VG, Antoncojo, Playa Santiago; **Paratype 5-12:** FS, Antoncojo, Playa Santiago; **Paratype 13-22:** SBJ, Barranco de Santiago, Playa Santiago; **Paratype 23-32:** ARM, area of the airport, La Gomera; **Paratype 33-42:** CMJ, area of the airport, La Gomera; **Paratype 43-52:** DG, area of the airport, La Gomera.

Type locality: Area of Antoncojo, Playa Santiago near La Gomera Airport; occurring at an altitude of 50 to 400 metres above sea level.

Description: The shell is imperforated, relatively glossy, and small to medium-sized, solid with a rather lenticular to a discoidal shape. It has 4 to 4½ low, convex whorls, the suture is shallow in the early whorls, becoming pronounced to canaliculated in the last whorl (Plate 1, Fig. 1e). The last whorl is rounded, more or less angular without forming a carina. Protoconch almost smooth, immersed and concealed by first teleoconch whorl (Plate 1, Fig. 1f), which is microscopically malleated. This malleation becomes less prominent to absent in the subsequent whorls. Succeeding whorls striated by irregular growth lines either longitudinally or with fine grooves to incised lines; depending on the shape of the outer lip, this gives some shells a lamelliform appearance in sculpture (Plate 2, Fig. 6). In adult state the body whorl becomes deflected anteriorly, shaping the aperture area (Plate 1, Fig. 1c). The aperture is oblique, transversely elongately oval. The peristome is narrowly expanded, outwardly reflected and strengthened by a rather flat lip. Towards the columellar region, the lower basal margin of the aperture is thickened, covering the umbilicus in adults. Juveniles and subadult specimens may have an opened split or chink. The columellar callus is glazed, inconspicuous to scarcely thickened within.

The dorsal surface is relatively glossy, with a variable coloration from pale to rufous-brown, fading out in narrow or wide diffuse darker brown spiral bands. The subsutural spiral band is usually the widest one. Generally, three spiral bands are present on the antepenultimate and penultimate whorl. The body whorl has four spiral bands, the one beneath the periphery becomes partly visible on the ventral side. In many specimens, the spiral bands are interrupted by the irregular growth lines forming the impression of irregular patches, which give the shell a multicolored appearance (Plates 1 and 2, Figs 5 – 6). The coloration of the ventral side is corneous, the columellar area whitish. The peristome varies from whitish or pinkish to slightly orange tinged. The aperture is transparent inside, with the colour bands shining through.



Figure 2: *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov. live in situ.

	D1	D2	SH	BH
Holotype	17	15	7.8	7.2
Paratype 1	18	15.2	9.8	9
Paratype 2	16.4	14	9.2	8.3
Paratype 3	16.6	14.2	9.6	8
Paratype 4	16.5	14.5	9.5	8.7
Paratype 5	17.3	14.4	10	9
Paratype 6	17	15	10.3	8.5
Paratype 7	15.5	13.8	10	8.6
Paratype 8	16	14	10.5	9
Paratype 9	16.7	14.2	10.8	8.3
Paratype 10	15	13.2	9	7.9
Paratype 11	15	13.2	10	8.3
Paratype 12	15.8	13.3	10	8.2

Table 1: *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov. Shell measurements in mm of the holotype and 12 paratypes. D1: maximum shell diameter; D2: shell diameter perpendicular to D1; SH: shell height; BH: last whorl height.

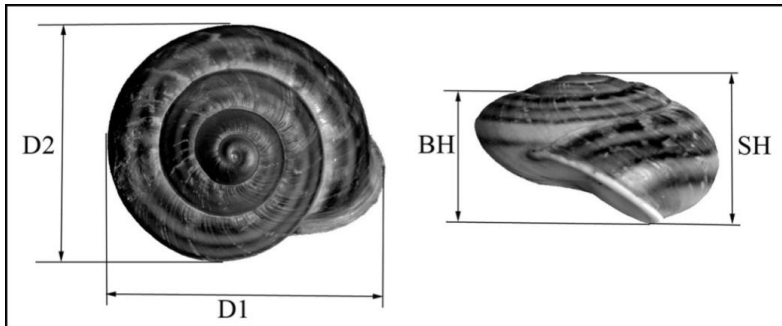


Figure 3: showing the placements of the measurements of the holotype and paratypes obtained for Table 1.

Comparison: None of the *Hemicycla* species known for La Gomera Island are conchologically similar to this newly described species. *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov. differs from its closed congeners, *Hemicycla gomerensis* (Morelet, 1864) and *Hemicycla quadricincta quadricincta* (Morelet, 1864) by the following features:

Conchologically speaking, *H. gomerensis* differs from *H. idairae* sp. nov. by its larger size (21 x 12 mm) and relatively thin and fragile appearance; more or less diaphanous when held into the light, its overall light to chestnut brown coloration with three obsolete darker spiral bands vaguely indicated. The protoconch is not immersed or concealed by the subsequent whorl; the periphery of the last whorl is rather expanded and weakly projecting outwards, forming a carina at the edge of the dorsal and ventral surfaces. The umbilicus is indented, the aperture very oblique, large and oval, and the peristome is recurved, polished and white.

Up to now, *H. gomerensis* is only known from the lectotype stored in MNHN in Paris and the paralectotype at NHMUK in London. This species is probably extinct, its habitat unknown or destroyed.



Figure 4: Lectotype (MNHN) of *Hemicycla gomerensis* (Morelet, 1864).

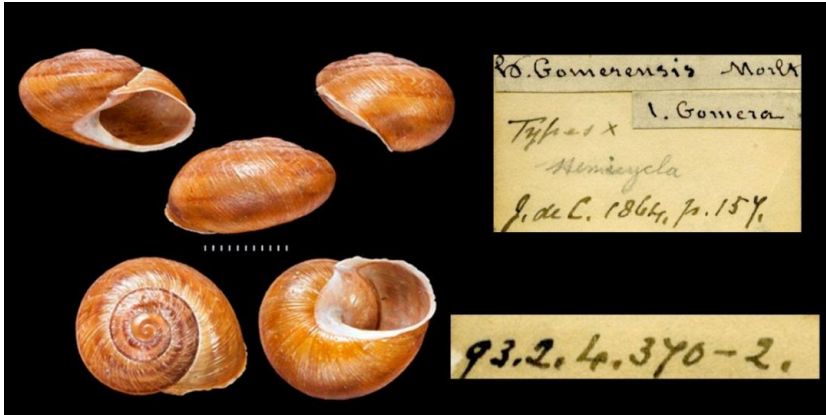


Figure 5: Paralectotype (NHMUK) of *Hemicycla gomerensis* (Morelet, 1864).

The conchological characteristics of *H. quadricincta quadricincta* shells quickly distinguish them from *H. idairae* sp. nov. because of their larger size (diameter 19 mm, height 8 mm. (Morelet)) and also by having a relatively thin and fragile appearance, generally with $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 slightly convex whorls, and with an open umbilicus. The periphery of the last whorl is expanded, projecting outwards and developing a carina at the edge of the dorsal and ventral surfaces. *H. quadricincta quadricincta* is rather polymorph in coloration, varying from light to chestnut brown, or pale yellowish-corneous, with two or three less evident darker bands. The ventral side is whitish, peristome expanded, recurved, polished and white. Uniformly white specimens are frequently collected (presumably bleached by sun or subfossil), a characteristic until now never seen in *H. idairae* sp. nov.



Figure 6: *Hemicycla quadricincta quadricincta* (Morelet, 1864).
Barranco de Avalos, La Gomera.

Etymology: *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov. is named after the beloved miss Idaira Artiles Sosa, daughter of Mr. Miguel Artiles Ruiz who provided us with several specimens. This gave us the opportunity to study and describe this species.

Acknowledgements: We would like to express our gratitude to the following persons: Mr. Juan Castro Martín for taking several photos of the specimens alive *in situ*; Mr. Jon Ablett of the NHMUK for the loan of the photos of the syntypes of *Hemicycla gomerensis*; Mrs. Virgenie Héros and Dr. Philippe Bouchet for the loan of the syntype of *Hemicycla gomerensis*; Mr. Miguel Artiles Ruiz and Mr. Jesús Santana Benítez for supplying and donating material for study; Dr. Heike Reise of the Senckenberg Museum of Natural History Gorlitz, Germany for providing us with additional study material, and Prof. Thierry Backeljau and Mr. Yves Samyn of KBIN Brussels, for their valuable suggestions and helpful comments. Our sincere thanks to Jesús Santana Benítez and David Monsecour for reading and correcting the manuscript.

