

***Schileykula aculeata* spec. nov.,
a conspicuous species from Turkey with spiny ribs on its shell
(Mollusca: Gastropoda Pulmonata: Orculidae)**

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Key words: Orculidae; *Schileykula*; taxonomy; new species; Turkey.

Because of its peculiar shell sculpture, with a periostracal spine on each of its many ribs, *Schileykula aculeata* spec. nov., described in the present paper, can easily be recognized. The species is classified with *Schileykula* after characters of the genitalia.

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Introduction

Among a large material with orculid species from Turkey, many of which problematic with regard to their classification, some samples contained an unknown species that can be recognized as new to science at first sight. This species is described below. Its generic classification has been established by B. Hausdorf and E. Neubert; these authors will publish the results of their anatomical investigations in separate monographic papers on Turkish Orculidae. All specimens discussed in the present paper were collected by the second author, some years ago.

For collections the following abbreviations are used: Hau = B. Hausdorf, Stein; Men = H.P.M.G. Menkhorst, Krimpen aan de IJssel; NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien; RMNH = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden; SMF = Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main.

Systematic description

Genus *Schileykula* Gittenberger, 1983

Schileykula Gittenberger, 1983: 327.

Type species: *Schileykula scyphus* (L. Pfeiffer, 1848) [= *Orcula batumensis* sensu Hesse, 1924, from Turkey, Tokat].

Schileykula aculeata spec. nov.

Material (all from Turkey, province of Çoruh).— Holotype (RMNH 56666): 2.7 km NW of Ardanuç, 20 km ESE of Artvin, rocks with humus, 750 m alt., KL55, 28.vii.1990. Paratypes: type locality (Hau/2;

NMW 86932/2; Men/24; RMNH 56667/9, alc. 9345/8; SMF 309876/2); castle at Ardanuç, 850 m alt., KL55 (Hau/2; NMW 86933/1; Men/20; RMNH 56668/10; SMF 309877/1); 2 km NW of Ardanuç, 800 m alt., KL55 (Men/2); 4 km NW of Ardanuç, 700 m alt., KL45 (Men/8); 6 km NW of Ardanuç, alt. not registered, KL45 (Men/ 9 [all much worn]).

Shell cylindrical with a very low domed apical part; $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{4}$ whorls, the initial ones bluntly angular at the periphery and separated by a very deep suture, which becomes slightly less prominently indented between the lower, more regularly convex whorls. Protoconch whorls with up to about 13-15 spiral lines between the sutures. Teleoconch with calcareous ribs, 3-6 per mm on the body whorl; at the periphery the ribs are somewhat thickened. In specimens that are not worn, each rib is ornamented with a periostracal ridge with a conspicuous peripheral spine.

Body whorl with a broadly rounded basal keel, which is more or less clearly accentuated at the umbilical side by a shallow furrow; at the cervical side it is accompanied by a conspicuously concave part of the shell wall. Body whorl ascending in front, but clearly without reaching the periphery. Umbilicus completely closed, or nearly so.

In frontal view the aperture is about oval. Both the palatal and (less clearly) the columellar border are protruding where they touch the very prominent, knobby, parietal callus. The whitish apertural lip is (very) broadly reflected and thickened. In frontal view, a very high parietalis, a low columellaris, and generally a still lower supracolumellaris are seen. The parietalis runs inside as a very high lamella into the final quarter of the penultimate whorl, where it abruptly decreases in height; it is

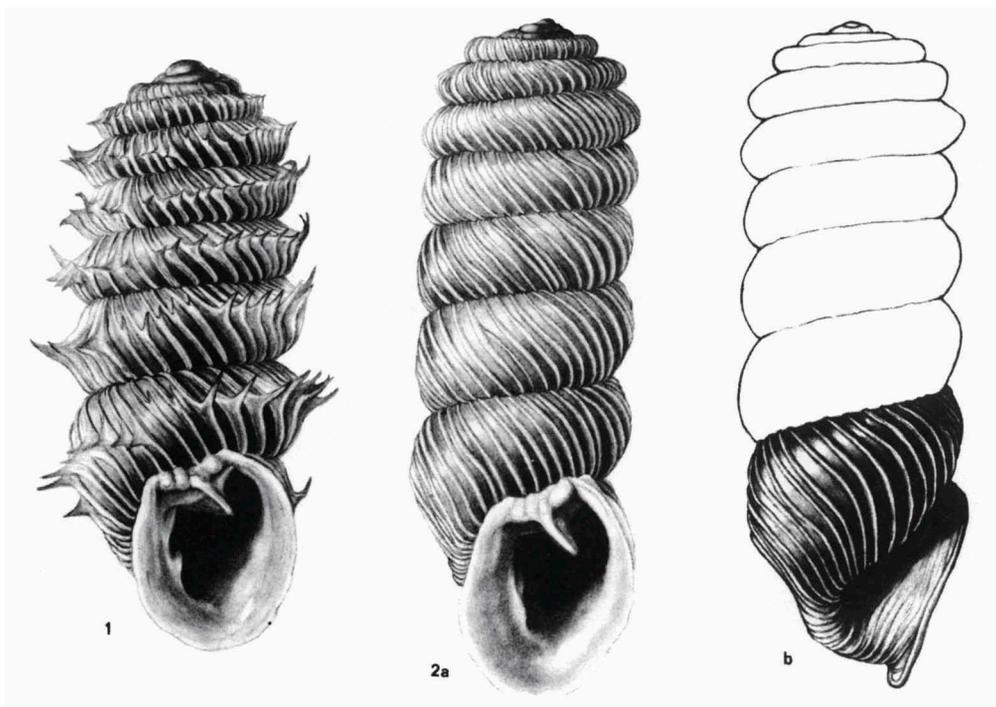


Fig. 1. *Schileykula aculeata* spec. nov., holotype (actual height 6.7 mm), Turkey, Çoruh, 2.7 km NW of Ardanuç (RMNH 56666). E.J. Bosch del.

Fig. 2. *Schileykula aculeata* spec. nov., paratype (without periostracum; actual height 8.3 mm), Turkey, Çoruh, castle at Ardanuç (RMNH 56668). E.J. Bosch del.

highest laterally, at the left side, occupying clearly over half the available height at that site. The lamella is strongly flaring, especially at the beginning of the penultimate whorl, where its border may be slightly curled upward. Both the columellaris and the supracolumellaris reach the penultimate whorl; the former lamella is highest at the left lateral side, where it rises to over half the distance between the walls. Palatal lamellae are lacking completely.

Dimensions.— Shell height 6.0-9.1 mm, width 2.7-3.2 mm. The two largest samples, with shells clearly differing in average size, mark the range of variation with values of: 6.0-7.6 × 2.7-2.8 mm (type locality: 40 shells, with $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{3}{4}$ whorls) and 7.4-9.1 × 2.8-3.2 mm (castle at Ardanuç: 35 shells, with $8\frac{3}{4}$ - $10\frac{1}{4}$ whorls).

Notes.— In cylindrical shape and because of the spiny ribs, the fresh shells of this species resemble those of *Pilorcula raymondi* (Bourguignat, 1863), which are less than 3 mm high, however (Gittenberger, 1983: fig. 1). *S. aculeata* can be distinguished from other orculids by the depressed upper whorls being angular at the periphery, its conspicuous sculpture, the very prominent parietal callus, and the rounded basal keel of the body whorl.

Etymology.— The epithet *aculeata* refers to the spiny ribs.

References

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