



A critique of, and errata for, Recent Cancellariidae by Jens Hemmen, 2007

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SUBJECT

Jens Hemmen, 2007, Annotated and illustrated catalogue of Recent Cancellariidae. Privately printed, Wiesbaden, Germany. 428 pp. Euro 90. The full title appears only on the title page. The spine and front cover are imprinted Recent Cancellariidae.

INTRODUCTION

When this book first appeared, I was often asked why I had not reviewed it. My primary reason for not writing a review earlier is that I did not want it thought that my criticism was based on the fact that I had not produced a similar work although I had been publishing papers on Cancellarioidea for many years. A favorable, and factual, review that pointed out some of the books' shortcomings but also recommended it to collectors was published by Neville (2008). A second reason is that at the end of the Foreword it is stated that errors will be corrected in second edition. That possibility no longer exists as Jens Hemmen recently passed away.

Most of the criticisms herein are not of the sort with which the average collector would be concerned (incorrect genus placement, etc.) and are intended to correct the record when the book is referenced in taxonomic works.

Hemmen wrote in his introduction: "It has never been our intention to publish either a 'coffee-table-book' or a revision (that's why we have chosen the special way for the synonymy, i.e., 'References')." It is not a "coffee table" book as the shells are not illustrated in color, and it is also not a revision although the genus-group placements of some species appear to be new. It could not have been intended as an identification guide for collectors, as the species are arranged alphabetically, not phylogenetically.

Most of the factual errors in the book are the result of the author's attempt to include data that are of no interest to most collectors (location and accession numbers of type material, type localities) but which is too inaccurate to be useful to systematists. The inclusion of statements from older works regarding synonymy that have later been shown to be incorrect does nothing to enhance usability.

In an early draft of this paper written before Hemmen's death, I stated that it is a certainty that lists of this type are never free of error and expressed my hope that a second edition would be published, with most species illustrated in color and figuring specimens in addition to the type specimens.

COMMENTS

As the book is arranged alphabetically by species, this critique will follow that order after a few comments are made about the introductory chapter. In this list Hemmen's divisions of discussion (e.g., Type locality) will be underlined to distinguish his text from my comments that use the same terms. For the sake of saving space, paper, and my two typing fingers, in the following remarks the combination Petit & Harasewych will often, but not consistently, be abbreviated as P&H.

General observations that apply throughout are:

1. Parentheses are inconsistently used for authors when a taxon has been moved to a genus different from the one in which it was first proposed.
2. The standard convention of placing a comma between the author and date is not followed. This is unusual but not an error as it is a format now adopted by some who consider that it makes data bases easier to build and to use, although computers should be smart enough to handle such. It is a convention adopted by few malacologists. Species