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Plate 1: *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov.

1-1f: Holotype. KBIN, IG: 32688 /MT. 3048. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

2-2a: Paratype 1. MNHN, IM- 2012-2763. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

3-3a: Paratype 2. NHMUK, nr. 20140077. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

4-4a: Paratype 3. MMF, nr. 43134. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

5-5a: Paratype 4. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

Plate 2: *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov.

6-6a: Paratype 5. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

7-7a: Paratype 6. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

8-8a: Paratype 7. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

9-9a: Paratype 8. Antoncojo, Playa Santiago.

10: Habitat of *Hemicycla idairae* sp. nov.



1



1a



1b



1f



1e



1c



1d



2



3



4



2a



3a



4a



5



5a



6



7



8



6a



7a



8a



9



9a



10

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A first species of *Crosseola* (Prosobranchia, Crosseolidae) from the West African coasts

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Keywords: MOLLUSCA, CROSSEOLIDAE, *Crosseola*, Sierra Leone, new species.

Abstract: A new species belonging to the genus *Crosseola* Iredale, 1924 is described from Sierra Leone. This is the first species of this genus in West Africa. The characteristics of the new species are described and compared with those of the known Pacific species.

Introduction: During the study of sediments collected in Sierra Leone, a perfect shell of the genus *Crosseola* Iredale, 1924 was found. As the parcel was closed and there had been no possibility of contamination, we considered this species as indeed coming from the collection area, which means that it is the first *Crosseola* specimen found in western Africa.

The genus *Crosseola* is known from the Pacific region, where a handful of species occur (see below).

SYSTEMATICS

Superfamily VETIGASTROPODA (unassigned)

Family CROSSEOLIDAE Hickman, 2013

Genus *Crosseola* Iredale, 1924

Crosseola Iredale, 1924. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 49: 251 [Type species (OD) *Crossea concinna* Angas, 1867].

Powell (1979: 72) defined the genus as follows: “Shell of moderate size, globose, subglobose or turbinate, typically polished with weakly incised spiral grooves, but the

sculpture is often much stronger, with spirals and axials in a fenestrate pattern. A conspicuous fold borders the narrow umbilicus, and terminates in a distinct notch in the basal lip. Operculum chitinous, circular and multispiral, with a central nucleus.”

Remarks: Iredale (1924) proposed the new genus *Crosseola* to differentiate some species previously placed in *Crossea* A. Adams, 1865, taking into account their multispiral operculum with a horny texture, he considered that they should be separated from the family **Liotiidae**.

Hickman (2013) proposed the creation of a new family, **Crosseolidae**, formed by genera *Crosseola* Iredale, 1924, *Crossea* A. Adams, 1865, *Conjectura* Finlay, 1927 and *Conradia* A. Adams, 1860; the new family was included in Vetigastropoda, but was not assigned to any superfamily.

In New Zealand, species of *Crosseola* occur from the Otaian Miocene layers to Recent material.

At present, six species are included in the genus *Crosseola*: *Crosseola bollonsi* Dell, 1956, *C. concinna* (Angas, 1867), *C. cuvieriana* (Mestayer, 1919), *C. errata* Finlay, 1926, *C. favosa* Powell, 1937 and *C. intertexta* Powell, 1937.

Until now, the species of the genus *Crosseola* had a very restricted distribution: *C. bollonsi*, the type species, and *C. concinna* are from New South Wales, Australia and *C. cuvieriana*, *C. errata*, *C. favosa* and *C. intertexta* all originate from New Zealand waters. The new species here described extends the distribution of the genus to the West African coasts.

Crosseola gorii sp. nov.
(Figs 1-6)

Type material: Holotype (Figs 1-2) in Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, IM 2000-27682.

Type locality: East Ricketts island, Banana Islands, Sierra Leona, at a depth of 10 m.

Description: Small-sized (< 2.5 mm) shell of robust appearance, turbiniform, spire formed by slightly over 4 whorls, narrowly umbilicated. The protoconch has $\frac{3}{4}$ whorls, its surface is slightly rough and it measures about 210 μ m in diameter. The teleoconch has about $3\frac{1}{4}$ whorls separated by a marked suture; ornamentation formed by thick

spiral cords that form a carinate angle at the periphery of the shell, axial ribs and micro-granules. In apertural view 3 spiral cords, developed in zig-zag pattern, are present on the 1st and 2nd whorl and 7 on the last one, distributed between the suture and the umbilicus, and presenting incisions on both sides. The axial ribs on the 1st and 2nd whorl form hexagonal cells and quadrangular, well-defined rectangles with thickened areas on the last whorl. Between the suture and the first cord or carina, an ample space is formed in which thick axial ribs are developed. The entire surface of the teleoconch is covered by micro-granules. A thick cord or basal fold borders the narrow, deep umbilicus, which is reduced to a slit that runs between the end of the columella and the termination of the basal fold. Aperture rounded, slightly prosocline; parietal area covered with a thin callous layer; columella straight, widened at its base and reflected towards the umbilical notch; outer lip scalloped, angled by the cords and spiral carinae.

Dimensions: the holotype measures 1.97 mm in diameter and 2.13 mm in height.

Distribution: Only known from Sierra Leone, its type locality.

Remarks: The new species should be included in the genus *Crosseola*, as shown by the incised carinae at both sides and the wide basal fold that is rounded at the umbilical split and forms the lip.

In shape, the new species is similar to *C. bollonsi* Dell, 1956, but it can be differentiated by the uniformly wider aspect of the axial ribs and the quadrangular spaces formed between the spiral cords.

C. cuvieriana (Mestayer, 1919) has a shell with less prominent sculpture, the axial ribs are narrower and less prominent, and only six spiral cords.

Etymology: The species is named after Sandro Gori, the Italian malacologist who collected the sedimentary material in which the species was found.

Acknowledgements: The authors thank Jesús Méndez and Inés Pazos for the SEM photographs made in the Centro de Apoyo Científico y Tecnológico a la Investigación (CACTI) of the University of Vigo and the Museo of Historia Natural of the University of Santiago which support our research. António A. Monteiro revised the English text.

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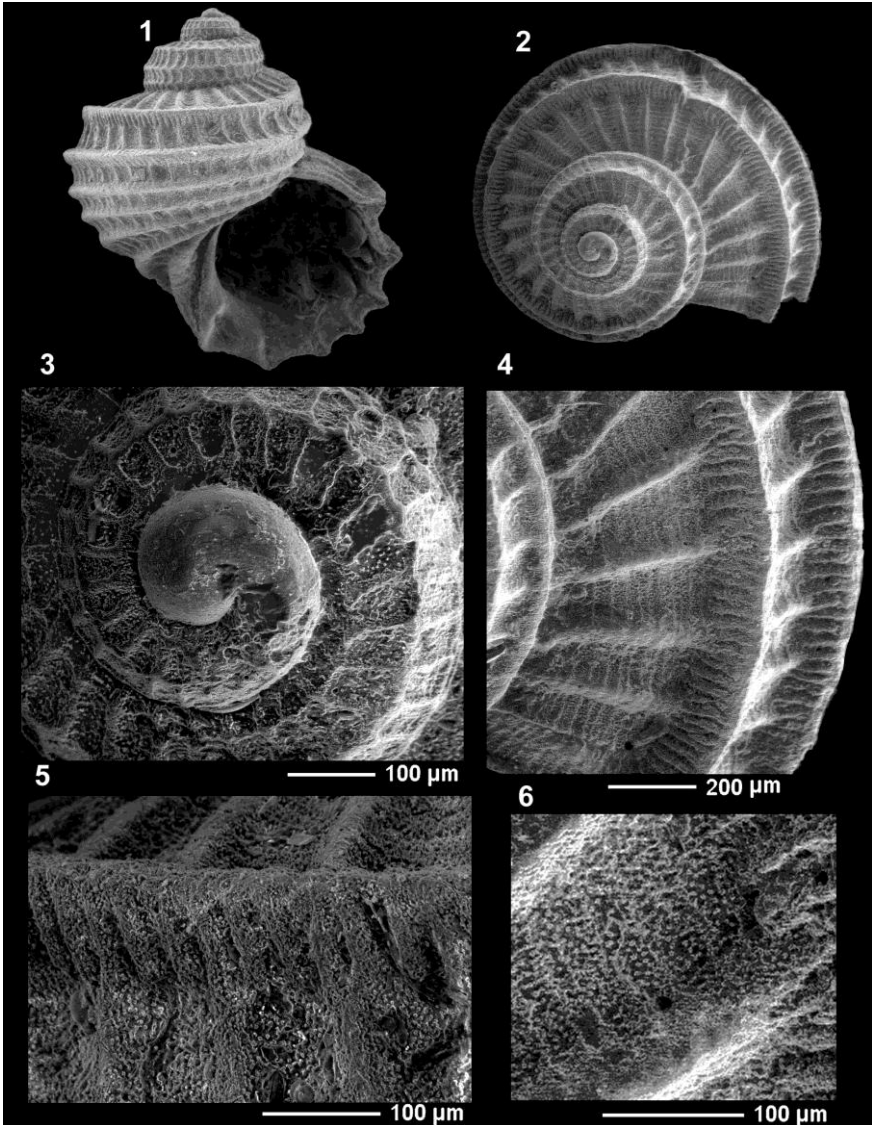


