

**New data on recent Dutch Mollusca,
a critical compilation, 1**

by

A. C. VAN BRUGGEN

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden)

The "Correspondentieblad van de Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging" (CB) is a mimeographed bulletin of which five or six numbers a year are forwarded to the members of the Netherlands Malacological Society. Besides communications from the committee to the members, reports of the meetings and excursions of the Society, hints for collecting and storing Mollusca, notes on important new literature and books, it contains short faunistical and biological notes on the Dutch malacological fauna. All these are written in Dutch. More than fifteen years ago VAN REGTEREN ALTEÑA published a compilation of these data contained, in the numbers 1 to 12 inclusive of the CB. (Basteria Vol. 4, 1939, pp. 1—7). It is the intention of the present author to continue this work by compiling the data contained in the numbers 13 (Dec. 1938) to 62 (Feb. 1956) inclusive; number 62 is the latest published index.

It is very difficult to select the really important data; most of these are to be found in the proceedings of the meetings and the reports on the excursions of the Society. The data that have subsequently been republished or that are to be republished in the near future are omitted from the present paper. In some instances it appeared to be necessary to obtain additional information; the author is much obliged to the persons who provided him with the desired data.

The records are arranged systematically according to THIELE'S system; also his nomenclature has generally been adopted. After the name of the author, collector or observer cited, a reference is given to the number (*in italics*), the date of publication and the page of the number of the CB. After the name of a locality the province in which it is situated is cited in parentheses.

LORICATA

It was observed, among others by J. VAN DALSUM (48, Feb. 1953, p. 432), P. KAAS (*ibidem*) and the present author, that the population of *Lepidochiton cinereus* (L.) of the beach of Vlissingen (Zeeland) shows a rather high percentage of specimens with an abnormal number of shellplates. VAN DALSUM found among 80 specimens 3 abnormal ones; the author among a much smaller lot (3 animals) 1 (unpublished).

GASTROPODA

ARCHAEOGASTROPODA

A very young specimen of *Haliotis tuberculata* L. was collected by A. L. BRANDHORST (39, May 1951, p. 331) in a bunch of seaweed consisting of *Brongniartella byssoides* (Good. & Woodw.) Sch. and *Corallina officinalis* L. on the beach between Wassenaar and Katwijk (Zuid-Holland). This atlantic species is only rarely washed ashore on the Dutch coast.

Specimens of *Patella vulgata* L. were found transported on floating objects on the beach of the island of Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) by A. K. SCHUITEMA (37, Nov. 1950, p. 306); this is the first record of *Patella* from the said island.

MESOGASTROPODA

Cingula semicostata aculeus Gould was collected by P. VAN HOOVEN and J. C. M. VAN ZIJP (33, July 1949, p. 252) during an excursion of the Dutch Malacological Society on the beach between Wijk aan Zee and IJmuiden (Noord-Holland); it is, however, possible that the reported specimens are fossil. Many marine species, recorded from the Dutch coast, occur also in fossil state in young beds which are eroded along the coast; therefore it is not always easy to decide whether a specimen is recent or fossil.

Cingula semistriata (Mont.), up till the present known only as specimens washed ashore on floating substrata, was collected by A. C. GEELHOED (A. BLOKLANDER, 23, June 1944, p. 133) among small material on the beach of Renesse (Zeeland).

During the already mentioned excursion of the Society P. VAN HOOVEN (33, July 1949, p. 252) collected a specimen of *Alvania crassa* (Kanm.); the species was mentioned previously only by LUCAS (loc. cit., p. 23). The shell is perhaps a fossil (vide sub *Cingula semicostata aculeus*).

Turritella communis Risso was twice reported to be found in the stomach of fishes, viz., by A. K. SCHUITEMA (39, May 1951, p. 332) in flat-fish and by A. STIVA (50, June 1953, p. 469) in whiting. Cf. also VAN BENTHEM JUTTING, Fauna van Nederland 7, 1933, p. 106.

Messrs. GERRITS exhibited *Calyptraea chinensis* (L.) at one of the meetings of the Society (54, Aug. 1954, p. 524); these specimens were washed ashore on the beach of Zandvoort (Noord-Holland), transported by the seaweed *Chorda filum* (L.) Lamour.

Aporrhais pespelicani quadrifidus Da C., of which species only empty beach-rolled shells are found occasionally on our coast, was reported by A. W. LACOURT (16, Feb. 1940, p. 98) as collected alive

at the Klaverbank and the Texelse Stenen in the North Sea near the island of Texel.