- discussed herein are listed as they were by Hemmen but other species referenced are in standard format.
3. Not all figured shells have the dimensions given under the figures. The names are also not always listed under the figures, which can cause confusion when the name is on one page and the illustration is overleaf with the name of the next species [e.g., *Cancellaria corrosa* and *C. corrugata*].
 4. Many illustrations are of poor quality and/or of poor specimens, as acknowledged by the author (page 21) where he wrote: "As we have tried to figure many Holo-/Paratypes and other type material, sometimes the quality is not always as perfect as we and the readers might have expected." Why type material was deemed necessary for a work not intended to be revisionary is not known. Readers would have been better served with clearer illustrations. In some cases better photographs could have been made available, as could illustrations of some unfigured species.
 5. The use of "[sic!]" with an exclamation point included is not correct usage and places unnecessary emphasis on errors. An interesting use appears on page 128 where Hemmen introduced a quote from Verhecken in which Verhecken quotes Petit & Harasewych. Within the latter is "labeled [sic!]" Without going back to the original papers it is impossible to determine who made this "error" which is, in fact, not a misspelling of the past tense of label. Labeled and labelled are both correct with labeled being the preferred form.
 6. The Catalogue of the superfamily Cancellarioidea (Petit & Harasewych, 1990) is cited under References for the majority of species. The 2nd Edition of that Catalogue was published in 2005, but is not mentioned by Hemmen. Both editions of the Catalogue are non-critical. In keeping with being non-critical, widely accepted subjective synonyms were indicated in the Catalogue with "?=" as noted therein (1990: 3). Hemmen has taken this to indicate that we have "some doubt" (e.g., see page 166). Worse, under many species he makes statements such as "Petit & Harasewych regard this as a species of its own" (e.g., under *C. obesa*) or "accept it as a good species" (e.g., under *T. panamensis*). In the Catalogue (1990: 2) it was stated that the species entries are under "the genus in which the taxon was first proposed." That statement did not deter Hemmen from comments such as "Petit & Harasewych placed this in [the original genus]." The result of Hemmen's misunderstanding of the Catalogue is a large number of entries that make Petit and Harasewych appear to be incompetent.
 7. As noted by Neville (2008: 20) there is often one entry in bold type under some References. He considered that such appear to be the reference from which the accompanying figure was taken but that not all are so noted. No mention of this bold faced usage has been located, and Neville's supposition appears to be correct.
 8. The References are indiscriminate in that many are listed which used the treated name incorrectly for a different species. Although the genus used in a reference is sometimes listed, it is often omitted. There is no obvious reason for such omission, especially in cases where none of the References are shown to have used the assigned genus. For one example of such, see *Nothoadmete delicatula*.
 9. A serious problem arises from Hemmen's treatment of type material. The various type categories seem to be used rather indiscriminately and often incorrectly. Some statements as to a specimen being a holotype are incorrect. Ten pages of the Code (ICZN 1999) treat lectotype designations and are too complex to make a general statement, but anyone citing type material data from this work should verify statements about type status. Type material for subjective synonyms is sometimes listed with no indication that type material for the senior name is, or is not, known. Possible errors in type designation are numerous and, with few exceptions, are not mentioned further in this review. Type material of subjective synonyms should have been placed in a separate category as such material does not form part of the type series of the senior synonym.
 10. Type locality is sometimes plural (Type localities) with multiple localities of non-topotypic paratypes included. Except in the case of syntypes from multiple localities, there can only be one "type locality" and it may be corrected. This is explained in the Code (ICZN 1999, Article 76).
 11. Obvious typographical errors will not be listed herein because they are so numerous.
 12. Genus-group placement of some species of Cancellarioidea is highly subjective as supraspecific classification is still evolving. That does not excuse the extensive use of *Cancellaria sensu lato* for those species that have been recently placed in

other genera and/or happen to be type species of genera.

13. For the record, Jens Hemmen generously thanked me for my assistance (p. 19). According to my files, he only wrote me about one question. He did not like my response (quoted in its entirety on p. 189) and never asked me anything else although I would have been pleased to assist him in any way possible.

Feeding, pp. 12–14. Various reports on the feeding habits of Cancellarioidea are given, but strangely not in chronological order. Included is Abbott's (1991: 93) statement that "They all feed on marine worms." After it has already been demonstrated that this is incorrect, including photographs of *Cancellaria cooperi* feeding on a ray, why is this included with the only comment being "however"? Although Abbott's "all" certainly applied only to *Admete*, the only genus he treated, there is no known published basis for his statement.

Acronyms, p. 18. Among the acronyms listed is "MNHG = Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France". This is a non-standard acronym that seems to have been used both for museums in Paris and in Geneva. These two museums are referenced in this critique as MNHN [= Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris] and MHNG [= Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Genève]. Not included are AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York) and ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature). Also not listed are ZMUH (p. 202) and DMW (p. 322), which are unknown to me.

Bonellitia afra (P&H 2000). Originally described in, and remains in, the genus *Admetula*. No references changing the generic placement are given. It is stated that P&H compared this species to *Bonellitia epula* which is incorrect as it was compared to *Admetula epula*.

Cancellaria (? *Tribia*) *angasi* Crosse 1863. The use of a query with *Tribia* is not understood as Hemmen correctly states that this species is the type species of the genus. The type locality for *angasi* was restricted to Gorée, Senegal by Dautzenberg (1891: 16). There seems no reason to include the incorrect type location originally given for the synonym *C. eudeli*.

