

Description of *Alvania rominae* n. sp. from the Mediterranean Sea (Mollusca Gastropoda Rissoidae)

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ABSTRACT

A new Mediterranean species of the genus *Alvania* Risso, 1826 (Gastropoda Rissoidae) is described: *A. rominae* n. sp. All examined specimens are from the Ionian Sea. It is compared with the most similar congeners from the Mediterranean Sea: *A. lineata* Risso, 1826 and *A. settepassii* Amati et Nofroni, 1985, with which it is sympatric, and *A. schwartziana* Brusina, 1866, *A. elisae* Margelli, 2001, *A. bartolinorum* Amati et Smriglio, 2019 and *A. zaraensis* Amati et Apolloni, 2019.

KEY WORDS

Gastropoda; Rissoidae; *Alvania*; new species; Mediterranean Sea, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

The genus *Alvania* Risso, 1826 (Gastropoda, Rissoidae) includes a group of small marine species living from the lower intertidal to bathyal depths, mostly on the continental shelf, where they are often associated with algal facies (e.g. Tringali, 2001; Gofas & Oliver, 2011; Amati, 2012), with scarce representatives in deeper waters down to 4700 m depth (Bouchet & Warén, 1993). They feed on diatoms, dinoflagellates, and detritus, with the deep-sea species being presumably selective deposit feeders (Ponder, 1985). The genus, as currently conceived, includes about 250 species (Mollusca-Base, 2020) and is distributed almost worldwide (northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, northwestern Atlantic, Caribbean, eastern Pacific, Indo-West Pacific, temperate Australia and South Africa: Ponder, 1985). This is one of the nominally most diverse genera of gastropods and is particu-

larly species-rich in the Mediterranean Sea, with over 70 recognized species. In the Mediterranean Sea, *Alvania* comprises species of small to medium size for the family (from 1 mm length of *A. maximilicutiani* Scuderi, 2014, to 7 mm length of *A. mamilata* Risso, 1826: Scuderi, 2014; Amati et al., 2017). The shell is ovate-conical, generally with axial and spiral elements forming a delicate to robust clathrate sculpture, a continuous peristome, and a variable colouration.

The genus *Alvania* includes several species groups defined morphologically, as for instance the complexes of *A. lineata* Risso, 1826 (Amati et al., 2019), *A. dictyophora* (Philippi, 1844) (Amati & Smriglio, 2016), *A. subcrenulata* (Bucquoy, Dautzenberg et Dollfuss, 1884) (Amati, 2014), *A. cimex* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Amati et al., 2017), *A. rudis* (Philippi, 1844) (Amati et al., 1987) and *A. scabra* (Philippi, 1844) (Amati et al., 2020). Among them, the *A. lineata*-complex includes some 23 recogni-

sed extant species (Amati et al., 2019), all with non-planktotrophic development (and paucispiral protoconch), except for *A. discors* (Allan, 1818) which has a planktotrophic larval stage (and multispiral protoconch). For a description and a recent revision of the *A. lineata* group we refer to Amati et al. (2019). Traditionally, the taxonomy of Mediterranean rissoids has been based almost exclusively on shell characters, whose puzzling variation has often caused uncertainty about the status of some of these taxa. Admittedly, studies integrating multiple sources of information (teleoconch, protoconch, soft parts morphology and colour pattern, radula, and particularly, genetics) would certainly be crucial in assessing their taxonomy. However, in most cases, the availability of large samples and the comparative study of type material provide enough important data to improve current taxonomic knowledge.

Several specimens of the *A. lineata* complex from the Ionian Sea are morphologically distinct from all other known members and are described herein as a new species: *A. rominae* n. sp.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples studied here are stored in public and private collections, as detailed below (see Abbreviations and acronyms). Photographs have been taken with a Sony Cyber-Shot digital camera mounted on a Kyowa KBS stereomicroscope, edited with the Combine-Z software (Hadley, 2006). The adopted rissoid taxonomy is after MolluscaBase (MolluscaBase, 2020: accessed through the World Register of Marine Species, WoRMS). Measurements were taken on a random sample of 15 specimens (full-grown intact adults) and are reported in Table 1.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS. AF: Angelo Fiorita collection (Porto Cesareo, Lecce, Italy); AR: Alessandro Raveggi collection (Firenze, Italy); AV: Angelo Vannozi collection (Roma, Italy); BA: Bruno Amati collection (Roma, Italy); CS-PM: Carlo Smriglio-Paolo Mariottini collection (Roma, Italy); DS: Danilo Scuderi collection (Scordia, Catania, Italy); DT: Daniele Trono collection (Copertino, Lecce, Italy); EQ: Ermanno Quaggiotto collection (Longare, Vicenza, Italy); IN: Italo Nofroni collection (Roma, Italy); lv: live

collected specimens; MCZR: Museo Civico di Zoologia (Roma, Italy); MNHN: National Museum of Natural History (Paris, France); MO: Marco Oliverio collection (Roma, Italy); SB-MS: Stefano Bartolini-Maria Scaperrotta collection (Firenze, Italy); sh: empty shell(s); WR: Walter Renda collection (Amantea, Cosenza, Italy).

RESULTS

Systematics

Classis GASTROPODA Cuvier, 1795
Subclassis CAENOGASTROPODA Cox, 1960
Superfamilia RISSOOIDEA Gray, 1847
Familia RISSOIDAE Gray, 1847
Genus *Alvania* Risso, 1826

Type-species: *Alvania europea* Risso, 1826: 142, pl. IX, fig. 116 = *Alvania cimex* (Linnaeus, 1758) (*Turbo*), by subsequent designation Nevill, 1885: 105.

Alvania rominae n. sp. (Figs. 1–22; Table 1)
<https://zoobank.org:act:421E1F98-B6BE-4BFC870B-B8D1DB71B227>

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-35744, H 3.5 mm, W 2.05 mm (Figs. 2–4, 14, 15, 22); 11 paratypes (DT), 1 paratype MCZR-M-TYPE00093/P; 1 paratype (BA), 1 paratype (MO), 1 paratype (AF); 1 paratype (WR); 1 paratype (AV); type locality: Gallipoli, Lecce 40°00'95"N 17°55'32"E, 58 m depth, Ionian Sea.

