

Redescription and range extension of *Antillophos bahamasensis* Petuch, 2002 (Gastropoda: Buccinidae)

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ABSTRACT. *Antillophos bahamasensis* Petuch, 2002, previously known only from the type locality, is recorded from Guadeloupe. The species is redescribed based on this additional material.

Watters (2009) reviewed the western Atlantic Ocean species of *Antillophos*. At the time the species *Antillophos bahamasensis* Petuch, 2002, was known only from the faded holotype and a single paratype collected off Victory Cay, Bimini Chain, Bahamas, apparently from 35 m (Figures 1, 2). Because of the lack of material a description of the variability of the species was not possible. It was suggested that the species might even prove to be synonymous with the widespread *Antillophos chazaliei* (Dautzenberg, 1900).

After publication of the review I was fortunate to receive numerous lots of *Antillophos* from Guadeloupe sent by Mr. Dominique Lamy. Five species were represented, some in abundance: *A. chazaliei* (Dautzenberg, 1900), *A. candeanus* (d'Orbigny, 1842), *A. smithi* (Watson, 1885), *A. beaulti* (Fischer and Bernardi, 1857), and surprisingly, *A. bahamasensis*. Specimens of *A. bahamasensis* were recorded from Saint-Françoise, Grande-Terre (250 m) (Figure 3, 4), Basse-Terre (350 m) (Figure 5), and Port-Louis, Grande-Terre (150 m). At least one specimen was live-taken and the species was found either alone or in association with *A. smithi* and *A. beaulti*. *Antillophos bahamasensis* appears to live in deeper water than most western Atlantic *Antillophos* and is obviously very rare in collections. These are also the first published records of *A. candeanus* and *A. chazaliei* from Guadeloupe, although well within the overall range of both species.

These new specimens not only increase the range of the species significantly, but indicate that the species is distinct from *A. chazaliei*, as well as allowing a more comprehensive description of the species beyond the type lot. Although quite similar, *A. bahamasensis* differs from *A. chazaliei* (Figure 6) in having more numerous axial ribs on the penultimate whorl (11 – 17 in *A. bahamasensis*, 8 – 12 in *A. chazaliei*), in having less pronounced sculpture, and in having the lirae in the outer lip broken into pustules

(entire in *A. chazaliei*). The description given by Watters (2009) is herein modified and additional specimens are figured.

Description. Shell 12.8 – 18.0 mm in length. Fusiform; spire 50% – 60% of total length. Protoconch conical, of 2.25 – 2.5 smooth whorls with sharp keel at periphery near suture. Teleoconch of 6.5 whorls. Teleoconch whorls sculptured with narrow, widely spaced, flat, spiral cords separated by wide intervals, 14 – 17 on last whorl. Some interspaces with a single, fine, 2° spiral thread. Axial sculpture of widely-spaced, low, rounded ribs, 11 – 19 on last whorl (excluding varices) and 11 – 17 on penultimate whorl (excluding varices). Varices well-developed, about one varix every 1/3 – 1/4 turn including final last whorl (not apparent on holotype); occasionally varices may be adjacent to each other. Terminal varix low, wide, crossed by numerous axial ribs. Intersections of axial and spiral sculpture form pustulose, ratchet-like sculpture. Aperture elongate-oval, with one plication anteriorly; anal canal set off by one or two denticles. Outer lip with 12 – 17 lirae deep within mouth, with occasional intercalated 2° ones; the primary lirae are broken up into peculiar linear pustules. Columella continuous; parietal lip adherent to previous whorl. Siphonal canal short, open. "Stromboid notch" shallow to of medium depth. Base color grayish-white, most specimens have some evidence of three brown spiral bands at suture, periphery, and siphonal canal; terminal varix always white without spots. Aperture white. Operculum leaf-shaped, tan, with anterior terminal nucleus. Radula and anatomy unknown.

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