?*Admete antarctica* Strebel 1908. Why list as an *Admete* with a query when it is shown in the References that it had been transferred to the genus *Notoadmete* by Dell (1990)?

Tritonoharpa antiquata (Hinds in Reeve 1844). In the list of type material unnecessary verbiage about obvi-

ously misidentified type material of *T. angasi* being a synonym is confusing as *T. angasi* was correctly treated as a valid species a few pages earlier.

Trigonostoma antiquatum (Hinds 1843). Under Type locality appears "(ICZN 74 a iii)" which was in the 3rd Edition of the Code (ICZN 1985). As the numbering in the Code effective 1 January 2000 (ICZN 1999) is different, this citation looks strange until it is realized that he is quoting Verhecken (1986).

Dellina aoteana (Dell 1956). The genus *Dellina* was placed in the family Buccinidae by Bouchet & Warén (1985: 223) as a synonym of *Belomitra*. Their work was cited by Hemmen for other taxa, but this placement was overlooked. This change was noted by P&H (2005: 13).

Tritonoharpa aphrogenia (Pilsbry & Lowe 1933). Hemmen wrote: "The taxon is often cited as having been described in 1932, but Volume 84 of the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia appeared in 1933 (for 1932)." Hemmen was unfortunately unaware that the title page date of many journals is the date of publication of the total Volume and has no effect on publication dates of the parts therein. This paper was actually published in 1932 and was precisely dated (21 May 1932) by Keen (1971: 1009), whose work is listed under References by Hemmen only a few lines below the quoted statement.

Cancellaria (s.l.) *aqualica* Petit & Harasewych 1986. The specimen figured as *Cancellaria* cf. *aqualica* is not that species. It may be *Merica boucheti* (Petit & Harasewych, 1986).

Buccinum (?) *aquilarum* Watson 1882. A quarter of a page is wasted here on a species in the Turridae that was once placed incorrectly in the Cancellariidae. No reference is given to Tomlin (1927: 81) who placed it in Cancellariidae.

?*Admete arctica* Middendorff 1849. This species was placed in the genus *Neophinoe*, family Capulidae, by Sysoev & Kantor (2002: 115). This placement was cited by P&H (2005: 26).

Merica asperella (Lamarck 1822). Due to long confusion about the identity of this species, the majority of the citations listed under References refer to other species, not to *asperella*.

Bonellitia atopodonta (Petit & Harasewych 1986). The Indonesian specimen figured after Verhecken may or may not be this species. Hemmen based his usage on the latest available usage at the time which was

that of Verhecken (1997). Although that 1997 paper is cited, this usage is not indicated. In a later paper, Verhecken (2011: 6) has placed this species in the genus *Admetula*, which is considered to be correct.

Cancellaria (Euclia) balboae Pilsbry 1931. The holotype was transferred and is now AMNH 269087 (Boyko & Cordeiro, 2001: 26). They also list a paratype as ANSP 107154.

Bonellitia bayeri (Petit 1976). Originally described in, and remains in, the genus *Admetula*.

Axelella brasiliensis Verhecken 1991. Subsequent to publication of Hemmen's book this species has been placed in the newly named *Pseudobabylonella* Brunetti, Della Bella, Forli & Vecchi, 2009.

Trigonostoma (Ventrilia) bullatum (Sowerby 1832). In Remarks the opinion of Verhecken (1985: 11) that *bullatum* is a junior synonym of *tuberculosum* is mentioned. This had earlier been expressed by Petit (1983: 12) who stated that they are "probable synonyms" and if they are the same, that *tuberculosum* would take precedence. This still has not been resolved but may eventually be settled by molecular genetic work. The References also indicate that this was listed by Verhecken as "*Cancellaria dalli*", which is incorrect as he properly cited it as a synonym.

Admete californica (Dall, 1908). Here, and elsewhere, a work by "McLean & Gosliner (1996)" is referenced. The part of this work treating *Cancellariidae* is by McLean only. See in Literature Cited herein.

