

A new micromollusc from the Canary Islands (Mollusca, Gastropoda: Rissoacea)

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Preliminary to a revision of the Rissoids of the Macaronesian Islands, one of the most common intertidal species of the Canary Islands is described. This new species is provisionally placed in the genus *Cingula*, although we suspect that anatomical studies may change its generic placement.

***Cingula basteriae* n. sp. (figs. 1-5)**

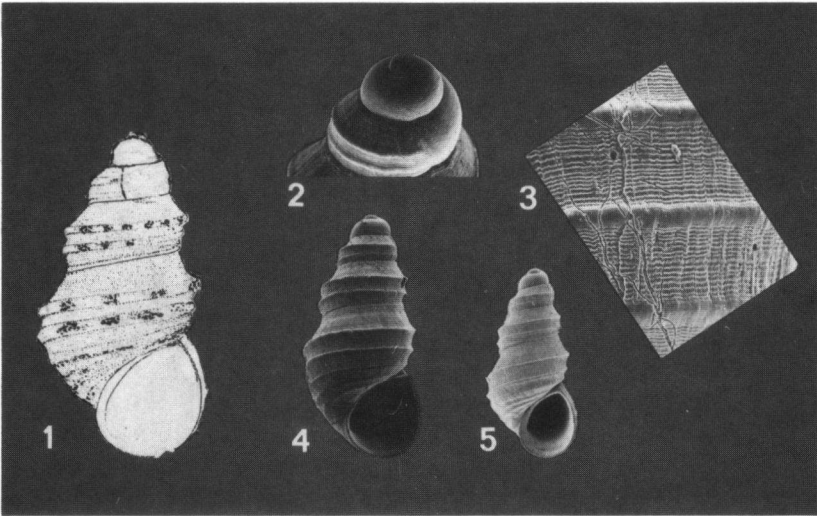
Description of holotype. — Shell very small, slender, thin, sculpture consisting of very fine spiral lirae and prominent, smooth, spiral bands (keels). Aperture ovate (sub-circular). Protoconch consists of two convex whorls with pitted spiral sculpture. Near the end of the protoconch about 25 pitted spiral rows, the first two to three abapical rows forming an irregular groove. Teleoconch consists of three convex whorls. The first postnuclear whorl with about 17 very fine spiral lirae. At high magnification these threads (fig. 3) consist of rows of close, minute warts. These threads are followed by a more or less smooth band, again ten very fine spiral lirae, a smooth band, seven spiral lirae and just above the suture another smooth band. On the ventral side of the body-whorl the sculpture is as follows: below the suture about 36 spiral lirae, a smooth band, about 25 spiral lirae, a smooth band, 20 spiral lirae, a smooth band which terminates at the posterior end of the aperture, 12 spiral lirae, a band, 9 spiral lirae and once again a smooth band. On the base there are some vague spiral lirae and one indistinct band. Umbilical chink very narrow (hardly visible), peristome continuous, outer lip thin. Operculum flat, without peg.

Colour pale yellowish brown, base whitish, with on the smooth bands a pattern of dark brown and whitish dots.

Type locality. — Atlantic Ocean, Canary Islands, Lanzarote Id., Playa de Montaña Roja (Sta. 14), in tidal pools under and between rocks, stones, and algae, leg. R.G. Moolenbeek & W.C.M. van der Hijden, VIII.1984.

Type series. — Holotype length 1.2 mm, width 0.65 mm (fig. 1), Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam (= ZMA) Moll. no. 3.86.012. From the type locality 380 paratypes in all growth stages, some with the animal preserved (ZMA Moll. no. 3.86.013). Paratypes will be distributed amongst members of the Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging, who kindly donated material and to the Los Angeles County Museum, Australian Museum, National Museum of New Zealand, Institut Océanographique de Monaco and the Zoological Museum Copenhagen.

