

Notes on Turridae from the Plio-Pleistocene of the Netherlands

by

C. O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA

(Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden)

1. *Mangelia altenai* (Brakman, 1938) is common in the shell banks in the Westerschelde, in the S. W. of the Netherlands. These banks consist largely of plio-pleistocene shells. BRAKMAN pointed out that NYST wrongly identified specimens of *M. altenai* from the Scaldisien of Antwerp with "*Pleurotoma costata* Da Costa".

I had an opportunity to compare specimens of *M. altenai* with several British specimens belonging to the S. V. WOOD collection in the Palaeontological Department of the British Museum (Natural History). It appeared that *M. altenai* goes under the name of *Pleurotoma costata* in that collection also, although not all the specimens thus labelled belong to it.

Specimens from Walton labelled "*Pleurotoma mitrula*" and belonging to the same collection are up to 15.5 mm in length and thus slightly larger than any Dutch specimen of *altenai* I have ever seen (length up to 12.5 mm). In these Walton specimens the axial costae are little pronounced on the last whorl and no spiral sculpture is visible. I saw further specimens of this form from the English Crag deposits and consider it specifically distinct from *M. altenai*. Unfortunately the type of *Buccinum mitrula* J. Sow., unlike most of J. SOWERBY'S Crag shells, is not in the British Museum collection, and nothing is now known of the whereabouts of the Rev. G. R. LEATHES collection, to which it belonged. As the original description and figure are insufficient for a reliable identification, it remains doubtful if SOWERBY'S name is rightly applied to the species now under discussion.

BEEES (1946, p. 106) presumed that *Rhaphitoma substriolata* Harmer, 1918, might be the same species as *M. altenai*. In the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, I was able to examine the syntypes of HARMER'S species, which come from Walton (fossil) and Arcachon (Recent). *M. altenai* agrees at least with the fossil specimens. These do not show the spiral sculpture present in well-preserved *M. altenai*, but that may be due to their state of preservation. HARMER'S name will, therefore, have to be used for BRAKMAN'S species. As I am not sure of the identity of the syntype from Arcachon, the type locality of *Mangelia substriolata* is here considered to be Walton, and the

specimen represented in HARMER's figure 15 is selected as lectotype of the species.

2. *Pleurotoma similis* Nyst, 1881, non Bivona, 1838, is in need of a valid name. I propose *Mangelia (Bela) belgica* nom. nov. for it. I had an opportunity to examine NYST's holotype in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique at Brussels. BEETS (1946) included this species in the genus *Lora* (= *Oenopota*), but the protoconch differs from that characteristic of that genus.

The following description of the protoconch is based on specimens from the Dutch borings in the collection of the Netherlands Geological Survey at Haarlem. The protoconch consists of two convex, smooth whorls and of three-quarters of the third whorl, on which costae and spirals appear. These costae are much finer and closer-set than those on the rest of the shell, from the last quarter of the third whorl onward. A virtually similar protoconch is found in the genus *Mangelia*. NYST's species agrees with the subgenus *Bela*, because the sinus in the outer lip is broad and shallow, and there is a tendency for the axial sculpture to become less pronounced than in *Mangelia* s. str.

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