

**Notes on the nomenclature of some land- and freshwater molluscs
of the Seychelles, with consequences for taxa from Africa, Madagascar,
India, the Philippines, Jamaica, and Europe**

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The nomenclature of the non-marine molluscs of the Seychelles islands (western Indian Ocean) as used in the 2006 treatise by Gerlach is critically reviewed. Notes are given regarding the use of brackets, publication dates, spelling of species-group names, overlooked genus-group names, and overlooked homonyms and synonyms in species-group names. A revised bibliography is presented. The Philippine species *Steatodryas cepoides* should be called *Pachya cepoides*; the European species now known as *Petasina unidentata* (Draparnaud, 1805) should be called *Petasina monodon* (A. Férussac, 1807). For *Edouardia* sensu auct. (non Gude, 1914), a group of taxa living in Africa, Madagascar and India, the name *Gittenedouardia* is introduced. The nomen novum *Annularia rosenbergi* is introduced for the Jamaican species *Turbo pulcher* W. Wood, 1828 nec Dillwyn, 1817.

Key words: Gastropoda Pulmonata, Acavidae, *Stylodonta*, Bradybaenidae, *Pachya*, *Steatodryas*, Hygromiidae, *Petasina*, Cerastidae, *Conulinus*, *Edouardia*, *Gittenedouardia*, Annulariidae, *Annularia*, synonymy, nomenclature, Seychelles, Philippines, Africa, India, Madagascar, Europe.

INTRODUCTION

Taxonomy (and thus biology as a whole) needs a universal and unambiguous language for the designation of taxa, and this language is provided by the codes of nomenclature. For a smooth and efficient functioning of these codes, their principles must be respected. The starting point of zoological nomenclature is the 10th edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus that appeared in 1758, now 250 years ago. An overwhelming amount of names has since then been introduced, including many synonyms. The acceptance or rejection of names is now subjected to a set of rigid rules of nomenclature. If this was not the case (i.e. if the acceptance or rejection is left to any author's fancy), the science of zoology would soon reach a stage of chaos.

The literature necessary for taxonomic work is usually very extensive, often scattered in obscure and not easily accessible journals or separate publications and published in various languages. It is thus often a daunting task to find the correct name for a certain taxon. Reviews are therefore highly welcomed; they serve as starting point of new studies. An unwanted side-effect of reviews is, that mistakes therein are uncritically copied over and over again. It is thus of importance that such mistakes are quickly corrected, before they become settled in the literature.

In this paper we critically review the nomenclature used in the treatise of Gerlach (2006b) concerning the terrestrial and freshwater Mollusca of the Seychelles islands (western Indian Ocean). This paper is dedicated to Prof. dr E. Gittenberger, who was already early in his professional career aware of the importance of a correct nomenclature, as is

whitnessed by e.g. two papers published in this journal more than 30 years ago (1971, 1975), and by e.g. his activities in the early days of CLECOM.

NOTES ON THE GENUS-GROUP NAMES
 STYLODONTA, COLUMPLICATA AND PACHYA

The genus *Stylodonta* (Acavidae) is endemic for the Seychelles and includes two species, *S. unidentata* (Holten, 1802) and *S. studeriana* (A. Férussac, 1821). Various interesting papers appeared on the genus, but the nomenclature of the genus and its two species remains rather complex, which is here clarified. The genus is often cited as *Stylodon* Beck, 1837 (see e.g. Zilch, 1960: 472; Schileyko, 1999: 446). The name appears on page 46 of Beck (1837) as "Subg. 43. *Stylodon*. Chr. et J." and covers the species *unidentata* and *studeriana*. The name *Stylodon* is, however, a typographic error for *Stylodonta* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832. The selection of *Helix unidentata* as the type species for *Stylodon* by Gray (1847: 171) can therefore be ignored. *Stylodonta* is solely based on *Helix* [*Stylodonta*] *ventricosa* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832 (and is therefore the type species by monotypy), which is a synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.

Columplicata W. Hartmann, 1843, has been invariably considered a synonym of *Stylodonta* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832. *Columplicata* covers two species, *uniplicata* and *dolium*, both introduced by Hartmann in the same publication. Hartmann did not select a type species for *Columplicata*, and in this context it is strange that Groh & Poppe (2002: 24) stated that Hartmann selected *uniplicata* as its type species by original designation. Herrmannsen (1847: 274) considered *H. unidentata* the type species of *Columplicata* (which was accepted by e.g. Pilsbry, 1932: 72), but this selection is invalid, as *H. unidentata* is not mentioned in the publication of Hartmann. To stabilize nomenclature, we here select *Columplicata uniplicata* as the type species of *Columplicata*. The second species of *Columplicata*, namely *dolium* Hartmann, 1843, is a synonym of *Helix cepoides* Lea, 1840 (see L. Pfeiffer, 1847: 302-303; 1849: 268), which is the type species of *Pachya* Albers, 1850, *Ptychostylus* Moellendorff, 1888, *Hypoptychus* Pilsbry, 1893, and *Steatodryas* Pilsbry, 1932 (Bradybaenidae, Helicostylinae) (see below). The publication date of *H. cepoides* is not 1841 as is generally stated, but February 1840 (see Sherborn, 1924: 957).

