

On the type species of *Iotyrris* Medinskaya et Sysoev, 2001 (Gastropoda, Turridae)

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*Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Bolshaya Nikitskaya Street 6, Moscow 103009, RUSSIA**(Ruthenica, 2002, 12(2): 169-171.)*О типовом виде *Iotyrris* Medinskaya et Sysoev, 2001 (Gastropoda, Turridae)

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The monotypical genus *Iotyrris* was recently described [Medinskaya, Sysoev, 2001] for *Xenuroturris cerithiformis* Powell, 1967. The main distinguishing character of the genus is the structure of its radular teeth, which are semi-enrolled but not wishbone-type as in species of *Xenuroturris*. The material for the study of anatomy and radula of *X. cerithiformis* came from the Marquesas Islands, whereas the species has been originally described from the Hawaii and was considered an endemic of these islands.

Later, R.N. Kilburn [pers. comm.] expressed a doubt on the correctness of identification of the species, and this became a reason of an additional study.

Reexamination of the material from the Marquesas stored in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN), and study of the radula of a paratype of *X. cerithiformis* revealed that the latter species possesses a different radula and thus cannot be included in *Iotyrris*. This, together with revealed conchological differences, requires a description of a new species for the material from the Marquesas.

Since misidentified *X. cerithiformis* was designated as the type species of *Iotyrris*, provisions of the Article 70.3 of the ICZN must be applied. Therefore, the type species of *Iotyrris* Medinskaya et Sysoev, 2001 is here fixed as *Iotyrris marquesensis* Sysoev, 2002, misidentified as *Xenuroturris cerithiformis* Powell, 1967 in the original designation of Medinskaya and Sysoev [2001].

Iotyrris marquesensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 A-G, 2 C-D)

Type material. Holotype and 16 paratypes in MNHN.

Type locality. Marquesas Islands, 9°44.6' S, 138°51.1' W, 115-120 m.

Material examined. Marquesas Islands, R/V "Alis", MUSORSTOM 9, sta. DW 1145, 9°19' S, 140°06' W, 150-180 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1146, 9°19' S, 140°06'

W, 200 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1152, 7°58.9' S, 140°43.5' W, 85-150 m, 1 spm (paratype); sta. DW 1170, 8°45.1' S, 140°13.1' W, 104-109 m, 1 spm (paratype); sta. DR 1182, 8°45.6' S, 140°03.9' W, 90-120 m, 1 spm; sta. DR 1183, 8°45.5' S, 140°03.8' W, 86-120 m, 1 spm; sta. DR 1197, 9°57' S, 140°02' W, 277-372 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1204, 9°52.6' S, 139°03.2' W, 60-62 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1208, 9°48.9' S, 139°09.5' W, 117 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1210, 9°50.4' S, 139°00.5' W, 98-100 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1218, 9°44.5' S, 138°50.9' W, 125-135 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1223, 9°44.5' S, 138°51.3' W, 90-150 m, 3 spms; sta. DW 1224, 9°44.6' S, 138°51.1' W, 115-120 m, 9 spms (holotype and 8 paratypes); sta. CP 1227, 9°44.2' S, 138°52.5' W, 84-85 m, 2 spms (paratypes); sta. CP 1228, 9°44.6' S, 138°51.5' W, 107-108 m, 3 spms (paratypes); sta. DW 1230, 9°43.6' S, 139°06.6' W, 95-100 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1260, 9°25.4' S, 140°07.3' W, 49-100 m, 1 spm (paratype); sta. DW 1280, 7°58.9' S, 140°43.3' W, 87-98 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1287, 7°54' S, 140°40' W, 163-245 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1288, 8°54' S, 139°38' W, 200-220 m, 3 spms; sta. DR 1293, 8°54.3' S, 139°37.5' W, 50 m, 2 spms; sta. DR 1299, 8°49' S, 140°17' W, 405-418 m, 3 spms; sta. DR 1305, 8°54.1' S, 140°14.5' W, 90-155 m, 3 spms.

