

Gloria Maris	48 ( 1 )	17-21	Antwerpen, April 2009
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**Description of a new species of *Rissoina*  
(Prosobranchia, Rissoidae) from Bermuda.**

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**Keywords:** Gastropoda, RISSOIDAE, *Rissoina harryleei*, new species, Bermuda.

**Abstract:** A new species of *Rissoina* from Bermuda is described. Scanning electron micrographs of the shell, microsculpture, and protoconch are presented.

**Introduction:** The subfamily *Rissoininae* is a widely diversified group with numerous species in the Caribbean. Espinosa, Fernández-Garcés & Rolán (1985) mention 23 species from Cuba, and some more species have been described subsequently (Espinosa & Ortea, 2002). In a previous work (Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, in press) a taxonomic elaboration of the subfamily *Rissoininae* was begun. During the study of material from several collections of western Atlantic *rissoinines*, a species which could not be referred to any previously known taxon was found. Its description follows.

**Abbreviations**

BMSM Bailey-Matthew Shell Museum, Sanibel, Florida, USA

BNHM Bermuda Natural History Museum

FLMNH Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida, USA

MNCN Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid

MNHN Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

MHNS Museo de Historia Natural de Santiago (coll. E. Rolán)

CFG collection of R. Fernández-Garcés

CHL collection of Harry G. Lee

s shell

### Systematic Part

Genus *Rissoina* d'Orbigny, 1840

### *Rissoina harryleei* sp. nov.

Figs 1-5

**Type material:** **Holotype** (Fig. 1) in FLMNH; **paratypes**

in the following collections: BMSM (1), BNHM (1), MNCN (1), MHNS (1), all of them ex-CHL; CHL (3).

**Type locality:** Off North Rock, Bermuda, 35 fathoms.

**Distribution:** Only known from the type material studied. Probably endemic to the archipelago of Bermuda.

**Description:** Shell (Figs 1, 2) conic, almost subcylindric, elongate, solid, not lustrous. Protoconch (Figs 3, 4) blunt, matte in texture, with almost  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  whorls, a nucleus of about 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , and a maximum diameter of about 400  $\mu\text{m}$ . A spiral cord begins at the middle of the nucleus and ultimately forms a peripheral angulation. Teleoconch with between 5-7 slightly convex whorls with a well defined suture, with strong axial ribs which are slightly opisthocline, narrower than the interspaces, with the subsutural portion more prominent forming a weak shoulder which gives the shell the appearance of a stepped profile. The number of the axial ribs is 10 on first whorl and 14-16 on the body whorl. The ribs are connected near the base by a spiral cord which forms nodules at the intersections. Below this cord there is a spiral depression followed at the base by a wide cord where the axial ribs terminate. A wide varix appears immediately behind the labrum. Aperture ovoid, a little pyriform, peristome narrow, no denticles. Under high magnification a very fine microsculpture of dense spiral striae can be seen in the interspaces of the axial ribs (Fig. 5).

Dimensions: The holotype is 3.6 x 1.2 mm. Some shells can reach 3.9 mm.

**Remarks:** The comparison must be made with congeners from the Caribbean region with a spiral cord, depression, and wide spiral cord near the base:

*Rissoina vanderspoeli* De Jong & Coomans, 1988 is somewhat similar but smaller (Fig. 6), with 2 whorls less in the teleoconch, the whorls more regularly rounded, the protoconch with several spiral threads (Fig. 7) and, under magnification, it has numerous rows of small depressions (see Rolán & Fernández-Garcés, in press).

*Rissoina indiscreta* Leal & Moore, 1989 has a similar general aspect but it is more conic, larger, the protoconch is smaller in diameter, without angulation but with small spiral threads, and the spiral microsculpture is more prominent (see Leal, 1991).

*Rissoina vanpeli* De Jong & Coomans, 1988 is shorter with fewer whorls, which have prominent shoulders and stronger, more opisthocline axial ribs. The protoconch has three small spiral cordlets (see Leal, 1991).

*Rissoina abacocubensis* Espinosa & Ortea, 2002 is also shorter, with a prominent shoulder, opisthocline axial ribs, rounded protoconch and a microsculpture with spiral threads crossed by axial growth lines.

**Etymology:** The name is after Dr. Harry G. Lee who sent the material in knowledge that it was an undescribed species.

**Acknowledgements:** Jesús Méndez and Inés Pazos made the scanning electron micrographs in the Centro de Apoyo Científico y Tecnológico a la Investigación (CACTI) of the University of Vigo.

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## Plate

### 1-5. *Rissoina harryleei* spec. nov.

- 1: holotype, 3.6 mm (FLMNH);
- 2: paratype: 3.9 mm (BMSM);
- 3: protoconch from the holotype;
- 4: from a paratype (MHNS);
- 5: microsculpture.

### 6-7. *Rissoina vanderspoeli* De Jong & Coomans, 1988.

- 6: shells, 3.1 mm, Guanahacabibes (MHNS);
- 7: protoconch.



