

Conchylia

Inhalt von / Contents of 51 (1-2), May 2020

Inhalt/Contents	1
LORENZ, F.: A New Species of <i>Austroharpa</i> (Gastropoda: Harpidae)	3
LORENZ, F.: A New Species of <i>Darioconus</i> (Gastropoda: Conidae) from the Red Sea	3
LORENZ, F.: A New Species of <i>Nitidoconus</i> (Gastropoda: Conidae) from Mozambique	3
HOUART, R. & LORENZ, F.: Description of a New <i>Chicomurex</i> Species (Gastropoda, Muricidae) from the Western Indian Ocean	3
Marrow, M. P.: Three New Species of Mitrids (Gastropoda: Mitridae) from Western Australia	3
MONSECOUR, D., LORENZ, F. & MONSECOUR, K.: A New Species of <i>Morum</i> from Queensland (Gastropoda: Harpidae)	3
FEHSE, D.: Replacement Name for the Eratoid Homonym <i>Erato precursor</i> FEHSE, 2018	23

Correction to Conchylia 50

In the article of HUGH MORRISON & BEN SCHNEIDER (2019): Description of Two New Species of the Genus *Bothriembryon* (Gastropoda, Pulmonata: Bothriembryontidae) from the Fitzgerald River National Park in the South Coast of Western Australia (Conchylia, 50: 129-142) erroneously on Plate 4 the Figures 4a and 4b displayed the Holotype of *Bothriembryon* (*B.*) *diversicolor* n. sp., already figured on Plate 3, Figures 3a and 3b, instead the Paratype 5, as mentioned in the captions. Opposite we show the correct Figures of that Paratype 5.



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A New Species of *Morum* from Queensland (Gastropoda: Harpidae)

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With 11 Figures on 2 Plates

Keywords

Harpidae, *Morum*, new species, Australia, Queensland.

Abstract

Morum (Oniscidia) morrisoni n. sp. from Queensland, Australia, has hitherto constantly been confused with *Morum (Oniscidia) grande* (A. ADAMS, 1855). It differs by its dorsal sculpture consisting of more distinct and narrower, more widely spaced varices with less developed lamellae in between. The shape is more angular, the spiral whorls less ventricose, and the body whorl narrowly tapering anteriorly. The columellar shield is usually less developed and less coarsely pustulose.

Zusammenfassung

Morum (Oniscidia) morrisoni n. sp. aus Queensland, Australien, wurde bisher mit *Morum (Oniscidia) grande* (A. ADAMS, 1855) verwechselt. Er unterscheidet sich durch seine dorsale Skulptur, bestehend aus schmalere, aber stärker ausgeprägten Längsrippen und weniger deutlich entwickelten Lamellen dazwischen. Seine Form ist eckiger, die Umgänge der Spira weniger bauchig, und der letzte Umgang verjüngt sich deutlicher zum Vorderende hin. Der Kolumellarschild und seine Pusteln sind schwächer entwickelt.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

NHMUK Natural History Museum,
London, United Kingdom
WAM Western Australian Museum,
Perth, Western Australia

Introduction

A. ADAMS described in 1855 *Oniscia grandis* from the “China Seas”, without illustrating any shell. Yet, the NHMUK houses the possible (lecto)type, which is truly conspecific with material readily available from the East China Sea. Later on, *M. grande* had confirmed records from Japan (OKUTANI 2000), the Philippines (SPRINGSTEEN & LEOBRERA 1986, POPPE et al.

1999, POPPE 2008), Vietnam (THACH 2017 as *Morum petestimsoni*), Taiwan (DANCE & POPPE 1999), New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga (BOUCHET 2002), and also Queensland, Australia (WILSON 1994), an identification mainly based on the ‘large size of the shell’. Yet, the Queensland population notably differs from shells from any other locality and is here described.

Systematics

Family Harpidae BRONN, 1849
Subfamily Moruminae
HUGHES & EMERSON, 1987
Genus *Morum* RÖDING, 1798

Type species: *Morum purpureum* RÖDING, 1798.
Type by monotypy.

Morum (Oniscidia) morrisoni n. sp.