Description (holotype). Shell fusiform, strong, with high spire comprising 45% of shell height. Protoconch of about 4 (initial part missing) dark-brown whorls sculptured by arcuate, thin, numerous axial ribs. Last 2.5 protoconch whorls very slowly expanding, remaining of nearly same diameter. Protoconch boundary clearly expressed. Teleoconch whorls 8.5, very weakly convex, with strong subsutural fold and narrow, excavated, channeled sulcus between subsutural fold and main keel. Suture channeled. Spiral sculpture of strong bifid peripheral keel, only slightly stronger than subsutural fold, and strong, widely spaced cords. Subsutural fold with by 3 cords: strongest running in middle and 2 submarginal, narrow but well expressed cords. Abapically of keel, cords (2 on penultimate whorl, 5 on last whorl periphery, 4 on shell base and ca. 10 on canal) widely spaced, with thin additional cordlet in some interspaces. Aperture oval, narrowly insinuated and with callus pad in adapical part; inner lip evenly curved, nearly straight in abapical part, covered by narrow callus. Outer lip with thin edge. Anal sinus U-shaped, moderately deep, with apex on peripheral keel. Canal moderately long, well separated from aperture. Shell surface glossy, especi-

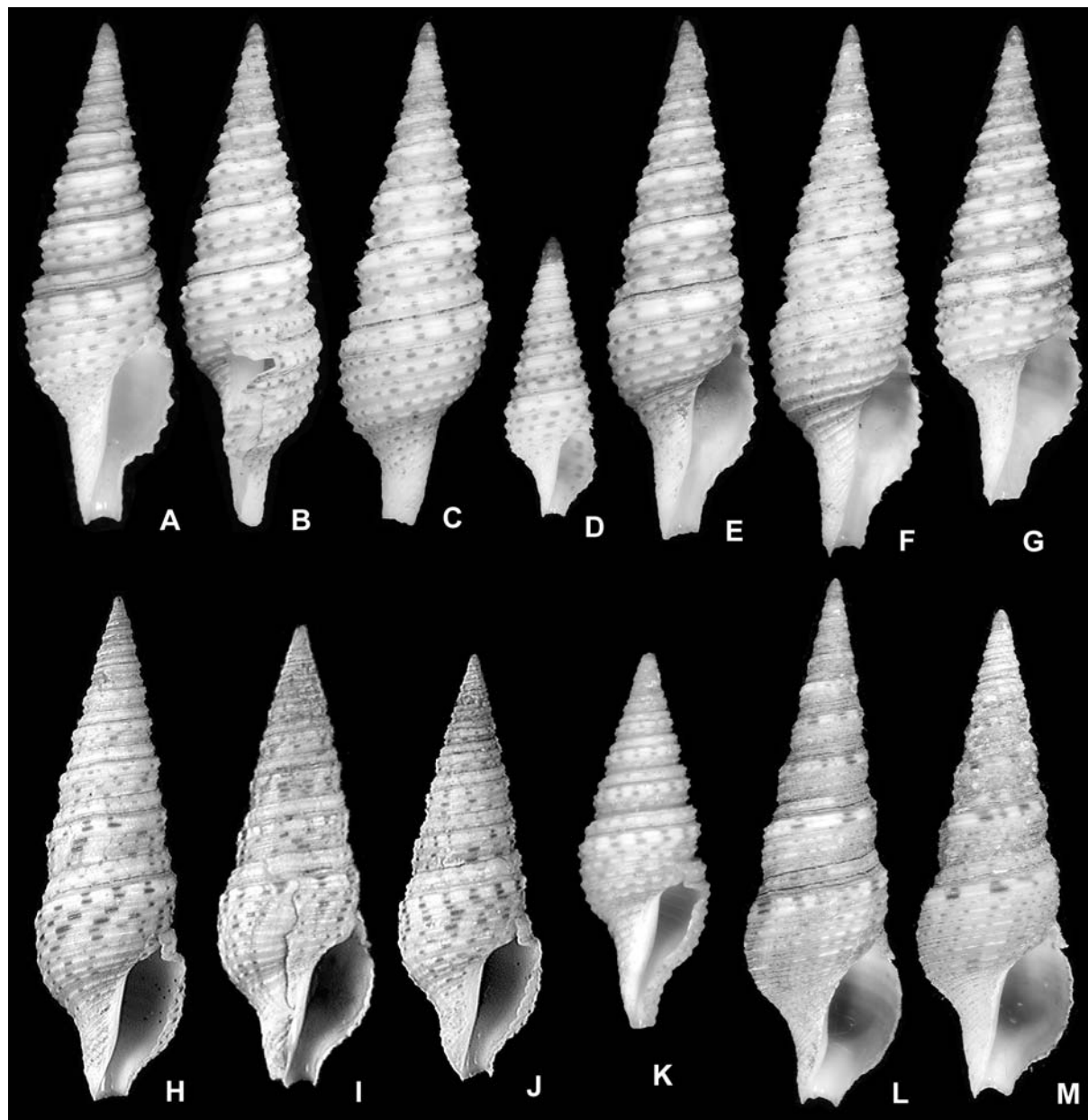


FIG. 1. Shells of *Iotyrris* and *Xenuroturris*. A-G – *I. marquesensis* sp. nov. A-C – holotype; D, E – paratypes, MUSORSTOM 9, sta. DW 1224, shell height 13.4 and 30.6 mm; F – paratype, MUSORSTOM 9, sta. CP 1227, shell height 32.4 mm; G – paratype, MUSORSTOM 9, sta. CP 