

Triphoridae types (Mollusca, Gastropoda) in Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden

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ABSTRACT

The Naturalis Biodiversity Center (NBC) holds type specimens of 24 taxa of worldwide Triphoridae. For historical specimens (pre-World War II) the species name in its original combination is provided, followed by bibliographic details of the original description, the location of the known type material, the original description, a diagnosis, nomenclatural notes and illustrations of the type specimens and original labels. For more recently described species information is provided on the type locality and type material. The name *Triphora raoulensis* is an unpublished manuscript name by T. Iredale, “co-type” specimens are deposited in the NBC and National Museum of Wales (NMW), and the name is considered unavailable.

Key words: taxonomy, type specimens, Indo-Pacific province, Triphoridae

INTRODUCTION

The Triphoridae is a highly diverse marine gastropod family of which estimations of the diversity exceeds a thousand species for the Indo-Pacific province (Marshall 1983; Albano et al. 2011). Large studies of material collected during various MNHN expeditions and smaller collections from sources in the Indo-Pacific province have already provided information on 670 morphospecies (Albano et al 2011; Albano & Bakker unpublished). The Triphoridae are expected to be one of the top five most species-rich molluscan families, accounting for an estimated 6% of the entire molluscan diversity (Bouchet et al. 2002).

The Triphoridae are characterized by their predominantly sinistral coiling. Their coiling affects the arrangement of organs and their nervous system as a reversal of other dextral gastropods (Kosuge 1966). They are reported to be closely associated with Porifera, mostly from in-situ observations (e.g. Marshall 1994; Poppe 2008; pers. comm. R.G. Moolenbeek, 2015). This association require more detailed

studies. The Triphoridae range generally between 2 and 10 mm in height, with exceptions of up to 60 mm. Their large diversity makes it a challenge to segregate species and requires fine morphological details. In addition, large numbers of Triphoridae remain undescribed, making them a challenge to identify to species levels.

Previous studies of type material (Albano & Bakker 2016; Albano et al 2017, 2019) already provide information on 162 Triphoridae species preserved in the Museum für Naturkunde in Berlin, the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien in Vienna, and in the Natural History Museum of the United Kingdom in London. Here, additional information is provided on four species names of Triphoridae and a listing of the types of 20 Atlantic species deposited in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center (NBC), Leiden, the Netherlands.

METHODS

A list has been compiled from literature of types supposed to be deposited in the NBC collection based on explicit statements of storage of type specimens by their former names (RMNH and ZMA) in the original publications. The collection has been checked thoroughly for any possible types hidden in the main collection.

For every species, I list their original combination and do not delve into their current generic placements. Every species is provided with the type locality and type material present in the collection. I will only list the Atlantic species briefly, as the Atlantic species are well studied. These species are described in the last four decades and commonly well described and figured. For four species I provide the original name combination, bibliographic details of the original description, the location of the known type material, the original description, a diagnosis when necessary, nomenclatural notes, and detailed illustrations.

I refrain from selecting lectotypes and paralectotypes for *Triforis (Inella) montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898, for I know that more syntypes are present in the MNHN. I only provide information on the specimens stored in NBC, making it available for a more in-depth study of this species that will be provided in the type revision of the MNHN (Albano et al. 2021; in prep.).

Color photographs were taken with a Zeiss V20 stacking microscope. To avoid damage to specimens, they were mounted on aluminium stubs of 12.2×10 mm (Ted Pella, Inc.) with Carbon adhesive tabs (EMS) in the required orientations, ethanol was used in order to loosen the stickiness of the SEM stub after photographing. SEM photos were taken without any type of coating as current SEM technologies are well developed enough to produce the necessary detail. We used a JEOL JSM-6480 LV scanning electron microscope at 10 kV to produce high quality SEM photos.

Abbreviations

MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France
NBC	Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands
NMW	National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, UK
RMNH	formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands
ZMA	formerly Zoologisch Museum Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Table 1. List of types of Atlantic Triphoridae deposited in NBC. Species are listed in their original name combination, type locality and type material are given.