A. STIVA (50, June 1953, p. 409) when preparing flounders caught near IJmuiden (Noord-Holland), found three fine specimens of *Natica poliana alderi* Forb. in the oesophagus of one of these fishes; the shells still possessed their operculum.

Trivia monacha (Da C.), a species rarely recorded from the Dutch coast, was collected by B. ENTROP (53, Mar. 1954, p. 506), viz., two living specimens at a fragment of latex cast ashore on the beach of Scheveningen (Zuid-Holland).

STENOGLOSSA

Sinistral specimens of *Buccinum undatum* L. were recorded twice, viz., by G. SPAINK (39, May 1951, p. 331) from near IJmuiden (Noord-Holland), and by L. S. PAARDEKOOPER (50, June 1953, p. 470), probably from near Ierseke (Zeeland). Sinistral shells of the common whelk seem to occur rather frequently.

Chauvetia brunnea (Don.), transported by the seaweed *Himantballia*, was found by Messrs. GERRITS (54, Aug. 1954, p. 524) near Zandvoort (Noord-Holland).

The Echinoderm *Astropecten irregularis* (Penn.) frequently devours Mollusca; the prey of this starfish consists mainly of small specimens of which the generally broken shells are thrown out of the intestine. Occasionally larger shells are swallowed, which afterwards cannot be regurgitated and sometimes pierce the epidermis; the animal consequently dies. A. C. VERBAAN (59, July 1955, pp. 559—560) and C. SCHIPPER (60, Oct. 1955, pp. 578—579) recorded two species of Prosobranchs, viz., *Turritella communis* Risso and *Natica poliana alderi* Forb., which were swallowed by this starfish. Mr. VERBAAN reported the finding of five starfish with *Turritella* in the intestine; in one specimen the shell was hidden in one of the arms, in the other the shell perforated the epidermis of the Echinoderm. Mr. SCHIPPER repeatedly found young specimens of *Turritella* in *Astropecten*, and once only a shell of 35 mm length in an arm, accompanied by a specimen of *Natica poliana alderi*. The last mentioned species occurs rather frequently in the stomach of the starfish; sometimes the snails still survived and could be kept for some time in the aquarium of Mr. SCHIPPER. Records of Opisthobranchs and Bivalves swallowed by *Astropecten irregularis* are to be listed under the headings "Opisthobranchia" and "Lamellibranchia".

OPISTHOBRANCHIA

C. SCHIPPER (60, Oct. 1955, p. 579) recorded a specimen of *Acetaeon tornatilis* (L.) and three specimens of *Turbonilla elegantissima* (Mont.) from the stomachs of two starfishes, *Astropecten irregularis* (Penn.) from off the coast of Den Helder (Noord-Holland). Vide also sub "Lamellibranchia" and "Stenoglossa".

A specimen of the seaslug *Elysia viridis* (Mont.) was collected by A. W. LACOURT (15, Dec. 1939, p. 92) on a basket washed ashore at Katwijk (Zuid-Holland) on November 27, 1938. The animal was found in a colony of *Tubularia larynx* Ell. & Sol. (Hydrozoa, Leptolina). Hitherto the species was known from Den Helder and the province of Zeeland only.

BASOMMATOPHORA

In his aquarium J. VAN DALSUM (26, Aug. 1946, p. 156) observed a specimen of *Physa fontinalis* (L.) which abandoned its shell and still lived for some time, even depositing completely normal eggs. Mrs. W. S. S. VAN BENTHEM JUTTING (38, Febr. 1951, p. 327) received through the courtesy of W. F. DE WIT 200 specimens of the same species collected in Botshol (near Vinkeveen, Utrecht). Twenty-five of these were infected by a larva of a Chironomid, *Parachironomus varus* (Gtgh.), a parasitism or symbiosis found only twice before (cf. VAN BENTHEM JUTTING, Arch. Hydrobiol. Vol. 32, 1938, pp. 693—699).

Physa acuta Drap., a species considered not to be indigenous in the Netherlands, was twice reported from new localities, respectively by Dr. F. P. KOUMANS (15, Dec. 1939, p. 93) from the Overijssels Kanaal at Hancate (Overijssel), and by Dr. C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA (27, Apr. 1947, p. 165) from an abandoned open air swimming pool near Waesrade (Limburg). In most of the localities the species disappeared again after a short time.

