

La Conchiglia

The Shell



Year XXVIII - n. 279 April - June 1996 (II Quarter)
Sped. Abb. Post. 50% c. 26 art. 2 law. 549/95 Roma Aut. Trib. di Roma n. 12596 of 28/1/1969
Lire 12.500 - US \$ 12.50 - TAXE PERÇUE P.P. - TASSA RISCOSSA P.T. ROMA

A new species of Triviidae from the Philippine waters

Felix Lorenz jr.*

Introduction

The genera *Galeatrivia* and *Triviella*, forming the South African branch of Triviidae, are rather well distinguished from other triviids by their inflated, often smooth shells, coarse ribbing and, on top of all, larger size. Two specimens of an indeterminate triviid species were recently submitted to me, which would fit well into this concept. These shells, however, were not from South Africa, but from the Philippines. Subtle features reveal that they seem to belong to the genus *Fossatrivia*, known from only a few rare deep water species in the Pacific.

They are here described as a new species and named in honour of their discoverer Emmanuel Guillot de Suduiraut.

Fossatrivia suduirauti sp. nov.

The holotype and paratype specimens matching in all their shell features, the following description applies to both specimens. At first glance both specimens could be taken for slightly subadult shells due to their translucence, but the formation of the fossula and a callous longitudinal ridge along the columellar peristome reveal that they are full adults. They also present a fine granulose microsculpture in between the ridges, which gives the base a somewhat dull appearance; and this is a feature that usually develops only in adult triviids.

In fact, superficially, the new species resembles the endemic *Triviella* and *Galeatrivia* from South Africa (see below) more than the members of *Fossatrivia*. This might very well support the unification of those genera by dra-

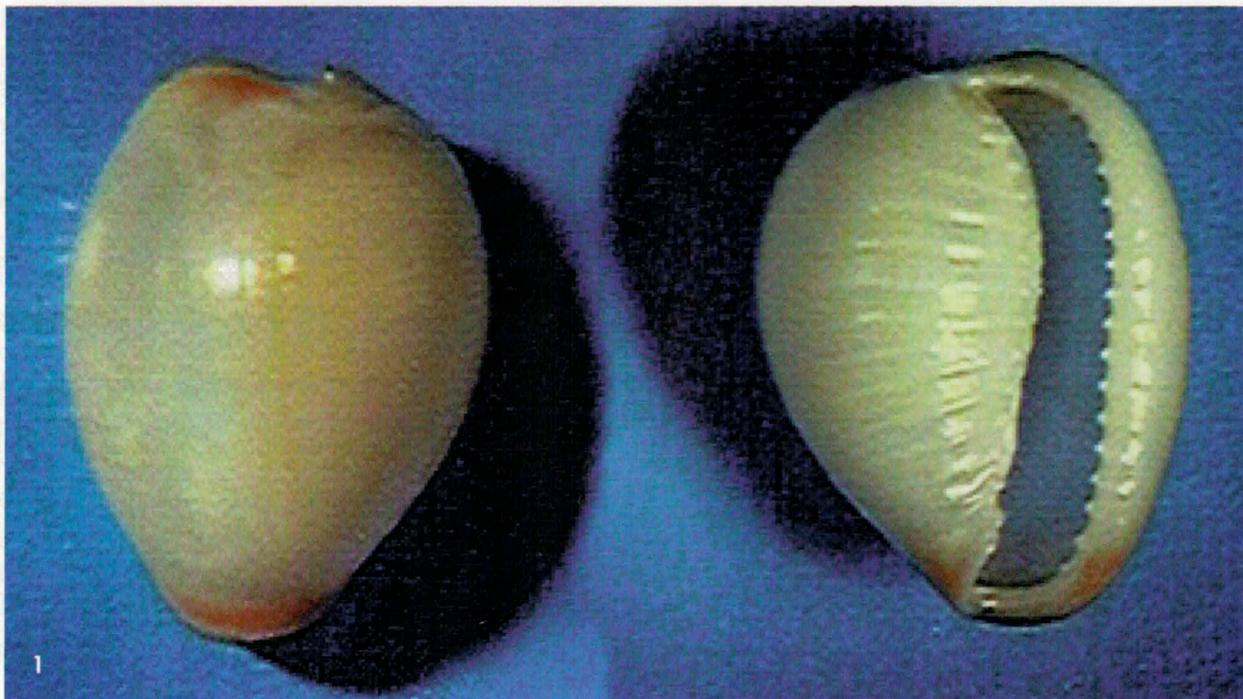
matically extending the range of *Triviella* from South Africa to the Western Pacific.