OTHER EXAMINED MATERIAL. *Alvania rominae* n. sp. Italy: Otranto, Lecce 40°13'85"N 18°51'35"E, 35 m depth, VIII.2004, 10 sh (DT); S. Isidoro, Lecce 40°08'28"N 17°49'13"E, 53 m depth, VIII.2008, 8 sh (DT); S. Isidoro, Lecce 40°08'28"N 17°49'13"E, 53 m depth, 29.VII.2018, 2 sh (DT); Porto Cesareo, Lecce 40°11'48"N 17°47'08"E, 40 m depth, III.2019, 2 sh (DT).

Alvania elisae Margelli, 2001 (Fig. 28): Type material: 1 paratype, Capraia Island, 2–15 m depth (CS-PM, ex M.A. Fontana Angioy coll., Rome); Italy: Capri Island, unspecified depth, 7 sh (MCZR-M-30060); Elba Island, Capo di Fonza, 25 m depth, 80 sh (EQ), 7 sh (BA); Elba Island, Capo di Stella, 20 m depth, 13 sh (EQ); Elba Is-

land, 3 sh (MO); Capraia Island, P.ta della Fica, 24 m depth, 3 sh (DT).

Alvania lineata Risso, 1826 (Figs. 29–51): Spain: Fuengirola, 30 m depth, VIII.1985, 45 sh (BA); Malaga, 5–10 m depth 11.XI.2009, 30 sh (BA); Tunisia: Gulf of Gabès, Kerkennah, 1974, 24 sh (BA); Gulf of Gabès, Kerkennah, loc. Sidi youssef, VII.2015, 200 sh (BA); Corsica, Barcaggio, 20 m depth, 4 sh (DT); Sardinia: San Teodoro, 1 sh (BA); Cala Gonone, Dorgali, 1 m depth, VIII.2010, 25 lv (BA), 2–4 m depth, VIII.2010, 61 sh (BA); Maddalena Island, 1989, 24 m depth, 1 sh (BA); Golfo Aranci, 1985, 3 sh (BA); Oristano, VIII.1978, 4 sh (BA); Sicily: Salina Island, 35 m depth, VII.2002, 500 sh (BA); Levanzo Island, Punta Altarella 31 m depth, 3.VI.1991, 6 sh (BA); Marettimo Island, Egadi, 19 sh (BA); Magnisi, Beached, legit Oberling (13.III.1970), 35 sh, (BA); Portopalo di Capo Passero, 1 sh (BA); Lampedusa Island, Capo Grecale, VII.2009 50 m depth 10 sh (BA); Cannizzaro, Catania, 35–43 m depth, 61 sh (BA); Ognina, Siracusa, 13 sh (BA) 1984, washing algae, 24 lv (BA); Lampedusa Island, 30 m depth, 53 sh (BA); Lampedusa Island, Cala Calandra 30 m depth, 30.IV.1991, 46 sh (BA); Vendicari Island, 28 m depth, 23 sh (BA); Ragusa, Roventa Shoal, 27 m depth, VI.1989, 8 sh (BA); Marettimo Island, Egadi I., 10 sh (BA); Linosa Island, P.ta Calcarelle, 36 m depth, 3 sh (DT); Stretto di Messina, 19 m depth, 5 sh (DT); Malta: Malta Island, beached bioclastic sand, 1 sh (BA); Italy: Giglio Island 27–36 m depth, 45 sh (BA); Capraia Island 200–280 m depth, 1979, 1 sh (BA), 140–180 m depth, 1978, 16 sh (BA); Capraia Island, P.ta della Fica, 24 m depth, 4 sh (DT); Secca di Torre Flavia 26 m depth, 1986, 64 sh (BA); Secche di Tor Paterno, Rome, 30 m depth, 1.X.1988, 4 sh (BA), 45 m depth, 18 sh (BA); Santo Stefano Island, 40 m depth, 14 sh (BA); Ventotene Island, 1979, 25 sh (BA); Torre Astura, Rome, 1977, 1 sh (BA); San Felice Circeo, Latina, 30 m depth, 10 sh (BA), 4–6 m depth, 43 sh (BA-MO), 20 m depth, 8 sh (DT); Pozzano, Reggio Calabria, 40 m depth, VIII.1986, 1 sh (BA); Scilla, 41 m depth, 16.XII.2006, legit Marconcini, 48 sh (IN); Gallipoli, Lecce, 2,5 m depth, 1 sh (DT); Nardò, Lecce, loc. S. Caterina, 30 m depth in the cave, 3 sh (DT), 18–23 m depth, 12 sh (DT); Nardò, Lecce, loc. Torre Inserraglio, 20 m depth, 13 sh (IN), 20 m depth, 28 sh (DT); Porto Cesareo, Lecce, tide pools, VIII.1976, 11 sh (IN), VIII.1988,

20 sh (IN); Secca di Pellaro, 25 m depth, 18 sh, (DT); Castro, Lecce, 23 m depth, 10 sh (DT); Croatia: Umag, beached bioclastic sand, 73 sh (BA); Umag, 1978, 7 sh (BA); San Lorenzo, 5 sh (BA); Slovenija: Portoroz, beached bioclastic sand, 1 sh (BA); Greece: undefined locality, 29 sh (BA); Crete, 34 sh (MCZR-M-30127); Crete, beached bioclastic sand, 5 sh (BA); Mediterranean Sea, undefined localities, 75 sh (MCZR-M-22149).

