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Description of a new species of *Typhinellus* (Gastropoda: Muricidae: Typhinae) from the Western Atlantic

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There are seven known living species of *Typhinellus*. Five species occur in the Indo-West Pacific: *T. amoenus* Houart, 1994 ranges from Natal, South Africa to Somalia with other records off Quissico, southern Mozambique (MNHN); *T. androyensis* Bozzetti, 2007, described from south Madagascar and also present in the Gulf of Aden (RH coll.); *T. bicolor* Bozzetti, 2007 described from and presently restricted to southern Madagascar; *T. insolitus* Houart, 1991 from the Loyalty Ridge and *T. occlusus* (Garrard, 1963) described from Queensland, Australia and also recorded from southern Philippine Islands. A single species, *Typhinellus labiatus* (Cristofori & Jan, 1832), occurs throughout the Mediterranean and off the Atlantic coasts of Morocco and southern Spain (Houart, 2001). This species was also recorded from the Canary Islands (Nordsieck & Garcia Talavera, 1979) and off Dakar, Senegal (MNHN and Marche Marchad, 1958). The specimen recorded from the Gulf of Oman in Houart (2001: 114) turned out to be *T. androyensis* (see above) while the one from Somalia, also in Houart (2001: 114) probably also refers to this species. Another species, *Typhinellus lamyi* Garrigues & Merle, 2014, was recently described from Guadeloupe. It seems that only one fossil species, *T. chipolanus* (Gertman, 1969) from late lower Miocene (Burdigalian) of Florida occurs in the Western Atlantic. Two additional species will be described from south Madagascar (Houart & Héros, in press).

The species previously identified as *Typhinellus labiatus* (as *T. sowerbyi* or *Typhis sowerbii* Broderip, 1833) from the east coast of Panama and a few other localities in the Caribbean (Gertman, 1969: 155–158 and in litt.) is here described as *T. jacolombi* n. sp. and compared with other similar species.

Abbreviations used in the text are: MNHN: Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; JC: collection of Jacques Colomb; RH: collection of the author.

The terminology used to describe the spiral cords (after Merle 2001, 2005) (Fig. 1a–e) are: P: primary cord, s: secondary cord, ad: adapical (or adapertural), ab: abapical (or abapertural), IP: infrasutural primary cord (primary cord on subsutural ramp), P1: shoulder cord, P2–P6: primary cords of the convex part of the teleoconch whorl, s1–s6: secondary cords of the convex part of the teleoconch whorl (example: s1 = secondary cord between P1 and P2; s2 = secondary cord between P2 and P3, etc.), ADP: adapertural primary cord on the siphonal canal, MP: median primary cord on the siphonal canal, ABP: abapertural primary cord on the siphonal canal, abs: abapertural secondary cord on the siphonal canal (terminology in parentheses: variable feature).

Muricidae Rafinesque, 1815

Typhinae Cossmann, 1903

Typhinellus Jousseume, 1880

Type species. *Typhis sowerbyi* Broderip, 1833 = *Murex labiatus* Cristofori & Jan, 1832, Mediterranean, East Atlantic (original designation)

Diagnosis. Four flange-like, frilled varices; broad, expanded variceal flange; anal tube not originating from varix. Varices constricted above the aperture and flaring at abapical end; Presence of a laminar buttress (partition) between the shoulder spine of each varix and the previous whorl; variceal flange of last teleoconch whorl extending to almost the tip of siphonal canal; anal tubes situated near preceding varix, adpressed to preceding laminar buttress.