Plate: *Crosseola gorii* sp. nov. 1-2: holotype, 1.97 mm in diameter (MNHN);
3: protoconch; 4-6: sculpture and detail

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A new species of *Cerithiopsis* probably endemic to Florida, USA (Prosobranchia, Cerithiopsidae)

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Keywords: MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA, CERITHIOPSIDAE, *Cerithiopsis*, new species, Florida.

Abstract: A new species of *Cerithiopsis* from Florida, USA, is described. The new species is compared with other named Western Atlantic *Cerithiopsis* of brown colour and similar paucispiral protoconchs. Shell and protoconch are figured.

Introduction: The family **Cerithiopsidae** in the Caribbean has been shown in many general works (for example, Abbott, 1974; Redfern, 2001; Lee, 2009, among others). Recently, the group has been studied in some works: Rolán & Espinosa (1992a, 1992b & 1996), Rolán, Espinosa & Fernández-Garcés (2007, 2010). Moreover, a new species from Florida (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2007), two new species from South America (Figueira & Pimenta, 2008), and four new species from the Caribbean (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2010) were described in recent years. Rolán et al. (2012, 2013) presented the known brownish and banded Western Atlantic *Cerithiopsis* with a diagnostic key for identification.

The second author has been collecting *Cerithiopsis* in several areas along Florida's shoreline and in recently collected material one species with a paucispiral protoconch was found. It was compared to the eight of the 24 named brownish Western Atlantic *Cerithiopsis* with a similar number of protoconch whorls, namely $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. It was concluded that this newly found material does indeed sufficiently differ so as to justify designation and description as a new species.

Abbreviations:

BMSM:	The Bailey-Matthews Shell Museum, Sanibel, Florida, USA
MNCN:	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MHNS:	Museo de Historia Natural, Santiago de Compostela, Spain
MK:	Marlo Krisberg collection
UF:	University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA
spm:	adult specimen alive collected
juv:	juvenile
T1, T2, T3	teleoconch whorls
S1, S2, S3	spiral cords

SYSTEMATICS**FAMILY CERITHIOPSIDAE**

Genus *Cerithiopsis* Forbes & Hanley, 1850

Cerithiopsis susieae sp. nov.

Type material: **Holotype** (Figs 1-2) spm, UF, 477309; **Paratype 1:** spm, BMSM, 75999; **paratype 2:** spm, MNCN, 15.05/60134; **paratypes 3-4:** 2 juv, MHNS, 100619; **paratypes 5-8:** 1 spm, 3 juv, MK. All from type locality.

Type locality: Port Canaveral jetty, Brevard County, Florida, USA.

Distribution and habitat: Only known from the type locality, where it was collected by brushing sponges on stones.

Description: Shell (Figs 1-3) small, conic, elongate with profile of whorls slightly convex, the middle beaded spiral cord slightly more pronounced (slightly bigger diameter) than the first and third, rather solid, and with 5–6 teleoconch whorls at maturity. Dominant colour of the teleoconch brownish with the sutural groove and first subsutural spiral cord brownish grey. Protoconch (Figs 4-5) with 2½ smooth whorls, a diameter of about 290 µm, its colour white on the first whorl, but transitions to brown on the final protoconch whorl; sometimes all is tan. Teleoconch begins with three spiral cords immediately at the transition from protoconch to the first teleoconch whorl (T1). The upper spiral cord (S1) is significantly smaller (smaller in diameter and with smaller nodules) than the next two cords (S2 and S3), which are approximately equal in size. S1 is closer to S2 and much more so than S2 is to S3 for the first 3-4 teleoconch whorls. By teleoconch whorls 5-6, all the spirals are separated by a similar space and are similar in size. Sutural groove wide and noticeably deeper than the grooves

separating the spiral cords; suture distinct and clearly visible. The exposed base of the body whorl reveals a fourth spiral cord where the nodules are scarcely appreciable and a fifth indistinct cord below. There then follows a somewhat swollen siphonal fasciole. The first whorl has about 15 axial orthocline ribs, which increase to 18-22 in the following whorls. Aperture ovoid, with a pronounced posterior sinus and a short, open siphonal canal a little recurved towards the dorsum. Columella slightly opisthocline and quite concave posteriorly. In mature specimens, there is a narrowish parietal callus extending over the siphonal fasciole creating a distinct inner lip and a small umbilicus.

Dimensions: the holotype is 2.5 mm; a paratype reaches 3.2 mm.

Soft parts were not examined.

Comparison: The separation of the present species is made by comparison to the eight of the 24 named brownish Western Atlantic *Cerithiopsis* with a similar number of protoconch whorls ($1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$). These eight with comparative comments are as follows:

Cerithiopsis iontha Bartsch, 1911. Bartsch (1911) relied upon three syntypes to describe *C. iontha*. Bartsch's description includes a figure of one of the three. One of the three was deposited in the United States National Museum (USNM) and two were deposited in the Bermuda Museum and later transferred to the USNM. Unfortunately, the first one was lost and the remaining two could not be found among the material transferred to the USNM (Rolán & Espinosa, 1996). The figure presented by Bartsch is not consistent with his description in that he describes the protoconch as "whorls 2, well rounded, smooth," but the figure shows a distinct peripheral cord or angle on the second protoconch whorl. The absence of the type material and the conflict between Bartsch's description and his figure create sufficient ambiguity to consider *C. iontha* as a *nomen dubium*. No other material that matches both Bartsch's description and figure has been located in the course of the authors' studies over the past decades. In most respects Bartsch's description of *C. iontha* closely matches that of *C. susieae* sp. nov. However, *C. iontha* differs in the following aspects: middle beaded cord with a diameter bigger than the upper, but not bigger than the lower, the teleoconch is golden brown, the protoconch is all white and is figured as having a distinct peripheral cord or angle on the second whorl, T1 has about 18 axial ribs, T2-3 20, then 24 and the aperture is "feebly (channeled) posteriorly."

Cerithiopsis movilla Dall & Bartsch, 1911 differs in the following aspects: the three beaded spiral cords are well separated immediately beginning on T1, the teleoconch is light brown, wider nodules which are not axially aligned, but slightly prosocline, the protoconch is dark brown with 2 whorls and on the body whorl, the 4th spiral cord displays faint, but more pronounced nodules.

Cerithiopsis portoi Rolán & Espinosa, 1996 differs in the following aspects: middle beaded cord with a diameter bigger than the upper, but slightly smaller or equal to the lower, nodules on cords slightly less pronounced, teleoconch totally dark brown, the protoconch has 2-2½ whorls, is brown but with first whorl sometimes lighter, S1 on T1 is not very close to S2 and the separation increases rapidly in subsequent whorls, and axial ribs are narrower and more prominent across the spiral grooves, particularly on T1-2, and do not exceed 20.

Cerithiopsis pseudomovilla Rolán & Espinosa, 1996 differs in the following aspects: smaller nodules in the crossing point of ribs and cords, a brown protoconch with 2-2¼ whorls, teleoconch uniformly dark brown, S1 and S2 well separated almost as much as S2 and S3 on T1 and T2, and S1 and S2 become closer on T3, and on body whorl, 4th spiral cord displays small, but distinct nodules.

Cerithiopsis satisnodosa Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2010 differs in the following aspects: middle beaded cord with a diameter bigger than the upper, but not bigger than the lower, nodules on cords more pronounced, teleoconch uniformly light brown, the protoconch has only 1¾ whorls and is all white, S1 on T1-2 is only slightly closer to S2 than S2 is to S3, sutural groove only slightly deeper than the grooves separating the spiral cords, about 15-18 axial ribs on all whorls and less pronounced, more open posterior sinus.

