

**The genus *Iolaea* A.Adams, 1867, and its type species, *Iole scitula*  
A. Adams, 1860 (Gastropoda: Heterostrophia: Pyramidellidae)**

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The possible type specimens of *Iole scitula* A. Adams, 1860, are discussed and a lectotype is selected.

Key words: Gastropoda, Heterobranchia, Pyramidelloidea, *Iolaea*, *Iole scitula*, systematics.

In the course of continuing research into the genera of the family Pyramidellidae Gray, 1840, we studied the genus *Iolaea* A. Adams, 1867. This genus was originally described as *Iole* A. Adams, 1860, but that name turned out to be preoccupied by *Iole* Blyth, 1844; the former was therefore renamed *Iolaea*. The preoccupation was also noted by Bailly (1948) who proposed the replacement name *Iolina* which is therefore a junior synonym of *Iolaea* A. Adams, 1867.

Species of *Iolaea* are not numerous and are readily identified, see Hori & Iizumi (1997) and Van Aartsen & Recevik (1998). As already pointed out by Hori & Iizumi (1997: 36, 37) there has arisen a problem with the type species viz. *Iole scitula* A. Adams, 1860, which is the type by monotypy. The only two figures of this species seem to represent entirely different species.

The following abbreviations are used here:

BMNH: British Museum (Natural History), London

MNH: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire de Malacologie, Paris

NMVA: National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia

In order to find out more about *Iole scitula* we studied the 'type' specimens in BMNH 1878.1.28.553. Although A. Adams (1860: 300) writes "I possess but a single specimen" this 'type' lot consists of three specimens, two of which belong to one species and are glued on one piece of black paper. The third specimen is quite different and this is the one figured by Warén (1984: 50 fig. 111).

It should be remembered that the collection of A. Adams was given to his brother, H. Adams, long before his death. Upon the death of H. Adams the main part of his collection (including A. Adams' species) was purchased by the BMNH and species were registered under 1878.1.28.xxx.

Another part of H. Adams' collection was sold to a London shell dealer, Mr. Robert Geale, who in turn sold part of it to the National Museum of Victoria, Australia, as recorded by Boyd & Phillips (1985: 38). According to these authors (loc. cit.: 63) there

are two specimens of *Iole scitula* in this collection and Ms. S. E. Boyd was kind enough to permit us to study these specimens. It turned out that one specimen is identical with the two specimens in BMNH, whereas the other specimen is different and could be identical with the specimen figured by Warén (1984).

In 1868 A. Adams published again about *Iolaea scitula* and this time (1868: 45, pl. 4 fig. 3) a specimen was figured. Moreover it was mentioned that the species was '( coll. A. Adams et Crosse)'.

Dr. Ph. Bouchet and Mrs. V. Héros were kind enough to send us all material of *Iolaea scitula* ex A. Adams in the MNHN in Paris. Apart from the figured specimen which is clearly marked as such, there are three more specimens, all belonging to the same species and identical with the two specimens in BMNH and one in NMVA. The shells figured by Hori & Iizumi (1997: 33, figs 6-8, 13) also belong to this species.

In order to put all doubts to an end we select the specimen figured by A. Adams (1868: pl. 4 fig. 3) as lectotype of the species *Iolaea scitula* (A. Adams, 1860) and give a SEM photograph of it (fig. 1). This lectotype is in the MNHN in Paris, together with three paralectotypes. We consider the two specimens (on black paper) in BMNH and the (identical) one in NMVA as paralectotypes too.

The authors wish to thank Mr. J. Goud (National Museum of Natural History, Leiden) for providing the S.E.M. photograph for this article.



Fig. 1. *Iolaea scitula* (A. Adams, 1860), lectotype as figured by A. Adams (1868: 45, pl. 4 fig. 3). Length 5.1 mm.

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