Pachya Albers, 1850, is considered a synonym of *Stylodonta* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832, by Pilsbry (1894: 149), Zilch (1960: 472) and Schileyko (1999: 446). Albers (1850: 107) included *Helix cepoides*, *Helix unidentata* and *Helix studeriana* in *Pachya*; Albers did not designate a type species. Schileyko (1999: 446) selected *H. unidentata* as the type species of *Pachya*. However, he and others overlooked that Herrmannsen (1852: 99) already selected two years after the introduction *Pachya* the taxon *H. cepoides* Lea, 1840 as the type species. This is a species from the Philippines, and has nothing to do with *Stylodonta*. The type selection of Schileyko is clearly invalid. The valid type selection by Herrmannsen has consequences for the nomenclature for the Philippine species, which has hitherto been overlooked. *Helix cepoides* Lea, 1840, is generally known as *Steatodryas cepoides* (Lea, 1840). In 1880 (:74) Moellendorff coined the name *Ptychostylus* for *Helix cepoides*. However, this name cannot be used, as it is preoccupied by *Ptychostylus* Sandberger, 1870. Schileyko (2004: 1658) considers *Ptychostylus* Sandberger as belonging to the Trochidae; this is not correct, he apparently confused it with *Ptychostylis* Gabb, 1866, which belongs to the Trochidae indeed. It should be stressed that *Ptychostylis* Gabb is not a homonym of *Ptychostylus* Moellendorff, as was believed by Pilsbry (1895: 226) (see ICZN Art. 56.2). To

avoid homonymy, Pilsbry (1893: 395) introduced as a nomen novum *Hypoptychus* to replace *Ptychostylus* Moellendorff (not Sandberger). The publication date of the part of the Proceedings in which *Hypoptychus* was introduced is 14 February 1893 (see Clench & Turner, 1962: 171); remarkably, Clench & Turner (1962: 69) wrongly dated *Hypoptychus* as 1892. It turned out that *Hypoptychus* is also a preoccupied name, because of *Hypoptychus* Steindachner, 1880 (which belongs to the Pisces). Therefore, Pilsbry (1932: 72) introduced four decades later the name *Steatodryas* in order to avoid the homonymy of *Hypoptychus*. However, as we have shown above, *Pachya* is the oldest name, and the species in question should therefore be called *Pachya cepoides* (Lea, 1840).

The above statements can thus be summarized as follows:

- Stylodonta* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832: 2 (Conchylia terrestria et fluviatilia). Type species (by monotypy): *Helix* [*Stylodonta*] *ventricosa* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832 [= *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802].
- Columplica* W. Hartmann, 1843: 187, 188, pl. 67. Type species (design. nov.): *Columplica uniplicata* W. Hartmann, 1843 [= *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802]. A synonym of *Stylodonta* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832.
- Pachya* Albers, 1850: 107-108. Type species (by subsequent designation of Herrmannsen, 1852: 99): *Helix cepoides* Lea, 1840.
- Ptychostylus* Moellendorff, 1888: 74. Type species (by monotypy): *Helix cepoides* Lea, 1840. Preoccupied by *Ptychostylus* Sandberger, 1870 (Gastropoda). A synonym of *Pachya* Albers, 1850.
- Hypoptychus* Pilsbry, 1893: 395. New name for *Ptychostylus* Moellendorff, 1888 (non Sandberger, 1870). Preoccupied by *Hypoptychus* Steindachner, 1880 (Pisces). A synonym of *Pachya* Albers, 1850.
- Steatodryas* Pilsbry, 1932: 72. New name for *Ptychostylus* Moellendorff, 1888 (non Sandberger, 1870) and *Hypoptychus* Pilsbry, 1893 (non Steindachner, 1888). A synonym of *Pachya* Albers, 1850.

NOTES ON THE STYLODONTA SPECIES-GROUP NAMES UNIDENTATA AND STUDERIANA

The first published record of a *Stylodonta* species is by Chemnitz (1795: 273), but the name *unidentata* of Chemnitz is not valid as his work was not consistently binomial. The name was first made available by Holten (1802: 73), which was pointed out by Winckworth (1943: 148, 150). According to Gerlach (2003: 46), "Neither Chemnitz (1795) nor Holten (1802) designated a holotype. Chemnitz's specimen cannot be located and a neotype is hereby designated: UMZC 2003.57.5". However, it has been found afterwards that the type specimen does exist in the Copenhagen museum (Gerlach, 2006b: 74). Despite this fact, the neotype selection was not withdrawn by Gerlach, with the argument "The lack of provenance data means that this specimen is of only limited taxonomic value". This is not in line with the rules of zoological nomenclature (ICZN Art. 75.8); the neotype selection of *unidentata* should therefore be ignored. For an insight into the history of the Chemnitz collection see Martynov (2002).