Cerithiopsis ceac Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2010 differs in the following aspects: middle beaded cord with a diameter bigger than the upper, but not bigger than the lower, nodules on cords more pronounced, teleoconch uniformly light brown, cream or white, the protoconch has only 2 whorls, is slightly wider in diameter and is all cream, S1 on T1 is slightly closer to S2, but by T2 they separate significantly, profile of base more concave, first whorl has about 18, slightly prosocline axial ribs, which increase to 28-30 in the following whorls and less pronounced, more open posterior sinus.

Cerithiopsis gordaensis Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2010 differs in the following aspects: a much larger shell to 4.5 mm with up to 8 teleoconch whorls at maturity, nodules on cords smaller making the axial ribs crossing the spiral grooves appear relatively larger and creating a more striking overall reticulated appearance, teleoconch uniformly off-white, cream, tan or light brown, the protoconch has 2½ whorls, is slightly wider in diameter and is whitish, S1 on T1-3 is comparatively quite distant from S2, sutural groove only slightly deeper than the grooves separating the spiral cords, first whorl has about 16-17 axial ribs, which increase to 23-25 in the following whorls and less pronounced, more open posterior sinus.

Cerithiopsis morelosensis Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 2010 differs in the following aspects: teleoconch uniformly light brown, 20-25 axial ribs on early whorls and 25-32 on adult body whorl, protoconch significantly larger in diameter (340 µm), protoconch entirely light brown in colour, S1 on T1 is close to S2 and very small, with S1 remain-

ing closer to S2 than S2 is to S3 on all subsequent whorls and there is no fifth spiral cord on the base.

Etymology: The species' name is after Susan Krisberg, the wife of the second author for her encouraging support of his work with shells.

Acknowledgements: The authors thank Jesús Méndez of the Centro de Apoyo Científico y Tecnológico a la Investigación (CACTI) of the University of Vigo for the SEM photographs. The colour photograph was made in the Department of Xenética in the University of Vigo.

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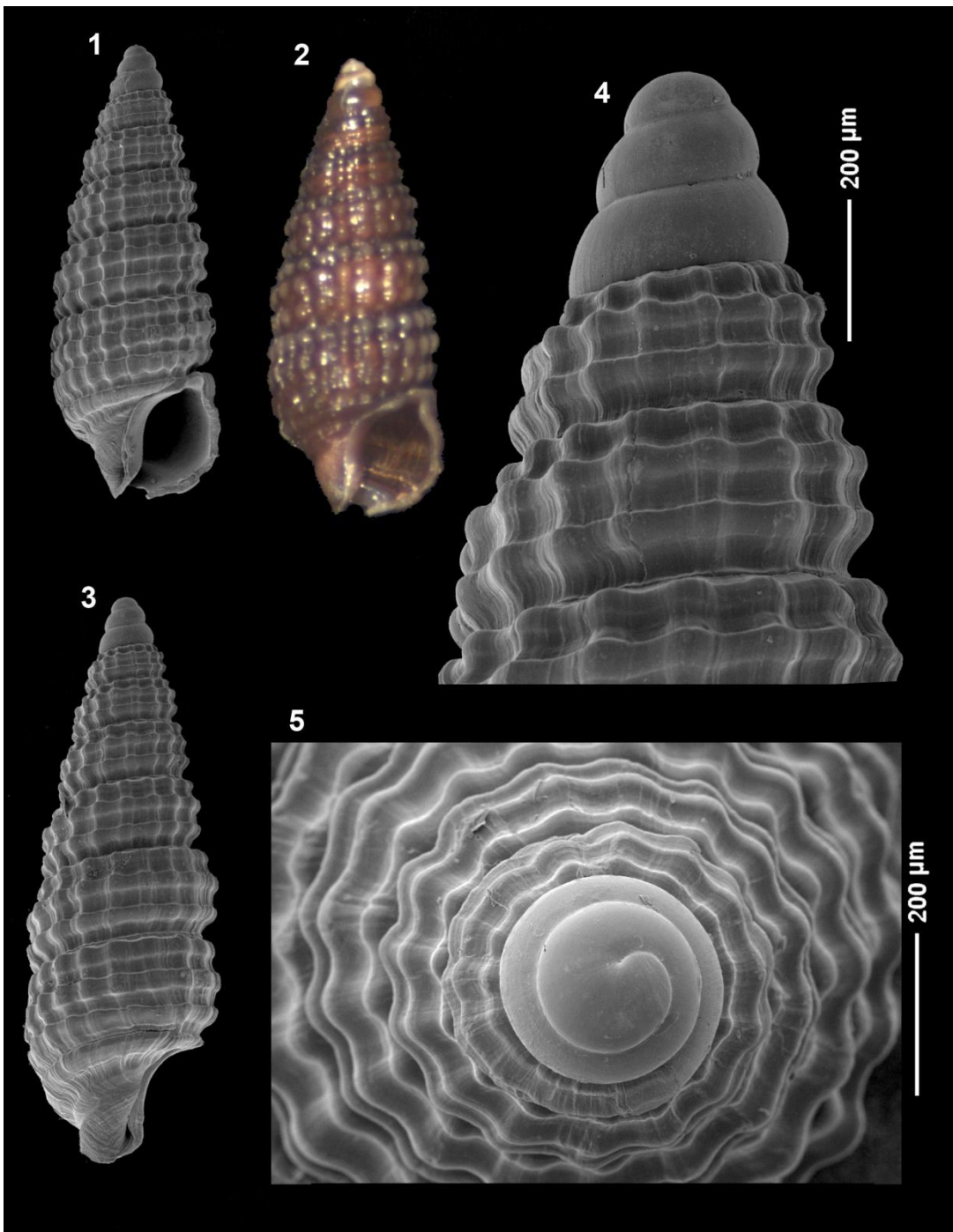


Plate: *Cerithiopsis susieae* sp. nov. 1-2: holotype, 2.5 mm (UF);
3: paratype, 3.2 mm (MNCN); 4-5: apex and protoconch

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De geruite rondmondhoren (*Pomatias elegans*) is nog steeds aanwezig in het Dudenpark (Brussel)

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Kernwoorden: GASTROPODA, POMATIIDAE, *Pomatias elegans*, Brussel.

Summary: In Belgium, *Pomatias elegans* is mostly reported from Wallonia. In Flanders it is a rare species. The latest record in the Brussels Capital Region dated from 1977. Surveys carried out on 29 May and 12 June 2014 in the Dudenpark (Forest, Brussels) yielded new records of the species for the Brussels Capital Region. The population should be considered vulnerable, because it is isolated within a highly urbanised area.

De geruite rondmondhoren (*Pomatias elegans*) is een huisjesslak die behoort tot de familie **Pomatidae**. Het is de enige inheemse landslak die een operculum draagt. De schelp is hoog kegelvormig gewonden en bezit een duidelijke netvormige sculptuur van spiraal- en radiaallijnen. Ze is grijs tot roodbruin gekleurd, vaak met donkere vlekjes of onderbroken banden en bereikt een maximale hoogte van ongeveer 18 mm en breedte van 12 mm (Gittenberger et al., 1970; Hansen et al., 2014).

In België wordt de geruite rondmondhoren het vaakst gemeld uit Wallonië (www.waarnemingen.be). In Vlaanderen is het echter een zeldzame soort, met slechts zes gekende vindplaatsen in vier gemeenten (Hansen et al., 2014). Hansen et al. (2014) meldden dat de soort vroeger ook gekend was van het Brussels Gewest, onder meer uit het Dudenpark in Vorst. Inderdaad, in de determinatiesleutels van Adam (1960) en Gittenberger et al. (1970) is een tekening van een geruite rondmondhoren opgenomen, gebaseerd op een exemplaar uit Vorst. De meest recente waarneming uit het Brussels Gewest in de databank van het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen (KBIN) blijkt afkomstig uit het Dudenpark, maar die dateert al van 1977 (mededeling Rose Sablon). Deze informatie vormde de aanleiding om het Dudenpark opnieuw te onderzoeken en na te gaan of de soort er nog steeds aanwezig is. Tijdens een speurtocht op 29 mei 2014 werden al snel zes levende geruite rondmondhorens en drie lege schelpen gevonden tussen bladstrooisel (Fig. 1) onder dode stammen van Robinia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (Fig. 2), op één van de hoogste punten van het park, langs de Gabriel Faurélaan. Op deze locatie werden nog zes andere slakkensoorten levend aangetroffen: *Oxychilus alliarius*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Arion hortensis* s.l., *A. vulgaris* en *Lehmannia valentiana*. Tijdens de afdaling naar het laagste punt van het park werd nog een lege schelp van een geruite rondmondhoren aangetrof-

fen in een stuk vermolmd hout. Op 12 juni 2014 werd het Dudenpark voor een tweede keer bezocht. Deze keer leverde de locatie bovenop de helling langs de Gabriel Faurélaan 15 levende exemplaren en zes lege huisjes op. De lijst met begeleidende slakkensoorten kon bovendien worden aangevuld met *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Cornu aspersum* en *Deroceras reticulatum*. Op een andere locatie in het park werden 52 lege huisjes van de geruite rondmondhoren aangetroffen, half ingebed in lemige grond rond een boomstomp. Net als tijdens het eerste bezoek, werd wat lager op de helling ook nog een leeg huisje aangetroffen met de top in vermolmd hout. De exacte coördinaten van alle vindplaatsen werden doorgegeven aan het KBIN.