1228, shell height 26.5 mm. H-K – *X. cerithiformis*, paratypes, Hawaiian Islands, shell height 38.5, 37.8, 30.7, 28.3 mm, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Nos. 215744, 117016, 209115, 117016, respectively). L-M – *X. cingulifera*, Marquesas Islands, shell height 32.1 and 28.0 mm.

РИС. 1. Раковины *Iotyrris* и *Xenuroturris*. A-G – *I. marquesensis* sp. nov. A-C – голотип; D, E – паратипы, MUSORSTOM 9, ст. DW 1224, высота раковины 13,4 and 30,6 мм; F – паратип, MUSORSTOM 9, ст. CP 1227, высота раковины 32,4 мм; G – паратип, MUSORSTOM 9, ст. CP 1228, высота раковины 26,5 мм. H-K – *X. cerithiformis*, паратипы, Гавайские острова, высота раковины 38,5, 37,8, 30,7, 28,3 мм, Академия естественных наук, Филадельфия, № 215744, 117016, 209115, 117016, соответственно). L-M – *X. cingulifera*, Маркизские острова, высота раковины 32,1 и 28,0мм.

ally on crests of cords. Background color beige-cream, with rather regular subrectangular brown blotches on spiral cords. Blotches on keel less frequent, giving it lighter appearance.

Dimensions. Shell height 29.0 mm, last whorl height 15.9 mm, aperture height 12.5 mm, shell diameter 9.0 mm.

Remarks. The paratypes (Fig. 1 D-G) are rather

slightly variable, differing in minor details of sculpture and coloration. The protoconch consists of 2+ smooth protoconch I whorls and 3 whorls of protoconch II, covered by densely set arcuate axial ribs and weak spiral cordlets. The largest paratype is 32.4 mm high.

The species is most similar to *X. cerithiformis* (Fig. 1 H-K), differing in a somewhat more elongated

