

Notes on Loricata

by

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5. On some preoccupied names¹⁾

In preparing a catalogue of recent Loricata I came across a few preoccupied names which are still in use.

a) *Lepidopleurus carinatus* Dall (1927, p. 11) was preoccupied by an animal of the same name described by W. E. LEACH (1852, p. 228) [= *Lepidochitona cinerea* (Linné)]. So DALL's species, which is a *Hanleya* rather than a *Lepidopleurus*, is in need of a new name. In honour of the learned author I propose for it *Hanleya dalli* nom. nov.

b) *Chiton cinereus* Poli (1791, p. 4, pl. 3 figs. 1—20) was accepted by PILSBRY (1893, p. 283, pl. 54 figs. 28—33) for the Mediterranean species of *Middendorffia*. POLI wrongly believed it to be the *Chiton cinereus* of LINNÉ (1767, p. 1107) now generally admitted to be the species called *Chiton marginatus* by PENNANT (1777, p. 71, pl. 36 fig. 2) and subsequent authors [= *Lepidochitona cinerea* (Linné)].

PILSBRY held the opinion that it was possible to retain a preoccupied name when the species proved to belong to a different genus, but such is no more in accordance with the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. Therefore POLI's *Chiton cinereus* must be dropped.

SCACCHI (1836, p. 9) described a *Chiton caprearm* (sic! = *caprearum*), but his short diagnosis is not at all satisfying. Yet MONTEROSATO, who claimed to have seen a type specimen in the collection of PETIT, considers it to be identical with *Chiton polii* which was shortly before described by PHILIPPI (1836, p. 106). As the latter species is undoubtedly identical with *Chiton cinereus* Poli, PHILIPPI's name is quite acceptable. Hence the species has to be called *Middendorffia polii* (Philippi). The *Chiton polii* of DESHAYES (1837, p. 132), preoccupied by PHILIPPI, is a mere synonym of *Rhyssoplax olivaceus* (Spengler).

As MONTEROSATO did not redescribe SCACCHI's *Ch. caprearum* there is no evidence that his identification was right.

RISSE described (1826, p. 267) a *Chiton crenulatus*, but his diagnosis consisting of no more than five words is worthless and not at

¹⁾ No. 4, see: *Basteria*, vol. 20, p. 106 (1956).

all justifies LOCARD's supposition (1892, p. 233) that it should be identical with the present species.

REEVE described (1848, pl. 28 sp. & fig. 185) a *Chiton corrugatus* from unknown locality. The description and figure fit the *Ch. cinereus* of POLI. CARPENTER after having studied the type in the British Museum declared it to be the young of this species (fide PILSBRY, 1893, p. 284). Therefore REEVE's name must be regarded as a synonym of *M. polii* (Philippi).

c) *Chiton crenulatus* Broderip (1832, p. 27) was preoccupied by *Chiton crenulatus* Risso (1826, p. 267) [= ? *Middendorffia polii* (Philippi)]. The species was renamed by CARPENTIER (1857, p. 193) as "? *Tonicia*" *forbesii* and accordingly must be called *Tonicia forbesi* Carpenter.

d) *Chiton elegans* Frembly (1827, p. 203, suppl. pl. 17 fig. 6), also a species of *Tonicia*, was preoccupied by *Chiton elegans* of BLAINVILLE (1825, p. 540).

SOWERBY described and figured (1840, figs. 73, 74) the juvenile of FREMBLY's species as *Chiton sparsus*. This specific name has now to be accepted as the valid one. The species has to be called *Tonicia sparsa* (Sowerby).

e) *Chiton lineolatus* Frembly (1827, p. 204, suppl. pl. 17 fig. 7), a species of *Tonicia* again, was preoccupied by an animal of the same name described by BLAINVILLE (1825, p. 541) [= *Ischnochiton lineolatus* (Blainville)].

POTIEZ & MICHAUD (1838, p. 534) described a *Chiton bruguieri* which may possibly be the same species as that of FREMBLY. The type(s) of the latter formed part of the collections of the "Musée de Douai", which, as Dr. J. M. GAILLARD of the Laboratoire de Malacologie in Paris kindly informs me, have totally disappeared. This makes it impossible to decide whether *Chiton bruguieri* and *Chiton lineolatus* Frembly are identical or not.

As there is no valid name available for *Ch. lineolatus* Frembly I propose *Tonicia fremblyana* nom. nov. for it.

f) *Chiton reticulatus* Nierstrasz (1905, p. 81, pl. 2 fig. 36, pl. 7 figs. 195—199) was preoccupied by *Chiton reticulatus* Reeve (1847, pl. 15 sp. & fig. 83).

LELOUP (1933, p. 16, pl. I figs. 5—8) examined a specimen from Pulu Pisang which is quite referable to NIERSTRASZ's species. However, LELOUP took *Ch. reticulatus* Nierstrasz for the same as the *Chiton vaucclusensis* of HEDLEY & HULL (1909, p. 261, pl. 74 figs. 19—23) from the East coast of Australia, S. of Point Cartwright, Queensland. LELOUP had only the specimen from Pulu Pisang before him and did not compare it with NIERSTRASZ's types, nor with

specimens of *Ch. vaucclusensis* from the type locality. Yet from LELOUP's descriptive notes and figures alone it is already obvious that his specimen from Pulu Pisang is not identical with *Ch. vaucclusensis* Hedley & Hull.

According to IREDALE & HULL (1926, p. 177, pl. 19 figs. 8—12, pl. 20 figs 7, 12) the ribs on the lateral areas and end valves of *Ch. vaucclusensis* are "not distinctly nodulose." "The central areas longitudinally strongly ribbed throughout, the jugal area very narrow and linear."

Writing about the head valve of *Ch. reticulatus* NIERSTRASZ states: "die Rippen bestehen aus hintereinander liegenden Höckerchen." And about the median valves: "Die pleuralen und jugalen Felder sind nicht von einander getrennt. Die Mittelfelder sind mit starken Längsrippen versehen, welche aus flachen, unregelmäßigen, zusammenhängenden Höckerchen bestehen..."

In *Ch. vaucclusensis* the ribs on the pleural areas are smooth. Moreover the girdle scales in *Ch. reticulatus* are strongly ribbed with 9—10 ribs; in *Ch. vaucclusensis* they are only "obsoletely striate" (IREDALE & HULL).

These and other minor differences as well as the fact that the localities of *Ch. vaucclusensis* and *Ch. reticulatus* Nierstrasz are rather widely separated, tell strongly in favour of the specific separability of the two forms. This leaves the species of NIERSTRASZ without a valid name; consequently I propose *Rhyssoplax nierstrasziana* for it.

g) *Chiton scaber* Reeve (1847, pl. 17 sp. & fig. 106), a species of *Nuttallina*, was preoccupied by *Chiton scaber* of BLAINVILLE (1825, p. 553), an *Acanthochitona*.

REEVE's species was called *Acanthopleura fluxa* by CARPENTER (1864, p. 649); consequently it has to be called *Nuttallina fluxa* (Carpenter).

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