

# B A S T E R I A

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## Description of four new species of Plio-Pleistocene Prosobranchia from the Netherlands, and proposal of a new name for a fifth species

by

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### Family Acmaeidae

#### *Lepeta scaldensis*<sup>1)</sup> nov. spec.

1878 *Tectura virginea* Nyst, Ann. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg., vol. 3 (planches), pl. 7 figs. 12a-d (non Müller).

1880 *Lepeta caeca* Nyst, Op. cit. (texte), p. 119 (non Müller).

1946 *Lepeta (Lepeta) caeca* Beets, Meded. Geol. Stichting, (C-IV-1) No. 6, p. 23, pl. 1 figs. 3-4 (non Müller).

1946 *Pilidium fulvum* (partim) Beets, Op. cit., p. 23 (non Müller).

Description. — A large species of *Lepeta*, in which the width of the aperture in adult specimens is more than 80% of the length. In young specimens the sculpture consists of numerous close set granular radial riblets and less pronounced concentric ridges, the granules being situated at the points of intersection. In adult specimens the apex is always much worn. The sculpture becomes more or less obsolete on the later growth stages, which are often quite smooth. In well preserved young specimens narrow radial brownish streaks radiate from the apex. The measurements of four specimens are:

Alt.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , aperture  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  mm (holotype)

Alt.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , aperture  $17 \times 15$  mm (from Kruisschans)

Alt.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , aperture  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$  mm (from the Westerschelde)

Alt.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , aperture  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  mm (from Kruisschans)

Type material. — Haarlem, Geologische Stichting, afdeling Geologische Dienst: Holotype, from a depth of between 96.60 and 103.30 m in a boring at Haamstede, island of Schouwen. Among the specimens mentioned bij BEETS under the names referred to above some are

<sup>1)</sup> After the river Scheldt: Scaldis.

not well enough preserved for their identity to be certain. Seven specimens in this collection have been labelled as paratypes. They come from the following localities: Vlissingen (1, figured by BEETS as *Lepeta caeca*); Haamstede 5 (1); Dorst 84 (1); Dorst 85 (1); Breda (2); Vlissingen 37 (1).

Haarlem, Teyler Museum: Paratypes, 4 specimens from Kruisschans near Antwerp.

Leiden, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie: Paratypes, one specimen from the beach at Domburg, Walcheren, one from that at Ritthem, Walcheren, one from de Kaloot, Zuid-Beveland, and 8 from the Westerschelde.

's-Gravenhage, collection of Mr. H. VAN HAREN: Paratypes, 14 specimens from Kruisschans near Antwerp.

Discussion. — When comparing a large series of this Plio-Pleistocene form with *Lepeta caeca* (Müller) and *L. fulva* (Müller), I found that it differs from both. It more closely resembles *L. fulva*, but is a much larger shell. From *L. caeca* it is readily distinguished by its relatively greater width, and the more anterior position of the apex. Although, when identifying single Plio-Pleistocene specimens, one would be doubtful if they were distinct from one of the two recent species, the whole series appears to be homogeneous as well as distinct from both.

#### Family Trochidae

##### *Gibbula beetsi*<sup>1)</sup> nov. spec.

1946 *Gibbula philberti* Beets, Meded. Geol. Stichting, (C-IV-1) No. 6, p. 26 (non Récluz).

1946 *Gibbula* spec. 2 Beets, Op. cit., p. 31, pl. 1 figs. 32-33.

1946 *Gibbula* spec. 3 Beets, Op. cit., p. 31, pl. 1 figs. 34-35.

Description. — Shell higher than broad, imperforate when adult, whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6. Earlier whorls ornamented with strong spiral ridges separated by wide grooves and crossed by close set axial striae which give a nodulose appearance to the spirals. The later whorls sometimes have an increased number of spirals and consequently narrower grooves between them. Aperture making an angle of about  $45^\circ$  with the axis of the shell. Dimensions of the holotype: Alt. 7, diam.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Type material. — Haarlem, Geologische Stichting, afdeling Geologische Dienst: Holotype, from a depth of between 129.50 and 133.50 m in a boring at Dorst, province of Noord-Brabant. Paratypes, the other 4 specimens mentioned by BEETS under the names cited above.

<sup>1)</sup> After my friend Dr. C. Beets.

Discussion. — This species resembles *Gibbula philberti* (Récluz), but it is smaller, and imperforate when adult. Young shells resemble *Margarites crassistriata* (R. Bell in Wood), but they have a thicker shell and their last whorl is more evenly rounded.

*Gibbula nehalenniae*<sup>1)</sup> nov. spec.

1946 *Gibbula (Colliculus) pennanti* Beets, Meded. Geol. Stichting, (C-IV-1) No. 6, p. 29 (non Philippi).

1946 *Gibbula* spec. 1 Beets, Op. cit., p. 31, pl. 1 figs. 28-31.

Description. — Shell wider than high, imperforate when adult, with 5—5½ whorls ornamented with spiral ridges (about 8 on the penultimate whorl) separated by narrow grooves, and crossed by fine axial striae. Aperture making an angle of about 45° with the axis of the shell. Traces of the colour pattern (reddish spots on the spirals) are frequently present. Dimensions of the holotype: alt. 6, diam. 7 mm.