Alvania settepassii Amati et Nofroni, 1985 (Figs. 23, 24): Type material: holotype (MCZR-M-TYPE00004/H) and 42 paratypes, Secche di Tor Paterno, 45 m depth (BA); 69 paratypes Civitavecchia, 25–30 m depth, (BA); Italy: Giglio Island, 27–30 m depth, 16 sh (BA); S. Stefano Island, 40 m depth, 1 sh (BA); Torvaldaliga, Civitavecchia, 20–22 m depth, 250 sh (CS-PM); Secche di Torre Flavia, Ladispoli 26 m depth 1986, 3 sh (BA); Torre Astura, beached, 3 sh (BA); Nettuno, beached, 1982, 1 sh (BA); San Felice Circeo, Latina, 4–6 m depth, 69 sh (BA-MO), 20 m depth, 4 sh (DT); Nardò, Lecce, loc. S. Caterina, 18–23 m depth, 6 sh (DT); Nardò, Lecce, loc. Torre Inserraglio, 20 m depth, 13 sh (IN), 20–22 m depth, 44 sh (DT); Secca di Pellaro, 25 m depth, 4 sh (DT); Gallipoli, Lecce, 30 m depth, 4 sh (DT); Castro, Lecce, 23 m depth, 11 sh (DT); Porto Cesareo, Lecce, 30 m depth, 4 sh (DT); Nardò, Lecce, loc. Torre Uluzzo, 29–34 m depth, 2 sh (DT); Sicily: Vendicari Island, 28 m depth, 1 sh (BA); Croatia: Lastovo Island 38 m depth, 21 sh (BA); Greece: Crete, 960 m depth, 3 sh (AP).

Alvania schwartziana Brusina, 1866 (Fig. 25): Type material: 4 syntypes, Zadar, Croatia (MCZR-M-22326, Monterosato coll. ex Brusina). Croatia: Zadar and Pag, 8 sh (BA); Starigrad Paklenica, Zadar, 6 m depth, 29 sh (EQ); Dalmatia, 40 m depth, 2 sh (DT); Italy: Chioggia, Venice, 20 m depth, 2 sh (EQ).

Alvania bartolinorum Amati et Smriglio, 2019 (Fig. 26): Type material: holotype, (MNHN-IM-2000-27706) and paratypes (BA, CS-PM, SB-MS, AR, EQ), Krk Island, Croatia. Croatia: Krk Island, 54 m depth, IX.2008, 4 sh (AR), 252 sh (SB-MS), 16 sh (EQ); Krk Island, Giapni Potok, 54 m depth, 23 sh (AR).

Alvania zaraensis Amati et Appolloni, 2019 (Fig. 27). Type material: holotype, (MCZR-M-22152/H) and 14 paratypes, Zadar, Croatia (MCZR-M-22152/P).

DIAGNOSIS. Medium sized rissoid height 2.9–3.6 mm with axial sculpture of 8–12 ribs interrupted at the periphery on the last whorl; spiral sculpture of 9–11 non-equidistant spiral cords on the last whorl, of which 5 above the aperture and with variable chromatic pattern.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLOTYPE. Shell (Figs. 2–4; 14, 15, 22) solid, oval-conical, of medium size for the genus, height 3.5 mm, width 2.05 mm, H/W ratio 1.707. Protoconch (Fig. 15) paucispiral, globose, of 1.3 whorls, height 0.35 mm, nucleus diameter 0.15 mm, first half whorl diameter 0.25 mm, maximum diameter 0.40 mm; sculpture of a dozen slightly wavy spiral threads, partially anastomized. Teleoconch of 4.25 slightly convex whorls, suture impressed, especially in the first whorls. Axial sculpture of 9 ribs interrupted at the periphery on the last whorl, as wide as the interspaces or slightly narrower; always orthocone on the first two whorls, from slightly opisthocline to slightly prosocline on the others. Spiral sculpture of 11 non-equidistant spiral cords on the last whorl, of which 5 above the aperture, one sutural, and 5 more spaced, on the base; two cords (III and V) starting immediately after protoconch/teleoconch boundary, followed by cord I, IV and finally II. Basal cords decreasing in size and strength, last one barely noticeable. Microsculpture of spiral minute threads and weak growth lines. Umbilical fold absent. Aperture large, pyriform, height 1.5 mm, H/Ha ratio 2.333. Outer lip sharp, with large prosocline varix, without fine elongated internal teeth. Colour yellow-orange background, with darker spiral cords. Base, internal aperture and varix whitish. Operculum and soft parts unknown.

VARIABILITY. Paratypes variation (see also Table 1): shell height 2.9–3.6 mm, width 1.75–2.1 mm, H/W ratio 1.611–1.846. Protoconch (Figs. 17, 18, 20) paucispiral, globose, of 1.25–1.5 whorls, height 0.325–0.40, nucleus diameter 0.125–0.150, first half whorl diameter 0.225–0.275 mm, maximum diameter 0.387–0.425 mm. Teleoconch whorls 3.8–4.25; axial sculpture of 8–12 ribs; spiral cords on the last whorl 9–11, of which 5 above the aperture, one sutural, and 3–5 more spaced, on the base. Aperture height 1.25–1.6 mm, H/Ha ratio 2.250–2.560. Outer lip sharp, with large prosocline varix, often with 7–8 fine elongated internal teeth. Colour whitish-yellowish to brown-beige background with

pinkish hue; usually first whorls darker brown-orange, pink-violet aperture, and darker spiral cords; brown or whitish-yellowish monochrome shells not rare.

DISTRIBUTION AND BIOLOGY. Examined material from the Ionian Sea (Italy): Gallipoli, Porto Cesareo, S. Isidoro, Otranto. Empty shells in 35–58 m depth. (Fig. 1). Sympatric in the Ionian Sea with *A. lineata* and *A. settepassii*.

ETYMOLOGY. After Mrs. Romina Leo, wife of one of the authors (Daniele Trono).

