

# BASTERIA

TIJDSCHRIFT VAN DE NEDERLANDSCHE  
MALACOLOGISCHE VEREENIGING

Data about the Dutch molluscan fauna published in the  
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compiled by

C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA, Amsterdam.

The "Correspondentieblad der Nederlandsche Malacologische Vereeniging" is a stencilled bulletin, of which three numbers a year, containing about 7 pages each, are forwarded to the members of the Netherlands Malacological Society. Besides communications of no malacological interest from the committee to the members, reports of the meetings and excursions of the Society, hints for collecting and storing mollusca, abstracts of important new literature and notices about new mollusc books, it contains small notes presented by the members and dealing with particulars of the Dutch molluscan fauna. It was suggested to us that these notes — written as they are in Dutch — are hardly accessible to foreign malacologists, though their contents — however little stones for the great building of malacological science they may be — may interest them. Therefore we resolved to publish, e.g. every year or every two years, abstracts of these notes in "Basteria".

The present paper contains the abstracts of these notes as far as they have been published in the numbers 1 (Oct. 1934) —12 (June 1938) inclusive. After the name of the author cited a reference is given to the number (*in italics*), its date of publication and the page where the note was published in the Corr.bl. We have ranged the notes systematically according to Thiele's system. A uniform nomenclature being desirable we adopted the names of the list of Dutch mollusca used by

our Society for the study of the molluscan fauna of our country (published: Corr.bl., 9/10, Dec. 1937, pp. 56—66).

### Gastropoda prosobranchia.

C. Brakman (11, March 1938, p. 73) reports the discovery by A. Slabber of 4 living specimens of *Gibbula cineraria* (L.) on French oysters on the "Iersche Bank" (Oosterschelde), October 1937. The four shells were characterised by a particularly low spire. A dead, but certainly recent specimen of *Gibbula magus* (L.) has been found at the same locality in a parcel with French oysters in the summer of 1937. All these specimens are in the collection of A. Slabber.

*Viviparus lacustris* Beck, var. *virescens* Jeffr., discovered already in 1912 in the Hortus Botanicus at Leiden by W. C. van Heurn, was found again in the little pond near the *Victoria*-hothouse of the same Hortus by Dr. J. Th. Henrard (3, July 1935, pp. 14—15) in August 1924. It lived there till a radical cleaning of the basin in July 1930. This same gentleman possesses in his collection two specimens of the fine var. *atropurpurea* (Lloyd) of *Viviparus viviparus* (L.) found by C. M. A. Nauta in the Lake of Sneek (province of Friesland), August 1933.

According to literature (e.g. recently: Ankel, Prosobranchia, in: Tierw. Nord- u. Ostsee) *Hydrobia ulvae* (Penn.) feeds on *Ulva lactuca* L., but C. Brakman (8, May 1937, pp. 46—47) thinks that this statement is based on wrong observations. *Hydrobia ulvae* (Penn.) lives on the silt between the tidemarks, especially in pools near the high water mark. Generally this silt is not covered by visible (i.e. macroscopical) Algae. *H. ulvae* (Penn.) is found exceptionally on *Ulva*, but when holes are eaten in the thallus this is always due to *Littorina*: in the thallus of *Ulva* without periwinkles no holes occur. Mr. Brakman observed that *H. ulvae* (Penn.) may, however, eat Algae of a finer type: from species of *Enteromorpha*, *Chaetomorpha* and *Cladophora* especially the finest

branchings are gnawed by *Hydrobia* in summer. In winter *H. ulvae* (Penn.) burrows just under the surface of the silt. In this season great quantities are eaten by birds, e.g. berganders, and the larger specimens, measuring 8—9 mm in autumn, vanish quickly in this way.

A specimen of *Clathrus clathratulus* (K a n m.) was found by N. P. W. B a l k e (12, June 1938, p. 78) on the little island of "De Beer" near Hook of Holland on Xmas 1937.

