

Saurin's pyramidellacean gastropod names

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Edmond Saurin created the names Chrysallidinae Saurin, 1958; Cingulininae Saurin, 1959; Eulimellinae Saurin, 1958; Menesthinae, Saurin, 1958; Odostomellinae Saurin, 1959; Pyrgulininae Saurin, 1959; Syrrolinae Saurin, 1958, and Tiberiinae Saurin, 1958. All these names are available. Within the Pyramidellacea he also created four genus-group names and 255 names for species. Six of his 267 names are replaced because they are preoccupied: *Turbonilla inclinella* nom. nov. for *Chemnitzia obliqua* Saurin, 1959, [not *C. obliqua* Laseron, 1959; not *Turbonilla obliqua* Degrange-Touzin, 1894]; *T. normalis* nom. nov. for *Chemnitzia ambigua* Saurin, 1961 [not *T. ambigua* Deshayes, 1861]; *Turbonilla (Nisiturris) tumidula* nom. nov. for *Chemnitzia (N.) tumida* Saurin, 1959 [not *C. tumida* Hornes, 1855]; *Odostomia (Jordanella) sulcata* nom. nov. for *O. (Jordanula) infrasulcata* Saurin, 1959 [not *Odontostomia (Syrnola) infrasulcata* Tate, 1898]; *Odostomia saurini* nom. nov. for *O. (Megastomia) elata* Saurin, 1958 [not *O. elata* A. Adams, 1860b]; and *Siogamia namensis* nom. nov. for *Odostomia (Siogamia) transiens* Saurin, 1959 [not *Odontostomia (Macrodonostomia) submichaelis transiens* Sacco, 1892]. Saurin's innovative work did much to shape modern concepts of the diversity of the pyramidellacean clade.

Key words: Gastropoda, Heterostropha, Pyramidellacea, nomenclature, Indian Ocean.

INTRODUCTION

Studies of pyramidellacean gastropods by Edmond Saurin are less influential than they should be. While many of his contemporaries assigned thousands of species to a single family-level taxon and a few genera, Saurin took a different tact. From little-studied faunas of Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam he recorded 361 species, referring them to 58 genus-group taxa and 11 subfamilies (Saurin, 1958; 1959; 1961). Eight subfamilies, four genus-group taxa, and 255 species were considered new. Saurin's family-group and species-group names present some nomenclatural difficulties. His genus-group names are free of objective problems.

FAMILY-GROUP NAMES

Saurin's family-group names are generally overlooked, even by careful scholars. This is understandable because Saurin did not state that the names were new and did not elaborate on their derivation. Yet each family-group name is based on the name of a genus that was long-viewed as a pyramidellacean, no person used such names before,

and Saurin provided a written characterization for each family-group taxon. Under current rules for naming, Saurin's names are available (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1985, Articles 11 and 13). His eight names are:

Chrysallidinae Saurin (1958: 64-65).

Type genus: *Chrysallida* Carpenter (1856: 170).

Cingulininae Saurin (1959: 273).

Type genus: *Cingulina* A. Adams (1860c: 414).

Eulimellinae Saurin (1958: 65-66).

Type genus: *Eulimella* Forbes & M'Andrew, 1846 (see Van Aartsen, 1988).

Menesthinae Saurin (1958: 65).

Type genus: *Menestho* Möller (1842: 83).

Odostomellinae Saurin (1959: 240).

Type genus: *Odostomella* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus (1883: 167).

Pyrgulininae Saurin (1959: 242).

Type genus: *Pyrgulina* A. Adams (1863: 4).

Syrnolinae Saurin (1958: 62).

Type genus: *Syrnola* A. Adams (1860a: 405).

Tiberiinae Saurin (1958: 62).

Type genus: *Tiberia* Monterosato (1875: 5, 6, 31).

A reappraisal of the name *Eulimella* by Van Aartsen (1988) does not affect concepts of the Eulimellinae. Saurin viewed each of his family-group taxa as a part of the family Pyramidellidae. That family name is attributed to Gray, 1840, by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1956).

Nordsieck (1972: 89, 116) proposed junior objective homonyms of Saurin's Chrysallidinae and Eulimellinae. These names have been applied in the modern fauna. For example, in the Mediterranean they were used in at least three studies (Piani, 1980; Bruschi et al., 1985; Sabelli et al., 1990). Also, they were published in a catalogue of Nordsieck's taxa (Janssen, 1988). In Western Europe at least, Nordsieck's names are becoming more widely known than Saurin's, although the latter names have priority.

Saurin's concepts of the content of his subfamilies changed over time, and he did not always use his new names consistently. Still, he formally introduced each name, with a clearly identified type genus, as indicated above. Among students of pyramidellaceans, there is an emerging tendency to view this stock as diverse at the family level. Mediterranean studies by Piani (1980) and others show this trend. The same is true in other zoogeographic provinces. For example, Kuroda & Habe (in Kuroda, Habe & Oyama, 1971) recognized three subfamilies in an review of the Japanese fauna. If such views of pyramidellacean diversity become prevalent, most of Saurin's family-group names may come into common use.