Fig. 1 (links): Geruite rondmondhorens tussen bladstrooisel langs de Gabriel Faurélaan in het Dudenpark.

Fig. 2 (rechts): De locatie langs de Gabriel Faurélaan met dode Robinia-stammen, waar alle levende geruite rondmondhorens werden aangetroffen in het Dudenpark.

Aangezien er slechts weinig inspanning nodig was om de geruite rondmondhoren terug te vinden, is er wellicht nog een gezonde populatie aanwezig in het Dudenpark. Het park ligt echter wel geïsoleerd in een stedelijke omgeving, waardoor de populatie kwetsbaar is en zich niet verder kan uitbreiden.

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Additional data on *Scalptia androyensis* Verhecken & Bozzetti, 2006, (Neogastropoda, Cancellarioidea) from Madagascar

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Keywords: MOLLUSCA, CANCELLARIOIDEA, *Scalptia androyensis*.

Introduction: *Scalptia androyensis* was described from Lavanono, on the southwest coast of Madagascar (Verhecken & Bozzetti, 2006: 19). The type shells are all of a vivid reddish purple colour, but a single shell from the same area with a pale brownish colour, then in the collection of R.E. Petit (South Carolina, USA), was also mentioned. It was suggested that this shell might have been bleached on the beach, or in case of the contrary, that the reddish colour might not be a specific characteristic (Verhecken & Bozzetti, 2006: 21).

New material has been collected by the junior author. It consists of pale-coloured shells and of shells of the typical red colour of *S. androyensis*. The present paper compares both groups of shells, which are here preliminarily referred to as “colour varieties”, but this term does not imply any nomenclatural significance.

Material and methods: The shells studied here were collected at the type locality Lavanono, southern Madagascar in 2008 (see Habitat). The material consists of 12 red shells of the typical form, and about 50 pale fawn-coloured shells.

The shell morphology of the red and pale shells (Figs 1-5) was studied; the protoconch is figured and compared to that of the rather similar species *S. foveolata* (Sowerby, 1849), from eastern South Africa (Figs 6-8).

The radula and the jaw of *S. androyensis* were extracted from an animal of the pale-shelled variety (BAU1127). These parts were freed from surrounding tissue by a treatment of 4 hours in 5 % aqueous KOH at 50°C. After rinsing in water and transferring to alcohol, the radula was prepared for SEM by drying at the critical point of CO₂.

Abbreviations:

AV: senior author's collection
 RBINS: Royal Belgian Institute of natural Sciences, Brussels

Results:

Shells: The pale shells have dimensions between 7.5 x 4.3 mm and 18.4 x 12.0 mm, which is in the same range as those of the red shells described earlier (Verhecken & Bozzetti, 2006: 19) and of those now collected (7.0 x 4.0 mm to 18.0 x 10,1 mm). Their shell colour is a pale fawn, never white.

The two colour "varieties" have a similar paucispiral protoconch of 1-1¼ whorl, very slightly deviated, with a smooth surface, maximum diameter 1-1.2 mm, exposed height 1-1.2 mm (Figs 9-10). The teleoconch sculpture starts without a clear delineation from the protoconch. In general shell shape, there is hardly any distinction between the shell groups of both colours. The typical spiral sculpture of very fine, close-set striae is also present in the pale variety; the size of the umbilicus is about the same for both. On the sutural shelf, the pale shells also have brownish areas in the depressions between the axial ribs and/or short brown lines on the upper rim of the shoulder of the axial ribs.

From these conchological data it must be concluded that, apart from the shell colour, there is no difference between the reddish and the pale "variety". The possibility of sexual dimorphism can be excluded, since two specimens of each were all found to be females (Modica, MS in preparation).

Scalptia foveolata lives in sand in very shallow water, on eastern South African beaches. Specimens were collected "in sand high up on the beach (around the water line) in a time with extremely low tide" (J. and C. Hemmen, *in lit.*). In size and colour, shells of *Scalptia foveolata* resemble the pale form of *S. androyensis* rather well; but they can easily be distinguished from it (see Verhecken & Bozzetti, 2005: 20-21). The protoconchs of both species are of the paucispiral type, but in *S. foveolata* it is slightly larger (diameter 1.5 mm) and has about 5/8 whorl more, counted according to Verduin (1982: 129) (Figs 9-12). The fine spiral grooves on the teleoconch of *S. androyensis* are lacking in *S. foveolata*; the columellar folds are stronger and the umbilicus, although rather narrow, is wider in *S. androyensis*. The sutural shelf of *S. androyensis* is almost flat and perpendicular to the shell axis, it is crossed by the prolongations of the axial ribs; in *S. foveolata* it is excavated, with a sharp-angled shoulder, and the axial ribs are only very weakly indicated when crossing the sutural shelf. Shells of *S. foveolata* are



Figs 1-5: Shells of *Scalptia androyensis*, Lavanono, SW Madagascar.

1-2: red colour variety

1: Holotype, RBINS IG 30517, type n° 537, 17.0 mm

2: Paratype 4, AV1199, 14.5 mm

3-5: Pale fawn variety

3: AV1365, 14.2 mm

4: AV1362, 13.0 mm

5: AV1363, 14.0 mm

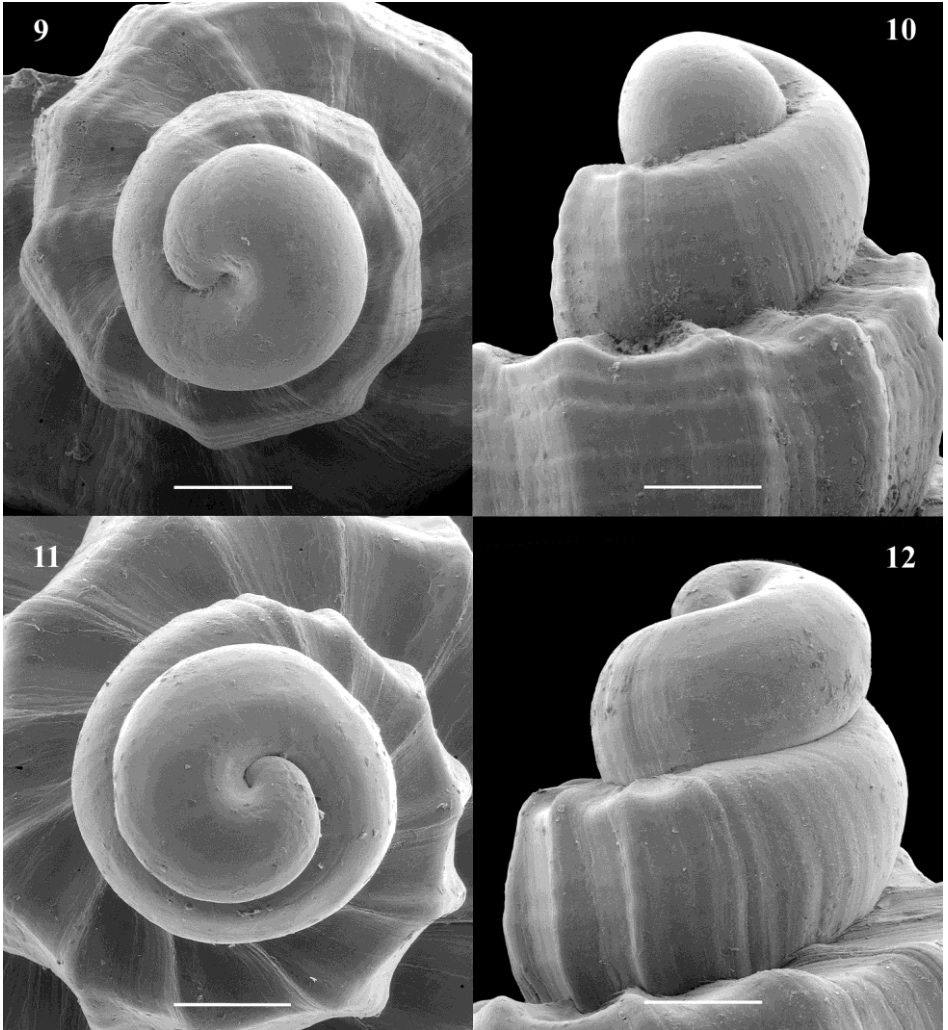
Figs. 6-8: Shells of *Scalptia foveolata*, Jeffreys Bay, eastern South Africa.