REMARKS. The examined materials showed a negligible morphological variation, except for the variable chromatic pattern of the shell, with monochromatic brown or whitish-yellowish shells not rare. Almost half of the specimens examined had some elongated teeth inside the outer lip. Other species are characterised by an inconsistent presence of teeth, as e.g., *A. mamillata* Risso, 1826, *A. dictyophora* (Philippi, 1844), *A. hallgassi* Amati et Oliverio, 1985 and *A. desabatae* Amati et Smriglio, 2016 (Amati et al., 2020). Micali et al. (2005: 23, fig. 2) figured as *Alvania* sp. a shell from Tremiti Islands similar to *A. rominae* n. sp. but more likely belonging to *A. bartolinorum*. That specimen is stated to be conspecific with samples listed by Chiarelli & Micali (2003: 16) from Vela Luka (Croatia). Instead, the two specimens from



Figure 1. Distribution of *Alvania rominae* n. sp., based on the material examined (red 'type material' and light-blue dots 'other examined material').

Teleoconch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Min-max	Mean	Std
Height	3.25	2.90	3.50	3.55	3.60	3.55	3	3.20	3.35	3.25	3	3.02	3.20	3	3.05	2.90-3.60	3.228	0.235
Width	1.95	1.80	2.05	2	1.95	2.10	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.85	1.75	1.80	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.75-2.10	1.877	0.112
Aperture height	1.4	1.25	1.5	1.45	1.6	1.55	1.25	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.3	1.3	1.25	1.27	1.25-1.60	1.355	0.119
Height/width ratio	1.666	1.611	1.707	1.775	1.846	1.690	1.621	1.729	1.763	1.756	1.714	1.677	1.714	1.742	1.742	1.611-1.846	1.719	0.062
Height/aperture height ratio	2.321	2.320	2.333	2.448	2.250	2.290	2.400	2.560	2.481	2.407	2.400	2.323	2.461	2.400	2.401	2.250-2.560	2.386	0.082
N° of whorls	4.2	4	4.25	4.2	4	4	4.1	4.1	4.25	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	4	4	3.8-4.25	4.087	0.123
N° axial ribs on last whorls (varix excluded)	10	11	9	9	10	8	9	10	10	9	10	9	9	11	12	8-12	9.733	1.033
N° spiral cords on last whorls	11	11	11	9	11	10	10	9	11	10	9	10	10	9	10	9-11	10.066	0.884
N° spiral cords on the base (excluding sutural cord)	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3-5	4.066	0.737
N° number of denticles inside the aperture	8	no	no	7	8	8	no	8	no	no	7	7	no	no	8	no/7-8	7.625	0.518
Protoconch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Min-max	Mean	Std
Height	0.350	0.375	0.350	0.400	0.400	0.375	0.375	0.350	0.375	0.375	0.325	0.350	0.350	0.350	0.337	0.325-0.400	0.362	0.022
Diameter of nucleus	0.125	0.125	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.137	0.150	0.137	0.150	0.125	0.125	0.137	0.150	0.137	0.125-0.150	0.140	0.011
Diameter of first half whorl	0.250	0.250	0.250	0.275	0.275	0.250	0.250	0.262	0.250	0.275	0.225	0.250	0.250	0.275	0.250	0.225-0.275	0.256	0.014
Maximum diameter	0.400	0.425	0.400	0.400	0.412	0.425	0.400	0.425	0.400	0.412	0.400	0.425	0.400	0.425	0.387	0.387-0.425	0.409	0.013
N° of whorls	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.35	1.3	1.4	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.5	1.25	1.5	1.25-1.5	1.343	0.086

Table 1. Measurements of teleoconch and protoconch of *Alvania rominae* n. sp. in mm, with range, mean and standard deviation. 1 = S. Isidoro 53 m depth (SEM); 2 = Otranto 35 m depth (SEM); 3 = holotype, Gallipoli 58 m depth (SEM); 4 = Gallipoli -58 m; 5 = Gallipoli 58 m depth; 6 = Gallipoli 58 m depth; 7 = Gallipoli 58 m depth; 8 = Otranto 35 m depth; 9 = Otranto 35 m depth; 10 = Otranto 35 m depth; 11 = P. Cesareo 40 m depth; 12 = P. Cesareo 40 m depth; 13 = S. Isidoro 53 m depth; 14 = S. Isidoro -53 m; 15 = S. Isidoro 53 m depth.

Otranto illustrated by Scuderi & Terlizzi (2012), and indicated as conspecifics with the specimens of the Tremiti Islands figured by Micali et al. (2005), are not this species and are rather to be referred to one of the morphs of *A. lineata* (see e.g. the 4 spiral cords above the aperture vs 5 in *A. rominae* n. sp.).

A. rominae n. sp. differs from *A. elisae* by its fewer and narrower axial ribs on the last whorl (8–12 vs 15–16 in *A. elisae*), the wider interspaces, the 5 spiral cords above the aperture vs 4 in *A. elisae*.

Alvania rominae n. sp. differs from *A. lineata* in its more obsolete spiral sculpture on the last whorl, the 5 spiral cords above the aperture (vs usually 4, rarely 5 in *A. lineata*), and for the axial ribs interrupted at the periphery: *A. lineata*, in its most common morphotypes, has a stronger sculpture, especially the spirals, with marked nodules at intersections, a thicker varix and the axial ribs reaching the base.