Species	Type locality	Inventory number
<i>Cheirodonta apexcrassum</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994	Cuba, Jibacoa, in North of Cuba	ZMA.MOLL.136651, paratype
<i>Cosmotriphora arnoldoi</i> Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991	Bonaire, Playa Lechi	ZMA.MOLL.136609, holotype ZMA.MOLL.139271, paratype
<i>Monophorus ateralbus</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994	Cuba, Cienfuegos	ZMA.MOLL.136650, paratype
<i>Triforis barbadensis</i> Coomans & Faber, 1984	Barbados, Alleyes Bay off Holetown, St. James, about half a mile offshore	ZMA.MOLL.136640, holotype ZMA.MOLL.136643, 7 paratypes
<i>Triphora calva</i> Faber & Moolenbeek, 1991	United States, Florida, Key Biscayne	ZMA.MOLL.136610, holotype ZMA.MOLL.139273, 2 paratypes
<i>Metaxia carinapex</i> van der Linden, 1998	Cape Verde Islands, S. of São Vicente, 16°47'N, 25°02'W, depth 50 m	RMNH.MOL.57612, holotype RMNH.MOL.57613-57630, 47 paratypes
<i>Iniforis carmelae</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993	Cuba, Cienfuegos	ZMA.MOLL.136646, paratype
<i>Cheirodonta decollata</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1994	Cuba, Playa Baracoa, north of Cuba	ZMA.MOLL.136649, 2 paratypes
<i>Triphora ellyae</i> de Jong & Coomans, 1988	Mixed lot of shells from Aruba and Curaçao	ZMA.MOLL.138259, holotype ZMA.MOLL.138260, paratype
<i>Triphora elvirae</i> de Jong & Coomans, 1988	Curaçao	ZMA.MOLL.138258, holotype ZMA.MOLL.136642, paratype
<i>Metaxia espinosai</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1992	Cuba, Faro de los Colorados, Cienfuegos Bay	ZMA.MOLL.136641, paratype
<i>Metaxia hapax</i> van der Linden, 1998	Cape Verde Islands, W. of Fogo, 14°55'N, 24°13'W, depth 38–55 m; CANCAP 1982, Sta. 6.040	RMNH.MOL.57611, holotype
<i>Iniforis immaculata</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993	Cuba, Jibacoa, in north of Cuba	ZMA.MOLL.136652, paratype
<i>Marshallora nichupte</i> Rolán & Cruz-Ábrego, 1995	Mexico, Nichupté Lagoon	ZMA.MOLL.136639, 2 paratypes
<i>Triphora osclausum</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995	Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay	ZMA.MOLL.136645, paratype
<i>Triphora peetersae</i> Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989	Aruba, Mangel Atlu, 20–50 m, in shell sand	ZMA.MOLL.136611, holotype ZMA.MOLL.136612, 44 paratypes
<i>Iniforis pseudothomae</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1993	Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay	ZMA.MOLL.136647, paratype
<i>Aclophora sagei</i> Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1995	Cuba, Cienfuegos Bay	ZMA.MOLL.136644, paratype
<i>Isotriphora taenialba</i> Rolán & Espinosa, 1994	Cuba, Cienfuegos	RMNH.MOL.56850, 2 paratypes ZMA.MOLL.136648, 2 paratypes
<i>Triphora verbernei</i> Moolenbeek & Faber, 1989	Curaçao, Boca Labadera, Santa Catarina	ZMA.MOLL.136613, holotype ZMA.MOLL.136655, 19 paratypes

SYSTEMATIC LIST OF TAXA

Atlantic species stored in the NBC

In the last four decades type specimens of species described from the Atlantic region have been stored in the NBC. Most of these types were originally stored in the ZMA, where R.G. Moolenbeek worked and also studied Triphoridae in close contact with various authors in the study of Atlantic Triphoridae.

Table 1 lists all the Atlantic species stored in NBC: De Jong and Coomans (1988) described two species from the Dutch Antilles, Moolenbeek and Faber (1989; Faber & Moolenbeek 1991) described four Triphoridae species from the Dutch Antilles and from Florida, van der Linden (1998) described two species from the Cape Verde, and Emilio Rolán described 11 species with various co-authors from Cuba and Mexico (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995; Rolán & Espinosa, 1994; Rolán & Cruz-Ábrego, 1995). *Triforis barbadensis* Coomans & Faber, 1984 is not included, which belongs to the Newtoniellidae.

