

NOTES ON SOME BRITISH EULIMIDÆ.

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PLATE XIV.

For some time past I have found it exceedingly difficult satisfactorily to identify some of the smaller forms of *Eulima* found in the British seas, and I have therefore put together these notes and had the accompanying figures drawn in the hope of rendering some little help to others who may be in a similar position. It is not proposed here to deal with the shells known to British workers as *Eulima polita* and *E. intermedia*, nor to discuss the forms with colour-bands, but rather to specially consider the small, glassy, and transparent shells which are so liable to be mistaken for one another.

So far back as the days of Montagu, collectors were aware that small specimens of *Eulima* were found, but they regarded them as being probably the young of the larger species. Forbes and Hanley gave *E. distorta*, Desh., and described a variety (?) *gracilis*. Jeffreys described *E. stenostoma*, and, equally, recorded *E. distorta* with its var. *gracilis*, and in 1883, when describing *E. perminima*, he cited it from the Shetlands. Further, in 1884, he added *E. solida*. In 1890 Mr. Marshall recorded *E. latipes*, Watson, and *E. ephamilla*, Watson, but for reasons given later I do not think either belongs to the British fauna; the examples attributed to the former species belonging, as I pointed out in 1893, really to *E. curva*. In 1895 Mr. Jordan described *E. Frielei* and *E. Martyn-Jordani*, and in 1901 Mr. Marshall described *E. anceps*.

Mr. Marshall, who had given most valuable notes on the British shells, summed up in 1901 the information he had accumulated, and gave the following list of species: *Petitiana*, *anceps*, *curva*, *Philippii* with vars. *gracilis* and *Monterosatoi*, *perminima*, *stenostoma*, and *ephamilla*. The later list of the Conchological Society includes *Martyn-Jordani*, *ephamilla*, *solida*, *curva*, *anceps*, *incurva* with var. *tumidosa*, *stenostoma*, *gracilis*, and *Petitiana*. It should be borne in mind, in comparing these two lists, that their authors' respective views of the limits of the British seas were very different. I have followed the wider view. The localities given in these notes are only those which I have myself verified; fuller details may be found in Mr. Marshall's papers.

1. EULIMA ANCEPS, Marshall. Pl. XIV, Fig. 11.

Eulima anceps, Marshall: Journ. Conch., vol. x, p. 124 (Oct., 1901);
Additions to British Conchology, pt. vii (May, 1903), p. 58.

Hab.—Off Arran, in 31 fathoms.

This species is figured from the 'Palermo' specimen, referred to by Mr. Marshall when describing the species. It is now in my

possession, and is the only 'live' one of the specimens from which the form was named.

2. *EULIMA COLLINSI*, n.sp. Pl. XIV, Fig. 8.

Shell conical, thin, transparent, very glossy, with the upper whorls usually a trifle distorted; sculpture none; colour white; whorls 10 or 11, rapidly increasing in breadth, flattened, the sutures being inconspicuous, and the last whorl measuring about two-fifths of the length of the shell; protoconch moderately blunt; mouth piriform, being pointed above, the columellar margin slightly reflexed. Alt. 4.1, diam. max. 1.2 mm.

Hab.—Guernsey, in 10 fathoms, with *E. incurva*.

A very puzzling form, which has had various names from different students. It is the *E. incurva*, var. *Monterosatoi*, of Mr. Marshall's paper, but on a specimen being sent to the Marquis of Monterosato, that authority marked it as unknown to him. Very closely related to the varieties of *E. incurva*, and with a very similar animal; but the present form is broader, the protoconch is a trifle wider, and the earlier whorls increase more rapidly in breadth. The proportional length of the last whorl is also different, but this may not be a really constant character. While this may eventually prove to be a form of the very variable *E. incurva*, I have felt that it was sufficiently distinct to prove worthy of a name, after carefully comparing my 'live' specimens (about 15 to 20 in number) with about 150 'live' specimens of that species. The name given is after that of a painstaking dredger in the Channel Islands, by whom my specimens were obtained.¹

3. *EULIMA COMPACTILIS*, Monts. Pl. XIV, Fig. 13.

Eulima compactilis, Monterosato: Nuova Revista, p. 35.

Acicularia compactilis, Monterosato: Nomencl. gen. spec. Conch. Med., p. 103.

Hab.—Roundstone (coll. Chaster); the Minch, 65 fathoms.

The specimen figured is one from Roundstone. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Tomlin, I have been able to examine the Minch specimens recorded by Mr. Marshall as *E. ephamilla*. They are certainly not that species, and are, I think, only giant forms of *E. compactilis*.²

This is not the *Eulima obtusa*, Jeffreys, as has been suggested; the latter is broader at the apex, larger, and has the mouth more drawn out to the side.