1994 *Morum grande* – WILSON: Plate 30, figs 1, 4.
1999 *Morum grande* – POPPE, BRULET & DANCE:
Plate 35, fig. 3.
2006 *Morum grande* – WIERSMA: 128, figs 15-16.

Type Material

Holotype: WAM S-71624, 63.0 × 35.3 mm.
Paratype 1: WAM S-71625, 66.0 × 39.6 mm; Paratype 2: WAM S-71626, 71.3 × 43.2 mm; Paratypes 3-5: coll. H. MORRISON (63.9, 63.4, 68.6 mm); Paratypes 6-12: coll. F. LORENZ (61.0, 63.4, 60.6, 63.6, 60.6, 68.4, 68.8 mm); Paratypes 13-20: coll. Molluscan Science Foundation, Inc. MSF hp29-hp36 (54.0, 63.8, 63.2, 68.7, 60.8, 65.7, 79.2, 56.8 mm); Paratypes 21-26: coll. D. & K. MONSECOUR (66.7, 71.9, 60.1, 71.0, 63.2, 65.0 mm); Paratype 27: coll. J. WIERSMA; Paratypes 28-29: coll. F. LORENZ (82.3, 61.9 mm), Paratypes 30-39: coll. D. & K. MONSECOUR (65.3, 63.0, 59.3, 58.5, 64.4, 66.6, 62.0, 61.0, 58.6, 57.8 mm).

Most type specimens were live-collected in the same area off Mooloolaba, southern Queensland, Australia (Type Locality). Paratypes 28 and 29 were dredged at 150 m off Tin Can Bay, Queensland, approximately 50 km north of the

Type Locality—Paratype 13 is from Fitzroy Reef, Queensland. Paratypes 21-26 and 29-38 were trawled at 80-100 m between the Capricorn group and the Australian mainland.

Description

Shell large for genus (largest known member of the genus, reaching 87 mm [coll. PETE STIMPSON]), solid and rather heavy. General shape of body whorl elongated, triangular, with rather straight sides. Spire tall (about 30 % of total shell height), of the same triangular shape as the body whorl. Protoconch multispiral, consisting of 2 ½ to 2 ¾ smooth whorls; transition to teleoconch demarcated, after which the cancellated sculpture, which is present on all teleoconch whorls, becomes visible.

Shell of 6.5 postnuclear whorls. First 3-3.5 whorls with significantly stronger axial sculpture consisting of numerous close-set riblets ranging from suture to suture; crossed by 2-3 fine spiral cords. Penultimate whorl and antepenultimate whorl with 3 spiral cords: one on shoulder (the strongest one), and each time one at about the middle between shoulder and suture of next or preceding whorl. Body whorl with 14-15 prominent axial ridges, of which the last 3-4 are only well-visible on the shoulder as the ventrum is covered by columellar callus. Instead, they form faint impressions in the callus. There are 14-15 stronger spiral ridges. Combination of spiral and axial ribs rendering a reticulated sculpture with squarish or somewhat rectangular compartments. Weakly developed, finer axial riblets present in the cavities between ridges. Rather heavy, but rounded knobs present on intersections of spiral and axial sculpture (knobs about twice as high as spiral sculpture).

Shoulder of first two teleoconch whorls rounded; all other whorls flat in between shoulder and suture of preceding whorl, resulting in a sharp, squarish shoulder. From third whorl onwards sharply pointed knobs on the shoulder appear, only becoming much blunter on body whorl.

Aperture rather narrow throughout, with only a small curve at midsection, caused by a minor protrusion of the labrum and its denticles. Anal canal narrow and shallow. Siphonal canal rather long, slightly recurved, wide, half-open, constricted by terminal labral ridge. Parietal shield strongly developed; wide, lower half semi-detached with sharp, almost straight edge. Adapical half of parietal shield only showing the impression of both spiral and axial sculpture,

sometimes even with small, impressed knobs. Abapical half, however, adorned with pustules, which are sometimes somewhat elongated.

Labrum broad and callous, with 25-30 strong labral teeth in total: usually paired, but sometimes with a smaller tooth in between. Outer edge of labrum wide (about 9 mm), slightly recurved and bearing strong, rounded knobs at extremities of spiral cords.

