

San Luis Obispo County, and eradication efforts undertaken as necessary.

The potential is great for harm by *R. decollata* to the unique, endemic land snail fauna of San Nicolas Island. Among the strictly endemic native snails, *Micrarionta opuntia* Roth 1975, never attains a shell diameter of more than about 10.3 mm; the mean adult shell diameter of *Micrarionta feralis* (Hemphill, 1901) is around 15 mm (Pearce, 1990; Roth, 1996). For these species, the "refuge" of a size greater than 15 mm diameter (which allows *Helix aspersa* to persist at low numbers in the presence of *R. decollata*) is unavailable. In addition, the total known range of *M. feralis* covers only a few hundred square meters.

The San Nicolas Island species *Xerarionta tryoni* (Newcomb, 1864) attains an adult shell diameter of 19–28 mm. Size-frequency distribution of a population observed in 1981 suggests that maximum shell size and sexual maturity are attained late in the second or early in the third year of life. A shell diameter of 15 mm is probably not attained until the second year of life (BR, unpublished observations). Time to maturity in *Helix aspersa* varies, but in a coastal southern California setting with artificially applied water, snails matured in 6–8 months (Potts, 1975). Under laboratory conditions, a shell diameter of 15 mm was attained in about 25–45 days (Potts, 1975: fig. 2). Juvenile *Xerarionta tryoni* spend more time in the vulnerable < 15-mm size class than do juvenile *Helix aspersa*, and therefore the potential impact of predation upon populations of *X. tryoni* is greater than that recorded for *H. aspersa*.

The apparent localization and slow spread of *Rumina decollata* on San Nicolas Island suggest that its eradication on that island may be possible.

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The Occurrence of the Shell-Less Neritacean Gastropod *Titiscania limacina* in the Galapagos Islands

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Only two species of shell-less neritacean gastropods of the family Titiscanidae have been described: *Titiscania limacina* Bergh, 1875, and *T. shinkishihataii* Taki, 1955. The former was discovered and drawn by Carl Semper during his voyage to the Philippines, and it was first named by Bergh (1875; pl. 41, fig. 10) based on Semper's figure. Later, Bergh (1890) published a complete description based on additional specimens from Mauritius. This species has been also recorded in the Eastern Pacific Ocean from the Gulf of California to Panama (Marcus & Marcus, 1967; Houston, 1990; personal observation); in the Eniwetock Atoll (Marcus & Marcus, 1967); in north-