Cancellaria (Cancellaria) cancellata (Linné 1767). No reason is known or stated for this to be placed in *Cancellaria sensu stricto*. Its proper placement is in *Bivetiella*, whether *Bivetiella* is used as a full genus or a subgenus. It was so placed in many of the References cited.

Cancellaria (?Bivetopsia) chrysostoma Sowerby 1832. The presence of the query [?] is strange as this species is, as shown by Hemmen, the type species of *Bivetopsia*.

Cancellaria citharella Lamarck 1822. As stated by Hemmen, this was shown by P&H to not belong in *Cancellariidae*, and there seems to be no reason for it to be included. Hemmen does state that P&H "don't give any hint in which family this species could be placed." Lamarck's species is based only on a figure in Martini. That figure, often in combination with figures from other works, was named by several authors. Sorting out the first available name for it was not necessary to determine that it did not belong in

Cancellarioidea. Hemmen further brings in a fossil species which he lists as "*Cancellaria citharella* 'in G.G. Pusch, *Polens. Paleont.* (2) 1837, 129'." The single quotes are normal double quotes in Hemmen. This listing by Pusch is simply the transfer of *Voluta citharella* Brongniart, 1823 to the genus *Cancellaria*.

Narona clavatula (Sowerby 1832). Under Remarks the first listing should show it as the type species of *Narona*. Its incorrect designation as type species of *Panarona*, an objective junior synonym, should be secondary. The unnecessary genus *Panarona* is discussed by Hemmen under the species *Cancellaria mitriformis*.

Cancellaria (?Cancellaria) conradiana Dall 1890. No reason is given for inclusion of this fossil species other than that it was incorrectly reported as Recent. There is also no reason given for the query [?] in the subgenus designation. This fossil species is a *Cancellaria sensu stricto*.

Bonellitia cornidei (Altimira 1978). The source for placement in *Bonellitia* is not stated. It was placed in *Admetula* by P&H (1991: 181), the only reference listed for this species that does not indicate the genus used.

Narona coronata (Scacchi 1835). There is no error in this listing other than in following European authors who incorrectly use *Narona* for a number of unrelated species. This species was placed in *Tribia* by Verhecken (1985: 7) whose citation is listed under References with no mention of genus used. Why Hemmen did not use the most recent placement by Verhecken is not understood. This species has been more recently treated in detail by Verhecken (2007: 330–335). Hemmen's listing of type material is confusing as he lists only a "holotype" of the junior synonym *C. taeniata*. A lectotype was designated for *coronata* by Cretella et al. (2005: 121).

Cancellaria (s.l.) corrugata Hinds 1843. It is shown that this species is the type of *Massyla*, and most of the references listed cite it with *Massyla* either as the genus or subgenus, although this information is given only a few of the listings. No mention is made of the reason *Massyla* was not used as the genus or subgenus.

Cancellaria (s.l.) crawfordiana Dall 1892. Here again it has been assumed that the date on a Volume was the date of publication. This work by Dall was issued on 24 July 1891, and the species dates from 1891. This species is the type species of *Crawfordina* Dall, 1919.

Cancellaria (s.l.) *crenulata* A. Adams 1855. This name should not have been included as it has not been used as valid since it was introduced. Tryon is cited, but his placement under “unfigured and unidentified” is not mentioned. Adams’ use is preoccupied by *Cancellaria crenulata* Deshayes, 1835 as shown by P&H (1990: 17; 2005: 41).

Cancellaria (?*Massyla*) *cumingiana* Petit de la Saussaye 1844. Here again the use of a query with the subgenus is not explained. This use is especially confusing as *Massyla* was not listed, even with a query, for its type species *C. corrugata*.

Nothoadmete delicatula (E. A. Smith 1907). The opportunity will be taken here to address a feature not mentioned earlier. For many (but not all) References, Hemmen lists, in quotes, the genus used for the species being treated. In this case the only placement in *Nothoadmete* is that of Dell (1990), but that use is not indicated by the reference to his work. This is not an isolated instance as other species are listed under a genus previously used in one of the References but without such use indicated.