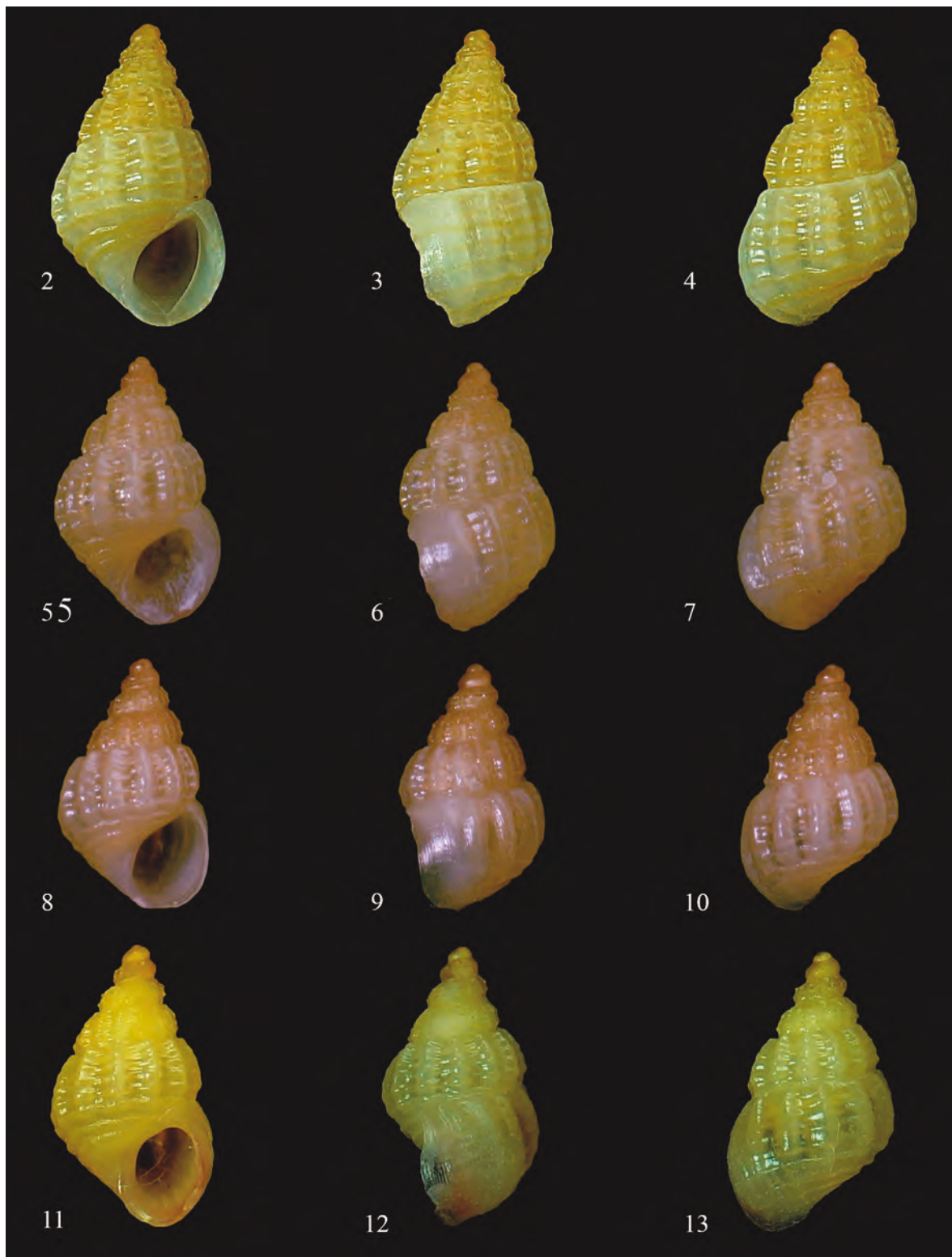
Alvania rominae n. sp. differs from *A. settepassii* in its variable chromatic pattern vs a rather constant one in *A. settepassii*, cream-orange to brown with darker axial interspaces; narrower axial ribs, the lack of a subsutural shoulder vs a scalariform outline with subsutural shoulder in *A. settepassii*.

Alvania rominae n. sp. differs from *A. schwartziana* in its globose and more strongly sculptured protoconch, with a dozen slightly wavy spiral rows, partially anastomized vs a more acute

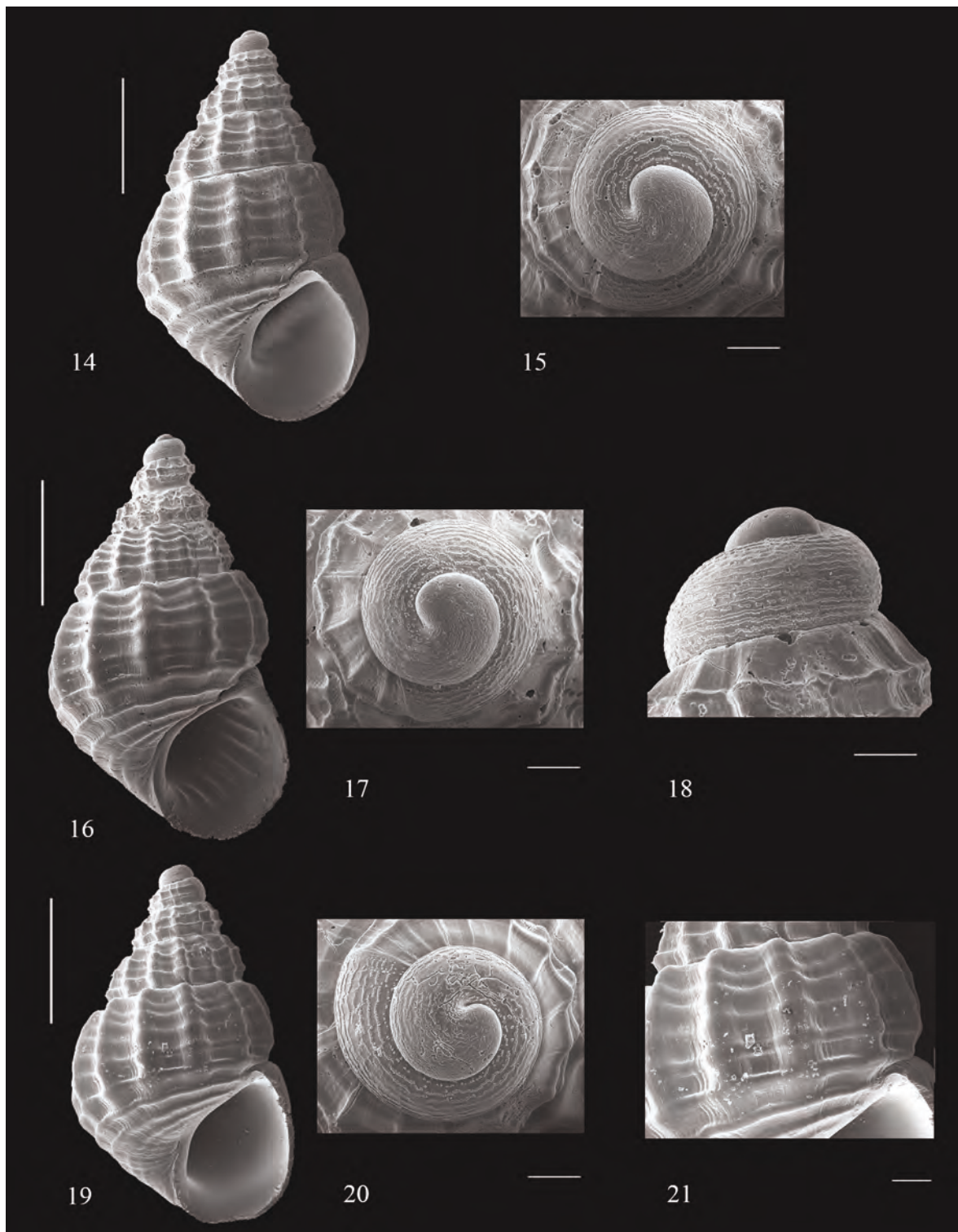
protoconch with slightly convex whorls and with a more delicate sculpture (after comparison with four syntypes, from Zadar (Croatia), ex Brusina in the Monterosato collection MCZR-M-22326), its smaller protoconch (maximum diameter 0.387–0.425 mm vs 0.511 mm in *A. schwartziana*), the 5 spiral cords above the aperture vs 4 in *A. schwartziana*. Different chromatic pattern, monochrome brown in *A. schwartziana*.