6: AV0233, 24.5 mm

7: AV0223, 18.2 mm

8: AV0225, 24.3 mm (protoconch eroded)

generally of about the same pale fawn colour as the fawn *S. androyensis*, but they may have narrow brownish spiral lines, or even be completely dark brown (Figs 6, 8).



Figs 9-10: Protoconch of *S. androyensis*, pale shell (BAU1127). Scale bar: 500 μm .

Figs 11-12: Protoconch of *S. foveolata* (AV0223-2) from Gonubie, South Africa. Scale bar: 500 μm .

Radula of *Scalptia androyensis*: The general structure of the cancellariid (nematoglossan) radula is now well known: one longitudinal row of rachidian teeth, the lateral teeth either being lost (Ponder, 1973) or fused onto the rachidian prior to elongation in the ancestral cancellariid (Harasewych & Petit, 1982:112). The teeth are much longer than their width: shape factors between 5.5 and 70 are documented. The teeth are attached to the basal membrane (Oliver, 1982: fig. 4; the subradular membrane of Harasewych & Petit, 1982: 108); about half of them are directed forward, and the others backward. In the animal, the anteriorly directed teeth are placed in the cuticularised, tube-like “jaw” (Oliver, 1982: fig. 4; Harasewych & Petit, 1984: fig. 8). The teeth are folded in V along the length axis, and subsequent teeth are lodged in the cavity thus formed. In most cases a central strengthening venation is present. The distal tips of the teeth have an elaborate cusp structure only clearly visible in SEM, figured by e. g. Petit & Harasewych (2013: figs 3 D, E), generally consisting of a central cusp and two side cusps.

After the alkaline preparation treatment, the radula of *S. androyensis* shows the form already described by cited authors: a number of long strands of teeth attached to the basal membrane. Their attachment cannot be observed due to the laterally curled state of the membrane (Fig. 13). In this stage, the anterior and posterior teeth bundles were straight. After rinsing and critical point drying, the teeth bundles are curled to varying degrees (Fig. 13).

The jaw was also liberated during the alkaline treatment; after the critical point drying and mounting for SEM, the narrow anterior part was found to be broken off, but the complete original shape can be visually reconstructed (Fig. 14). The jaw surface is smooth; at high magnification it is seen to consist of an outer layer of strands rather regularly arranged in planes perpendicular to the length of the jaw, and an inner layer with an irregular network structure (Fig. 15). At the distal end, the strands appear to be peeling off (Fig. 15; also see Petit & Harasewych, 1986: fig. 10, for *C. boucheti*). The distal ends of the teeth bundles show the cusps of the consecutive teeth nicely aligned (Fig. 16). In *S. androyensis*, the radular teeth are not folded in V along their length axis but curved, forming a ‘gutter’ with U-shaped cross-section, and each tooth is enclosed into the concave canal formed by its neighbour. No strengthening venation is seen. Each radular tooth ends in a central cusp and the two side cusps are armed with small barbs or secondary cusps: starting from the fixation of the side cusp: a strong barb, then two close-set narrow barbs, and a strong barb at the free end of the cusp. Fig. 17 shows the side cusps in the ‘open form’, and in the ‘closed form’, where they are interlocked under the recurved rim of the central cusp, as described and figured by Harasewych & Petit (1986: 442). These authors also suggest a working mechanism for the piercing action of the radula, thus explaining the action of radulae of Cancellariinae species.

A group of anteriorly directed teeth is spirally coiled (Fig. 18); this may indicate the mechanism by which the teeth are redirected from the posterior position where they seem to be formed, into the anterior position, as described for *Cancellaria reticulata* (Harasewych & Petit, 1982: 108;1986: 442). In another spiral (not figured), the wavy

margin of up to ten consecutive teeth can be counted in that coiled bundle. If this applies to all bundles, this might suggest some 50-60 teeth in the active anterior part of the radula; but the exact number of teeth bundles is difficult to assess in Fig. 13.

Habitat: Both groups of shells were found in Lavanono, southern Madagascar, between 8 May and 10 July 2008. Twelve specimens of the red *S. androyensis* were found alive in an exposed flat rocky area, half embedded in small areas of very fine sand between the rocks (not coral) at 10-50 m from the low water line at low tide. The colour of these living shells was definitely more intense than in the shells shown in the original description. About fifty pale shells were also collected at Lavanono between 2 and 10 July 2008. They were collected just above the low tide line along the sandy shore, dug in or hardly covered by the sand (which is coarser than that mentioned for the reddish shells), completely out of the line of the rocks, and all in a strip of about 3 metres wide and 100 m long along the water line.

Both “varieties” were collected at the same beach, but were never found mixed on the same spot. On a couple of occasions in July 2008, both varieties were found on the same day.

On earlier collecting campaigns by the junior author, only dead material of the red variety had been found in detritus, but the pale shells had never been found, not even dead. Remarkably, in the 2009 collecting campaign in Madagascar (early October to 10 November 2009), no material of both forms was found on the same and nearby beaches in a zone of about 2-3 km in Lavanono. These data might possibly indicate a migration related to oviposition activities in the May-July season.

Figs 13-18: Radula of *S. androyensis*, pale shell (BAU1127).

13: Radula with anterior (down left) and posterior (upper right) bundles of teeth, emerging from the laterally curled basal membrane, after critical point drying. Scale-bar: 500 μm .

14: Jaw, broken parts repositioned. Ventral side up. Scale bar: 500 μm .

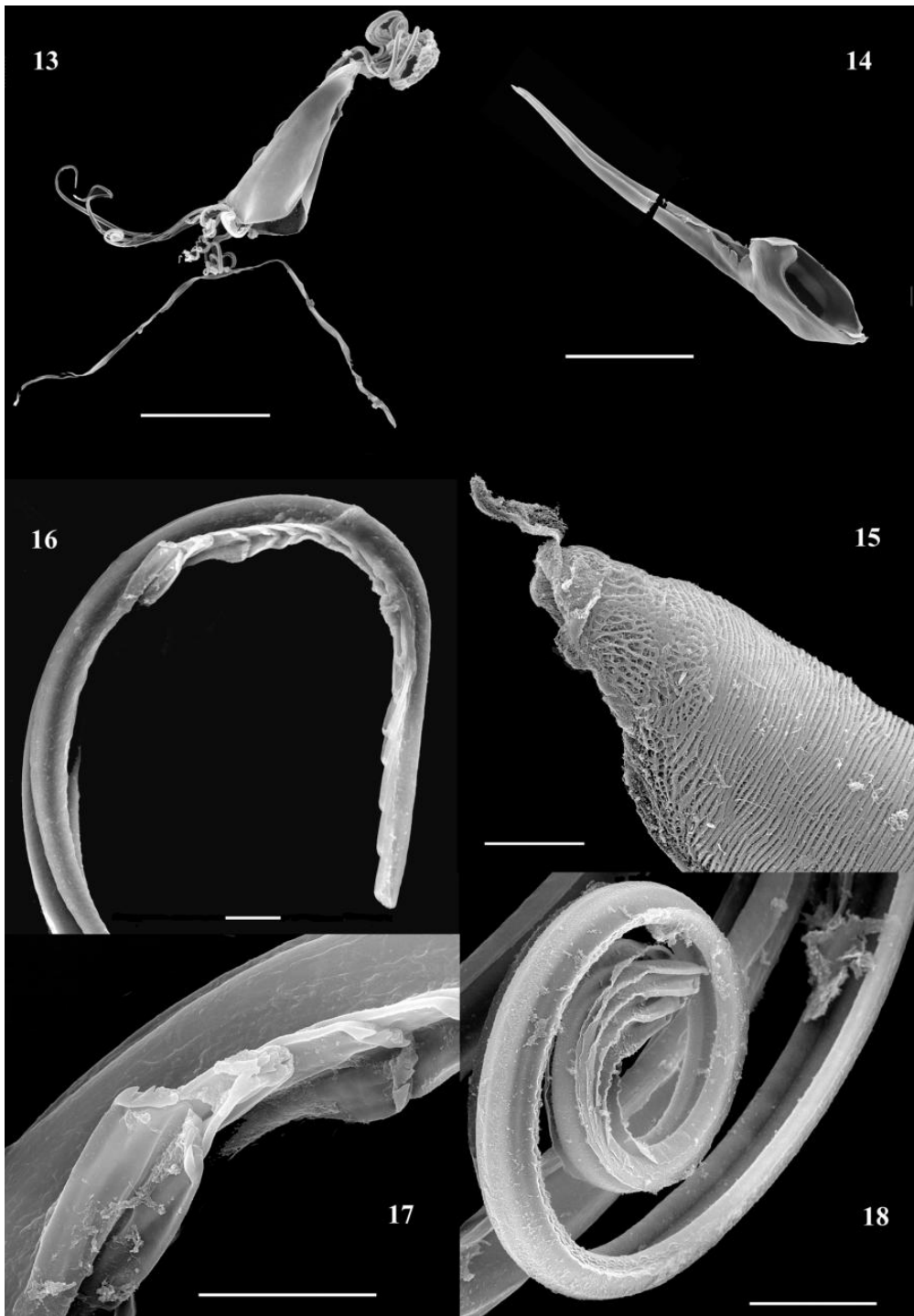
15: Anterior tip of jaw. Scale bar: 5 μm .