The uncommon species *Lymnaea glabra* (Müll.) was found by J. G. J. KUIPER (35, Feb. 1950, p. 284, 43, Jan. 1952, p. 377, and 59, July 1955, p. 561) in three new localities, viz. in a nearly dry ditch near Genoenhuis (Noord-Brabant), in a small ditch near the Mantinger Bos (Drente), and in the same circumstances as the first mentioned specimens at De Klomp near Ede (Gelderland). This species is frequently accompanied by *Aplexa hypnorum* (L.) and *Lymnaea truncatula* (Müll.). H. VAN DER MAADEN (13, Dec. 1938, p. 84) recorded this too from the locality near Oss (cf. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA loc. cit., p. 3).

A sinistral mature specimen of *Lymnaea stagnalis* (L.) was collected by G. SPAINK (46, July 1952, p. 411) near Heelsum (Gelderland).

His attention was drawn to this specimen by a blacktailed godwit (*Limosa limosa* subsp.) which had caught the *Lymnaea*, but dropped it subsequently. A. K. SCHUITEMA (60, Oct. 1955, p. 577) made some interesting observations on this species. A specimen kept in a small aquarium was found to catch spontaneously young larvae of frogs, once even five in 20 minutes; the snail used various methods, and generally was successful only when it could reach its prey when it was lying flat on the substratum.

A population of the var. *albina* (Moq. Tand.) of *Planorbarius cornuus* (L.) was found by W. H. NEUTEBOOM (20, Nov. 1942, p. 117) near Heemskerk (Noord-Holland); the same form was collected by G. SPAINK (39, May 1955, p. 331) in the Diemer Buitendijkse polder (Noord-Holland).

Dr. C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA (37, Nov. 1950, p. 303) collected an albinistic specimen of *Planorbis carinatus* (Müll.) in the Johannapolder near Rhoon (Zuid-Holland).

Anisus vorticulus (Trosch.) was reported to be common at several localities North of the Noordzeekanaal (Noord-Holland) by W. H. NEUTEBOOM and D. ATEN (33, July 1949, p. 269); as a rule this species is fairly rare in these regions.

W. H. NEUTEBOOM (31, Jan. 1949, p. 207) collected a living sub-scalarid specimen of *Anisus contortus* (L.) in the nature reserve the Naardermeer (Noord-Holland).

The rare species *Gyraulus riparius* (West.) has drawn special attention of the Dutch malacologists; they succeeded in finding the snail in some new localities: Nieuwkoopse plassen (P. VAN HOOVEN, 31, Jan. 1949, p. 216), Leidsendam (J. G. J. KUIPER, 39, May 1951, p. 339), both in the province of Zuid-Holland, de Bilt (Dr. C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA in the collection of Dr. C. A. VAN DER WILLIGEN, 41, Oct. 1951, p. 356) (Utrecht) and Ankeveense plassen (D. ATEN, 46, July 1952, p. 414) (Noord-Holland). In the last mentioned locality it was also collected in small numbers by the members of an excursion of the Society (52, Dec. 1953, p. 493). It is likely that this small Planorbid is not rare at all in suitable localities, and was generally overlooked in the past.

STYLOMMATOPHORA

Succinea pfeifferi Rossm. var. *contortula* Baudon, new to the Dutch fauna, was collected by D. ATEN, Dr. M. F. MÖRZER BRUYNS and A. K. SCHUITEMA (47, Dec. 1952, p. 424) on the island of Schiermonnikoog in the Waddenzee (Friesland). At first it was erroneously identified as *S. arenaria* Bouch. Chant.; several specimens were infested by a Trematode parasite, probably *Leucochloridium macrostomum* (Rud.).

Dr. C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA (37, Nov. 1950, p. 309) was the first to mention the occurrence of *Succinea sarsi* Esmark in the Netherlands. It is probable that it was mentioned earlier s.n. *S. elegans* Risso; the identification, however, is possible only by anatomical investigation. He found *S. sarsi* at Eijsden, at the borders of the river Meuse (Limburg), at Geldermalsen (Gelderland) and at Rhoon (Zuid-Holland). It was found by the members of an excursion of the Society (52, Dec. 1953, p. 494) near Ankeveen (Noord-Holland). D. ATEN (54, Aug. 1954, p. 518) paid special attention to this species and found it to be common in numerous localities, mostly in the Western part of the Netherlands (Noord- and Zuid-Holland, Gelderland, Overijssel, and Noord-Brabant); he concluded that *S. sarsi* prefers the borders of fresh water, while *S. pfeifferi*, its nearest relative, also can stand brackish water. A new locality was found during an excursion of the Society (56, Dec. 1954, p. 533), viz., near the Diemerzeedijk (Noord-Holland).