Species described by T. Iredale

Specimens labelled as co-types of *Triphora raoulensis* Iredale have been found in the NBC and NMW collections. In both museums the specimens were in boxes labelled in the hand

of H.B. Preston (1871–1945) who is well known for having traded specimens with many collectors. Recent labels in the NBC indicate the name *Triphoris naoulensis*, however, is a misinterpretation of Preston’s rather small and scruffy handwriting. Raoul is the historical name for Sunday Island (Kermadec Group) to which the name refers. The species is attributed to Tom Iredale (1880–1972), who in 1908 collected on Sunday Island and published a paper on the marine Mollusca of the Kermadec Islands (Iredale, 1910). Concerning the Triphoridae, Iredale is only known for the introduction of the genus *Seilarex* (Iredale 1924), but there are no indications that he ever described any new species (Whitley, 1972). Iredale did use the species name *raoulensis* but for a land snail in the genus *Paralaoma* (Whitley, 1972). Preston was probably in frequent communication with Iredale and named 10 species and one genus after him (Adam, 1971).

Triphora raoulensis is, therefore, a manuscript name that has been attributed to Iredale by Preston, and as such it is unavailable for nomenclatural purposes.

While I give a brief diagnosis and illustrations of the shells in NBC, Leiden, these are not to be regarded as a formal description for the purposes of a nomenclatural act under the Code. The name *raoulensis* remains a manuscript name and should remain so until sufficient taxonomic research is done to establish if it warrants any formal recognition.