#### Gastropoda opisthobranchia.

It is difficult to find living specimens of *Retusa alba* (K a n m.), though its empty shells are washed ashore in great quantities locally. C. B r a k m a n (12, June 1938, pp. 78—79), however, succeeded to collect living specimens of this species at several localities in the province of Zeeland by sieving the silt at the coasts of the estuaries. The animals are found in the upper layer of the bottom, not deeper than 1 cm, and they avoid more sandy places. The shell of the living animal is yellow or fleshcoloured; the head of the animal is white and somewhat transparent. Once acquainted with the localities they prefer, Mr. B r a k m a n could find them in great numbers. It is no exception to get 10 specimens from 1 dm<sup>2</sup>.

#### Gastropoda pulmonata.

Of several species of Pulmonates which are characteristic inhabitants of the Dutch dunes, specimens (sometimes in great numbers) were found washed ashore in a canal at the border of Amsterdam by A. J. J a n s e n (5, January 1936, pp. 27—28). It appeared that these shells originate from sand used in the immediate neighbourhood of this canal to raise the land in order to make it suitable for building houses on. The wind must have blown the light shells into the water of the canal. The sand had probably been brought from the vicinity of IJmuiden.

In a culvert near Oss (province of Noord-Brabant), which had run dry, H. v a n d e r M a a d e n (11, March 1938, p. 72)

found a great number of specimens of the uncommon *Lymnaea glabra* (Müll.) on August 12th 1937.

Dr. J. Th. Henrard (1, October 1934, p. 5) deals with the discovery of *Succinea arenaria* Bouch.-Chant., a new species for the Dutch fauna, on the island of Voorne, June 1934.

Dr. J. Th. Henrard (1, October 1934, p. 5) reports a new (the second) Dutch locality for *Vitrina diaphana* Drap.: a marshy wood near the rivulet Geleen in the S of the province of Limburg, where J. B. Henrard found some young specimens of this species, August 1934. At Ubbergen near Nijmegen, the only Dutch locality where this species had been found formerly, *V. diaphana* Drap. seems to have been destroyed by changes in the environment.

Nine specimens of *Zonitoides excavatus* (Alder) have been found in one of the numerous little islands in the broads of Nieuwkoop by H. Odé (12, June 1938, p. 78).

H. van der Maaden (8, May 1937, pp. 47—48) discovered a rich population of *Cepaea hortensis* (Müll.) in which no banded specimens occurred near Oss (province of Noord-Brabant), August 20th 1936. As to the colour the yellow var. *lutea* Picard, the pink-red var. *incarnata* Picard and the redbrown to olive-coloured var. *filholia* Moq.-Tand. were noted; among the material of the latter two varieties specimens of the var. *fuscolabris* Kreglinger were found. A fine adult specimen of the monstr. *sinistrorsa* Férr., of which no previous record in our country exists, showed the colouring of var. *filholia* Moq.-Tand.

#### Bivalvia.

J. B. Henrard (11, March 1938, p. 72) records the find of a complete but empty shell of *Arca lactea* L. near Scheveningen by A. D. J. Meuse and himself March 24th 1937. Of this species odd valves were reported from several localities on our coast.

Dr. J. Th. Henrard and C. O. van Regteren

Altena (3, July 1935, pp. 13—14) have listed the species of non-marine mollusca found in Holland, but not mentioned in the list of the "Molluskencomité" published by miss Van Benthem Jutting (1927, Tijdschr. Ned. Dierk. Ver., (2), 20, versl. verg. pp. LXXXIII—XCVI). Their list is mainly a compilation from literature, which need not be repeated here; two species, however, had not been published earlier as belonging to the Dutch fauna. They are: *Pisidium ponderosum* Stelfox, collected by miss Van Benthem Jutting on April 12th 1925 in the Langweerder Wielen, a lake in the province of Friesland and *Pisidium hibernicum* Westw. found at Velp in the province of Noord-Brabant by miss J. Scholten on April 29th 1913.

J. B. Henrard (2, February 1935, pp. 10—11, 1 fig.) records the first specimens of *Kellia suborbicularis* (Mont.) from the Dutch shore: one specimen from Noordwijk aan Zee, November 1928 and four specimens found with one specimen of *Modiolus modiolus* (L.) and one of *Mysella bidentata* (Mont.) between the tubules of *Serpulae* on a shell of *Buccinum undatum* L., from Katwijk aan Zee, October 1930.