Chemnitz (1795: 273) mentioned "Cayenne" as the provenance of *Helix unidentata*, which is not correct. The type locality of *Helix* [*Stylodonta*] *ventricosa* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832 ("Jamaica"), which is a synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802, is also an error. It is a remarkable coincidence that the type locality of *Columplica uniplicata* W. Hartmann, 1843 ("die philippinischen Inseln"), which is another synonym of *Helix unidentata*, is also

erroneous. Küster (1840: 30-31) mentions *Stylocodonta unidentata* from "Cayenne, Surinam und Guyana". This was corrected by L. Pfeiffer (1846b: IX), who stated that the species lives on the Seychelles ("Die früher von Lamarck u. A. angegebenen Fundorte dürften irrig seyn; die Schnecke ist neuerlich häufig von den Sechelleninseln gebracht worden"). The source of this material is likely to be Dufo, as can be concluded from L. Pfeiffer (1847: 303). The locality of the second *Stylocodonta* species, *S. studeriana*, was unknown at the time of its introduction by A. Férussac in 1821. It has been recorded from the Seychelles for the first time, like *S. unidentata*, by Beck (1837: 46) and subsequently by Dufo (1840a: 200).

Gerlach (2003: 47-48; 2006: 75) mentioned a subspecies *Stylocodonta unidentata pyramidata* (Pfeiffer, 1841). No such name appears in Pfeiffer (1841: 8), only *unidentata* has been mentioned. The word 'pyramidata' in combination with *Helix unidentata* first appears in Pfeiffer (1847: 303); however, from the typography of Pfeiffer's work it is clear that 'pyramidata' is not intended to be a taxon name. The same mistake was made by Groh & Poppe (2002: 25), who gave as publication date 1848 (the first volume of Pfeiffer's *Monographia Heliceorum viventium* appeared in three parts between 1847-1848; page 303 was published in the second part of the first volume, which appeared in 1847). In fact, Pfeiffer (1855b: 111) later named this taxon *Helix militaris*, as becomes clear from Pfeiffer (1859: 245) by referring it to "*Helix unidentata* β Pfr. Mon. I. p. 303". The word 'pyramidata' has never been validated in the literature before 2003. Because Gerlach gave a valid description, he was the first to introduce the name *pyramidata*, and should therefore be considered its author. He selected a neotype for the word 'pyramidata' of Pfeiffer, which is of course invalid, as it has not been introduced as a taxon name by Pfeiffer. The "neotype" is best to be considered the holotype of *pyramidata* Gerlach. The etymology of the name ("Named after the type locality, La Reserve"), is clearly an error. The name is a mere synonym of *exanthematica* E. von Martens, 1869, a name that was apparently overlooked by Gerlach (2003). The holotype of *exanthematica* has been figured by Groh & Poppe (2002: fig. 9; ZMB 9592); it is not the lectotype as was stated by Groh & Poppe (2002: 25) as the description of *exanthematica* is based on a single shell only.

According to Gerlach (2003: 48), the name *globata* was first introduced "by Martens in 1880 in a figure caption but not described and no holotype designated until 1898". He considers the holotype of *globata* the specimen ZMB 103.089 catalogued as "Silhouette, 1895, A. Brauer" (specimen thus received 15 years after the publication in 1880 – clearly no type material!). However, E. von Martens did not introduce the name in 1880, but already in 1869a (: 58, pl. 1 fig. 4a); the shell figured by E. von Martens in 1869 has been selected as the lectotype of *globata* by Groh & Poppe (2002: 25, fig. 8) and is present in ZMB 9594. This was correctly accepted by Gerlach (2006b: 75).

Gerlach (2003: 44-48) divided *S. unidentata* into several subspecies (*unidentata*, *sebertae*, *pyramidata*, *globata*, *praslina*, and *parva*), all having separate distributions. The subdivision is based on shell measurements only (height versus diameter). However, as can be seen on his graph of figure 3, there is a complete overlap between *pyramidata*, *sebertae*, *unidentata* und *globata*. There can be no doubt that these taxa cannot be separated from each other only on the basis of their shell measurements. The taxa *praslina* and *parva* may be different from *unidentata*, *sebertae*, *pyramidata* and *globata* based on the data plotted in figure 3. However, not all relevant data are plotted. The adult shell of *parva* shown in figure 4f has a diameter of 13 mm; in figure 3 the smallest *parva* measures 32 mm in diameter! In addition, the data set provided in table 3 does not coincide with that of figure 3. Based on the data presented by Gerlach, which are in part highly contradictory, we have to conclude that *S. unidentata* is not a polytypic species.