Ground colour creamy off-white, callosities plain white, protoconch off-white. Usually adorned with some pale brown, but not as a constant pattern. Outer part of labrum with some fine brown spots which condense in areas where the banding meets the outer margin.

The paratypes agree with this description. The length of adult shells varies from 54 to 87 mm, which is quite remarkable for the genus. On the other hand, there is hardly any variability in shape and colour, or the sculpture of the body whorl. The formation of the columellar shield varies with age of the shell, but the sculpture of the ventral part of the body whorl is always well-discernible.

The animal characteristics are unrecorded.

Distribution

Only known from Queensland, Australia, from Fitzroy Reef, Capricorn Group, to Mooloolaba.

Habitat

Morum morrisoni n. sp. has been dredged from a silty substrate, together with rubble and sponges, at 80 to 150 m, even to 300 m according to WILSON (1994).

Etymology

This species is named in honour of Mr. HUGH MORRISON, Australian malacologist, for his widely diversified contributions to conchology. HUGH's work as a diver, field researcher and observant conchologist has considerably furthered the knowledge of Australian marine gastropods, as well as bivalves and landsnails. With his keen spirit of observation and generously sharing knowledge, he has inspired and supported conchologists worldwide. He also kindly donated the Holotype and Paratypes now stored at the Western Australian Museum.

Discussion

Morum morrisoni n. sp. can only be confused with *M. grande*, the conchologically closest congener, on account of its large adult size, and

the structure of the columellar shield. On average, shells of *M. morrisoni* n. sp. are larger, appear less solid, and are of a paler yellow-and-white colouration. The body whorl is less ventricose but narrowly tapering anteriorly, the spire is slightly taller, giving the shell a more triangular, elongate general appearance, with straighter whorls, and a squarish shoulder. The spire whorls are straighter and less ventricose than in *M. grande*. That species tends to have a more developed columellar shield, showing stronger, more elaborate pustules than *M. morrisoni* n. sp.

The most important difference is the composition of the dorsal sculpture. In *M. grande*, there are transverse ridges with a rounded profile. The interstices between these ridges are narrow or as wide as the ridges. The longitudinal varices are rather indistinct. Between these varices there are fine lamellae forming scaly processes whose outer margins are somewhat curved back. In *M. morrisoni* n. sp., the transverse ridges are narrower than the interstices between them. The varices are more prominent and more pointed, with their tips bent towards the posterior. The lamellae between them are much less developed and finer, and their scaly processes are much less developed or absent.

The only other congener of similar appearance is *Morum uchiyamai* KURODA & HABE, 1961, which differs by its slenderer shape, a more pointed spire and by the columellar shield, which is more calloused and much less pustulose. The labral callus of *M. uchiyamai* is thicker and bent up, showing numerous dark specks and larger dark blotches.

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Plate 1 (on opposite page)

Morum morrisoni n. sp.

- Fig. 1:** Holotype (63.0 mm), Mooloolaba, Queensland. WAM S-71624.
Fig. 2: Paratype 8 (60.6 mm), Mooloolaba, Queensland.
Fig. 3: Paratype 29 (61.9 mm), Tin Can Bay, Queensland.
Fig. 4: Paratype 28 (82.3 mm), Tin Can Bay, Queensland.
Fig. 5: Paratype 13 (54.2 mm), Fitzroy Reef, Swains Reef, Queensland. MSF-hp29.

Plate 2 (on page ##)

