

European marine Mollusca: notes on less well-known species
II. The genus *Cima* Chaster, 1896

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The genus *Cima* (? Aclididae) was proposed by Chaster (1896: 3) as follows: '... which Jeffreys described as *Odostomia minima*, for which species and the closely allied but quite distinct *Jeffreysia cylindrica* Jeffr., Monterosato proposes the sub-genus *Cima*, a separation with which I entirely concur'. It is evident from this citation that two species were included originally, viz. *Cima minima* (Jeffreys, 1858) and *Cima cylindrica* (Jeffreys, 1856). Both are little known, probably because of their very small size (height up to 1.5 mm, breadth 0.6 mm). Although both species are represented rather regularly in the very fine fractions of Mediterranean shellsand, no reports concerning their occurrence seem to exist in the recent literature.

As the few published figures of *Cima minima* are either poor (Jeffreys, 1858: pl. 2 fig. 3; 1869: pl. 72 fig. 6) or totally erroneous (Nordsieck, 1972: pl. P IV fig. 25) it seemed wise to publish a SEM-photograph of a specimen from Hendaye, France, from my own collection (no. 4847) (fig. 2). There is no need for a new description, as the description of this species by Jeffreys (1867: 115) is very good and complete. Although *Cima minima* varies considerably in slenderness, viz. its height/breadth ratio (R) between 2.0 and 2.5 for specimens 1-1.25 mm high, it is always less slender than *C. cylindrica*, with R 3.0 for equally high shells. Moreover, *C. minima* is conical in shape, whereas *C. cylindrica* is more cylindrical.

It is interesting to note that the Recent *C. minima* cannot be separated conchologically from the Miocene *Aclis neglecta* Janssen, 1969. A careful comparison failed to show any significant difference. Personally I am not aware of any indication of the species in Pliocene deposits although, consequently, this could be expected. Marshall (1899: 223) does mention the occurrence in '... post-tertiary estuarine clay at Magheramorne, on Larne Lough ...' (Northern Ireland).

Next to nothing is known about the second *Cima* species, viz. *C. cylindrica*. Kobelt (1903: 61), in his extensive compilation of the European marine molluscs, wrote: 'Ich kenne von dieser Art nur die Abbildung des unausgewachsenen Exemplares, auf welches Jeffreys die Art begründete ... Ausgewachsene Exemplare hat, wie es scheint, nur Monterosato gefunden, er stellt sie zu *Aclis*, gibt aber keine genauere Beschreibung von ihnen'. The only author who apparently really found this species after Jeffreys and Monterosato, is Marshall (1917: 170), who mentions both *C. minima* and *C. cylindrica* from the Mediterranean (Adventure Bank, 92 fms. and 120 fms., and Tripoli-coast, 120 fms). I do not know of any more recent publication on this species, other than a mere citing in a list of marine molluscs. As its original description (Jeffreys, 1856: 184) is not easily available and, moreover, based on an immature and badly preserved specimen [holotype in

British Museum (Natural History), no. 56.2.18.12 (see Warén, 1980: 24, sub *Jeffreysia*, Rissoellidae)], it is repeated here, and completed for mature specimens.

The original description is as follows:

'Testa longo-cylindrica, ad apicem obtusa, hyalina; anfractibus 4, brevissimis, nitidis, ultimo reliquos superante; sutura distincta; apertura ovata, subeffusa, 2/5 spirae partem aequante, margine subconvexo, umbilico angusto; long 1/30, lat 1/50 unciae.

Of this very minute but peculiar species I took only one specimen, by dredging in about 12 fathoms at Spezia. It approaches somewhat in form the *Chemnitzia Gulsonae* of Clark, which I think ought to be referred to the same genus.'

Mature specimens possess about $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls and have a length of 1.5 mm at nearly the same breadth of 0.45 mm and are thus even more cylindrical. Although some specimens appear to be nearly smooth, well preserved ones usually have a very fine spiral sculpture over the total height of the lower whorls.

