

Gloria Maris	53 (4)	107 – 110	Antwerp; 8 February 2015
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***Clivipollia tokiae* (Gastropoda: Buccinidae),
a new species from Samoa, West Pacific**

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Keywords: BUCCINIDAE, *Clivipollia*, West Pacific, Samoa, new taxon.

Abstract: A small, but attractive species collected in Samoa is described as new. *Clivipollia tokiae* sp. nov. is compared with *Clivipollia recurva* (Reeve, 1846). Some differences between both these species and the type of the genus, *Clivipollia pulchra* (Reeve, 1846), are discussed.

Introduction: Together with *Engina* and *Prodotia*, the genus *Clivipollia* is one of the small genera within Pisaniinae that harbour beautifully coloured **Buccinidae**. During an ongoing study on the smaller **Buccinidae** from the Indo-West Pacific, some small shells from Samoa that belong to a species unknown to science were found. In the present paper we add *Clivipollia tokiae* sp. nov. to the fauna of the West Pacific.

Systematics:

Family: Buccinidae Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily: Pisaniinae Gray, 1857

Genus: *Clivipollia* Iredale, 1929

Type species by original designation: *Clivipollia imperita* Iredale, 1929
= *Ricinula pulchra* Reeve, 1846, tropical Indo-West Pacific.

Clivipollia tokiae sp. nov.
(Figs 1-8)

Type material: **Holotype:** 6.9 mm, Pacific, Samoa, Vaisala-Savaii, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, MNHN IM-2000-27916; **Paratype 1:** 8.1 mm, type locality, coll. Mitsuo Chino; **Paratype 2:** 8.4 mm, juvenile, type locality, coll. Koen Fraussen KF-3744.

Type locality: Samoa, Vaisala-Savaii, dredged on coral sand at 10-20 m deep.

Range: At present only known from the type locality.

Description: Shell small; thin, but solid; shape moderately broad with low, conical spire and weakly stretched base. Protoconch with $1\frac{1}{4}$ whorl; tip pale yellowish, last whorl orange. Transition to teleoconch indistinct, marked by sudden appearance of teleoconch sculpture. Teleoconch consisting of 4 weakly convex whorls, upper spire whorls slightly flattened. Axial sculpture dominant, but obscured by dominant spiral pattern. Colour yellowish on top of spiral sculpture with darker orange spiral lines in spiral interspaces. All spire whorls with 3 fine primary spiral cords; interspaces narrow on first whorl, but gradually growing broader; along secondary whorl with 1 or 2 fine secondary spiral threads and on penultimate whorl with a fourth spiral cord appearing, partly concealed under suture of subsequent whorl. Body whorl with 9 primary spiral cords, interspaces broad with 3-6 secondary spiral cords, adapical interspace broader. All spire whorls with 9 or 10 broad axial ribs, interspaces narrow. Body whorl with 11 such axial ribs. Aperture typical of genus, semi-oval, abapical part towards siphonal canal slightly narrower. Outer lip thick; edge sharp, glossy; anal denticle separated by moderately broad adapical notch of 3 internal knobs. Columella gently curved, typical of genus with smooth parietal; columella with 2 columellar folds. Callus thin, semi-transparent, adherent to whorl. Siphonal canal short, broad, open. Siphonal canal weakly curved towards dorsum. Aperture and siphonal canal together about $\frac{2}{5}$ of total shell length.

Comparison: *Clivipollia tokiae* sp. nov. is characterised by the brownish orange colour with fine white or yellowish spiral lines on top of the spiral cords. The placement in the genus *Clivipollia* is based on the typical shape and denticulation inside the outer apertural lip of this genus and the spiral sculpture consisting of alternating fine and broad spiral cords. Both apertural morphology and outer sculpture are the main characteristics to distinguish genera in the *Cantharus*-group, as pointed out by Vermeij (2006: 71-96). We hereby have to neglect an important difference in protoconch

morphology: *Cl. tokiae* sp. nov. has a small protoconch (1 ¼ whorls) compared to the rather papilliform (at least 3 whorls) protoconch of *Cl. pulchra*.

Clivipollia recurva (Reeve, 1846) (type locality: "Lord Hood's Island" = southern Marurea Island, southeastern end of Tuamotu Archipelago) differs by the broader spiral cords separated by narrower interspaces, the usually paler colour and the presence of a white or pale spiral band along the body whorl.

Clivipollia pulchra (Reeve, 1846) (type locality: "Island of Capul, Philippines (on the reefs at low water)") differs by the taller multispiral protoconch, the broader spiral cords, the narrower adapical spiral interspace, the orange-red coloured spiral cords in combination with dark brown interspaces, the pink siphonal canal and the larger adult size.

Etymology: *Clivipollia tokiae* sp. nov. is named in honour of Hiromi Chino's maiden name Toki, wife of the first author since 1975.

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Plate:

1-8: *Clivipollia tokiae* sp. nov., Samoa, Vaisala-Savaii, dredged 10-20 m deep, on coral-sand.

1-3: Holotype, 6.9 mm. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, MNHN IM-2000-27916.

4-5: Paratype 1, 8.1 mm. Coll. Mitsuo Chino.

6-8: Paratype 2, 8.4 mm. Coll. Koen Fraussen KF-3744.

9-10: *Clivipollia recurva* (Reeve, 1846), 8.5 m., Philippines, Talikud Island, Davao, tangle nets, 30 m deep. Coll. Mitsuo Chino.

11-12: *Clivipollia pulchra* (Reeve, 1846), 22.5 mm. Philippines, Bohol, Balicasag Island, in tangle nets, 150-180 m deep. Coll. Koen Fraussen KF-5409.



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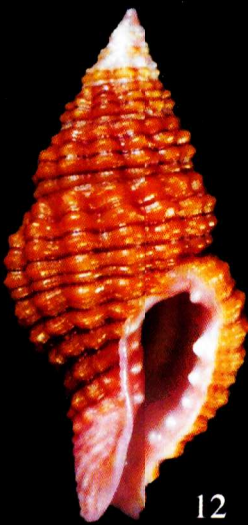
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