Material studied. — Canary Islands, Lanzarote Id., Playa Mujeres (Sta. 2, 3), 32 specimens; Punta Pechiguera (Sta. 13), 33; Harbour Puerto del Carmen (Sta. 15), 1; Matagorda (Sta. 16, 23, 29), 83; Bay south of Las Crusitas (Sta. 19), 60; Playa del Pozo (Sta. 21, 22), 137; La Santa (Sta. 26), 48; all leg. R.G. Moolenbeek & W.C.M.



Figs. 1-5. *Cingula basteriae* n. sp., Canary Islands, Lanzarote, Playa de Montaña Roja. 1. Holotype, length 1.2 mm (drawing H.J. Hoenselaar). 2-5. Paratypes; protoconch (2), microsculpture teleoconch (3), specimens 1.3 (4) and 1.35 mm (5) long.

van der Hijden, VIII.1984. Tenerife Id., Los Christianos, 2, leg. L. Dix, 23.X.1984; Playa de las Americas, 51, leg. G. Gulden, 18.IV.1981. Gran Canaria Id., Las Canteras, > 100, leg. H. Strack, 21.III.1985. Fuerteventura Id., El Cotillo, 6, leg. J. Punselie, 31.XII.1984; Puerto del Rosario, 4, leg. T. Piersma, 3.IV.1986; Las Salinas, 9, leg. T. Piersma, 11.IV.1986. Hierro Id., Playa de Arenas, 1, leg. W. Backhuys (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), IV.1970.

Remarks. — Probably due to its small size this species remained unnamed, or it may have been misidentified. The only Macaronesian mollusc which shows some similarity in conchological characters is *Alvania watsoni* Watson, 1873, but the shell of this species is larger and has more spiral keels when full-grown. Also, it has a protoconch with many raised spiral lines. Another similar species is *Cingula (Lirocingula) aequa* (Smith, 1890) from St. Helena, but this species is also larger and has a different protoconch sculpture (Ponder, 1985: figs. 107A-B). A scrutiny of Nordsieck & Talavera (1979: 68, pl. XIII fig. 34) indicates that *Alvania dictyophora* Philippi, 1844, might be the correct name for the species under discussion, but after comparison with Ponder (1985: figs. 100 F-G), *A. dictyophora* appears to be different and is assigned to the genus *Manzonia*. Without anatomical study it is impossible to determine with certainty the genus or even the family of the new species. The minutely pitted protoconch may indicate a relationship with the Barleeidae since this character is very rare in the Rissoidae. However, the shape and microsculpture of the whorls of the shell and the operculum are reasons to describe it as a Rissoid. Like many Rissoacea the shell of this species is variable in length and colour pattern. Full-grown specimens range from 1.0 to 1.5 mm. The colour varies from uniformly white to brown. All intermediate patterns with brown and white bands, and yellowish-brown patches are known to occur.

Etymology. — This new taxon is named in honour of *Basteria*, the scientific journal of the Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging, which periodical has just completed its 50th volume/year (the society dates from 1934, *Basteria* from 1936); *basteriae*, genitive of *Basteria*, a noun of feminine gender.

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SAMENVATTING

Een nieuwe micromollusk van de Canarische Eilanden (Mollusca: Gastropoda, Rissoacea)

Cingula basteriae wordt beschreven van de Canarische Eilanden Lanzarote, Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura en Hierro. De soort blijkt ter plaatse vrij algemeen voor te komen; het is mogelijk dat dit schelpje, dat slechts 1.0-1.5 mm lang is, over het hoofd gezien of voor een andere soort aangezien is. Zolang geen anatomische gegevens ter beschikking zijn, is het onmogelijk met zekerheid vast te stellen tot welk geslacht de soort behoort (of zelfs tot welke familie deze gerekend zou moeten worden). De nieuwe soort wordt genoemd naar het tijdschrift Basteria als ereloot bij het besluiten van de vijftigste jaargang.