¹ It is with the deepest regret that I record the death, on August 25th, 1903, of James Charles Collins, at the age of 33. He was well acquainted with the dredging-grounds off Guernsey, and had attained considerable skill in collecting on the shore the larger molluscs, such as *Lima* and *Galeomma*.

² Cf. Marshall: "Additions to British Conchology," pt. vii (May, 1903), p. 58.

4. *EULIMA CURVA* (Jeffreys MS.), Monts. Pl. XIV, Figs. 1, 6.

Eulima curva (Jeffreys MS.), Monterosato : Journ. de Conchyl., vol. xxii (1874), p. 269.

Eulima distorta, var. *tumidosa*, Marshall : Journ. Conch., vol. vi, p. 283 (Oct., 1890).

Hab.—Guernsey ; Scilly Is. ; Sennen Cove, Cornwall.

I give two figures of this species, one (Fig. 6, coll. Chaster) from Sennen, and another (Fig. 1, coll. Sykes) from the Scilly Islands. Dr. Dall has united¹ the form with *E. arcuata*, C. B. Ad., stating that the types are identical. His figure, however, looks quite distinct from the shell generally known as *E. curva*, and I do not understand that the actual 'type' would really be in Jeffreys' collection. This is not, as Mr. Marshall has suggested, identical with *E. latipes*, Watson. *E. distorta*, var. *tumidosa*, Marshall, has been admitted by its author to be identical with this species (Journ. Conch., vol. vii, p. 381).

5. *EULIMA FRIELEI*, Jordan. Pl. XIV, Figs. 5, 9.

Eulima Frielei, Jordan : Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. i, p. 266 (July 30, 1895), pl. xvi, fig. 6.

Hab.—About 80 or 90 miles north of the Butt of Lewis (Jordan) ; Guernsey, 10 fathoms (E. R. Sykes) ; Scilly, 25 fathoms (E. R. Sykes).

I now refigure the type, and also a Guernsey example. It will, I think, prove to be a widely distributed shell.

6. *EULIMA INCURVA* (Renieri). Pl. XIV, Figs. 3, 4.

Helix incurva, Ren. : Tavol. Alfab., p. 4.

Eulima incurva, Ren. : Bucquoy, Dautz., & Dollfus, Moll. Rouss., vol. i, p. 190.

Eulima distorta, auctt., nec Deshayes.

Eulima Philippii, Weinkauff, nec Rayn. & Ponzi.

E. distorta, var. *exilis*, Monterosato : Giorn. Sci. Nat. Palermo, vol. xiii (1878), p. 95.

Vitreolina antiflexa, Monterosato : Nomencl. gen. spec. Conch. Med., 1884, p. 101.

E. distorta, var. *devians*, Monterosato : Giorn. Sci. Nat. Palermo, vol. xiii (1878), p. 95.

Vitreolina devians, Monterosato : Nomencl. gen. spec. Conch. Med., 1884, p. 101.

Hab.—Apparently widely distributed in the British Islands, especially in the south.

This species has a most unfortunate history. For years it was known to British workers as *E. distorta*, Deshayes ; this name, however, was really applied to a Tertiary fossil, and Weinkauff proposed the name of *E. Philippii*. This latter name, however, was pre-occupied, and the shell has been identified by students of the Mediterranean fauna with *E. incurva*, Ren., and I follow them. In my

¹ Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, vol. xviii, p. 328.

view, both *Vitreolina antiflexa*, Monts. (= *E. distorta*, var. *exilis*, Monts.), and *V. devians*, Monts., are simple varieties. Monterosato has also recorded varieties *ore-rotundo* and *ore-angusto*.

7. EULIMA MARTYN-JORDANI, Jordan. Pl. XIV, Fig. 7.

Eulima Martyn-Jordani, Jordan: Proc. Malac. Soc., vol. i, p. 266 (July 30, 1895), pl. xvi, fig. 5.

Hab.—About 80 or 90 miles north of the Butt of Lewis.

The type, now in Mr. Tomlin's collection, is here figured.

8. EULIMA MONTEROSATOI (De Boury MS.), Monterosato.

Eulima distorta, var. *gracilis*, Forbes & Hanley: Brit. Moll., vol. iii, p. 233, pl. xcii, fig. 6; Jeffreys, Brit. Conch., vol. iv, p. 205.

Acicularia gracilis (Jeffr.), Monterosato: Nomencl. gen. spec. Conch. Med., 1884, p. 102.

Acicularia Monterosatoi (De Boury MS.), Monterosato: Nat. Sicil., vol. ix (1890), p. 160.