The above statements can be summarized as follows:

- Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802: 73. [based on Chemnitz, 1795, Neues Syst. Conch.-Cab., (1) 11: 273, pl. 208 fig. 2049-2050 (non-binominal work)]. Type locality: "Diese Land- und Baumschnecke ist auf der Insel Cayenne, welche ohnweit Surinam im mittäglichen Amerika lieget, gefunden worden" [sic!]. Holotype Copenhagen museum (Gerlach, 2006b: 74); the neotype selection by Gerlach (2003: 46) is invalid.
- Helix [Stylodonta] ventricosa* De Cristofori & Jan, 1832: 2 (Conchylia terrestria et fluviatilia), 1 (Mantissa). Type locality: "Jamaica" [sic!]. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Helix microdonta* Deshayes, 1832: 266. Type locality: "Cette coquille, assez rare dans les collections, vient du Sénégal, à ce que l'on prétend". A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802. This name is not mentioned in Gerlach (2006b).
- Columpica uniplicata* W. Hartmann, 1843: 187, pl. 67 fig. 3-5 (shell). Type locality: "Vaterland: die philippinischen Inseln" [sic!]. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Helix unidentata* var. *exanthematica* E. von Martens, 1869a: 58, pl. 1 fig. 4^b (shell). Type locality: "Seychellen". Holotype Zoologisches Museum Berlin 9592 (Groh & Poppe (2002: fig. 9)). A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Helix unidentata* var. *globata* E. von Martens, 1869a: 58, pl. 1 fig. 4^a (shell). Type locality: "Seychellen". Lectotype (subsequently designated by Groh & Poppe (2002: 25, fig. 8) ZMB 9594. The specimen Zoologisches Museum Berlin 103.089 is not the holotype (contra Gerlach, 2003: 48); it is not even a syntype. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Helix militaris* L. Pfeiffer, 1855b: 111. Type locality: "Seychelles". A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Stylodonta unidentata sebertae* Gerlach, 2003: 46-47, table 3-4 (shell measurements), fig. 2b (shell). Type locality: "Mt. Sebert, Mahé". Holotype University Museum of Zoology Cambridge 2003.57.2. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Stylodonta unidentata pyramidata* Gerlach, 2003: 47-48, table 3-4 (shell measurements), fig. 4c (shell). Type locality: "La Reserve, Mahé". Holotype University Museum of Zoology Cambridge 2003.57.6. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Stylodonta unidentata praslina* Gerlach, 2003: 48, table 3-4 (shell measurements), fig. 4e (shell). Type locality: "Praslin National Park, Praslin". Holotype University Museum of Zoology Cambridge 2003.57.3. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Stylodonta unidentata parva* Gerlach, 2003: 48, table 3-4 (shell measurements), fig. 1f (shell), 1g (radula). Type locality: "Belle Vue, La Digue, Seychelles". Holotype University Museum of Zoology Cambridge 2003.57.4. A synonym of *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802.
- Helix [Helicostyla] studeriana* A. Férussac, 1821, Tabl. syst. limaçons (= "Prodrome"), livr. 10: 51 (Folio edition) or 47 (Quarto edition). No description or locality is given, but the name is available as it refers to plate 103 fig. 6 of the "Histoire", which was published without explanations in livraison 8 which appeared 5 August 1820. Since there is no description, the name is solely based on the figured shell; this shell is consequently the holotype. It could not be traced in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris (Chevallier, 1966: 688 "Types [sic!] non localisés".

It should be noted that *Helix unidentata* Draparnaud, 1805 [currently known as *Petasina unidentata* (Draparnaud, 1805); Hygromiidae, Hygromiinae] is preoccupied by *Helix unidentata* Holten, 1802. The homonymy of the name of Draparnaud was already noticed by A. Férussac (in J. Férussac, 1807: 120-121), who replaced it with the name *Helix*

monodon. The correct name for *Petasina unidentata* is therefore *Petasina monodon* (A. Férussac, 1807). The name of Draparnaud cannot be saved; in fact, it was already suppressed for a long time (at least between 1840 and 1930) in favour of the name *Helix cobsiana* Alten, 1810. It was Ehrmann (1933: 126) who re-introduced the name *unidentata* Draparnaud, apparently ignoring the cautionary note of Hesse (1923: 195). In more recent times, Falkner (1998: 119-120) pointed again our attention to the homonymy of the name of Draparnaud, but without drawing the nomenclatural consequences.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF LAND- AND FRESHWATER MOLLUSCS USED IN THE 2006 REVIEW OF GERLACH

In the above two sections we described in detail the nomenclatural problems associated with *Stylodonta*. We have noted additional problems in the nomenclature used by Gerlach (2006b) for several other species. These problems include the use of brackets, publication dates, spelling of species-group names, overlooked genus-group names, and overlooked homonyms and synonyms in species-group names. They are listed in the table below; the primary references are given at the end of the table.

