Notes on Bulimulidae (Gastropoda, Euthyneura), 3
Bulimulus trindadensis, sp. n. from
Ilha da Trindade, Brazil

Abraham S.H. BREURE
Department of Systematic Zoology of the University,
c/o Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden
& Arnoldo C. DOS SANTOS COELHO
Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

During a recent visit1 of the first author to the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, some material turned up of an apparently undescribed species of Bulimulus s.str. We take the opportunity to describe this material here as:

Bulimulus trindadensis sp. n.

Diagnosis — A small and slender species of the genus Bulimulus s.str. with rather convex sides. The columellar margin is fold-like inside the aperture.

Description — Shell up to 9.0 mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide, narrowly perforate, acute with rather convex sides, rather solid, more or less elongate. Colour light yellowish brown, turning light brown towards apex. Surface slightly shining, with traces of spiral striation in some specimens. Growth lines may be slightly stronger below the

---

2 This visit was made possible by a grant of the Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO).
suture. Protoconch sculptured with axial costae forming fine wrinkles, more or less anastomosing on lower part, while also very fine spiral striae may be observed. Whorls about seven, hardly convex. Last whorl about 6/10 of the height of the shell. Suture hardly impressed. Aperture subovate, about 1.5 times as long as wide, 4/10 of the height of the shell. Peristome thin, hardly expanded. Some specimens with slight knoblike swelling on parietal region inside the aperture. Columellar margin sinuous, dilated over umbilicus, inside the aperture knob-like. Margins joined by a callus.

Type locality — Brazil, Ilha da Trindade, Praia dos Cabritos (about 20°30'S 29°20'W). “The material was found imbedded in the loose sediment on the terrace near the beach, away from the tide line” [A.S.C.].


Remarks — This species does not resemble any of the other species of Bulimus. The distribution of Bulimus s.s. being predominantly limited to eastern South America, makes the locality of the present novelty fall well outside the range as the distance to the nearest locality of a Bulimus s.s. species (B. tenussimus d'Orbigny, 1835) is ca. 1500 km in a straight line.

Some overall resemblance may be noted when the new species is compared to some species of the genus Itabonius Maury, 1935, from the fossil beds near Rio de Janeiro. However, that genus is sufficiently characterized by the sculpture of the protoconch (axial riblets) and the different position of the teeth in the aperture. Perhaps B. trindadensis might be regarded as a conservative species in morphological respect within the genus.