16-18: Series of radular teeth.

16: General view of distal end of a teeth series. Scale bar: 10 μm .

17: Side cusps in open and interlocked position. Scale bar: 10 μm .

18: Spirally curled series of teeth, showing placement of consecutive teeth. Scale-bar: 20 μm .



Discussion: Based on shell morphology, it must be concluded that both colour varieties belong to the same species, namely *S. androyensis*. The reason for the strong difference in shell colour is not clear: different food sources in the respective microhabitats (see above) may form a possible explanation, but are as yet completely unknown.

In their very long shape aspect (width/length up to about 1/75), radular teeth of *S. androyensis* resemble those of the few other Cancellariinae radulae published: *Cancellaria reticulata* (Harasewych & Petit, 1982: 108), *C. petuchi* (Harasewych, Petit & Verhecken, 1992: 48), *C. corrosa* Reeve, 1856 (Petit & Harasewych, 2013: 87), *Admetula boucheti* and *C. atopodonta* (Petit & Harasewych, 1986: 439, 441), *Axelella smithii* (Dall, 1888) (Harasewych & Petit, 1984: 41) and *Progabbia cooperi* (Gabb, 1865) (O'Sullivan, Mc Connaughey & Huber, 1987: 364). The view of a radular teeth bundle (Fig. 16) agrees well with the "five teeth showing alignment" of *Trigonostoma costigera* (sic) Sowerby [=? *T. costifera* (Sowerby, 1832)] figured by Oliver (1982: fig. 6).

The importance of the absence of the strengthening venation, and of the U-form instead of V-form of the teeth cross-section, is unknown: it might possibly have been caused by the alkaline treatment of the radula, which is not mentioned for other figured cancellarine radulae showing the venation.

Acknowledgement: Christa and the late Jens Hemmen (Wiesbaden, Germany) are thanked for sharing information on *S. foveolata*. The SEM photos were made by Julien Cillis (RBINS, Brussels).

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Gloria Maris	53 (3)	101 – 106	Antwerp; 14 September
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Description of *Cancilla herrmanni* (Gastropoda: Mitridae), a new mitrid species from the Philippines

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Keywords: GASTROPODA, MITRIDAE, *Cancilla*, *Cancilla turneri*, new species, Pacific Ocean, Philippines.

Abstract: It is argued that the Philippine morph that is confused with *Cancilla turneri* Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009 on the shell market is in fact an undescribed species in need of a proper name: *Cancilla herrmanni* sp. nov. is hereby suggested for it. The new species is compared with *Cancilla turneri* and some other species belonging to the genus *Cancilla*. So far, the new species is only known from the Philippines.

Introduction: *Cancilla turneri* Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009 is a rather recently described species, which was introduced to science together with the closely related species *Cancilla apprimapex* Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009 and some other species in Supplement IV of Visaya (Poppe et al, 2009). The type material of *C. turneri* is 28.9 mm – 41.5 mm in height and the type material of *C. apprimatex* is 34.0 – 43.3 mm in height. The species described in this paper is smaller: the type material is up to 27.8 mm in height. The new species stands out by means of the chestnut brown colour. Both other already described species have much paler shells. The new species can also be confused with *C. armonica* T. & V. Cossignani, 2005 so it is also compared with this species.

Abbreviations:

NCB: NCB Naturalis, Leiden, The Netherlands
 AMD: Aart M. Dekkers, Blokker, The Netherlands
 GS: Günter Stossier, Hamburg, Germany
 HD: Henk Dekker, Winkel, The Netherlands
 LvG: Leo van Gemert, Zeist, The Netherlands

MH: Manfred Herrmann, Rosdorf, Germany
 H: height
 W: width

SYSTEMATICS:

SUPERFAMILY: MURICOIDEA Rafinesque, 1815

FAMILY: MITRIDAE Swainson, 1831

Subfamily: Imbricariinae Troschel, 1867

Genus: *Cancilla* Swainson, 1840

Type species: *Tiara isabella* Swainson, 1831

Cancilla herrmanni sp. nov.

Type material: Holotype: Holotype NCB, RMNH.5003907, H 27.8 mm, W 8.8 mm, Punta Engaño, Mactan, Cebu, Philippines. Trawled at 100 metres. **Paratypes:** **Paratype 1:** MH (ex AMD), Punta Engaño, Mactan, Cebu, trawled at 100 metres, H 25.5 mm, W 8.6 mm; **Paratype 2:** AMD, Mactan, Cebu, trawled at 100 metres, H 19.6 mm, W 6.7 mm; **Paratype 3:** AMD, Mactan, Cebu, trawled at 200 metres, H 18.1 mm, W 6.1 mm; **Paratype 4:** AMD, Mactan, Cebu, trawled at 200 metres, H 20.3 mm, W 7.2 mm; **Paratype 5:** HD (ex AMD), Balicasag, H 16.8 mm, W 5.8 mm, juvenile lip; **Paratype 6:** AMD, Balicasag, H 14.1 mm, W 4.7 mm; **Paratype 7:** LvG (ex AMD), Ramos Island, on sand and coral at 30 metres, H 17.8 mm, W 5.5 mm, juvenile; **Paratype 8:** GS, Punta Engaño, Mactan, Cebu, in tangle nets at 100 metres, H 22.5 mm, W 7.6 mm.

Type locality: Punta Engaño, Mactan, Cebu, The Phillipines.

Description: Shell of rather small size for the genus, solid, slender, fusiform, not shiny. Height up to 28 mm, width 31-35% of height. Protoconch multispiral, very sharply pointed, with straight whorls, snow white. Transition the teleoconch whorls well visible. Teleoconch of 7-8 whorls with the final whorl less than half of the shell height. Teleoconch whorls rather straight with a more globose body whorl and concave towards the siphonal canal. Suture hidden in a subsutural canal. Sculpture consists of about 15 strong, raised, rounded spiral ribs with interstices broader than the ribbing crossed by lower-lying axial ribs. On the intersections, weak beads are formed as the strong spiral ribs are only weakly affected by the axial ribbing. Rim of subsutural canal crenulated because of the end of the axial ribs. There are 5-7 spiral ribs between the upper corner of the aperture and the rim of the subsutural canal. Aperture small, but

widened in the middle; with a crenulated lip. Fully adult shells have a columellar shield with 3 columellar folds. Siphonal canal rather wide. Fasciole present.

Overall colour chestnut brown with a white band covering 2 spiral ribs at midwhorl and some scattered small white flecks. Inside of aperture glossy, of the same colour as the outside of the shell.

Animal not studied.