The only existing figures of the species (Jeffreys, 1856: pl. 2 figs. 8, 9) are definitely bad, so I give a better figure, based on a specimen from my own collection (no. 4626 - Ibiza, Baleares) (fig. 1).

From my own collection *C. cylindrica* is known from the following localities: Atlantic. - France: Hendaye. Spain: Laredo; Ria de Arosa.

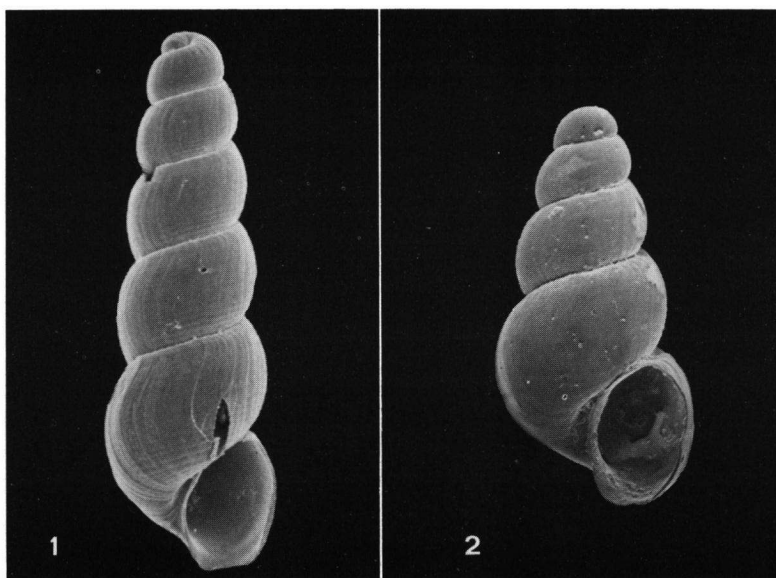
Mediterranean. - Spain: Calpe. Baleares: Formentera; Ibiza. France: Sète; Les Lecques; La Londe; Cabasson; St. Tropez; Corse. Italy: Central Tuscan Sea; Sicily. Algeria: Sidi Ferruch. Tunisia: Sidi Daoud; Nabeul; Sfax; Djerba.

The apertural shape, the embryonic whorls and the relatively conspicuous, flexuous growth-lines indicate that *C. minima* and *C. cylindrica* are closely related and so corroborate the ideas of Monterosato (cf. Chaster, 1896), Chaster (1896) and Marshall (1917). Although both species have a certain resemblance with the well-known *Pherusina gulsonae* (Clark, 1850) (for a good figure see Carrozza, 1977: pl. 1 fig. 2) the structure of the apertural region as well as the essentially different protoconch suggest a generic separation and, consequently, to regard the nominal taxon *Cima* as a separate genus, which could provisionally be placed in the Aclididae.

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Figs. 1, 2. *Cima* spec., x 42. 1, *C. cylindrica* (Jeffreys), Spain, Baleares, Ibiza (coll. Van Aartsen, no. 4626); 2, *C. minima* (Jeffreys), France, Hendaye (coll. Van Aartsen, no. 4847).

SAMENVATTING

De twee soorten van het geslacht *Cima* (familie Aclididae?) hebben bijzonder kleine schelpen (lengte tot 1,5 mm) en zijn verspreid langs de kusten van Frankrijk (Atlantische Oceaan en Middellandse Zee), Spanje (idem), Italië, Algiers en Tunis. *C. cylindrica* (Jeffreys) en *C. minima* (Jeffreys) worden vergeleken (fig. 1-2) en blijken duidelijk verschillend te zijn, vooral wat betreft lengte/breedte-verhouding. Beide soorten blijken zeer weinig in de literatuur vermeld te zijn, wat naast de geringe grootte tot een geringe bekendheid geleid heeft. De Mioceen soort *Aclis neglecta* Janssen is niet te scheiden van *C. minima*; hoewel de soort dus ook in het Plioceen voor zou moeten komen, is dat nog nooit vermeld.