Book review

D.J. GREEN & R.L. HILL, 1971. Seashells of Wia-Wia beach, Surinam, a field guide. Foundation for Nature Preservation, Surinam/ Stichting voor Natuurbescherming Suriname (Stinasu), Paramaribo. Veldgids No. 1: (4) + 99 pp. + (1) appendix between pp. 85 and 86 + 11 pls. with each (1) p. of explanation + 15 figs. with explanation on (9) pp. Roneoed, except for the plates which are half-tone blocks. To be obtained from: STINASU, c/o Dienst 's Lands Bosbeheer, P.O. Box 436, Paramaribo, Suriname. Price Sfl. (Suriname guilders) 10.—.

This book contains the description of 26 species of Gastropoda (among which two Opisthobranchia and two Pulmonata), 46 Bivalvia, and one species of Scaphopoda and Cephalopoda each. Except for four species, all are shown on the plates. There is a "General introduction to systematics and biology of marine Mollusca", there are keys to the families, and, where necessary, to the species, while drawings clearly show the characters of the different classes. Thus, it is a useful book to identify the shells washed ashore at Wia-Wia beach, also for those who are not acquainted with the principal characters of the different groups of molluscs. The size (29 X 20.5 X 1.5 cm, stitched in thin cardboard), however, is not at all suitable for use in the field.

Wia-Wia (or Wiawia) beach is differently localized in some publications and on labels accompanying specimens. The first edition of the map of Suriname on a scale of 1 : 500.000 (1961) showing this beach records "Wiawiabank" at about 54°21′W; in my first part of "The marine Mollusca of Suriname . . . . ." (Zool. Verh. Leiden 101: pl. 4, 1969) I localized it at about 54°06′W, whereas on their labels Green and Hill identified it as lying between Krofajapassie and a point 9.5 km (in their book even 10 km) eastward, which is from about 54°36′W to 54°46′W. In the map in the publication by Green & Hill, however, Wia-Wia beach (here also called Bigisanti beach) is shown to extend from about 54°20′W to 54°46′W.

The species previously named *Adrana egregia* has been found by Mrs. J. Nijssen-Meyer to be in fact the closely related species *A. patagonica* (d'Orbigny), which, however, has only been discovered recently.

The name *Crassostrea guyanensis* has been published here for the first time as a valid name, because Ranson in 1967 gave only a figure of the larval shell and the name was therefore a nomen nudum. Since the book by Green & Hill is obtainable by purchase (see Art. 8 (3) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature), this oyster should now be named *Crassostrea guyanensis* Green & Hill, 1971 (see p. 59 and pl. 7 fig. 16; published in September, 1971).

Macoma brasiliana has not been mentioned in the key to the Tellinidae.

In my second part of "The marine Mollusca of Suriname . . . . ." (Zool. Verh. Leiden 119, 1971) I have treated the Bivalvia and Scaphopoda. Seventy-three species of Bivalvia are mentioned as having been washed ashore, but 25 species of these had not (yet) been found on Wia-Wia beach at that time. Three of these, *Crassostrea guyanensis*, *Martesia striata*, and *Neoteredo reynei*, are now recorded by Green & Hill, although *Neoteredo reynei* with doubt. Three species, *Lucina muricata* (Spengler), *Crassinella guadelupensis* (d'Orbigny), and *Trigoniocardia antillarum* (d'Orbigny) have been found on that part of the beach of Suriname by other persons. I wonder, however, why Green & Hill do not mention *Modiolus americanus* (Leach) and *Abra aequalis* (Say). D.J. Green (in litt. 19.IX.1969) wrote to me: "*Modiolus americanus* Leach ER", ER being the code for only 1-4 seen so far. They sent me, moreover, through Dr. J.P. Schultz, a valve of *Abra aequalis*, which I have returned with my identification.

These are, however, only minor details and I should like to recommend this publication to all those who collect marine shells in Suriname and in particular at Wia-Wia beach. The common species and some of the less common ones from the shell ridges may also be identified with the help of this book.

C.O. VAN REGTEREN ALTENA