Loxotaphrus deshayesii (Duval 1841). The source of the illustration for this species is not known. The explanation under the figure is a copy of the explanation for the preceding species, *Admetula deroyae*. The location of the type material of *L. deshayesii* is not known (as stated on p. 123). Size, etc., is given by Beu & Maxwell, who are referenced. It is unfortunate that Hemmen, in his discussion of this species, introduced the nude name *Servania Ancey* into the literature from a museum label.

Merica elegans (Sowerby, 1822). The term “Neotype” is used under both Type material and in the caption for the figure, the latter reference lacking quotes. No lectotype has been selected for this species nor has a neotype been designated.

The use of neotype here does not qualify under the Code (ICZN 1985, Article 75; ICZN 1999, Article 75) as a valid neotype designation.

Cancellaria (s.l.) *euthymei* Barnard, 1960. This species was placed in *Iphinopsis* by Bouchet & Warén (1985: 261), a work cited for other species by Hemmen.

Admete finlayi Powell 1940. Why put in *Admete* when the original author placed it elsewhere as shown in the References? It has not been placed in *Admete* by any other author. It was originally described as a *Zeadmete* although the lack of parentheses does not indicate that.

Admete frigida Rochebrune & Mabilie 1885. The figures on page 143 are not taken from Forcellini as stated but are copies of the original figures of Rochebrune & Mabilie. There is a mix-up in Forcellini’s work and his figure of this species is copied by Hemmen for *A. schythei* (Pjilippi) on page 284. The figure on page 144, also captioned as *frigida*, is from Forcellini and probably should have been under his treatment of *schythei*.

Bonellitia garrardi (Petit 1974). Originally placed in, and remains in, the genus *Admetula*.

Bonellitia gittenbergeri Verhecken 2002. No error is involved, but Verhecken (2007: 289) transferred this species to *Admetula* in a paper published after Hemmen’s work was in press or published.

Admete grandis Gray ????. A lot of space wasted on a non-name. Hemmen discusses his failure to find the name introduced by Gray. He obviously did not recognize that Kobelt, at the reference cited for him, erred in attributing the name to Gray instead of to Mörch when he referred to its mention by Paetel.

Cancellaria (s.l.) *grayi* Tryon 1885. Under Type material is stated: “Not mentioned in the original description. ANSP.” Tryon based his description on a Sowerby figure of “*C. asperella*” and copied the Sowerby figure. There are no specimens with this name in the ANSP collection. Verhecken (1986a: 39) considered this to be “only a stout form of *C. asperella*.” Although that work is cited elsewhere by Hemmen, it is not listed for this species.

Cancellaria (?*Bivetopsia*) *haemastoma* Sowerby 1832. The specimen figured on page 162 is stated to be from the Bay of Chiriqui which is followed by “(error?)”. It is supposed that Hemmen questioned the locality as this species is considered to be a Galapagos endemic. As a syntype is figured on page 161, the inclusion of this seemingly deformed specimen with questionable locality data serves no purpose.

Aphera islacolonis (Maury 1917). Type material was treated by Jung & Petit (1990: 110) but will not be elaborated upon here as this species occurs only in the later Tertiary and is not a Recent species. The specimen figured on page 171 is the same specimen figured on page 194. This will be discussed in more detail under *Aphera lindae*.

Cancellaria (s.l.) *jayana* Keen 1958. The upper figures on page 174 captioned “*Cancellaria clathrata*. After Loebbecke (1887)” are not *C. clathrata* Adams. They are poor drawings that are indeterminate.