Nomenclature used by Gerlach (2006b)	Revised nomenclature (this paper)
<i>Melanoides tuberculatus</i> Müller, 1774	<i>Melanoides tuberculatus</i> (O.F. Müller, 1774)
<i>Physella acuta</i> (Draparnaud, 1822)	<i>Haitia acuta</i> (Draparnaud, 1805)
<i>Bulinus bavayi</i> (Dautzenberg, 1894)	<i>Bulinus bavayi</i> (Dautzenberg, 1895)
<i>Aphanoconia theobaldiana</i> (Nevill & Nevill, 1878)	<i>Aphanoconia theobaldiana</i> (G. Nevill & H. Nevill, 1871)
<i>Cyathopoma blandfordi</i> H. Adams, 1868	<i>Cyathopoma blandfordi</i> H. Adams, 1868
<i>Tropidophora pulchra</i> (Gray, 1834)	<i>Tropidophora pulchra</i> (J.E. Gray, 1833)
<i>Filicaulis seychellensis</i> (Fischer, 1871)	<i>Filicaulis seychellensis</i> (P. Fischer, 1872)
<i>Achatina immaculata</i> (Lamarck, 1821)	<i>Achatina immaculata</i> (Lamarck, 1822)
<i>Allopeas clavulinum</i> (Potiez & Michaud, 1838)	<i>Allopeas clavulinum</i> (Potiez & Michaud, 1835)
<i>Subulina octona</i> (Bruguière, 1792)	<i>Subulina octona</i> (Bruguière, 1789)
<i>Opeas pumilum</i> (Pfeiffer, 1840)	<i>Opeas hannense</i> (Rang, 1831)
' <i>Gullella</i> ' <i>silhouettensis</i> (Verdcourt, 1994)	<i>Glabrennea silhouettensis</i> (Verdcourt, 1994)
' <i>Gullella</i> ' <i>thomasseti</i> (Sykes, 1909)	<i>Glabrennea thomasseti</i> (Sykes, 1909)
' <i>Gullella</i> ' <i>gardineri</i> (Sykes, 1909)	<i>Glabrennea gardineri</i> (Sykes, 1909)
<i>Streptostele acicula maheensis</i> (Connolly, 1925)	<i>Streptostele acicula maheensis</i> Connolly, 1925
' <i>Gonaxis</i> ' <i>souleyetianus</i> (Petit, 1841)	
	<i>Seychellaxis souleyetianus</i> (Petit de la Saussaye, 1841)
<i>Priodiscus spinosus</i> Gerlach, 1995	<i>Priodiscus spinosus</i> Gerlach, 1996
<i>Priodiscus costatus</i> Gerlach, 1995	<i>Priodiscus costatus</i> Gerlach, 1996
<i>Quickia concisa</i> (Morelet, 1888)	<i>Quickia concisa</i> (Morelet, 1848)
<i>Quickia aldabrensis</i> Patterson, 1975	<i>Quickia aldabraensis</i> Patterson, 1975
<i>Bradybaena similis</i> (Férussac, 1821)	<i>Bradybaena similis</i> (A. Férussac, 1822)
<i>Nesokaliella subturritula</i> (G. & H. Nevill, 1878)	<i>Nesokaliella subturritula</i> (G. Nevill & H. Nevill, 1871)
<i>Liardetia sculpta</i> (Pfeiffer, 1856)	<i>Liardetia sculpta</i> (Moellendorff, 1883)
<i>Nesopupa pelei</i> Madge, 1938	<i>Nesopupa pelei</i> Madge, 1938
<i>Edouardia</i> cf. <i>tumida</i> Taylor, 1877	<i>Gittenedouardia</i> cf. <i>tumida</i> J.W. Taylor, 1877

Primary references:

- Nerita tuberculata* O. F. Müller, 1774: 191-192. Type locality: India, "In littore Coromandel".
- Physa acuta* Draparnaud, 1805: 55, pl. 3 fig. 10-11 (shell). Type locality: "Habite dans la Garonne et les rivières qui s'y jettent". Syntype Naturhistorisches Museum Wien 1820.xxvi.45 (1 specimen) (see B.J. Smith, 1992: 321, as "holotype (probable)"). Note: this is not the holotype, as the former Draparnaud collection contained at least 3 specimens (see Locard, 1895: 21).
- Pyrgophysa bavaei* Dautzenberg, 1895: 103, pl. 3 fig. 7 (shell). Type locality: Madagascar, "Ambohimarina, province d'Antankara, près de Diego-Suarez". For the publication date see Winckworth (1936: 156) and Fischer-Piette (1937: 91).
- Helicina theobaldiana* G. Nevill & H. Nevill, 1871: 8-9, pl. 1 fig. 8, 8a (shell). Type locality: "Abundant at the Seychelles, on the ground amongst decaying leaves, &c."
- Cyathopoma blanfordi* H. Adams, 1868: 291-292, pl. 28 fig. 13 (shell). Type locality: "Mahé Island, Seychelles". Holotype Natural History Museum London London (see Gerlach, 2006a: 100).
- Cyclostoma pulchra* J.E. Gray, 1833, in: Griffith & Pidgeon, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, vol. 12 Mollusca & Radiata, Part 38: pl. 28 fig. 3 (shell) [first issue of the plate with reversed images]. Type locality: not given. In Part 40 (published in 1834) the name is corrected in *Cyclostoma pulchrum* on page 596; on the second issue of the plate with corrected images (plate 28*; also published in 1834) the name is still mentioned as *Cyclostoma pulchra*. The name of Gray is not preoccupied by *Turbo pulcher* W. Wood, 1828: 18 (as *Turbo pulcher* – intended use by Wood as this is a Linnean genus name), 36 (as *Cyclostoma pulchrum* – use not intended by Wood because it is a Lamarckian genus name), pl. 6 fig. 4 [type locality: "u." (= "unknown")]. Homonymy does not exist between the Wood and Gray names as they were not originally described in the same genus (*Cyclostoma* versus *Turbo*) and are not now placed in the same genus (*Tropidophora* versus *Annularia*) (see Petit & Coan, 2008: 237). A synonym of the name of Gray is *Cyclostoma ortix* Eydoux, 1838: 7, pl. 117 fig. 2 (type locality: "dans les îles Seychelles"). It remains to be investigated whether *Cyclostoma sechellarum* L. Pfeiffer, 1855a: 302 (type locality: "Seychelles Islands") is an additional synonym (see also Sykes, 1909: 58). Notes regarding the taxon of Wood: Wood did not give a description, but only referred to his figure. This is a species from Jamaica, now known as *Megannularia pulchra* (W. Wood, 1828) or *Annularia pulchra* (W. Wood, 1828); see Watters (2006: 421) and Rosenberg & Muratov (2006: 147). However, *Turbo pulcher* W. Wood, 1828 is a homonym of *Turbo pulcher* Dillwyn, 1817 (: 855). Since the Wood species from Jamaica has no synonyms (see Watters, 2006: 421-422 and Rosenberg & Muratov, 2006: 147), we propose for *Turbo pulcher* W. Wood, 1828 (non Dillwyn, 1817) the nomen novum *Annularia rosenbergi* nom. nov. The species is dedicated to Gary Rosenberg (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia), who together with Igor Muratov prepared an excellent status report on the terrestrial Mollusca of Jamaica.
- Vaginula seychellensis* P. Fischer, 1872a: 155-156, pl. 11 fig. 7-8 (animal). Type locality: "Mahé (Seychelles); dans les parties montueuses de l'île, sous les pierres et dans les localités humides". [also published by P. Fischer (1872b: 145)].
- Achatina immaculata* Lamarck, 1822: 128. Type locality: "Habite" [= unknown; most probably the type locality is the old port city Lourenço Marques (now Maputo), Mozambique – see van Bruggen, 1966: 374]. Two syntypes in coll. Lamarck in Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Genève (see Mermod, 1951: 740-742, fig. 86a-b, shell).
- Bulimus clavulinus* Potiez & Michaud, 1835, Galerie moll. coq. Muséum Douai, 1: 136, pl.

