

Two new *Albinaria* species from Turkey (Gastropoda Pulmonata: Clausiliidae)

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Albinaria ietswaarti spec. nov. and *A. supercarinata* spec. nov. are described from southern Turkey. The two species occur allopatrically within a single UTM 10 km square, but are only distantly related.

Key words: Gastropoda, Pulmonata, Clausiliidae, *Albinaria*, taxonomy, Turkey.

Some samples of clausiliid pulmonate snails, belonging to the genus *Albinaria* Vest, 1867, were collected by Dr. J.H. Ietswaart, who most kindly donated this material to us for study. The collection, enlarged with one sample collected by the second author, contained specimens representing two easily recognizable species that proved to be new to science. These species were found allopatrically within a single UTM 10 km square. They are only distantly related, which is not unusual for geographically close *Albinaria* species occurring in the relatively narrow zone along the Turkish south-coast.

Abbreviations: HNV, colln. H. Nordsieck, Villingen-Schwenningen (Germany); MEN, colln. H.P.M.G. Menkhorst; NNM, Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden, The Netherlands.

***Albinaria ietswaarti* spec. nov.**

(figs. 1-4)

Diagnosis. — A decollating *Albinaria* with irregular, radial, corneous streaks on a bluish white background, with coarse cervical wrinkles and no prominent sculpture on the rest of the shell.

Description. — Full-grown shells spindle-shaped, decollated, with the initial c. four whorls missing and about seven flattened whorls left; whorls separated by a hardly indented suture. Protoconch smooth. Initial teleoconch whorls with more or less obsolete riblets, that become completely obsolete on the lower whorls. The cervical sculpture, in strong contrast, consists of very coarse, irregular wrinkles that are most prominent on the lower part of the body whorl; the uppermost part of the body whorl, bordered below by an indentation corresponding with the location of the principalis inside the aperture, is sculptured less prominently. There is an inconspicuous basal furrow, discernible because of interruptions in the basal cervical wrinkles. Aperture oval in front view, fully detached, protruding for less than one mm, with a broadly reflected, not strongly flattened peristome. The shell is bluish white, with conspicuous, irregular, corneous streaks.

Parietalis high and sharp, not in line with the spiralis; both lamellae hardly overlap. Columellaris clearly protruding into the aperture, not very oblique. Subcolumellaris



Figs. 1-4. *Albinaria ietswaarti* spec. nov., holotype (NNM 56761), Turkey, Antalya, Dimcay valley, 10.5 km E. of Alanya, 50 m alt.; J.H. Ietswaart leg.; actual width 5.3 mm. Photographs A 't Hooft (R.U., Leiden).

discernible in oblique view only, or not at all. Lunella situated dorsally, simple; principalis not clearly running deeper inside. Clausilium regularly rounded.

Shell height (decollate) 17.6-19.9 mm; width 4.9-5.3 mm.

Material. — Turkey, Antalya, Dimcay valley, 10.5 km E. of Alanya, 50 m alt., UTM VF 14 (NNM 56761/ holotype, 56762/5 paratypes; HNV/1 paratype). Three juvenile shells of the type locality are not considered type specimens.

Notes. — *A. ietswaarti* is most similar to *A. inauris* (Boettger, 1896), differing from that species in (1) being decollate, (2) having conspicuous radial corneous streaks all over the shell, and (3) having somewhat larger dimensions.

Albinaria supercarinata spec. nov.

(figs. 5-8)

Diagnosis. — A bluish white *Albinaria* with fine, more or less obsolete, riblets, a far protruding aperture and an extremely prominent basal keel.

Description. — Apart from the lower part of the body whorl and the straight-sided uppermost whorls, the shell is spindle-shaped. The 9-11.5 whorls are flattened and separated by a very shallow suture. Protoconch smooth. The teleoconch may be covered by rather narrowly spaced riblets, changing to prominent, closely adjoining



Figs. 5-8. *Albinaria supercarinata* spec. nov., holotype (NNM 56758), Turkey, Antalya, Obacay valley, 8.5 km ENE. of Alanya, 80 m alt.; J.H. Ietswaart leg.; actual height 17.8 mm. Photographs A 't Hooft (R.U., Leiden).

lines on the protruding apertural part of the shell; this sculpture may be partially obsolete, most frequently so on the middle whorls, sometimes on nearly the entire shell. The lower part of the entire body whorl is dominated by a strongly flaring, hollow, crenulate keel, accompanied at the umbilical side by a narrow concave zone. Apart from a more or less clearly demarcated narrow zone below the suture, the body whorl is markedly narrowed above the keel and, therefore, concave in outline. Aperture pear-shaped in front view, protruding for 0.5-1.2 mm, with a (very) broadly reflected, not strongly flattened peristome, that has a vague notch below, at the left, corresponding to the front-end of the keel. Apart from the uppermost light corneous brown whorls, and a few vague streaks on the adjoining whorls, the shell is bluish white.

Parietalis high and sharp, its inner end hardly overlapping with the spiralis, which does not run in line with it. Columellaris clearly protruding into the aperture, not very oblique. Subcolumellaris not even discernible in oblique view, ending in front opposite the lunella. Lunella simple, situated (very) deep, dorsolaterally to laterally; its upper

part strongly curved towards the slightly deeper, inner end of the principalis, and somewhat broadened below. Clausilium regularly rounded.

Shell height 14.0-21.1 mm; width (without the aperture) 3.7-4.3 mm.

Material. — Turkey, Antalya, Obacay valley, 8.5 km ENE. of Alanya, 80 m alt., UTM VF14 (NNM 56758/holotype, 56759/16 paratypes; HNV/2 paratypes); ibidem, 100 m alt. (NNM 56760/19 paratypes); ibidem, 10 km ENE. of Alanya, 150 m alt. (MEN/3 paratypes, H.P.M.G. Menkhorst leg.).

Notes. — *A. supercarinata* is most similar to *A. schuetti* Nordsieck, 1984, differing from that species by (1) a much more broadly flaring basal keel and (2) a columellaris that is more prominently and less obliquely protruding into the aperture.