Aphera lindae Petuch, 1987. The Type locality listed is that originally given by Petuch when he considered this to be a living specimen of the fossil *A. islacolonis* [see above]. According to Hemmen, P&H (1990) erred in citing what is actually the correct locality. Petuch finally corrected his locality data in 1988 after he had named it as *A. lindae* although he previously knew the originally published locality to be incorrect. As that correction has rarely been noted, I will here put the details on record and hopefully end the confusion. In 1981 Petuch published a paper in *Malacologia* on what was termed a "relict Caribbean fauna" off of Venezuela. He figured a specimen as *Aphera islacolonis* with a specific location (35 m depth, Golfo de Triste, Venezuela) and date of collecting (March, 1979). I had in my possession a photograph of this specimen sent to me by Sally Kaicher on 2 December 1978 with locality "Barbados" written on the top of the photo. The photograph was obviously taken before the date Petuch gave as the date it was collected. After publication of his paper I telephoned Petuch and told him about it, and he kept stalling, stating that he could not locate his field book, etc., etc. Although I contacted him about this several times, he evidently forgot our conversations as in 1987 he named the specimen (there is only the one specimen) *Aphera lindae* giving the same Venezuelan locality. In 1988, in a work on Neogene mollusks, he mentioned the only living species of *Aphera*, *A. lindae*, and appended a footnote stating:

"Due to a mistake in my field notes, I designated the type locality of *A. lindae* as the Golfo de Triste, Venezuela. This erroneous type locality should be corrected to '200 meters depth off St. James, Barbados'."

This appeared as a footnote in very small type in Petuch (1988: 160), where it is the only mention of a cancellarid on the page. In the same work it is figured on Plate 38 (pp. 196, 197) as being from the "Barbadan Secondary Relict Pocket" without mention of a specific locality. The correct locality and a discussion of the fossil and Recent species were given by Jung & Petit (1990: 109–111). The figures given by Hemmen for *A. islacolonis* and *A. lindae* are the same specimen, the only one known of the latter taxon.

Sveltia lyrata (Brocchi, 1814). No data are given for Type material or Type locality although Rossi Ronchetti (1955: 255) treated both. Although that type designation not did comply with Code requirements, it was validated by Verhecken (2007: 325). Under Remarks it is stated that P&H "don't treat this as a

Recent species but as a fossil one from the Pliocene of Italy." It was not shown as Recent by P&H as it was described as a fossil and to add Recent would have been subjective and not in keeping with the uncritical nature of the P&H Catalogue. In the next sentence Hemmen further states that "Brocchi ... described it from the Miocene of that country." This is incorrect as it was described from a Pliocene formation.

Cancellaria (s.l.) *mangelioides* Reeve 1856. There is some confusion here, which is understandable with this complex. It is stated that P&H "accept *mangelioides* and *scalarina* Lamarck 1822 as species of their own." As shown earlier, these names were simply listed in the P&H Catalogue as introduced. Garrard's listing of this species as a synonym of *scalariformis* is mentioned under Remarks. Not mentioned is a similar placement by Verhecken (1986a: 54). The inclusion of Tryon's simple figure is of questionable utility.

Merica melanostoma (Sowerby 1849). Garrard is cited under References as having figured the "holotype," but Garrard made no such claim.

Cancellaria (?*Hertleinia*) *mitriformis* Sowerby 1832. Here again there is a confusing query as this species is the type of *Hertleinia*. The Remarks are also confusing. The sixth line from the bottom would have been better starting "Petit (1975: 387) incorrectly stated" instead of "pointed out". The last line on page 216 makes it appear that Jousseau erected the unnecessary genus *Panarona* Petit, 1975.

"*Cancellaria*" *nassa* Roissy 1805 ?. There is no such name. Hemmen evidently bases this on Lobbecke who listed it in a manner that makes it appear to have originated with Roissy. Roissy clearly and correctly attributes the name to Gmelin and even listed the same references used by that author. Although Hemmen could not have seen Roissy's work, or he would not have made this listing, he used a lot of verbiage to illustrate that its 1805 date was incorrectly given by Petit (1986 [sic; = 1984]).

Cancellaria nassiformis Lesson 1842. Hemmen states that "Fide Petit & Harasewych (1990: 31) this might be *Nassarius corpulentus* (C.B. Adams, 1852), family *Nassariidae*." That P&H 1990 reference indicates a synonymy that is subjective, not conjectural. This synonymy, based on examination of type material, had already been shown by Petit (1984: 330).

