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A new *Euthria* (Gastropoda: Buccinidae) from the Cape Verde Archipelago.

Koen FRAUSSEN (1) & Carlos M. L. AFONSO (2)

(1) Leuvensestraat 25, B-3200 Aarschot, Belgium
koen.fraussen@skynet.be
(2) CCMAR, Campus de Gambelas-Universidade do Algarve, 8005-139 Faro, Portugal
cmlafonso@ualg.pt

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Abstract: A small, yet beautiful species collected at north to northwestern Sal Island (Cape Verde Archipelago), and hitherto consistently identified as *E. calderoni* Rolán, 1985, is recognised as distinct and is described as new: *Euthria taeniopsoides* sp. nov.

Introduction: The vast body of water in the Atlantic Ocean is brightened by unique molluscan faunas at particular localities. The Cape Verde Archipelago is one of these unique places. The genus *Euthria* Gray, 1850 is represented by a great radiation. The number of described *Euthria* species, all endemic to the archipelago, has grown to up to 20 in the last decade. In the present paper we add another new species to this fauna.

SYSTEMATICS

Family: **BUCCINIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815
Genus ***Euthria*** M. E. Gray, 1850
Type species by original designation: "*Fusus lignarius* Chiaje" (this is *Fusus lignarius* Lamarck, 1816, a junior synonym of *Murex corneus* Linnaeus, 1758) from the Mediterranean, Recent.

For a discussion of the use of *Euthria* as a genus and for a comparison with radulae of related genera, we refer to Shuto (1978: 358-361), Beets (1986: 92-93), Fraussen (1999: 73), Fraussen & Hadorn (1999: 120-121) and Rolán, Monteiro & Fraussen (2003: 125-126).

For a brief discussion of the infraspecific variability, we refer to Fraussen & Rolán (2003: 83-84)

Euthria taeniopsoides sp. nov.

Figs 1-5, 9-14

Type material: Holotype, 12.4 mm, animal preserved in alcohol, Cape Verde Archipelago, Terrinha Fina, north coast of Sal Island, in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Colecciones de Malacologia, Madrid, Spain, MNCN-15.05/47555.
Paratypes 1-2, 6.3-9.0 mm, juvenile, same locality, in alcohol collection in Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, MNHN-20972; **paratype 3**, 8.5 mm, same locality, in alcohol in coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5385; **paratype 4**, 11.0 mm, same locality, in Instituto Português de Malacologia (IPM), Guia, Portugal; **paratypes 5-7**, 10.3-14.0 mm, same locality, in coll. C. M. L. Afonso; **paratype 8**, 10.1 mm, juvenile, same locality, in coll. C. M. L. Afonso; **paratypes 9-10**, 10.3-12.2, same locality, in coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5381-5382; **paratypes 11-12**, 10.9-11.0, subadult, same locality, in coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5383-5384; **paratypes 13-16**, same locality, in coll. A. Dekkers; **paratype 17**, 10.2 mm, Regona Bay, in coll. B. Monteiro; **paratype 18**, 10.4 mm, same locality, in coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5380.

Type locality: Cape Verde Archipelago, Terrinha Fina, north coast of Sal Island, attached under large rock boulders with algae cover, collected by the second author while snorkelling, between 1/4 and 2 m deep.

Fig. A. The type locality, Terrinha Fina, on the north coast of Sal Island.

Range and habitat: Only known from north to nortwestern Sal Island, from Fiura to Regona, and most probably endemic to this part of the island and the archipelago. The species lives under large rocks and boulders covered by algae. Bathymetric range shallow, under the low tide line down to 2 meters.

Fig. B. The rocky beach of Palhona, on the north coast of Sal Island.

Description: Shell small, up to 12 mm in height, thick, solid. Shape fusiform, slender with rather short siphonal canal. Ground colour orange, adapical part of whorls patterned with alternating brown and yellowish axial blotches; abapical part and base usually solid orange; occasionally with a broad, pale peripheral spiral band. All whorls ornamented with fine spiral lines on top of spiral cords, consisting of alternating white and brown lines and dots, white dots often shorter than brown lines, the spirals more conspicuous on abapical part of whorls and on base. Teleoconch with 5 convex whorls, with weak subsutural concavity. Protoconch eroded in adult specimens. Paratypes 1-3 (juvenile) with 2 orange, smooth, convex whorls (Fig. 12); last 1/4 whorl with fine axial riblets; diameter 1.0 mm. Transition to teleoconch marked by presence of 3 thick spiral cords. Spiral sculpture consisting of fine, rather sharp, spiral cords with broad interspaces, 3 on first teleoconch whorl, 4 on second and third whorl, 6 on penultimate whorl. Body whorl with 12 or 13 such sharp spiral cords; interspaces on base broader. Siphonal canal smooth. Axial sculpture consisting of numerous weak axial ribs with interspaces of equal size. Axial ribs becoming weaker on penultimate whorl. Body whorl almost smooth. Aperture ovate. Outer lip thick, with 1 strong abapical knob and 7 internal lirae ending in a small knob. Edge sharp, smooth, glossy, occasionally with some small brown spots according to the external spiral lines. Columella smooth with 1 fine, sharp adapical denticle and a strong abapical fold. Callus thin, orange. Siphonal canal and lip slightly paler than shell. Siphonal canal short, narrow but open.
Aperture together with siphonal canal about 1/2 of total shell length. Operculum (Figs 10-11) corneous, oval, abapical end only slightly sharper, nucleus terminal; colour pale yellowish brown; with well visible, equally spaced concentric incremental lines.