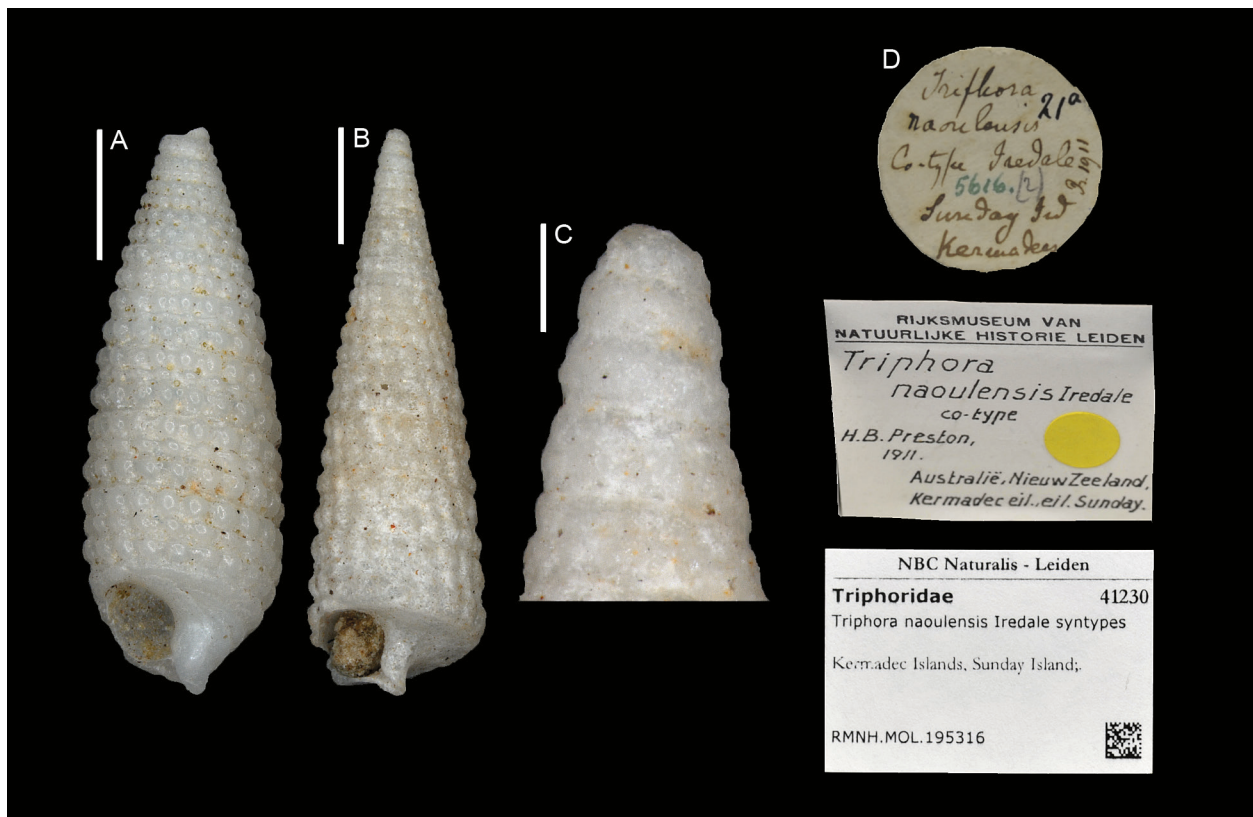


Figure 1. *Triphora raoulensis* Iredale. A. “Co-type” RMNH.MOL.195316 specimen 1: front. B–C. “Co-type” RMNH.MOL.195316 specimen 2: front (B), protoconch (C). D. Original labels. Scale bars: A–B = 1 mm, C = 0.2 mm.



Figure 2. *Triphora raoulensis* Iredale. A–I. “Co-type” NMW.1955.158.27438, nine specimens. J–K. Original labels. Scale bars: A–I = 1 mm. Photo courtesy: Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales.

***Triphora raoulensis* Iredale**

Figures 1–2

Type locality. — Kermadec Islands, Sunday Island.

Material examined. — RMNH.MOL.195316: 2 specimens. NMW.1955.158.27438: 9 specimens.

Diagnosis. — Specimens of 4.3 and 4.8 mm respectively. Shell conical with flat sides. Teleoconch of 9 and 11 whorls, which have three tubercled spiral cords. The first two are strongly expressed from the first teleoconch whorl, while a third appears later between the two main cords: in specimen 2 it is a very fine thread on the last whorl only. The base bears two additional spiral cords, which appear to be smooth. Protoconch of specimen two multispiral whorls. Teleoconch and protoconch white.

Remarks. — No original description or record of this

species has been found in the literature. This species was probably named tentatively, but never described and published. As a formal introduction of the name is lacking these specimens are not name-bearing types. Specimen A (Fig. 1A) represents a rather “fat” specimen in comparison with specimen B (Fig. 1B–C), however, the protoconch is lacking. Specimen A resembles *Triphora virginalis* Thiele, 1930 with the lack of the protoconch it cannot be confirmed that they are conspecific. Specimen B appears to be a more