Habitat: Almost all type material was trawled in rather deep water between 100 – 200 metres. Most likely on sandy gravel bottoms.

Distribution: Only known from the Philippines: Punta Engaño, Mactan, Cebu, Mindoro Island, Ramos Island, Balicasag Island. One record (Ramos Island) is from 30 metres deep, all other type material records are from 100 to 200 metres deep.

Comparison: *C. herrmanni* sp. nov. is often confused with *C. turneri* Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009. The latter is larger (ca 28 - 42 mm), basically creamy white (not chestnut brown as in the new species) with a pattern of alternating white and brown parts on the spiral ribs, without a clear white band at midwhorl.

C. armonica T. & V. Cossignani, 2005 differs by its sculpture and colouration: the spiral ribs on the last whorl are like a roof, and the colouration consists of axial flames with darker colour forming a kind of band at midwhorl.

C. apprimapex Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009 differs by its sculpture and colouration: the number of spiral ribs on the last whorl is 17 – 18, and the colouration is much paler.

Etymology: The species is named in honour of my friend Manfred Herrmann, Rosdorf, Germany, one of the current specialists in mitriform shells. Manfred and I both started describing mitriform species in the same issue (Herrmann, 2007 and Dekkers, 2007).

Acknowledgements: I want to thank Henk Dekker, Winkel, The Netherlands for granting Manfred Herrmann and me the opportunity to publish our first papers on mitriform shells in the mitriform issue of *Vita Malacologia* in 2007.

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Plate 1:

- 1-2: *Cancilla herrmanni*** sp. nov. Holotype. Punta Engaño, Mactan, Cebu, Philippines. Trawled at 100 metres. H 27.8 mm, W 8.8 mm.
- 3-4: *Cancilla turneri*** Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009. Coll. AMD. Samar, Philippines. In tangle nets. H 41.2 mm, W 12.1 mm.

Plate 2:

- 5-6: *Cancilla armonica*** T. & V. Cossignani, 2005. Coll. AMD. Mactan, Cebu, Philippines, trawled at 100 metres. H 37.3 mm, W 12.5 mm.
- 7-8: *Cancilla apprimapex*** Poppe, Tagaro & Salisbury, 2009. Coll. AMD. Sogod, Cebu, Philippines. In tangle net at 200 metres. H 50.7 mm, W 15.5 mm.





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LIFE OF THE SOCIETY



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Activiteitenkalender / Future Activities

Maandvergaderingen BVC:

- 14 september: Koen Fraussen – “Kleurrijke schelpen van de Arctische fauna”
- 12 oktober: Interne schelpenruilbeurs
- 9 november: onderwerp wordt later gemeld
- 14 december: Veilingverkoop van de algemene marine collectie van Jean Wuyts.

Bestuursvergaderingen:

- 19 september 2014
- 17 oktober 2014
- 21 november 2014
- 19 december 2014

Maandvergaderingen Succinea:

- 20 september 2014: Excursie naar de omgeving van Overijse
- 18 oktober 2014: Gezamenlijke excursie met NMV – Omgeving Lanaye + Kanne
- 15 november 2014: Determinatienamiddag van het excursiemateriaal 2014
- 20 december 2014: Determinatienamiddag van het excursiemateriaal 2014 + Kerstfeestje

Maandvergaderingen SlakinDu:

- 28 september 2014: excursie naar “ de Fonteintjes” in Zeebrugge
- 22 november 2014: Determinatienamiddag + jaarvergadering

Activiteiten van de Boormosselen Werkgroep.

- Geen activiteiten in planning



24th International Shell Show Antwerp

Our society was very glad and proud to be the host of its 24th shell show in Antwerp on 18 and 19 May 2014. What can we say about this annual event? Except for the fact that it was our biggest shell show ever (384 metres full of shells and over 650 visitors), we can only say what all those who attended the show already know: it was great to see many friends again, discuss shells (and life) and to exchange or buy new additions for our collections. A lovely weekend we can only organise again next year, so we'd like to invite you to our festive 25th shell show on 16 and 17 May 2015!



The board and its reliable volunteers at work. The hall is almost ready after a hard day's work!

Friday afternoon 4 o'clock sharp: the hall has now opened! Time to bring in the hopefully good stuff.





Saturday: the hunt for new material for our collections!



More hunting!



Dr. Thach from Vietnam, a welcome friend who made it back to our show after a few years!



No more hunting! Time to discuss the serious things in life: 5 of our Mitridae/ Costellariidae-lovers from 3 different countries at work. They're discussing their beloved families; what else??



A page full of happy people: the winners of this year's trophies.

Above: Shell of the Show 2014
– Prize of the Public

1. T. Cossignani: a fine piece of craftsmanship: glass replica of a living *Sephia* species.
2. F. Goovaert: a giant *Tonna melanostoma*
3. P. Vandenberghe: an educational antiquity giving us a look at the inner build of *Nautilus*-shells



Middle: Shell of the Show 2014
-Prize of the International Jury

1. F. Goovaert: a giant *Tonna melanostoma*
2. S. Le Cochenec: a perfect *Spondylus linguafelis*
3. D. De Boe: *Ficus gracilis* with an exceptional pattern



Below: The prestigious COA-award was won by Dr. Felix Lorenz with a magnificent display on Nazareth Bank (Indian Ocean) and its (almost always very rare) shells. He is flanked by the runner-up, A. van den Bruele, who introduced us to the fascinating world of endangered (northern) American **Unionidae**.

Voor het eerst in Vlaanderen: *Homo carnivorus bevecensis* Verslag van de kasteelbarbecue

Sofie DEBRUYNE

Met dank aan Dirk en Mo De Boe, Marc Hansen, Nathal Severijns en Guy en Carine Van Cauwenberghe.

Op 13 juli organiseerde de BVC voor het eerst een barbecue voor en door haar leden. Plaats van afspraak was het provinciaal Natuur- en Landschapshuis (NALAH) in het kasteel van Halle (Zoersel). Deze sfeervolle locatie biedt onderdak aan verenigingen uit de provincie Antwerpen die actief bezig zijn met natuur en landschap, zoals de werk-groep Land- en zoetwatermollusken *Succinea* van de BVC.

Enkele enthousiaste leden staken kort na de middag al de handen uit de mouwen om alles in gereedheid te brengen. Toen de overige deelnemers het kasteelpark betraden, waren de tafels en stoelen gezet, de schotels en dranken uitgestald, de barbecue aangestoken en de bubbels voorgeproefd...

Aperitieven op de trappen van een kasteel, met uitzicht op een landschapspark met vijver: meer moet dat niet zijn. Zelfs het 'slakkenweer' kon de pret niet drukken en zorgde voor enkele prachtige sfeerbeelden. Omwille van het intensieve buienfront stonden de eettafels binnen in het kasteel, maar dankzij de grote open tuindeuren kon iedereen blijven genieten van de mooie omgeving.

De indrukwekkende hoeveelheid vlees die in de koelboxen lag te wachten, werd vak-kundig gegrild door Nathal en Guy. De gemiddelde BVC'er liet zich niet kennen, en daarmee lijkt *Homo carnivorus bevecensis* een gevestigde soort. Met een 25-tal waargenomen individuen is het nog geen massaal voorkomend taxon, maar de verwachtingen zijn hooggespannen. Afspraak in 2015 voor een nieuwe telling?



Barbecue in België? Slakkenweer!



Dan maar noodgedwongen aperitieven op de trappen van het NALAH. Het smaakt er niet minder om!



Drie specimen van de *Homo carnivorus bevecensis*



De laatste loodjes: een propere grill voor volgend jaar graag, Marc!

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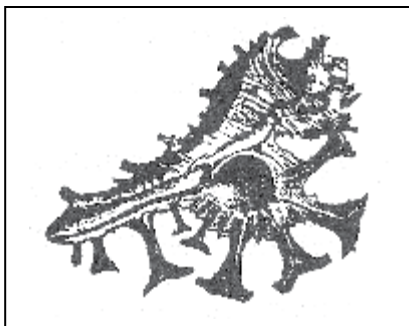
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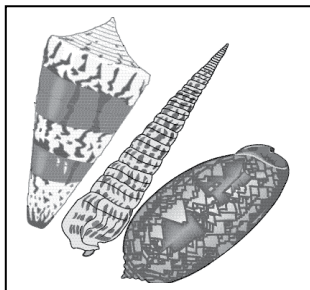


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Algemene vergadering op de tweede zondag van elke maand: Extra Time, Louisalei 24, Hoboken (Antwerp) (10-13H).

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