Brocchinia nodosa (Verrill & Smith in Verrill 1885). The figure caption incorrectly identifies a specimen as being the "Holotype. MNHN". The holotype is in the USNM as listed under Type material.

Admete philippii von Ihering 1907. Under Type material Kabat & Boss are chided for not listing the whereabouts of Ihering's collection. Hemmen has misinterpreted the intent of the work by Kabat & Boss, but a list of Ihering's types would not be of help as this name is a replacement name for a Philippi species, and the type is therefore in the Philippi collection.

Solatia piscatoria (Gmelin 1791). The Type material lists a lectotype and paralectotypes in MHNG selected by Verhecken. In the cited publication Verhecken designated a neotype that is in MNHN. He also designated a lectotype and paralectotypes for *Cancellaria nodulosa* Lamarck, a synonym. The latter types are in the MHNG, the lectotype bearing the number listed in the caption of the figure on page 250.

Trigonostoma (s.l.) *pygmaea* (C. B. Adams 1852). In the genus *Trigonostoma*, the correct rendering of the species name is *pygmaeum*.

Admete regina Dall 1911. This was shown by Kantor & Harasewych (2003) to be a junior synonym of *Admete solida* (Aurivillius, 1885) which was originally described in the genus *Trichotropsis*. This synonymy was listed in P&H (2005: 96).

Cancellaria (*Cancellaria*) *reticulata* (Linné 1767). The record from the Pleistocene of Florida is attributed to "Hoernes (1970: 65)". "Hoernes" is an error for "Hoerle" here and on pages 271 and 313. As Hoerle (1970) is not in Hemmen's Bibliography it is included in the References herein. When noting the range as North Carolina, Florida, Caribbean and Brazil, Hemmen stated that "the last three localities are doubtful." Clearly this species inhabits Florida.

Scalptia scalata (Sowerby 1832). The right hand figure on page 282 is not this species and its Madagascar locality is suspect.

Admete schythei (Philippi 1855). See *Admete frigida* above.

Cancellaria (*Cancellaria*) *similis* Sowerby 1833. Placement in *Cancellaria sensu stricto* is not understood, especially as it is the type species of *Bivetiella* as indicated at the top of page 291.

Trigonostoma (*Ventriolia*) *tuberculosa* Sowerby 1832. In the genus *Trigonostoma*, the correct termination of the species name is *tuberculosum*.

Cancellaria umbilicata Lesson 1842. No error involved, but the fact that this is a nomen dubium should be stressed. Other Lesson 1842 type material is in the MNHN (e.g., *C. nassiformis*), but Bouchet has

advised (pers. comm.) that the type material of this species has been lost.

Admete unalashkensis (Dall 1873). Why use an incorrect spelling in the figure caption, especially when the figure is the holotype?

Cancellaria (s.l.) *urceolata* Hinds 1843. The figure on page 333, and its caption, is *C. undulata*. The figure of *C. urceolata* is on page 334.

Scalptia vangoethemi Verhecken 1995. The figure on page 334 is *C. urceolata*. There is no figure of *S. vangoethemi*

Trigonostoma (s.l.) *vinnulum* Iredale 1925. The figure of this species is incorrectly captioned *Tritonoharpa vinnula*.

Bonellitia vossi (Petit 1976). Originally described in, and remains in, the genus *Admetula*.

Cancellaria ziervogliana Lamarck 1822. The last paragraph under this species appears to belong on the following page in Appendix 1.

Bibliography. The references cited appear under this heading. A second lot of references, starting on page 419, is headed Secondary literature. This splitting of the references makes using them difficult. The reason for this difference is neither stated nor obvious.

SUMMARY

In closing this critique I wish to again stress that the book is of substantial value for collectors and dealers, and I do not hesitate to recommend it. Also, I am in a position to understand the problems encountered in trying to put together meaningful information on this difficult and diverse group of mollusks.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LITERATURE CITED

Only works not cited by Hemmen are listed.

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