Alvania rominae n. sp. differs from *A. bartolinorum* in its smaller protoconch (maximum diameter 0.387–0.425 mm vs 0.440–0.500 mm in *A. bartolinorum*), and its usually fewer axial ribs on the last whorl (8–12, mean 9.73 [N=15] vs 12–18, mean 14.25 [N=25] in *A. bartolinorum*). The number of spiral cords on the last whorl above the aperture are always 5 in *A. rominae* n. sp. vs 4–6 in *A. bartolinorum*. *Alvania rominae* n. sp. seems to be on average smaller: H. 2.90–3.60 mm (mean 3.228 mm) [N=15] vs H. 2.84–3.96 mm (mean 3.415 mm) [N=25] in *A. bartolinorum*.

Alvania rominae n. sp. differs from *A. zaraensis* in its protoconch, larger (maximum diameter 0.387–0.425 mm vs 0.325–0.375 mm in *A. zaraensis*), and with strong sculpture vs devoid of a strong sculpture in *A. zaraensis*, in the 5 spiral cords above the aperture vs 4 in *A. zaraensis*, the umbilical chink absent vs umbilical chink very narrow in *A. zaraensis*. Double sculpture (axial and spiral) much more robust with greater thickness.



Figures 2–13. *Alvania rominae* n. sp. Figs. 2–4: holotype, Gallipoli (Italy) 58 m depth, height 3.5 mm (MNHN-IM-2000–35744). Figs. 5–7: paratype, Gallipoli (Italy) 58 m depth, height 3.2 mm (DT). Figs. 8–10: paratype, Otranto (Italy) 35 m depth, height 2.9 mm (DT). Figs. 11–13: paratype, S. Isidoro (Italy) 53 m depth, height 3.25 mm (DT).



Figures 14–21. *Alvania rominae* n. sp. (SEM). Fig. 14–15. Holotype, Gallipoli (Italy) 58 m depth: shell (Fig. 14), detail of the protoconch microsculpture (MNHN-IM-2000-35744) (Fig. 15). Figs. 16–18. Paratype, S. Isidoro (Italy): shell (Fig. 16), detail of the protoconch microsculpture (DT) (Figs. 17, 18). Figs. 19–21. Paratype, Otranto (Italy): shell (Fig. 19), detail of the protoconch and teleoconch microsculpture respectively (DT) (Figs. 20, 21). Scale bars = 1 mm (14, 16 and 19), = 100 μ m (15, 17, 18, 20), = 200 μ m (21).