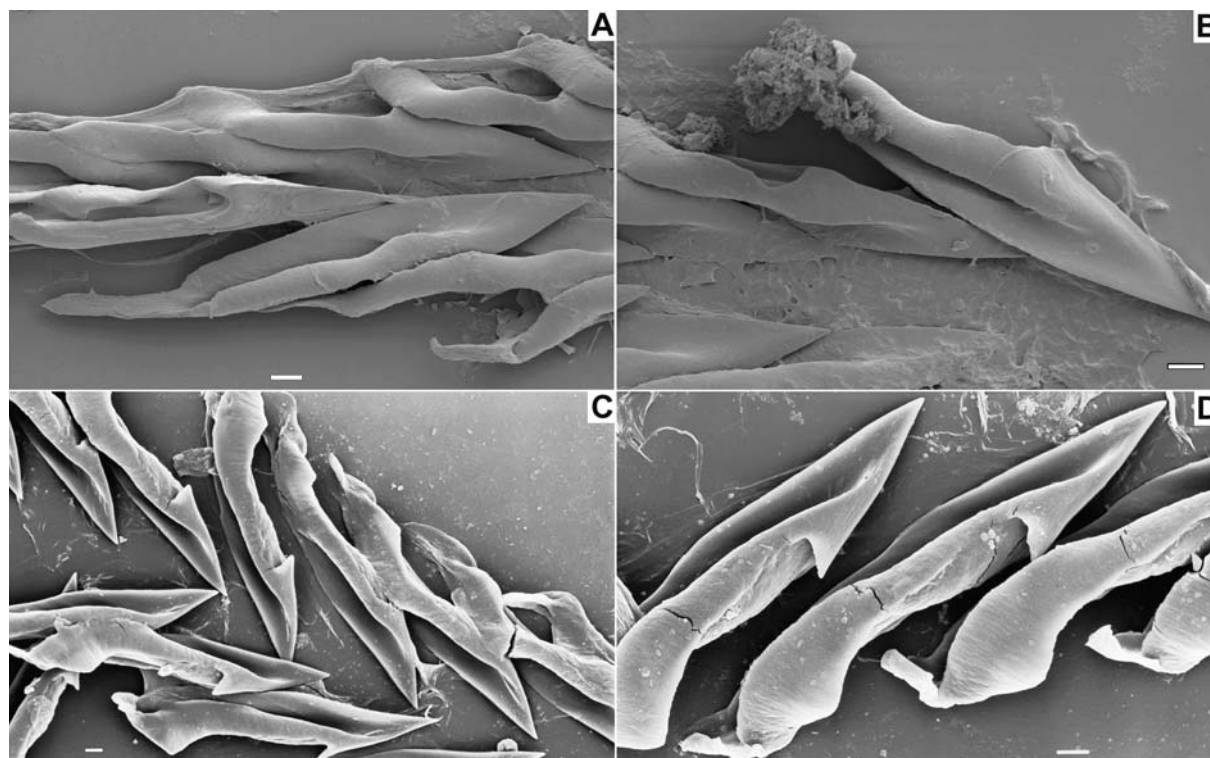


FIG. 2. Radular teeth. A-B – *X. cerithiformis*, paratype, No. 117016, shell height 28.3 mm; C-D – *I. marquesensis* sp. nov., shell height 29.1 mm. Scale bar 10 μ m.

РИС. 2. Радулярные зубы. А-В – *X. cerithiformis*, паратип, № 117016, высота раковины 28,3 мм; С-Д – *I. marquesensis* sp. nov., высота раковины 29,1 мм. Масштабная линейка 10 μ m.

shell with narrower spire whorls and longer canal; the subsutural fold is stronger, and the sulcus between the fold and peripheral keel is narrower. The most important difference is the structure of radular teeth: they are normal wishbone-type in *X. cerithiformis* (Fig. 2 A-B) and semi-enrolled, with a strong barb in the new species (Fig. 2 C-D).

X. cingulifera (Lamarck, 1822), a similar species co-occurring with the new species in the Marquesas (Fig. 1 L-M), differs from *I. marquesensis* in a broader shell with a shorter canal, weaker subsutural fold, weaker and closer-set spiral cords, and smaller color markings on cords.

Distribution. The species was so far found only off the Marquesas Islands, at 50-418 m.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the place of its collection.

[**Диагноз.** Раковина веретеновидная, с высоким завитком, до 32 мм в высоту. Протоконх планктотрофного типа, темно-коричневый, состоит из 2+ гладких оборотов протоконха I и 3 оборотов протоконха II, покрытых сближенными изогнутыми осевыми и слабыми нитевидными спиральными ребрышками. Дефинитивных оборотов 8-10, обороты слабо выпуклые, с сильным пришовным валиком и узким канальчатым желобком между складкой и основным килем. Шов канальчатый. Спиральная скульптура состоит из мощного двураздельного периферического кила и сильных,

широко расставленных спиральных ребер. Устье овальное, внутренняя губа почти прямая в колумеллярной области. Анальный синус U-образный, глубокий, с вершиной на периферическом киле. Цвет кремовый, с довольно регулярными продолговатыми коричневыми пятнами на спиральных ребрах. Радулярные зубы с открытой полостью в середине и крупным зубцом у вершины.]

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Reference

- Medinskaya A.I., Sysoev A.V. 2001. The foregut anatomy of the genus *Xenuroturrus* (Gastropoda, Conoidea, Turridae), with a description of a new genus. *Ruthenica* 11(1): 7-14.