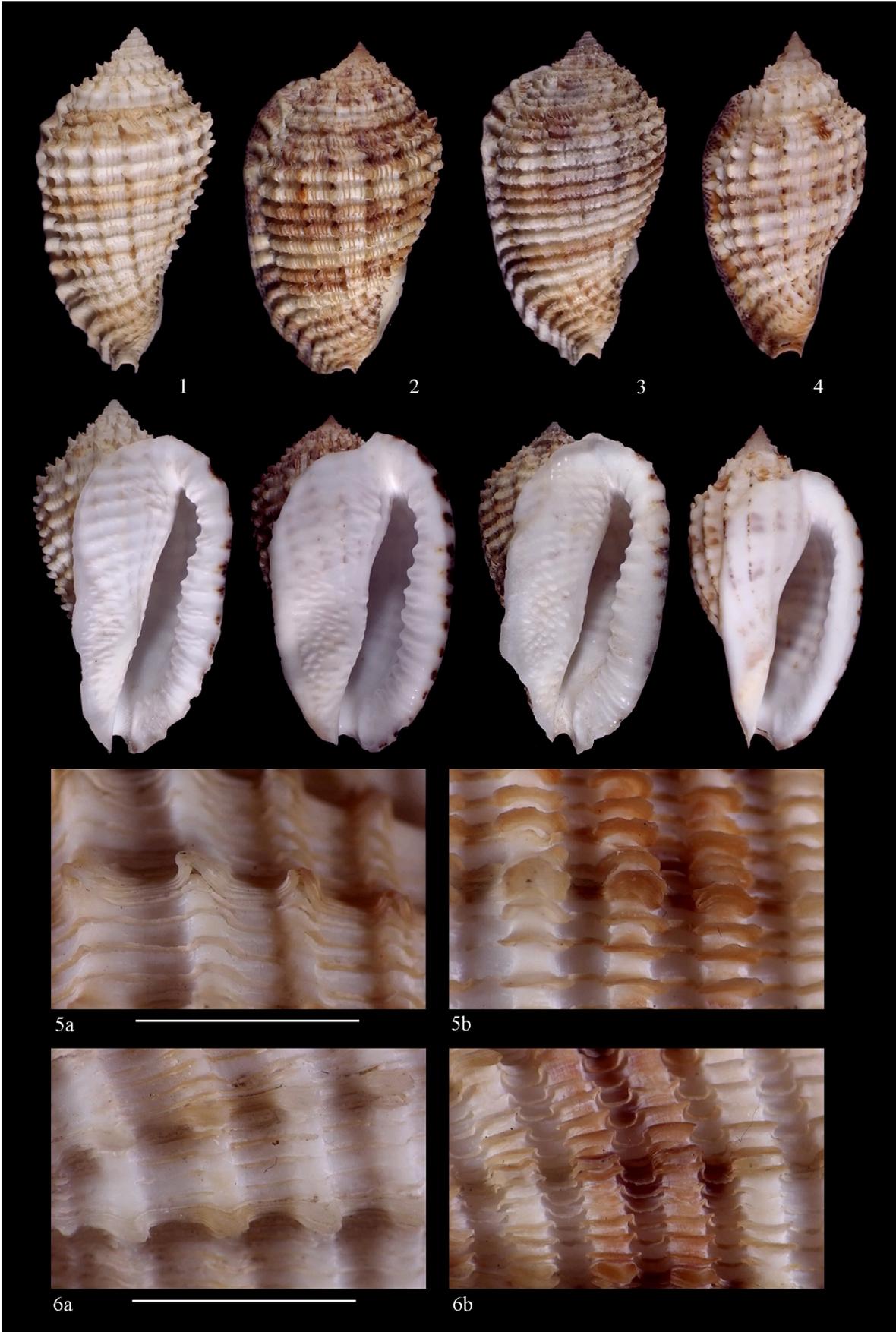
- Fig. 1:** *Morum morrisoni* n. sp., Paratype 12 (68.4 mm), Mooloolaba, Queensland.
Fig. 2: *Morum grande* (68.3 mm), Taiwan.
Fig. 3: *Morum grande* (64.3 mm), Wakayama Prefecture, Japan.
Fig. 4: *Morum uchiyamai* (60.6 mm), Mindanao, Philippines.
Fig. 5: Details of the dorsal sculpture above the labrum. **a:** *Morum morrisoni* n. sp., **b:** *Morum grande*.
Scale = 10 mm.
Fig. 6: Details of the dorsal sculpture above the columellar shield. **a:** *Morum morrisoni* n. sp., **b:** *Morum grande*.
Scale = 10 mm.

Plate 1



Explanation on opposite page

Plate 2



Explanation on page ##