

ON A NEW SPECIES OF *MANZONIA* FROM SELVAGENS ISLANDS,  
(GASTROPODA, PROSOBRANCHIA, RISSOIDAE)

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**Introduction:**

The genus *Manzonina* (s.s.) found in the Macaronesian area a remarkable centre of radiation, as evidenced by the high number of species actually living there (MOOLENBEEK & FABER, 1987a, 1987b, 1987c; ROLAN, 1987); out of this area only one recent species is present, that is *M. crassa* (PONDER, 1985; OLIVERIO et al., 1986).

The palaeontological history of the genus might still be delineated and its real affinities with the *Alvania* and *Simulamerelina* species should be studied carefully. Meanwhile a good base for next works can arise from a better knowledge of the species-level taxonomy of the group.

Sorting out material from a samplig in the Is. Salvaje Pequena (Is.<sup>s</sup> Salvajes, Madera archipelago, Portugal), a nice *Manzonina* (s.s.) resulted undescribed. It is so here described and figured, dedicated to my dear friend Dr. PHILIPPE BOUCHET (Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. Paris) for his constant and precious availability for the amateur malacologists.

**Classification:** (PONDER & WARÈN, 1988).

**Order** Caenogastropoda COX, 1959

**Superfamily** Truncatelloidea GRAY 1840 (= Rissoidae, Gray 1847)

**Family** Rissoidae GRAY, 1847

**Subfamily** Rissoinae GRAY, 1847

**Genus** *Manzonina* BRUSINA, 1870

*Manzonina* (s.s.) *boucheti* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1, 2)

**Description:** Shell small, solid, semitransparent, white or yellowish or with two bands of more intense colour, on the last whorl. Protoconch (fig. 1) of 0.8-1.0 clearly intorted whorls, sculptured by 7 spiral equidistant cords, third and fourth of which more prominent; interspaces are about half the width of the cords, and cut

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by an "orange-skin" sculpture. Dimension: diameter of nucleus (d) = 0.125-0.150 mm; diameter of the first half whorl (D) = 0.250 mm; maximum diameter (DM) = 0.350 mm.

Teleoconch of 3.5 slightly convex whorls with wavy suture. Axial sculpture, on the last whorl, of 9-12 opisthocline and sinuous ribs (including peristomial varix). Spiral sculpture of numerous fine cordlets; on first postnuclear whorl they are 5-6 between which 3-4 lesser ones are seen; on second whorl there are 8-9 principal cordlets, with 2-4 lesser ones between them; on the last whorl there are 20-30 major cordlets, two of which on the base more developed, giving rise to a groove, typical of the genus. Aperture relatively small, ovate-rounded, peristome duplicated; outer lip externally crenulated, smooth internally. Umbilical chink absent. Dimension: height, 1.80-2.55 mm, width 1.0-1.3 mm; holotype, height 2.35 mm, width 1.3 mm.

Operculum and soft parts unknown.

**Material examined and type locality:** Holotype: Portugal, Madera Archipelago, Is.s Salvajes, Salvaje Pequena, Gran Piton (type locality); malacological collection Civico Museo di Zoologia (C.M.Z.), Roma (Italia).

Paratypes: 2 spms., type loc., malac. coll. C.M.Z. (Roma); 2 spms., type loc., Zoological Mus. Amsterdam; 2 spms., type loc., Museo Ins. Cienc. Natur. (S. Cruz de Tenerife); 2 spms., type loc., M.N.H.N. (Paris); 10 spms., type loc., coll. AMATI (Roma); 10 spms., type loc., coll. NOFRONI (Roma); 10 spms., type loc., coll. OLIVERIO (Roma).

Other 30 specimens from type locality (collns. NOFRONI, OLIVERIO, AMATI) have been examined.

**Discussion:** *M. boucheti* sp. nov. is easily distinguishable from the congeneric species of the Macaronesian area, basing on some peculiar features. The closest species, needing a more careful attempt, are *M. wilmae*, *M. darwini* and *M. pelorum*, all described by MOOLENBEEK & FABER (1987b, 1987a)<sup>(1)</sup>.

From *M. wilmae* the new species differs firstly in protoconch structure: the sculpture of the apical whorls of *M. wilmae* is of 5-6 fine spiral cordlets, present on the initial part (nucleus and 2/4 of the first whorl). Furthermore the lesser convexity of the teleoconch whorls and the general absence of the two coloured bands, make the separation easier.

*M. darwini*, *M. pelorum* and *M. boucheti* sp. nov. share the same protoconch pattern, being respective shapes and sculptures very similar indeed; *M. boucheti* sp. nov. has anyway a clearly different teleoconch, with lesser convex whorls, two finer basal cordlets not appearing on the outer lip varix. Moreover in the new species the axial ribs are fewer and less developed, and finally the shell is weaker and often coloured (yellowish and with the two colored bands).

The new species is known, at now, only from the type locality.

(1) Note: we suspect that only one polymorphic species has been described under the names of *M. darwini*, *M. pelorum* (MOOLENBEEK & FABER, 1987), *M. dionisi* and *M. guttiani* (ROLAN, 1987). A more careful study is necessary to clarify this point.

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## KEY WORDS

Gastropoda, Truncatelloidea, Rissoidae, Recent, Taxonomy, Macaronesia, Atlantic.

## ABSTRACT

*Manzonia (M.) boucheti* sp. nov. is here described and figured from the isle of Salvaje Pequena (Is.<sup>s</sup> Salvajes). It is compared with the closely related *M. wilmae* MOOLENBEEK & FABER, 1987, *M. darwini* MOOLENBEEK & FABER, 1987 and *M. pelorum* MOOLENBEEK & FABER, 1987, on the ground of teleoconch and protoconch features.

## RIASSUNTO

Viene descritta e illustrata *Manzonia (M.) boucheti* sp. nov. dall'isola Salvaje Pequena (Isole Salvajes, Arcipelago di Madera, Portogallo). Viene confrontata con le congeneri *M. wilmae* MOOLENBEEK & FABER, 1987 verorig; da queste è separabile sulla base di caratteri della teleoconca e della protoconca.

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#### TABLE

Fig. 1 — *M. boucheti* sp. nov., holotype, Gran Piton, Salvaje Pequena, Is.s Salvajes (Portugal), mesolittoral, (II-1976); 21 x.

Fig. 2 — *Idem*, paratype, ibidem.

Fig. 3 — *M. pelorum* MOOLENBEEK & FABER, Candelaria La Caleta, Tenerife, Is.s Canarias (Spain), low tide puddles, (III-1987); 21 x.

Fig. 4 — *M. wilmae* MOOLENBEEK & FABER, Candelaria La Caleta, Tenerife, Is.s Canarias (Spain), low tide puddles, (III-1987); 21 x.