elongated specimen, and the protoconch remains white; however, the specimen is in very poor condition. It resembles *Bouchettriphora pallida* (Pease, 1861), but again because fine details are lacking, it cannot be concluded that it is conspecific. The specimens from NMW all represent cf. *Bouchettriphora pallida* (Pease, 1861) (Fig. 2).



Figure 3. *Triforis (Inella) montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898. RMNH.MOL.195316, three syntypes: Lifou, New Caledonia, leg. R.P. Goubin. A–C. Syntype 1: front (A), side (B), back (C). D–E. Syntypes 2 and 3: front. F. Original labels. Scale bars: A–E = 1 mm.

Species described by R.P.J. Hervier

Syntypes of *Triforis (Inella) montrouzieri* have been found in the collection of NBC. Hervier published two large manuscripts on the species of New Caledonia (Hervier 1898, 1899), introducing 33 new names. Type material of 25 species have been found in the MNHN and is in review by Albano et al. (in prep.). Types of *Triforis (Inella) montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898 were also found in MNHN (Albano et al. in prep.). In the early 20th century de Priester worked in the collection of the RMNH and had contact with Dautzenberg. It is likely that Dautzenberg, who had also contact with Hervier (Breure 2015; A.S.H. Breure pers. comm. 5 February 2021) exchanged specimens with him. These events may have resulted in a type of Hervier being present in the NBC collection.

***Triforis (Inella) montrouzieri* Hervier, 1898**

Figure 3

Hervier (1898): 253.

Type locality. — New Caledonia, Lifou.

Type material. — Syntypes: ZMA.MOLL.174489: 3 specimens from the type locality.

Diagnosis. — Specimens of 6.3, 8.1 and 7.3 mm respectively.