Animal bright yellow in nature (Figs 13-14), colour faded when preserved in alcohol (Fig. 9). Radula not studied.

Periostracum absent.

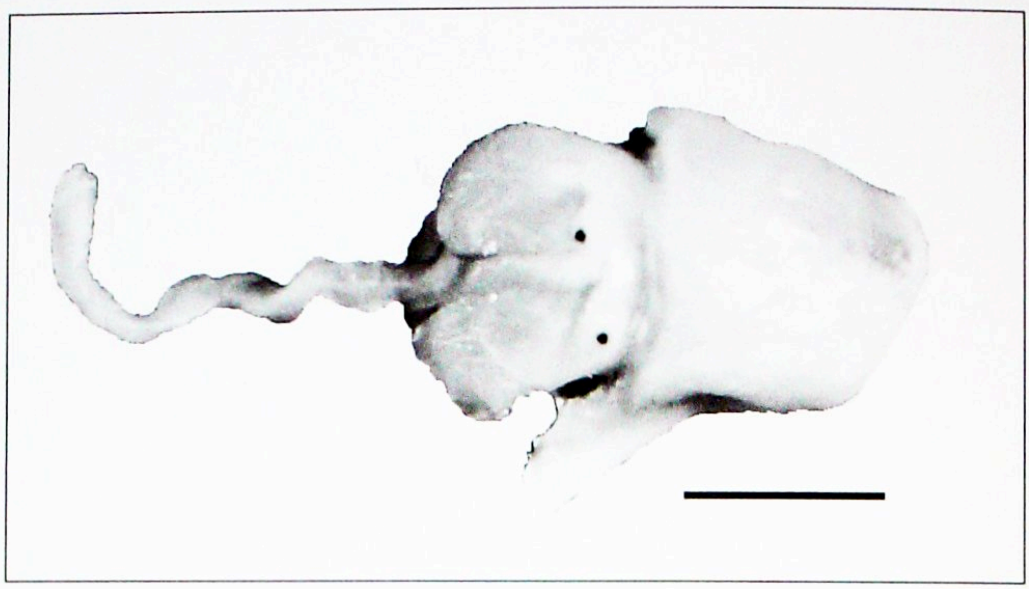

Fig. C. Animal of the holotype, scalebar 2 mm, preserved in alcohol, MNCN-15.05/47555.

Comparison: *Euthria taeniopsoides* sp. nov. is characterised by the presence of fine and sharp spiral cords on the base, a vivid colour with a white band along the periphery and by growing a small size.

Variability in sculpture is not present, the spiral cords are consistent in all studied specimens and therefore used as the main distinctive characteristic. Variability in pattern exists, the colour on the upper part of the whorls may range from brown (holotype, Figs 1-3), over dark brown, to purplish-brown (paratypes 17-18, Figs 4-5) in fresh specimens. The pale peripheral band may be inconspicuous, for example the holotype, in which this band is only visible on the adapertural side of the labral varix (Fig. 2).

E. calderoni Rolán, 1985 (Figs 6-8) is similar in shape and may have an almost identical pattern (Fig. 8) but differs by the spiral sculpture consisting of broad spiral cords, especially on the base (Figs 6-7), the slightly more convex worls and the narrower subsutural slope.

Etymology: This species is named after the fish *Cephalopholis taeniops* (Valenciennes, 1828), the "African hind" (Pisces, Serranidae), a species which also occurs in the Cape Verde Islands (Heemstra & Randall, 1993: 60) where it is called "Garoupa-Preta" and appreciated as a delicious dinner. Being similar in pattern and colour, both the fish (Fig. 15) as the snail are beautiful species which help make snorkelling and diving at Sal Island a great experience.

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Plate 1:

1-5. ***Euthria taeniopsoides*** sp. nov.,

1-3: holotype, 12.4 mm, Cape Verde Islands, north coast of Sal Island, Terrinha Fina, in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Colecciones de Malacologia, Madrid, Spain, MNCN-15.05/47555;

4-5: paratype 18, 10.4 mm, Cape Verde Islands, Sal Island, Regona Bay, under rocks, in shallow water, coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5358.

6-8. ***Euthria calderoni*** Rolán, 1985,

6-7: 11.0 mm, Cape Verde Islands, Santiago Island, Tarrafal, under rocks, 1-2 m deep, coll. H. Dekkers;

8: 11.9 mm, Cape Verde Islands, Sal Island, under rocks in shallow water, coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5357.

Plate 2:

9-14. ***Euthria taeniopsoides*** sp. nov.,

9-11: holotype with animal, shell 12.4 mm, operculum: 3.3 mm, MNCN-15.05/47555;

12: apex of paratype 3, coll. K. Fraussen nr. 5385;

13: paratype 7, shell 14 mm, with living animal, coll. C. M. L. Afonso;

14: a living specimen from the type locality, coll. C. M. L. Afonso.

15. ***Cephalopholis taeniops*** (Valenciennes, 1828), length about 24 cm, Cape Verde Islands, for consumption.


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