Not *Eulima gracilis*, Jeffreys (1848) or C. B. Adams (1850).

Hab.—Loch Fyne; Birterbuy Bay, etc.

Mr. Marshall records¹ two varieties of *Eulima Philippii* (= *incurva*), being unaware that *Monterosatoi* was, apparently, only a new name proposed for *gracilis*, F. & H., when the latter was raised to specific rank, on the ground of the prior species of Adams. Further, when dealing with Forbes & Hanley's *gracilis*, Mr. Marshall states that those authors have figured a different form from that which they have described, and he refers the figure to *E. intermedia*, var. *rubrotincta*. I am unaware what authority there is for the statement that the figure represents a different species to that described. It may be convenient to point out that there need never be the confusion there usually is between *Monterosatoi* and *intermedia* if the animals be observed as well as the shells; for, whilst *intermedia* when crawling shows a white animal with yellow pencilling on the head, *Monterosatoi* is always stained with dark red and crimson. *E. Monterosatoi*, again, can, so far as my own experience goes, be readily separated from *E. incurva* by the greater size and the absence of any strongly marked curvature of the shell; the animals, however, are rather similar. I doubt whether *E. comatulicola*, Graff, of which *E. beryllina*, Monts., is a synonym, belongs here, but my material is hardly sufficient to enable me to decide with certainty.

9. EULIMA PERMINIMA, Jeffreys.

Eulima perminima, Jeffreys: Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. v, vol. xi, p. 398 (June, 1883), pl. xvi, fig. 6.

Hab.—Shetlands (Jeffreys).

This form is only known to me from the original description and figure. Through the kindness of Mr. Tomlin, I have examined the specimen referred, with some hesitation, by Mr. Marshall² to this

¹ Journ. Conch., vol. x, pp. 126, 127.

² Journ. Conch., vol. x, p. 127.

species. I do not think it really belongs here, and to my mind it rather recalls a very young, slender specimen of *E. Frielei*. Mr. Marshall has recently¹ published a note by the Marquis of Monterosato, who states that the above-mentioned shell does not belong to this species.

10. *EULIMA PERNULA*, Monterosato. Pl. XIV, Figs. 2, 10, 12.

Acicularia pernula, Monterosato: Nat. Sicil., vol. ix (1890), p. 159.

Hab.—Guernsey, 10 fathoms; Cumbræ, Clyde.

One of the specimens figured (Fig. 10) was identified by the author as being a variety of his species. The small specimen from the Clyde (Fig. 2) is immature. I am therefore not quite sure of the identification. The species has a brilliant red animal, and apart from this character may be separated from *E. intermedia* by the more produced form, etc.

11. *EULIMA PETITIANA*, Brusina.

Eulima Petitiana, Brusina: Journ. de Conchyl., vol. xvii (1869), p. 243.

Hab.—Off the Scilly Is., in 38 fathoms (J. T. Marshall); in 25 fathoms (E. R. Sykes).

It is not, I fancy, a synonym of *E. brevis*, Req., as suggested by various authors. "Menavawr Dock" in Mr. Marshall's paper² is, of course, a misprint for "Menavawr Rock."

12. *EULIMA PLATYACME*, nom. nov.

Eulima solida, Jeffreys: Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 368, pl. xxviii, fig. 4.

Not *Eulima solida*, Sowerby: Reeve, Conch. Icon., 1865, *Eulima*, sp. 18.

Eulima solidula and *subangulata*, Jeffreys: Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. v, vol. vi (1880), p. 317 (*nom. sol.*).

Not *Eulima solidula*, Adams & Reeve: Voy. Samarang, Mollusca, p. 53.

Not *Eulima subangulata*, Sowerby: Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1834, p. 8.

Hab.—West of Ireland ("Porcupine" Expedition, 1869, Station 23a).

I give the names of *solidula*, Jeff., and *subangulata*, Jeff., as synonyms on the authority of Locard (Exped. Scient. Travailleuse et Talisman, Moll., vol. i, p. 423). When Jeffreys actually described the species, he recorded it, in addition to the Irish locality, from various stations off the Portuguese, etc., coasts, and did not specify whence his 'type' was. The only specimen I can trace in the "Porcupine" collection in the British Museum is labelled "Atlantic" only, without any more definite locality. All the other examples of this species collected by the "Porcupine" which I have seen are from "Portugal, 1,095 f.," "Cadiz, 322 f.," and "Adventure Bank, 92 f.," and the only authority for the occurrence of this species in British seas is the note given by Jeffreys.

¹ "Additions to British Conchology," pt. vii (May, 1903), p. 58.

² Journ. Conch., vol. x, p. 124.



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