The generic subdivision of the family Triviidae as suggested by Cate 1979 is provisionally adopted herein.

Following Cate's scheme, the new species by definition belongs to the genus *Fossatrivia*, on account of the structure of the ribbing and the formation of the columellar peristome and the faint dorsal ribbing, as well as the narrow aperture. Another interesting aspect is the feature of the spire, which is rather blunt in all *Triviella* while it is pointed in the new species.

A phylogenetic investigation of the family Triviidae on the basis of animal characteristics and mitochondrial DNA, however, is urgently needed.

Fig. 1: *Fossatrivia suduirauti* n.sp. - holotype (10.9 mm)



Description

Shell inflated-pyriform, hardly callos. Extremities slightly produced, tinted with bright orange. Dorsum translucent grey, faintly tinted with orange towards the columellar side. Aperture rather wide throughout, slightly curved, situated on the right side of the base. Base inflated on columellar side, convex, hardly callos, showing 12-13 coarse, seldom branching ridges, which form distinct teeth along the columellar side of the aperture. A terminal ridge is formed at the anterior extremity of columellar side. The ridges extend into the aperture, forming a smooth and callous peristome, especially well visible in the paratype. The spoon-like fossula is also smooth. Towards the dorsum the coarse basal ridges seem to disappear, but on magnification they are still visible, although very faintly. Along the labial side of the aperture there are 15 fine spiny teeth, which cross the faint orange labial edge towards the dorsum, gradually becoming less distinct. Mid-dorsally the ridges are very indistinct. Close inspection reveals, however, that the ridges do cross the dorsum without forming a dorsal groove. The spire is pointed, but not exceeding the length of the posterior extremity.



Figs. 2-3: *F. suduirauti* n.sp.: paratype 1 (11.5 mm)



Material

Holotype: length: 10.9 mm; width 8.5 mm; height 6.9 mm; 14 columellar teeth; 15 labial teeth. Deposited at the "Haus der Natur", Cismar.

Paratype: length 11.5 mm; width: 9.1 mm; height 7.5 mm; 15 columellar teeth; 15 labial teeth. Deposited in coll. E. Guillot de Suduiraut, Philippines.

Locus Typicus and Habitat

The two specimens known so far were taken by fishing nets with sponges and coral at a depth of 140 meters off Balicasag Island, Bohol, Philippines, on Oct. 10th, 1994.

Discussion

Superficially, *Fossatriviva suduirauti* n. sp. resembles a

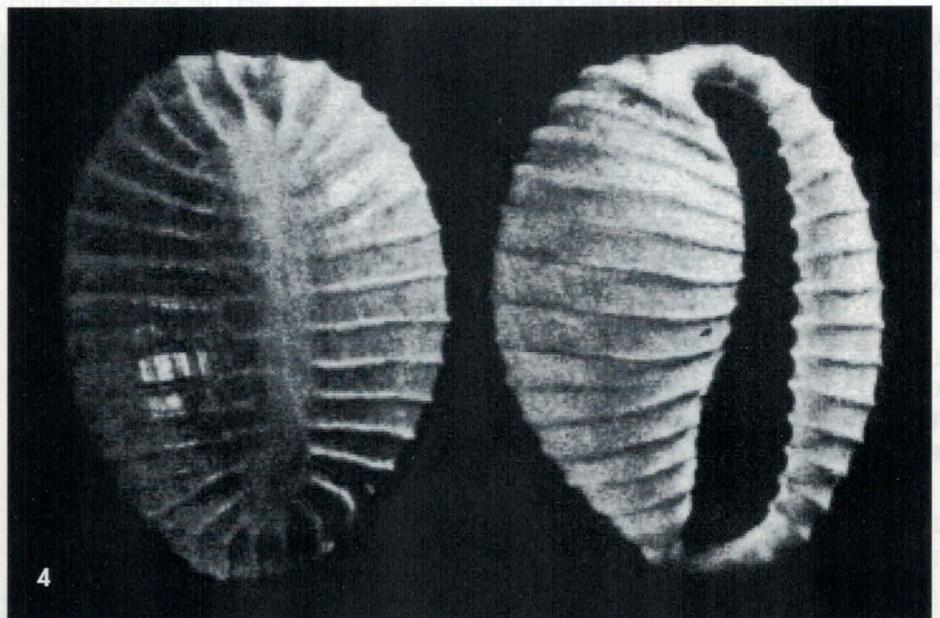


Fig. 4:
F. caelatura (Hedley, 1918):
holotype (4.5 mm)
- after Cate, 1979.