

**A new *Setia* species from southern Spain
(Gastropoda: Rissoidae)**

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Setia microbia n. sp. is described from the beach of Getarès, southern Spain. It appears to belong to the *S. turriculata* complex.

Key words: Gastropoda, Prosobranchia, Rissoidae, *Setia*, taxonomy, Spain.

In April 1986, we collected shell grit from the beach of Getarès in the province of Cadiz in southern Spain. Sorting out this sample, many known species of the family Rissoidae were found. Only one minute rissoid could not be identified and proved to be undescribed.

Abbreviation: ZMA for Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

***Setia microbia* n. sp.
(figs. 1-4)**

Description of holotype. — Shell minute, fragile, semitransparent, glossy, colour light corneous. Length 1.07 mm, width 0.66 mm (figs. 1-2). Protoconch smooth, dome-shaped, consisting of about one whorl. Teleoconch somewhat cylindrical in outline, about 2 3/4 convex smooth whorls, with very fine growth lines. Sutures deep; no ornamental sculpture. Aperture drop-shaped, top corner about 90°, very thin outer lip. Peristome simple and complete. Umbilical chink deep, but narrow. Two light brown colour bands encircle the body whorl, one on the periphery and one on the base. Operculum, periostracum and soft parts of the animal unknown.

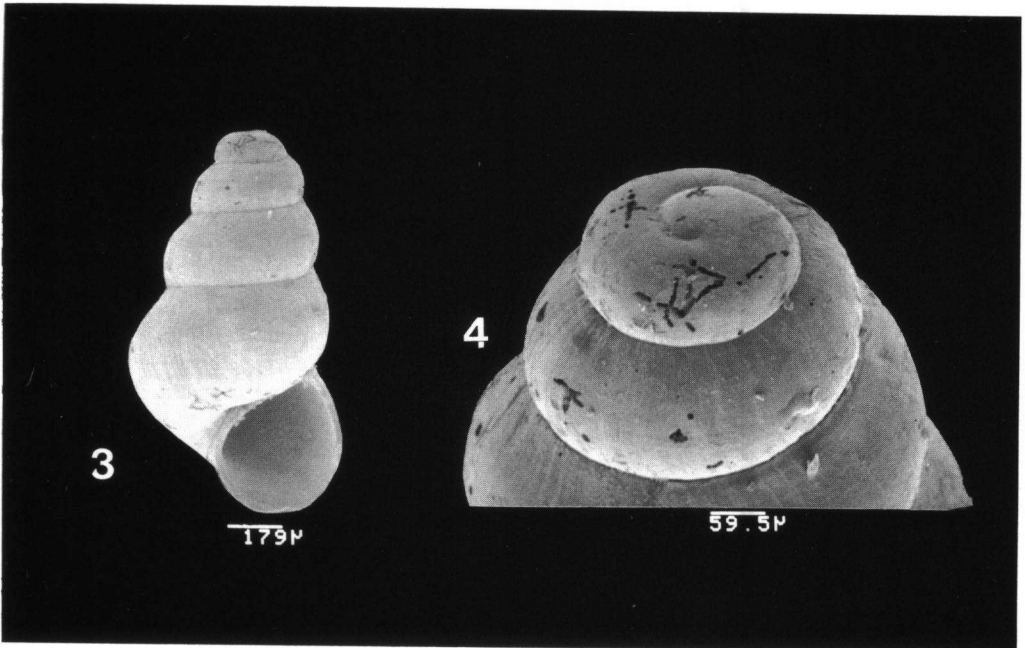
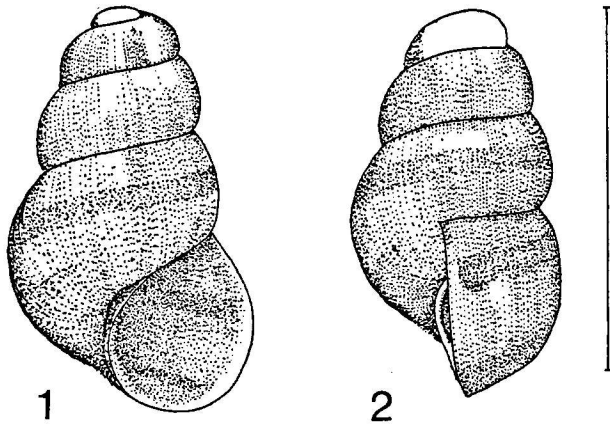
Type locality. — Spain, Cadiz, Getarès.

Variability. — The smallest paratype measures 1.0 mm, whereas the largest fullgrown specimen has a length of 1.4 mm.

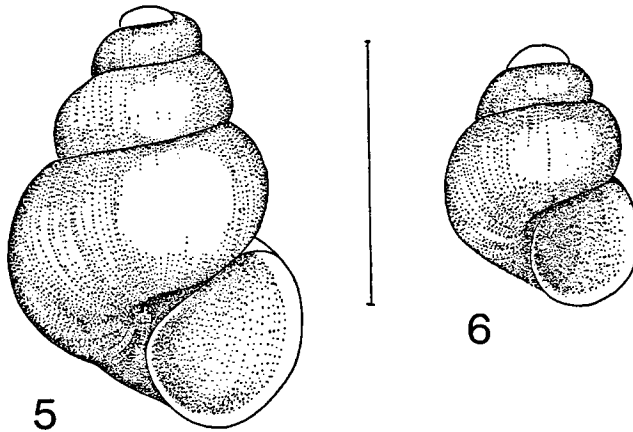
The colour of the shell is very variable and ranges from nearly colourless to brown. Brown bands as those of the holotype are often absent, while shells occur with a brown upper part and a nearly colourless ultimate whorl. The shape of the shell is hardly subject to variation.

Type material. — Holotype (ZMA Moll no. 3.91.005), 20 paratypes (ZMA Moll no. 3.91.006), 30 paratypes (coll. Hoenselaar no. 6714), all from the type sample (April 1986, leg. H.J. & J. Hoenselaar). In addition 11 paratypes were collected by the authors at the type locality in April 1988 (coll. Hoenselaar no. 14.551).

Additional material studied (in the private collections of the collectors). — Spain, Cadiz: Tarifa, April 1988 (12 specimens), April 1987 (4), April 1986 (10), April 1985 (3); Torre de la Peña, April 1985 (3), all leg. H.J. & J. Hoenselaar; Las Palomas



Figs. 1-4. *Setia microbia* n. sp., Spain, Getarès; 1-2, holotype, length 1.07 mm, scale 1 mm; 3-4, paratype, ventral and apical views.



Figs. 5-6. *Setia* species; 5, *S. turriculata* Monterosato, France, Sausset les Pins, length 1.58 mm, scale 1 mm; 6, *S. lacourti* (Verduin), Spain, Getarès, length 1.0 mm, scale 1 mm (both shells coll. Hoenselaar).

(about 10 km N. of Tarifa), September 1988 (3), leg. R.H. de Bruyne; Portugal, Algarve, Lagos, April 1987 (1), Praia de Vau, May 1986 (1), May 1987 (1), all leg. H.J. & J. Hoenselaar.

Etymology. — Named after the small creatures all around us.

Discussion. — *Setia microbia* belongs to the *S. turriculata* complex. It differs from *S. turriculata* Monterosato, 1884, and from *S. lacourti* (Verduin, 1984) in being more cylindrical. *S. gittenbergeri* (Verduin, 1984) is larger and more tapering. The shell of *S. macilenta* Monterosato, 1878, is much more compressed. For comparison *S. turriculata* and *S. lacourti* are figured (figs. 5-6).

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