- 14 fig. 9-10. Type locality: "L'île Bourbon". Type material lost (see Smith, 1992: 309).
- Bulimus octonus* Bruguière, 1789: 325. Type locality: "dans les îles Antilles. M. de Badier l'a trouvé abondamment à l'île de la Guadeloupe, & j'en ai vu chez M. d'Antic qui lui ont été envoyés de l'île de Saint-Domingue". For the publication dates of the "Histoire Naturelle des Vers" that forms part of the "Encyclopédie Méthodique" see Evenhuis & Petit (2003).
- Bulimus pumilus* L. Pfeiffer, 1840: 252. Type locality: "Cuba" [in publication title]. A synonym (see Groh, 1983: 187-188) of *Helix* [*Cochlicella*] *hannensis* Rang, 1831: 41-42, pl. 3 fig. 8 (shell/animal). Type locality: "au village de Hann sur la presqu'île du Cap-Verd où elle recherche le voisinage des eaux douces, particulièrement de celles que l'on y recueille dans des barriques enfoncées dans la terre".
- Glabrennea* Schileyko, 2000: 780. Type species (by original designation): *Ennea gardineri* Sykes, 1909.
- Streptostele* (*Raffraya*) *mahéensis* Connolly, 1925: 259-260, fig. 2 (shell). Type locality: "Mahé". Holotype Natal Museum Pietermaritzburg/1 (see Gerlach & van Bruggen, 1999: 27, table 7).
- Seychellaxis* Schileyko, 2000: 775-776. Type species (by monotypy): *Helix souleyetiana* Petit de la Saussaye, 1841.
- Priodiscus spinosus* Gerlach, 1996a: 362, fig. 1B, 2C (shell), 3C, 6C (genitals). Type locality: "Silhouette; *Pisonia sechellarum* forest, Mon Plaisir". Holotype Natural History Museum London 1994.131.
- Priodiscus costatus* Gerlach, 1996a: 362-365, fig. 1A, 2A (shell), 3A, 5, 6A (genitals), 4A-B (radula). Type locality: "La Reserve, Mahé". Holotype Natural History Museum London 1994.130.
- Succinea concisa* Morelet, 1848: 351. Type locality: "Habitat ad ripas fluvii Gabon prope lineam aequinoxialem in sinu Guineensis emergentis".
- Quickia aldabraensis* C.M. Patterson, 1975: 178-180, fig. 1 (distribution), 2 (chromosomes), 3-4 (shell), 5 (jaw), 6 (animal), 7-11 (genitals), plate 1 fig. a-b (shell). Type locality: "Aldabra Atoll on the platin area at the eastern end of South Island". Holotype Natural History Museum London 1973103.
- Helix* (*Helicella*) *similaris* A. Férussac, 1821, Tabl. syst. limaçons (= "Prodrome"), livr. 10 [26 May]: 47 (Folio edition) [Quarto edition: 43]. Type locality: "Timor". Nomen nudum (Cowie, 1998: 75); the name was subsequently attributed by Cowie to Rang (1831: 15) but this is not correct as Férussac validly introduced the name one year later (see next). *Helix* (*Helicogena*) *similaris* A. Férussac, 1822, Tabl. syst. limaçons (= "Prodrome"), livr. 17 [2 November]: ii (Explication des planches supplémentaires). No description, but name made available because of the reference to pl. 25B fig. 1, 4 that was provided by Férussac in livr. 15 (published 13 April 1822) of the same work. Syntypes Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle Paris (see Chevallier, 1966: 685; Smith, 1992: 99).
- Helix* (*Conulus*) *subturrifula* G. Nevill & H. Nevill, 1871: 7. Type locality: "it was found in a damp ravine at Mahé (Seychelles), at about 800 ft. above the sea". Neotype (by subsequent designation of Gerlach, 1998b: 18) Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles (Seychelles Natural History Centre) M1997.1 (the locality is "La Reserve, Mahé").
- Microcystis sculpta* Moellendorff, 1883: 364, pl. 12 fig. 8 (shell). Type locality: "Hab. ad vicum Tung-dshou prope Macao". Lectotype (by subsequent designation of Yen, 1939: 115, pl. 11 fig. 29) Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt am Main 42588.
- Nesopupa peilei* Madge, 1938: 16-17, pl. 3 fig. 2 (shell). Type locality: Mauritius, "under surface of blocks of coral scattered among grasses in a patch of waste land to the northern side of the cemetery at Flic-en-Flac, about 70 yards from the sea-shore". Holotype

Natural History Museum London.

Conulinus E. von Martens, 1895: 180. Type species (by subsequent designation of Woodward, 1896, Zool. Record 1895, Mollusca: 59): *Buliminus ugandae* E. von Martens, 1895. Zilch (1959: 194) mentions *Bulimus conulus* Reeve, 1849, as the type species, but this taxon was not mentioned by E. von Martens. *Edouardia* Gude, 1914: 280 [unnecessary new name for *Conulinus* E. von Martens, 1895 (not a homonym of *Conulina* Bronn, 1835)]. Since this is a nomen novum, the type species cannot be *Bulimus conulus* Reeve, 1849 as this taxon was not included in *Conulinus* by E. von Martens.

For the African taxa currently assigned to *Edouardia* sensu auctt. (non Gude), a group which is distinct from *Conulinus* indeed, a new name is needed. We here propose:

Gittedouardia gen. nov.

Diagnosis.- In *Conulinus* the apical sculpture shows microspiral engravings and there is a strong blunt keel round the umbilicus (circumumbilical ridge); in *Gittedouardia* the protoconch is smooth and there is no circumumbilical ridge. With respect to the differences in anatomy between *Conulinus* and *Gittedouardia* we refer to Mordan (1992: 4, table 3).

Derivatio nominis.- The name is a combination of the surname and the first name of two famous European malacologists, namely Edmund Gittenberger and Karl Eduard von Martens.

Type species (by original designation).- *Bulimus spadiceus* L. Pfeiffer, 1846.

