

A new *Oestophora* (Gastropoda, Eupulmonata, Trissexodontidae) from Ilha da Berlenga, Portugal

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A new *Oestophora* species (Gastropoda, Trissexodontidae) is described on the basis of an accidental find of 19 empty shells from Berlenga Grande, Portugal. In shell morphology the new species resembles *Oestophora barbula*. It can be separated by the lack of apertural teeth, a wider umbilicus and the presence of a blunt keel. The name *Oestophora barrelsi* refers to an old Dutch name for the archipelago, i.e. the "Barrels".

Key words: Gastropoda, Eupulmonata, Trissexodontidae, *Oestophora*, taxonomy, Europe, Portugal, Berlengas.

INTRODUCTION

The Berlengas archipelago is formed by a small group of islands situated approximately 10-15 km to the west of Peniche, Portugal. Farilhão Grande and Berlenga Grande (also known as: Ilha da Berlenga) are the two largest islands, the latter measures 1000 by 800 metres.

In August 1989, while waiting for the ferry to Peniche, some empty shells were collected on the north side of the Carreiro do Mosteiro, which do not fit the diagnostic criteria of known congeneric species. Talaván & Talaván (2012) published an excellent overview of the Iberian Trissexodontidae, in which, however, no mention is made of the Berlengas. No living animals were encountered, but according to the shell morphology the new species appears to belong to the genus *Oestophora* Hesse, 1907.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Oestophora barrelsi spec. nov. (Fig. 1)

Material. – Portugal, Ilha da Berlenga, north side of Carreiro do Mosteiro, in rubble, between low vegetation; A. Hovestadt leg. 30.viii.1989 (Naturalis Biodiversity Center RMNH.5003978 [holotype]; RMNH.5003979/10 [paratypes]; private collection Ripken 3 paratypes; private collection Hovestadt 5 paratypes [2867]).

Description. – Shell roughly circular in outline. Spire slightly elevated. Periphery clearly, but bluntly angulated. Umbilicus round, but becoming elliptical at the level of the last whorl, taking up 1/12 to 1/10 of the shell diameter. Aperture without any teeth or ridges. Outer lip reflected and solid. A short ridge is present on the upper side of the last whorl; it is coloured white, while the rest of the shell is pale brown. The first 1.5 whorls are more or less smooth, the postembryonic whorls have close-set ribs, more pronounced on the upper than on the ventral side, about 10-12 / mm on the ultimate whorl. Holotype: maximum width 10.0 mm, minimum width 8.7 mm, height 4.2 mm. For the largest paratype these measures are 10.0, 8.0 and 4.2, and for the smallest one 7.9, 6.8 and 3.0 mm, respectively. The holotype has 5¼ whorls.

Etymology: the species is named to commemorate the old Dutch name for the island, i.e. "de Barrels".



Fig. 1. *Oestophora barrelsi* spec. nov., holotype, frontal, upper and basal view (Naturalis Biodiversity Center). Photo by A. Hovestadt.

DISCUSSION

Oestophora barbula (Rossmässler, 1838) and *O. barbella* (Servain, 1880) differ from *O. barrelsi* by the presence of apertural teeth. *Oestophora lusitanica* (L. Pfeiffer, 1841) has a rounded periphery. *Caracollina lenticula* (Michaud, 1831) has a more elevated spire and a less prominent apertural margin, lacking the white ridge posterior to the aperture.

One specimen of '*O. barbula*' is reported from Farilhão Grande by Daveau (1884: 446). He judged the shell to be subadult, lacking any teeth, but with a solid mouth and in all other details *O. barbula*. *Caracollina lenticula* was not found at the time. Fischer (1884) did not add any new information.

Nobre & Brage (1942: 11) also reported *O. barbula*, this time from Berlenga. Albuquerque de Matos (2004; 2013) on the other hand did not mention *O. barbula*, but indicated *C. lenticula* as being relatively abundant both on Farilhão and Berlenga. The figure (Albuquerque de Matos, 2013: 179, fig. 143) seems to show two species, the lower two shells, from Farilhão Grande, appear to fit the description of *O. barrelsi*, while the upper two shells are typical *C. lenticula*.

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