Remarks. — The original description is translated, and a detailed diagnosis will be given in Albano et al. (in prep.). The

syntypes in NBC match the description and are conspecific with the specimens of MNHN which also lack the protoconch.

Species described by M.M. Schepman

The NBC’s collection includes material collected and identified by Mattheus Marinus Schepman (1847–1919). He was considered the most important Dutch malacologist of his time (van der Bijl et al. 2010). Schepman’s collection consists of a large part that was bought by himself from dealers and from auctions and specimens from exchanges. However, Schepman also had material in his collection acquired in exchange for his identifying and cataloguing work of material collected during the Siboga Expedition. It is from this last expedition that he described numerous species in seven large volumes, including two species of Triphoridae (Schepman, 1908). I provide here information on the two triphorid species described by Schepman and illustrate the type specimens in high detail. I do not include the original figures as they are already illustrated in high detail in the biography and bibliography on Mattheus Marinus Schepman (van der Bijl et al. 2010).

***Triphora schmidti* Schepman, 1908**

Figure 4

Schepman (1908): 173, pl. 11, fig. 9.

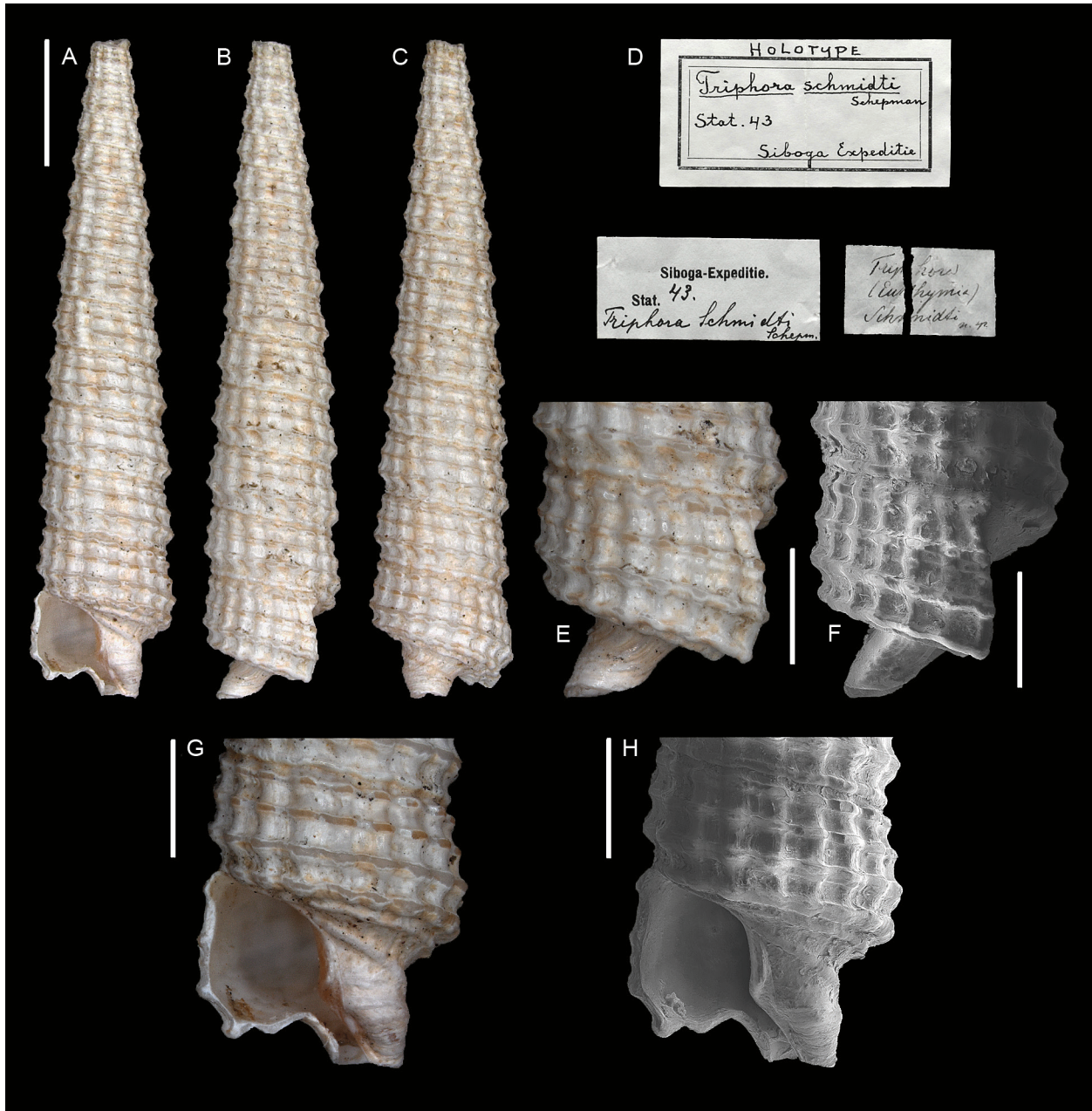


Figure 4. *Triphora schmidti* Schepman, 1908. A–C, E–H. Holotype ZMA.MOLL.136653: front (A), side (B), back (C), peristome (E–F), aperture (G–H). D. Original labels. Scale bars: A–C = 2 mm, E–H = 1 mm.

Type locality. — Indonesia, Pulu Sarassa, Postillon-Islands, up to 36 m, coral.

Type material. — Holotype: ZMA.MOLL.136653: 1 specimen, from type locality.

Original description. — *Shell narrowly conical, with nearly straight sides, but slightly acuminate. Nuclear whorls wanting, remaining whorls 14, convex, each with 4 spirals, of which the uppermost is placed at a small distance from the suture, the third is the most prominent and the fourth borders the lower suture, these spirals are not really beaded, but waved by the radiating grooves and flat ribs covering the shell; on the second and third spiral however, they have more or less*

the appearance of compressed beads, moreover I see very fine growth-striae. Colour whitish, with yellowish-brown upper spirals and small brown spots between the beats of the third spiral; last whorl carinated by the fourth spiral, its base radially striate, bearing a fifth spiral. Aperture subquadrangular, with a small notch in the upper corner, columellar lip callous below, canal short, directed towards the right and backwards.

Long. (incl. canal) 10 ½, lat. 2 ¼ Mill.

Remarks. — The original description is well defined and does not require a further diagnosis. I found one specimen of 10.4 mm, which matches the description and figure of Schepman.