Truncatellina cylindrica (Fér.), known only from the Southern part of the province of Limburg and from one locality in Overijssel (cf. MÖRZER BRUYNS, Basteria Vol. 8, 1943, pp. 9—20) (besides some empty shells from a locality in the Western part of Holland), was reported from the province of Zeeland by P. J. BRAKMAN (46, July 1952, p. 414) from dry dunes near Cadzand.

W. H. NEUTEBOOM (22, Dec. 1943, p. 128, vide also SCHLESCH, Basteria Vol. 8, 1943, pp. 48—49) added a new species to the Dutch list by collecting *Vertigo moulinsiana* (Dup.), living on plants on the banks of the river Geleen near Schinnen (Limburg.) D. ATEN (35, Feb. 1950, p. 284) investigated the Southern part of Limburg, and found this *Vertigo* in a second locality, Nuth, in the neighbourhood of the first one. In this locality it was accompanied by *V. anti-vertigo* (Drap.).

Lauria cylindracea (Da C.) seems to expand its area in the island of Walcheren (Zeeland); it was collected at Veere by D. ATEN (39, May 1951, p. 339), and in the dunes near Oostkapelle by E. BATTEN (46, July 1952, p. 414). Up till now we know the following localities of this species in the Netherlands, all on the island of Walcheren: Domburg, Oostkapelle, Rittum, and Veere.

J. G. J. KUIPER (33, July 1949, p. 266) and D. ATEN (35, Feb. 1950, p. 284) found living specimens of *Acanthinula aculeata* (Müll.) at Hilvarenbeek (Noord-Brabant), a new record for this part of the country. *A. lamellata* (Jeffer.) was found in small numbers by D. VAN DEN TOOREN and Miss M. A. VAN DER BLIJ (49, Apr. 1953, p. 452) in its classical locality in a wood in the province of Drente, the Mantinger Bos, although the members of an excursion of the

Society had looked in vain for it some time earlier (43, Jan. 1952, p. 376). This species seems to occupy a rather restricted area in the Mantinger Bos.

W. H. NEUTEBOOM (25, Mar. 1946, p. 147) collected a living subscalarid specimen of *Vallonia excentrica* Sterki in the neighbourhood of the monastery Achelse Kluis (Noord-Brabant).

Ceciloides acicula (Müll.) was reported from two new localities, viz., from Katwijk (Zuid-Holland) at the borders of the river Oude Rijn, first discovered by P. VAN HOOVEN and later on collected by the participants of an excursion of the Society (43, Jan. 1952, p. 372), and from the neighbourhood of the river Oude Maas between Drunen and Meeuwen (Noord-Brabant) by Dr. L. A. W. C. VENMANS (collector W. EYKMAN, 51, Aug. 1953, p. 481).

Dr. A. D. J. MEEUSE (34, Dec. 1949, p. 276) observed that, judging from the radula, the species mentioned s.n. *Opeas mauritianum* (Pfr.) in his paper on molluscs from glasshouses in the Netherlands (Basteria Vol. 13, 1949, pp. 17—18, in collaboration with Dr. B. HUBERT) has to be identified as *Leptinaria clavulina* (Pot. & Mich.).

Vitrea contracta West., up till now known only from the Southern part of the province of Limburg and from four localities in the Western part of the Netherlands, (Bloemendaal, Noordwijkerhout, Scheveningen, and The Hague, cf. VAN BENTHEM JUTTING, Basteria Vol. 11, 1947, p. 72, and KUIPER, Basteria Vol. 12, 1948, pp. 28—33) was recorded from numerous localities in various parts of the country. J. G. J. KUIPER (50, June 1953, p. 470) compiled the localities, apart from those in Southern Limburg and the coastal region, hitherto published in the CB: Rijs (Friesland), Mantinger Bos (Drente), Wijlerberg (Gelderland), Hilvarenbeek and Westelbeers (Noord-Brabant). Later on (59, July 1955, p. 562) during an excursion of the Society it was found near the dunes at Castricum (Noord-Holland). This species seems to be rather common in suitable habitats in the diluvial parts of the Netherlands.

(to be continued)