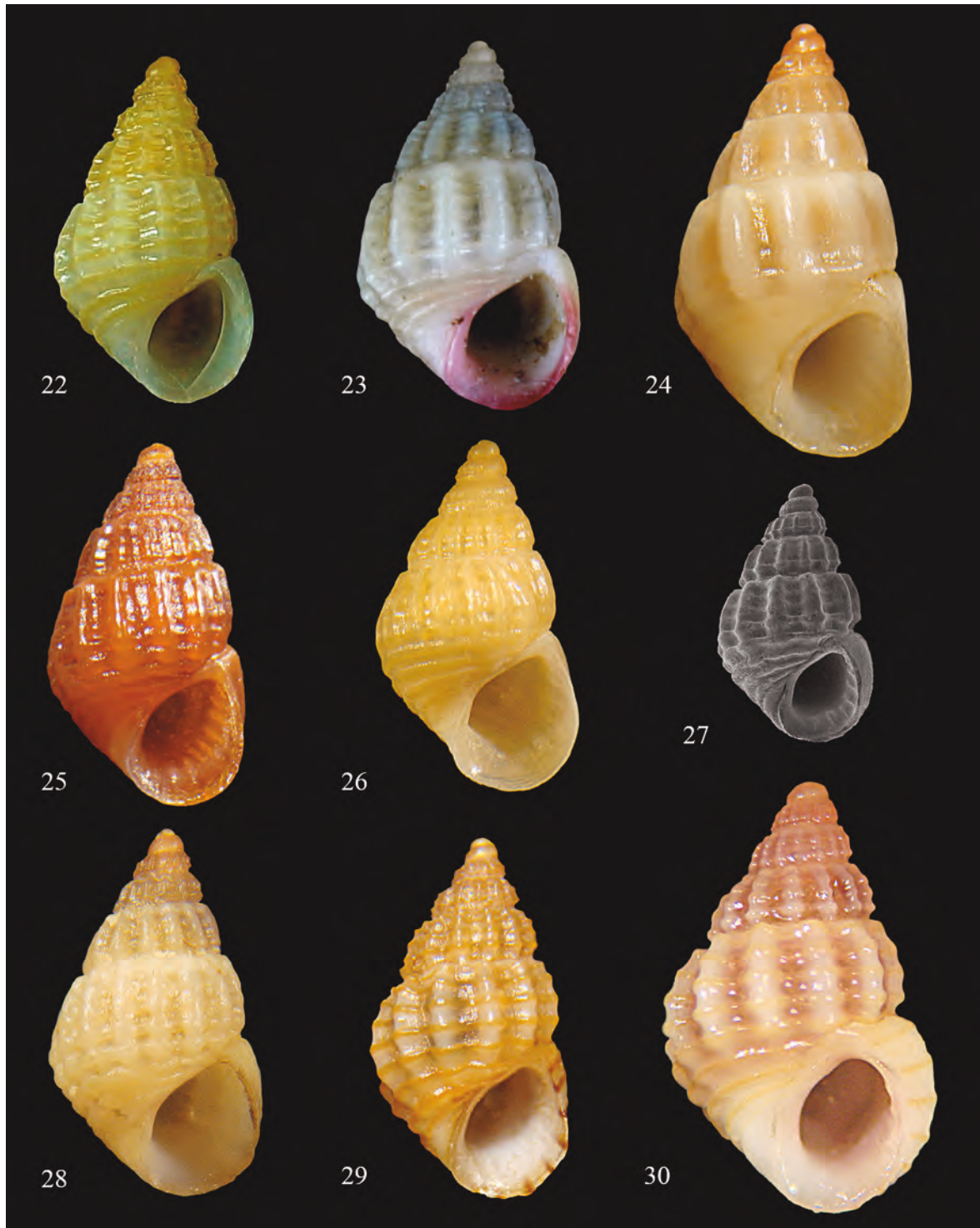
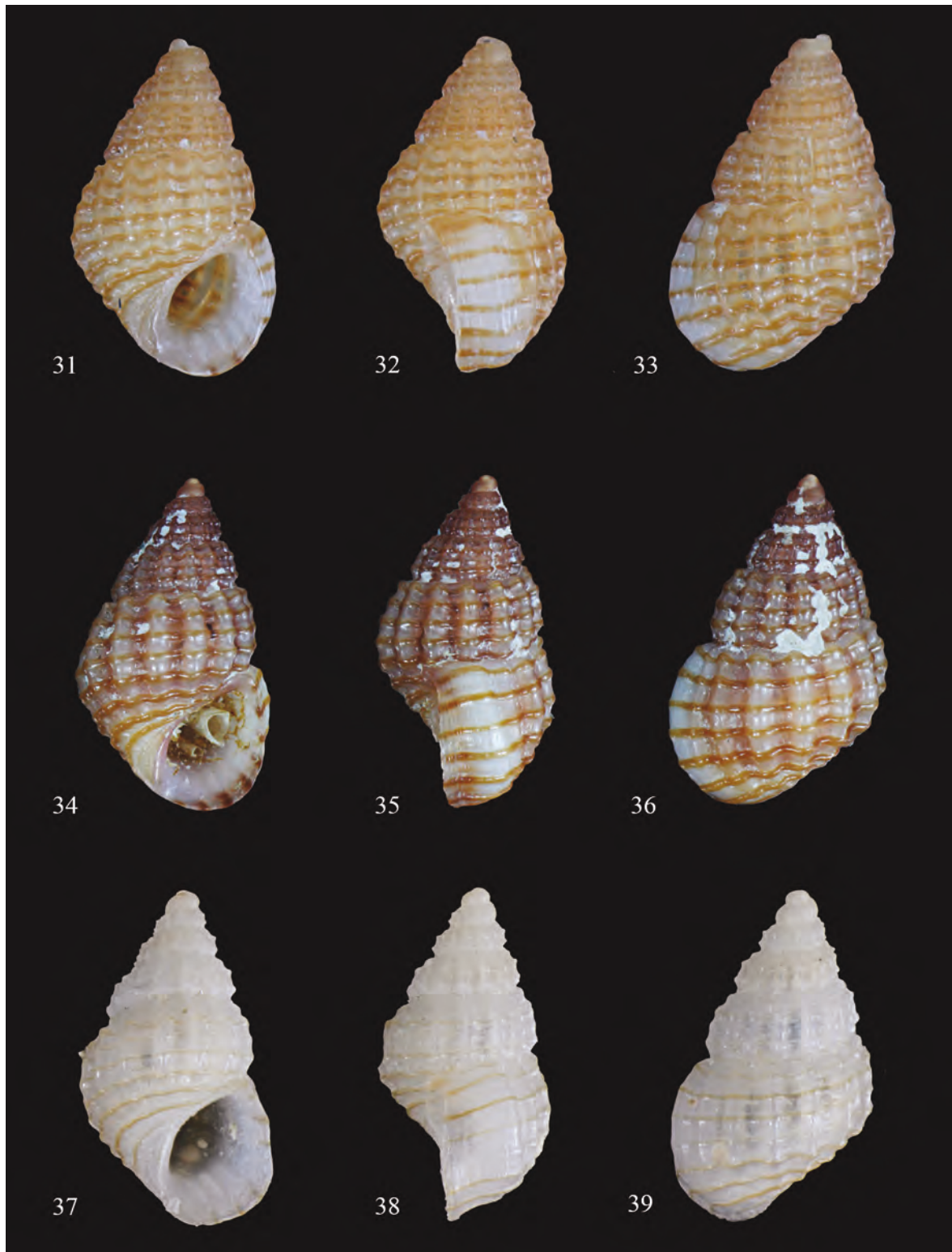
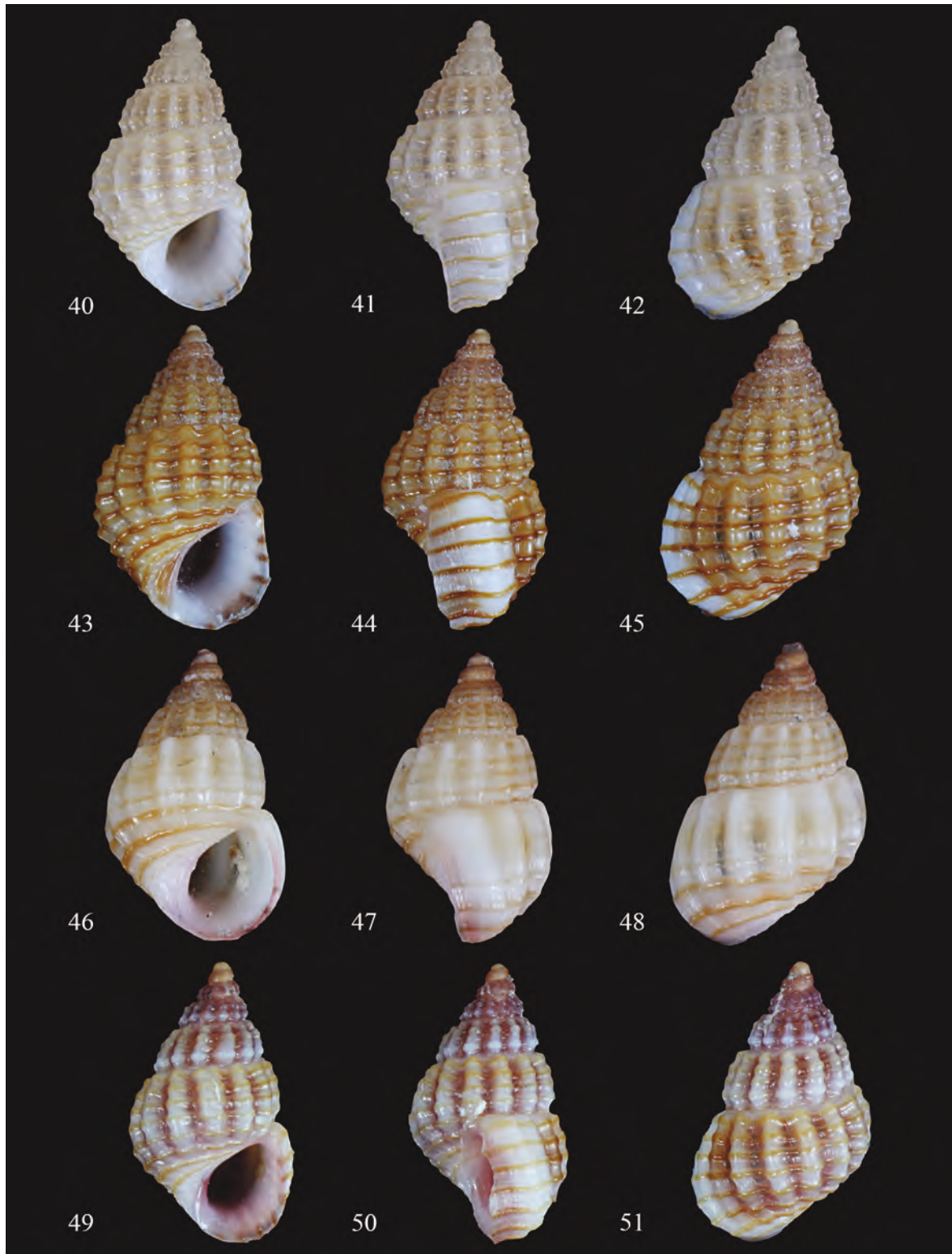


