## Nomenclatural notes, 6<sup>1</sup> The generic name Eulimella (Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, Pyramidellidae), authorship and type species

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A close scrutiny of the literature has shown that *Eulimella* should be cited as *Eulimella* Forbes a MacAndrew, 1846 [err. typ. *Erilimella*], with type species *Eulima macandrei* Forbes, 1844, by original designation.

Key words: Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia, Pyramidellidae, Eulimella, nomenclature, Atlantic, Mediterranean.

Recently several annotated lists of marine Mollusca of W. European countries or the Mediterranean have been published (e.g. Janssen, 1975; Piani, 1980; Bruschi, 1985; Backeljau, 1986; Hoisaeter, 1986). Hoisaeter's list (1986: 98) contains the statement "genus Eulimella Jeffreys, 1847, type: Eulimella gracilis Jeffreys, but see Abbott (1974)." The reference to Abbott (1974: 291) reads "Eulimella Jeffreys, 1847. Type: crassula Forbes, 1843" with reference to Ann.Mag.nat.Hist. 19: 311, which is Jeffreys' 1847 paper. These citations caused some concern, because most hand-books and other easily available literature mention Eulimella Forbes, 1846, with type Eulimella scillae (Scacchi, 1835). As the species Eulimella gracilis Jeffreys, 1847, cannot be recognized with certainty from the original description and because no type specimen(s) have been found by Warén (1980: 38), the case is of interest.

In the following table a representative set of authors from Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus (= BDD) onwards is given, together with the cited authorship for *Eulimella* as well as the cited type.

1883 BDD: 186	Forbes, 1846	Eulimella scillae Scacchi sp.
1884 Monterosato: 98	Forbes	Turritella pyramidata Desh.,
		1832 = Melania scillae Sc.,
		1836
1885 Fischer: 789	Forbes, 1846	E. Scillae Scacchi
1886 Tryon: 319, 339	Forbes, 1846	no type mentioned
1892 Sacco: 50	Forbes, 1846	no type mentioned
1903 Kobelt: 161	Forbes, 1846	no type mentioned, but cites
		Forbes' 1844 description of
		Eulima macandrei
1904 Dall & Bartsch: 5	Forbes, 1846	Eulimella crassula Forbes =
	·	E. scillae Scacchi

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 5: Trivia pullicina Locard, 1892: the name to be used for Trivia pulex (Gray, 1827) because of primary homonymy. - Basteria 51: 151-152, 1987.

1909 Dall & Bartsch: 10	Forbes, 1846	do., but citing Ann.Mag.nat. Hist. 14 (1846) p. 412
1921 Cossmann: 300, 301	Forbes, 1846	Turbonilla scillai Scacchi
1929 Thiele: 236	(Forbes) Gray, 1847	E. (s.s.) scillae Scacchi
1932 Winckworth: 226	Jeffreys, 1847	E. gracilis Jeffreys
1938 Laws: 52	Jeffreys, 1847	E. macandrewi Forbes
1940 Wenz: 864	Gray, 1847	E. scillae (Scacchi) [Turbonilla]
1955 Bartsch: 13	Forbes, 1846	Eulimella crassula Forbes = E. scillae Scacchi
1972 Nordsieck: 118	Gray, 1847	scillae (Scacchi)
1974 Abbott: 291	Jeffreys, 1847	crassula Forbes, 1843
1980 Piani: 164	Gray, 1847	E. (E.) scillae (Scacchi, 1835)
1985 Bruschi et al.: 37	Gray, 1847	E. (E.) scillae (Scacchi, 1835)

N.B.: Not one of these authors cites an article by Forbes from 1846 in which year *Eulimella* allegedly has been published.

From this bewildering list it is difficult to come to any conclusion. Already in 1910 a discussion of the problem was given by Iredale (1910: 52, 53) who concluded that the genus Eulimella should be ascribed to Jeffreys, 1847, although the name probably had been suggested, but not published, by Forbes. The genus Eulimella Gray, 1847, with type species Melania scillae was published later in the same year, see Gray (1847: 160). Iredale does not, however, cite a type for Eulimella Jeffreys, 1847. In Jeffreys' publication (1847: 311) two species are cited to belong to Eulimella, viz. Eulima crassula Jeffreys, 1839, which is a nomen nudum, with its synonym Eulima macandrei Forbes, 1844, and a new species Eulimella gracilis.

Although it is almost universally accepted that Eulima macandrei Forbes, 1844, is synonymous with Melania scillae Scacchi, 1835, the last taxon in itself cannot be accepted as type for the genus Eulimella Jeffreys, 1847, as the species scillae was not originally included in this genus. For this reason the entry of Herrmannsen (1852: 52) cannot be regarded as a type designation, even apart from the errors contained in it. Most unfortunately it seems therefore that Winckworth (1932: 226) was the first to make a valid type designation by taking Eulimella gracilis Jeffreys, 1847, as the type of the genus Eulimella Jeffreys, 1847. This is contrary to the stability of nomenclature and should be strongly discouraged.

A further search through the literature revealed that both Schulze et al. (1929: 1235) and Neave (1939: 331) cite "Eulimella (pro Erilimella Forbes & McAndrew, 1846) Jeffreys, 1847, Ann. Mag.nat. Hist. 19, 311".

Forbes & MacAndrew (1846: 1027) first described the results of some dredgings around the northwest of Scotland where "Eulima M'Andrei" was found and a little further one reads that "They procured two, if not three, new species of Chemnitzia, a new form of Erilimella (the proposed genus of which E.M'Andrei is the type), several...". As there are other printing errors in this paper and in view of the use of Eulimella by Forbes himself in Forbes & Hanley (1850: 308), I disagree with Schulze et al. and with Neave, and I propose that Erilimella should be regarded as a printing error for Eulimella rather than the other way round. This is all the more likely if one considers the fact that Eulimella is apparently derived from Eulima, the genus in which the type species,

macandrei, was originally placed. Moreover, not a single author has used the name Erilimella after Forbes & MacAndrew (1846), as cited above. Also significant is the fact that all older authors cite the genus Eulimella as of Forbes, 1846.

The genus should therefore be cited as *Eulimella* Forbes & MacAndrew, 1846 [by err.typ. *Erilimella*], with type species *Eulima macandrei* Forbes, 1844, by original designation.

As regards the synonymy of the Recent Eulimella macandrei (Forbes, 1844) and the fossil Eulimella scillae (Scacchi, 1835), I have no opinion, but I am inclined to follow the majority of authors in regarding both species to be identical. It is the Recent species, however, which is the type of the genus.

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