J. B. Henrard (11, March 1938, p. 72) records the following Northsea localities for *Dosinia exoleta* (L.): 1) S of the "Tesselsche Steenen" near Haaks, Van den Oever leg., April 9th 1937, 2) near Terschellinger Bank in the direction of the Vlie, 18 fathoms, W. Drijver leg. At this second locality, which is considered to belong to the Dutch faunal area, also living specimens of *D. lupinus lincta* (Mont.) occurred. These are the first records of living specimens of the two *Dosiniae* for the Dutch fauna. Another record of the second species is: 60 miles NNW of IJmuiden, A. W. Lacourt leg., July 1936.

H. vander Maaden (6, June 1936, pp. 34—35) pointed out that several species of Bivalvia are washed ashore at Katwijk aan Zee with a remarkable periodicity, which seems quite independent of season and weather. E.g. of *Donax vittatus* (Dac.) many young living specimens were found on January

9th 1928 and the following days; November 15th 1932 some living specimens were noticed and February 3rd 1933 after a storm from SW, suddenly thousands of living specimens were washed ashore. From that date onward the species has remained very common! Similar phenomena were observed in other Bivalves as *Angulus tenuis* (Da C.), *A. fabula* (Gmel.), *Abra alba* (W. Wood) and *Cardium edule* L.

Living specimens of *Gari fervensis* (Gmel.) were dredged near Terschellinger Bank in the direction of the Vlie at 18 fathoms by W. Drijver. This first certain record of the species in the Dutch faunal area is brought by J. B. Henrard (11, March 1938, p. 72).

A fresh specimen of *Sphenia binghami* Turton was found on the shore S of Zandvoort by C. O. van Regteren Altena (4, October 1935, pp. 22—23) on July 21st 1935. The specimen was discovered in a crevice in one of three pieces of cork bound together, which were washed ashore. The epifauna of these corks further consisted of 10 specimens of *Heteranomia squamula* (L.), a young *Hiatella arctica* (L.), a very young *Mytilus edulis* L.<sup>1)</sup> and several specimens of the Balanid *Verruca stroemii* (Müll.).

Several specimens of *Barnea parva* (Penn.) (empty shells all lacking the dorsal shield, and some odd valves) were found by J. B. Henrard (3, July 1935, pp. 17—18, 1 fig.) in a piece of limestone on the shore at Katwijk aan Zee in March 1930. It is probable that these first Dutch specimens of this species have not lived here, but that the stone had been imported in some way.

Two valves of *Pholas dactylus* L. without any remains of the animal or the accessory plates were found by N. P. W. Balke (12, June 1938, p. 78) in a piece of peat washed ashore at Oostvoorne, May 1937.

*Teredo navalis* L. f. *borealis* Roch has been found in timber from the shore of Katwijk by A. W. Lacourt (11, March

<sup>1)</sup> Wrongly mentioned as *Modiolus modiolus* (L.) juv.



Boven: *Zirfaea crispata* (L.) var. *truncata* nov. var.  
Onder: Ter vergelijking een jong exemplaar van *Zirfaea*  
*crispata* (L.), forma typica.  
(Coll. Kaas & Ten Broek).  
(ware grootte)

1938, pp. 72—73), September 16th 1937. These specimens were identified by Dr. R o c h (Rovigno) himself. J. B. H e n r a r d collected specimens of the same form earlier from timber washed ashore at Noordwijk, October 1928.

#### Cephalopoda.

A living specimen of *Ommastrephes sagittatus* (L a m.) was found at Katwijk aan Zee by H. v a n d e r M a a d e n (12, June 1938, p. 77), March 15th 1938. Another dead, but rather fresh specimen of the same species is recorded by A. N. C h. t e n B r o e k (12, June 1938, pp. 77—78) from the shore near Wassenaar, May 7th 1938. The latter specimen had a length of more than 1 m.