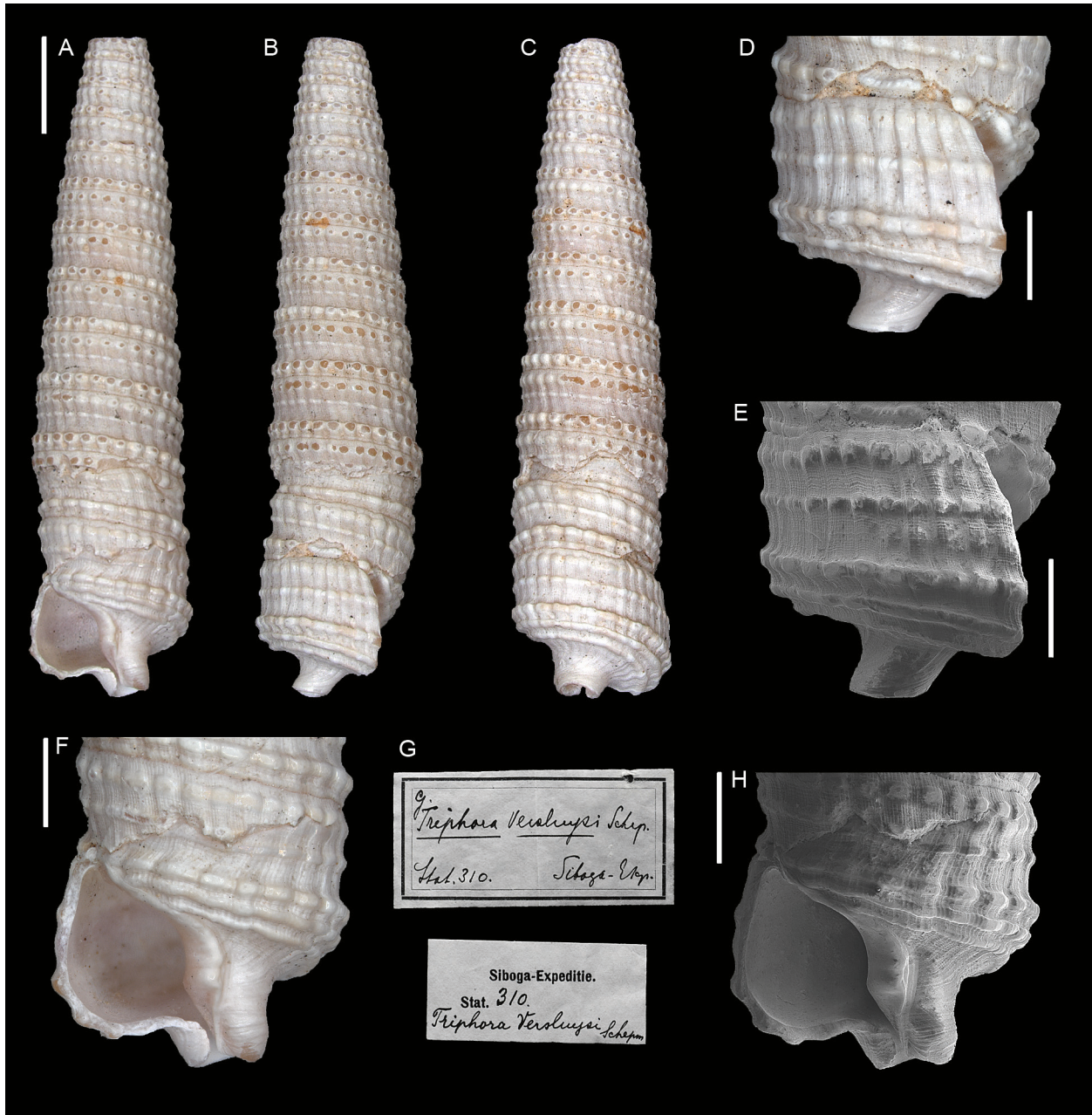


Figure 5. *Triphora versluysi* Schepman, 1908. A–C, E–H. Holotype ZMA.MOLL.136654: front (A), side (B), back (C), peristome (D–E), aperture (F, H). G. Original labels. Scale bars: A–C = 2 mm, D–F, H = 1 mm.

***Triphora versluysi* Schepman, 1908**

Figure 5

Schepman (1908): 173, pl. 11, fig. 8.

Type locality. — Indonesia, 8°30'S, 119°7.5'E, Flores Sea, 73 m, sand with few pieces of dead coral.

Type material. — Holotype: ZMA.MOLL.136654: 1 specimen, from type locality.

Original description. — Shell rather large, conical with slightly convex sides. Nuclear whorls wanting, remaining about 12, concave, with two spirals, consisting of beads, the basal one the strongest, between these two, but nearer to the upper one,

runs a third spiral, which is much narrower and not beaded but waved, at the shallow suture a trace of a fourth spiral makes its appearance, it is quite visible on the last whorl, where it proves to be less strong than the basal one of former whorls, and to be less conspicuously beaded, it is accompanied by a fifth spiral, placed at a small distance; moreover the whorls are sculptured by perpendicular grooves and flat ribs, connecting the beads of the upper and lower rows of beads, and finally the whole shell with exception of the beads, is covered with microscopical spirals and radiating striae, which fill also the space between the 5th liration and the canal, the base is also plicated by a few radiating folds; the beads of the upper row on each whorl are

constantly yellowish, those of the basal row alternately (but not regularly) white and yellowish-brown, with occasionally brown spots between them, the colour of the rest of the shell is of an ashy violet. Aperture subquadrate, columellar margin thickened, with two small callosities, of which the lower one borders the short canal, which is a little curved backwards.

Long. (incl. canal) 13, lat. 3½ Mill.

The specimen is slightly bleached by time, perhaps by the action of spirits. I know no species to which it is really allied, but it has a superficial resemblance with *T. malvacea* Jous. belonging however to another section of the genus.

Remarks. — The original description is well defined and does not require a further diagnosis. I found one specimen of 13.3 mm, which matches the description and figure of Schepman.

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