Figure 22. *Alvania rominae* n. sp. holotype, Gallipoli (Italy) 58 m depth, height 3.5 mm (MNHN-IM-2000-35744). Figure 23. *Alvania settepassii*, Porto Cesareo (Italy) 30 m depth, height 3.7 mm (DT). Figure 24. *Alvania settepassii*, paratype, Torrevadali, Civitavecchia (Italy) 25–30 m depth, height 4.3 mm (BA). Figure 25. *Alvania schwartziana*, Pag (Croatia), height 3.6 mm (BA). Figure 26. *Alvania bartolinorum*, holotype, Krk Island (Croatia) 54 m depth, height 3.58 mm (MNHN-IM-2000-27706). Figure 27. *Alvania zaraensis*, holotype, Zadar (Croatia), height 2.6 mm (MCZR-M-22152/H). Figure 28. *Alvania elisae*, paratype, Capraia Island (Italy) 2–15 m depth, height 3.75 mm (CS-PM). Figure 29. *Alvania lineata*, Salina Island (Sicily) 35 m depth, height 3.65 mm (BA). Figure 30. *Alvania lineata*, Cala Gonone, Dorgali (Sardinia) 1 m depth, height 4.3 mm (BA).



Figures 31–39. *Alvania lineata* Risso, 1826. Figs. 31–33: Gallipoli (Italy) 2.5 m depth, height 3.63 mm (DT). Figs. 34–36: Castro (Italy) 23 m depth, height 4.32 mm (DT). Figs. 37–39: Nardò, loc. S. Caterina (Italy) 23 m depth, height 3.15 mm (DT).



Figures 40–51. *Alvania lineata* Risso, 1826. Nardò (Lecce), località Torre Inserraglio (Italy) 23 m depth. Figs. 40–42: height 4.39 mm (DT). Figs. 43–45: height 4.23 mm (DT). Figs. 46–48: height 3.84 mm (DT). Figs. 49–51: height 3.91 mm (DT).

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