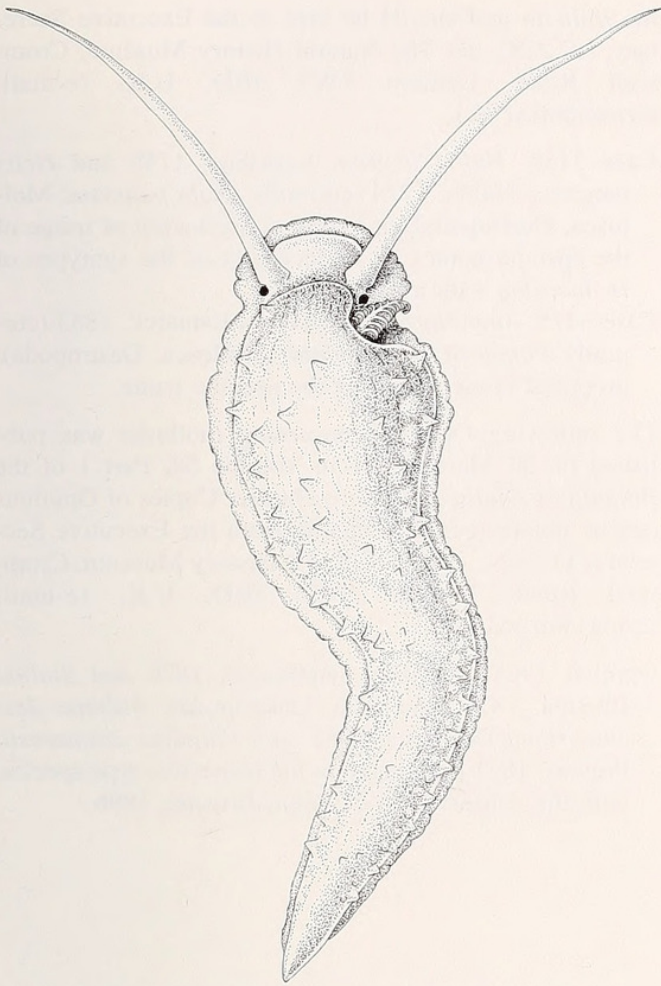


Figure 1. Specimen of *Titiscania limacina* from Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz, Galapagos Islands (17 mm in length).

east Australia (Burn, 1975); and in the Molucas (Strack, 1998). Taki (1955) described the second species of this genus in Japan, *Titiscania shinkishihataii*, which was re-discovered and redescribed by Saito & Tsuchiya (1990). The differences between both species might not be considered specific characters because some minor differences have also been found in specimens from distant geographic areas, perhaps as a result of their different stage of conservation or as a consequence of the methods used to study the slugs. Therefore, both taxa might be synonyms. Nevertheless, according to Scott & Kenny (1998), the Titiscanidae remains a poorly known group with few specimens available for study.

Titiscania limacina, despite being a shallow-water gastropod recorded from the west American continental coast and from some eastern Pacific islands, is not known from any of the eastern Pacific oceanic islands, as pointed out by Emerson (1991) in his study on the tropical trans-Pacific prosobranch gastropods. The malacofauna of the Galapagos Islands is, without doubt, the best studied of all eastern Pacific islands (see the reviews of Finet, 1991,

1994). However, *Titiscania limacina* has never been recorded there until now.

During a Spanish scientific trip to the Galapagos Islands in 1991, organized by the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Tenerife, Canary Islands, three specimens of this species were found. These specimens were collected off Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz Island, in front of the Charles Darwin Research Station (6 March 1991). The three specimens were found beneath intertidal rocks, covered by white compound ascidians of the family Didemnidae. They measured alive 11, 14, and 17 mm when crawling. At resting position they were notably shorter. The external appearance of our specimens (Figure 1) does not differ from other descriptions of the species. These elongate sluglike animals were white in color with a row of 10–12 opaque white papillae along each side of the notum. A white defensive secretion was expelled from these papillae when the animals were disturbed. Some isolated papillae were also present on the notum. The cephalic tentacles were long, thin, and sharply tapering. They became abruptly narrower just at their bases. Small eyes were located at the outer bases. The ctenidium projected partially from the opening of the mantle cavity near the head and somewhat toward the right side. The foot was translucent and wide, extending well beyond the notum, with its anterior end expanded into a pedal veil. The three specimens are deposited at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Tenerife, Canary Islands.

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International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

The following Applications concerning mollusks were published on 30 March 2001 in Volume 58, Part 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. Comment or advice on any of these applications is invited for publication in

the *Bulletin* and should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).

Case 3158. *Helix lucorum* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Helix punctata* Müller, 1774 (currently *Otala punctata*; Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation of usage of the specific names by replacement of the syntypes of *H. lucorum* with a neotype.

Case 3175. *Ampullaria canaliculata* Lamarck, 1833 (currently *Pomacea canaliculata*; Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation of the specific name.

The following Opinion concerning mollusks was published on 30 March 2001 in Volume 58, Part 1 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*. Copies of Opinions can be obtained free of charge from the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).

Opinion 1965. *Euchilus* Sandberger, 1870 and *Stalioa* Brusina, 1870 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): *Bithinia deschiensis* Deshayes, 1862, and *Paludina desmarestii* Prévost, 1821 designated as the respective type species, with the conservation of *Bania* Brusina, 1896.



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