Type material. — Haarlem, Geologische Stichting, afdeling Geologische Dienst: Holotype, from a depth of between 96.60 and 103.30 m in a boring at Haamstede, island of Schouwen. Paratypes, 61 specimens mentioned by BEETS under the names cited above.

Discussion. — Though the types are distinct enough, it is not always easy to separate specimens of this new species from those of the preceding, especially because perfect specimens must be examined for the characters of the sculpture to be recognized. Young shells were referred to *Gibbula pennanti* (Phil.) by BEETS, but they are more delicate and have a finer sculpture than the young of that recent species.

#### Family Cerithiopsidae

*Laiochochlis woodi* nom. nov.

1848 *Cerithium granosum* S. V. Wood, Plioc. Moll., vol. 1, p. 73, pl. 8 fig. 9 (non Borson, 1821).

1946 *Laiochochlis granosa* Beets, Meded. Geol. Stichting, (C-IV-1) No. 6, p. 46.

Discussion. — Unfortunately the name *Cerithium granosum* given by WOOD in 1848 to a sinistral cerithoid shell with convex whorls and both spiral and axial sculpture was preoccupied. Earlier, in 1835, H. NYST had described an apparently closely related form from Antwerp as *Cerithium sinistratum*. The latter, however, is explicitly stated to lack the axial sculpture, and may, therefore, be identical with the recent *Laiochochlis pommeraniae* Dunker & Metzger, 1874, which has axial sculpture on the protoconch only.

<sup>1)</sup> After the goddess Nehalennia, worshipped by Roman sailors in the island of Walcheren about A. D. 200.

## Family Aporrhaidae

*Aporrhais scaldensis* <sup>1)</sup> nov. spec.

- 1878 *Chenopus pespellicani* var. *anglica* Nyst, Ann. Mus. R. Hist. Nat. Belg., vol. 3 (planches), pl. 6 figs. 11a, b.  
1918 *Aporrhais Serresianus* var. *Macandreae* Harmer, Plioc. Moll., vol. 1, pl. 41 fig. 34 (non Jeffreys).  
1946 *Aporrhais (Aporrhais) pespellicani* (partim) Beets, Meded. Geol. Stichting, (C-IV-1) No. 6, p. 57 (non Linnaeus).

Description. — A small species of *Aporrhais*. Whorls, at least 7 (the protoconch is missing in all my specimens). Sculpture consisting of fine spirals, and, on the shoulder of the whorls, of knobs which are prolonged in axial direction. The last whorl has three prominent spiral ridges ending on the second, third, and fourth digitations of the outer lip. The first of these spiral ridges is the continuation of the shoulder of the whorls of the spire. The knobs show a tendency to vanish on the second half of the last whorl. Outer lip with four fingerlike processes: the first adhering to the penultimate and ultimate whorls of the spire, and separated from the second by a deep sinus. The second is separated from the third by a shallow sinus (in the specimen figured by HARMER it is exceptionally deep). The fourth is no more than a small knob hardly protruding from the margin of the outer lip. Siphonal canal closed, recurved, rather long. Altitude 19 mm, maximum diameter 15 mm, minimum diameter 7 mm (holotype). The altitude of the paratypes varies from 18 to 26 mm, the mean being about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

Type material. — Haarlem, Geologische Stichting, afdeling Geologische Dienst: Holotype, from a depth of between 14 and 31.80 m in a boring at Reek, province of Noord-Brabant. Paratypes, 18 specimens recorded bij BEETS under the above mentioned name from the following localities: Oss (6), Reek 24 (5), Dorst 84 (1), Dorst 85 (1), Vlissingen 67—73 (4), Koudekerke (1). Other specimens labelled by BEETS appear to be either too badly preserved for their identity to be certain, or they belong to *A. pespellicani* (L.).

Haarlem, Teyler Museum: Paratypes, 4 specimens from Kruisschans near Antwerp.

Leiden, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie: Paratypes, Domburg, beach, 1 specimen; Ritthem, beach, 6 specimens; Westerschelde, 19 paratypes.

Discussion. — This is the common *Aporrhais* from the Scaldisien-Poederlien of Antwerp. In the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles at Brussels I found that it occurs with a form of *Aporrhais pespellicani* (L.) which is at least very similar to the subspecies *quadri-*

<sup>1)</sup> After the river Scheldt, Scaldis.

*da Costa*. The new species has often been considered a small variety of *A. pespelicanus*. In Brussels I could compare it with a series of *A. pespelicanus* (L.) var. *minor* B. D. D. in the DAUTZENBERG collection. There appears to be hardly any difference in size, but *scaldensis* is a much more delicate shell, in which the knobs on the shoulder of the whorls of the spire are less coarse, closer together, and prolonged in an axial direction. In *A. pespelicanus* these knobs do not tend to vanish on the second half of the last whorl.

HARMER identified the present species with *A. serresianus macandreae* Jeffreys. That form has, however, a larger and more solid shell, with longer digitations of the outer lip of the aperture, and more pronounced knobs on the second half of the last whorl.

*Chenopus anglicus* D'Orbigny, 1852, was based on an English specimen figured by J. SOWERBY and a Belgian one figured by NYST. The latter specimen seems to have belonged to the present form, and the former to *A. pespelicanus quadrifidus* Da Costa. As far as I know no lectotype has ever been selected for *Chenopus anglicus*. In view of the specific name the specimen figured by SOWERBY is here selected as such.

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