SPECIES-GROUP NAMES

At the species-level, Saurin created six objectively homonymous names for meaningful taxa. To permit clear communication, replacement names are given here for these six nominal taxa.

1. **Turbonilla inclinella** nom. nov.

Chemnitzia obliqua Saurin (1959: 261, pl.6 figs. 20-21); (1961: 256). Not *Turbonilla obliqua* Degrange-Touzin (1894: 400, pl.9 fig. 4). Not *Chemnitzia obliqua* Laseron (1959: 237, figs 164-165)

Distribution. — Reported from seven localities in Vietnam, two in Cambodia, and one in Thailand. Collected in waters to a depth of 50 m.

Remarks. — Van Aartsen (1981) concluded that the type species of *Turbonilla* Risso, 1826, is *T. costulata* Risso, 1826, whereas the type species of *Chemnitzia* d'Orbigny, 1840, is *Melania campanellae* Philippi, 1836. Both names are synonyms of *Turbo lactea* Linnaeus, 1758. Thus, Risso's name and d'Orbigny's are synonyms. Consequently, Saurin's species-group name is a secondary homonym of the name introduced by Degrange-Touzin. Saurin's name is preoccupied within *Chemnitzia* by Laseron's prior usage as well.

Establishing priority was difficult. Efforts to contact a modern equivalent of the University of Saigon Press were unsuccessful. One must assume that Saurin's work appeared at the end of 1959, the nominal year of publication. Laseron's publication bears an October cover date, which we assume is reliable. Thus Laseron's name has priority.

2. **Turbonilla normalis** nom. nov.

Chemnitzia ambigua Saurin (1961: 255, pl. 4 fig.15). Not *Turbonilla ambigua* Deshayes (1861: pl. 21 figs. 20-21; 1862: 571).

Distribution. — Vietnam.

Remarks. — The names *Turbonilla* and *Chemnitzia* are discussed with *T. inclinella* above. Saurin's name for this species suggests ambiguity, but it concerns a normal *Turbonilla*.

A general review of possible homonyms of *T. ambigua* lies beyond the scope of this study. See also sub *Odostomia saurini*, below.

3. **Turbonilla (Nisiturreis) tumidula** nom. nov.

Chemnitzia (Nisiturreis) tumida Saurin (1959: 265, pl.7, fig. 3). Not *Chemnitzia tumida* Hornes (1855: 175, pl. 1 fig. 2-3).

Distribution. — Vietnam.

4. **Odostomia (Jordanella) sulcatella** nom. nov.

Odostomia (Jordanula) infrasulcata Saurin (1959: 240, pl. 3 fig. 26). Not *Odontostomia (Synnola) infrasulcata* Tate (1898: 83, pl. 4 fig. 5).

Distribution. — Known from two sites near the island of Tré, Vietnam.

Remarks. — *Odontostomia* Jeffreys (1839: 34) was proposed to emend *Odostomia* Fleming (1813: 76) on grounds of linguistic purity. Under current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985) *Odontostomia* is an unjustified emendation, without status in zoological nomenclature. Thus, Tate's name and Saurin's are objective homonyms. The name *Jordanula* Chaster, 1901, used by Saurin, is an invalid replacement for *Jordaniella*

Chaster, 1898. Chaster replaced a name that was not preoccupied (Chaster, 1898; 1901).

5. *Odostomia saurini* nom. nov.

Odostomia (*Megastomia*) *elata* Saurin (1958: 68, pl. 1 fig. 9; 1961: 239). Not *Odostomia elata* A. Adams (1860b: 20).

Distribution. — Pho-Hai, Vietnam, and Kompong Som, Cambodia.

Remarks. — The synonymy given above is minimal. Jeffreys (1867: 134) also named a species *O. elata*. As with *Turbonilla ambigua*, discussed above, reviewing all possible homonyms of this common name is not relevant to the present study.

6. *Siogamia namensis* nom. nov.

Odostomia (*Siogamia*) *transiens* Saurin (1959: 240, pl. 3 fig. 11). Not *Odontostomia* (*Macrodonostomia*) *submichaelis* var. *transiens* Sacco (1892: 44, pl. 1 fig. 97).

Distribution. — Near the island of Pêcheur, Vietnam.

Remarks. — The relationship between *Odontostomia* and *Odostomia* is discussed under *Odostomia sulcatella*, above. Saurin considered *Siogamia* Nomura, 1936, to be a subgenus of *Odostomia* Fleming, 1813. We follow Nomura (e.g. 1938: 18) in ranking it as a genus.

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