Remarks.- The taxa that are currently assigned to *Gittedouardia* are: *alycaeoides* Verdcourt, 1957; *athiensis* Connolly, 1925; *arenicola* Benson, 1856; *burnupi* Melvill & Ponsonby, 1903; *caffer* L. Pfeiffer, 1848; *carinifer* Melvill & Ponsonby, 1897; *cinereus* J.W. Taylor, 1877; *cockerelli* Pilsbry, 1933; *conulinus* E. von Martens, 1869; *conulus* Reeve, 1849; *dimerus* Melvill & Ponsonby, 1901; *drakensbergensis* E.A. Smith, 1877; *hanningtoni* G.B. Sowerby III, 1889; *herbigradus* Pilsbry, 1919; *hildebrandti* E. von Martens, 1895; *junodi* Connolly, 1922; *kaokoensis* Connolly, 1929; *lemanensis* Connolly, 1922; *lourdeli* Bourguignat, 1889; *maritzburgensis* Melvill & Ponsonby, 1893; *mcbeaniana* Burnup, 1905; *meridionalis* L. Pfeiffer, 1848; *metula* E. von Martens, 1895; *metuloides* E.A. Smith, 1899; *nakuroensis* Dautzenberg, 1908; *natalensis* L. Pfeiffer, 1846; *orbis* W. Blanford & H. Blanford, 1861; *prestoni* Connolly, 1925; *rufoniger* Reeve, 1849; *sordidulus* E. von Martens, 1897; *spadiceus* L. Pfeiffer, 1846; *subeminulus* Bourguignat, 1883; *transvaalensis* Melvill & Ponsonby, 1893; *tumidus* J.W. Taylor, 1877; *turriculus* Preston, 1911; *ugandae* Preston, 1912; *vesconis* Morelet, 1860; *vitellinus* L. Pfeiffer, 1854; *zuluensis* Melvill & Ponsonby, 1898. The distribution of *Gittedouardia* is restricted to Madagascar (*rufoniger*, *vesconis*), Seychelles (*tumida*), India (*orbis*) and the southeastern part of Africa (*tumida* and remaining taxa).

The taxa currently assigned to *Conulinus* are: *carpenteri* Connolly, 1927; *costatus* Verdcourt, 1985; *daubenbergeri* Dautzenberg, 1908; *major* Verdcourt, 1966; *nyiroensis* Connolly, 1925; *percivali* Germain, 1923; *ruthshuruensis* Pilsbry, 1919; *ugandae* E. von Martens, 1895. The distribution of *Conulinus* is restricted to eastern Africa (Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya) (see Verdcourt, 1966 and 1985).

FURTHER NOTES REGARDING THE 2006 REVIEW OF GERLACH

Although Gerlach also incorporated introduced species in his review, in his list we missed *Cornu aspersum* (O.F. Müller, 1774). This taxon, which is a native species of Europe, has been recorded from Mahé by E. von Martens (1869a: 56 and 1898: 30 – as “*Helix adspersa*”).

In addition, we have spotted at least two nominal taxa that are not mentioned by Gerlach. The taxa under consideration are *Bulimus rugatus* Reeve, 1849 (: plate 76 fig. 552. Type locality: “?”) and *Bulimus pulverulentus* L. Pfeiffer, 1841 (: 42. Type locality: “Patria ignota”). According to L. Pfeiffer (1868: 57) *rugatus* is a synonym of *pulverulentus*; as locality “Ins. Sehell.” is mentioned. We consider it likely that *pulverulentus* and *rugatus* are synonyms of *Pachnodus* (*Nesiocerastus*) *ornatus* (Dufo, 1840), as was already proposed by E. von Martens (1898: 22). Despite the presence of a considerable amount of literature on the genus *Pachnodus*, these two names have generally been ignored.

Helix (*Pilula*) *praetumida* var. *mahesiana* was described by E. von Martens (1898: 16-17, pl. 2 fig. 13) from “Mahé, unter abgefallenen Palmblättern: feuchte Abhänge des Morne Impracticable, 500 m; Marée aux Cochons, 700-800 m; am Mont Harrison, 600 m”. He did not select a holotype. Therefore, the material in the Zoologisches Museum Berlin (104.108 + 104.109) should be considered syntypes rather than “Holotype” and “paratypes” as was done by Gerlach (2006b: 88).

ADDITIONAL REMARKS REGARDING TYPE MATERIAL
IN THE ZOOLOGISCHES MUSEUM BERLIN

Streptaxis (*Imperturbatia*) *braueri* was described by E. von Martens (1898: 13-14, pl. 2 fig. 8 (shell)) from “Mahé, ziemlich zahlreich, im Buschwald unter altem Laub am Boden, an den Fundorten I-V: Thal des Cascadeflusses, Abhänge des Morne Impracticable, Marée aux Cochons, Abhänge des Mont Seychellois und M. Blanc, Mont Harrison und Anse Royale, in Höhen von 300-800 m, alle auf der nordwestlichen Hälfte der Insel”. Gerlach & van Bruggen (1999: 51) quoted as type locality “Mahé and Silhouette, no precise locality”, which is clearly an error. Since E. von Martens did not mention Silhouette as one of the localities, the shell from ZMB 57298 mentioned by Gerlach & van Bruggen cannot be considered a syntype.

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