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TWO MORE RED SEA SPECIES RECORDED FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST OF ISRAEL (***)

KEY WORDS: Eulimidae, Cerithiopsidae, new for the Mediterranean.

Riassunto:

Viene segnalato il primo ritrovamento sulle coste mediterranee di Israele di due specie già descritte per il Mar Rosso (Suez) da Issel nel 1869.

Summary:

Two Red Sea species described by Issel in 1869 from the Suez area have been recorded for the first time from the Mediterranean coast of Israel.

In recent years a number of papers have appeared on mollusca from the Red Sea which have migrated to the Mediterranean coast of Israel. GHISOTTI (1974) and BARASH and DANIN (1972, 1977, 1982) recorded a total of 68 species. MIENIS added a number of other species in a series of recent papers e.g. Mienis (1980, 1981). VAN AARTSEN and CARROZZA (1979) announced the occurrence of *Chrysallida fischeri* (HORN. and MERMOD, 1925) and LAVALEYE and BARASH (1981) recorded *Kleinella fulva* (A. ADAMS, 1851) for the first time from the Israeli coast.

Undoubtedly several more species of Red Sea/Indo-pacific origin will be found along the Mediterranean coast of Israel. In this paper we will describe two of them viz. *Cingulina isseli* (TRYON, 1886) and *Cerithiopsis pulvis* (Issel, 1869). Both species were found recently, in several specimens, in shell-grits obtained by diving in the bay of Haifa at depths between 9 and 12 meters. No live-taken specimens were found yet.

All grits were obtained through the courtesy of Prof. Al. Barash, Dept. of Zoology, George S. Wise Faculty of Life Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

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Cingulina isseli (TRYON, 1886) Fig. 1.

syn.*Eulimella cingulata* ISSEL, 1869 non
Cingulina cingulata (DUNKER, 1860)

All specimens are clear milk-white in colour. The sculpture consists of 3 smooth, rather broad speral keels. The space between the first and second being slightly less broad than that between the second and third. The whole shell looks rather similar in form to the cerithid *Seila trilineata* (PHILIPPI, 1836) but, of course, our shells have the typical heterostroph protoconch of the Pyramidellids. This protoconch is helicoid, consist of about 2 smooth whorls whose axis is at right angle to the axis of the shell itself. Apart from one peripheral spiral there is only one broad spiral on the base abjacent to the columella. There is only a very slight fold on the columella.

Our biggest specimen measures 3 x 1 mm and has 6 teleconch whorls. In all, 9 specimens were found viz. 8 specimens from Haifa Bay, — 9 meter, d.d. VII — 1980 as well as 1 specimen from the same locality, — 12 meter d.d. 10-5-1982.

As mentioned by BOUCHET and DANRIGAL (1982: 12) the name *Eulimella cingulata* as given by ISSEL (1869 : 182) was based on SAVIGNY 1817: pl. 3, fig. 25 and on 3 spec. from Suez, two of which are in MCSN Genova. Our specimens have been compared with these two specimens and they were found to be identical. They are also identical with the shell in the Savigny collection in MNHN Paris figured by BOUCHET and DANRIGAL (1982: 21, fig. 73).

The specimens of the Mediterranean coast of Israel are also identical with a specimen from Isola Verde, off Massawa, Ethiopia in coll. van Aartsen.

The species *Eulimella cingulata* ISSEL should, no doubt, be placed in the genus *Cingulina* A. ADAMS, 1860, together with *Turbonilla cingulata* DUNKER, 1860. For this reason, TRYON (1886: 339) changed the name to *Cingulina isseli.* The species *Cingulina cingulata* (DUNKER) is very much like *Cingulina isseli* but it is bigger (up to 7 mm) and there are 6 spiral keels on the base as described by DALL and BARTSCH 1906: 344, pl. 21 fig. 1. The subspecies *laticingula* DALL and BARTSCH, 1906: 344, 345, pl. 21 fig. 3 is even more like *Cingulina isseli,* because it is smaller (only 4 mm) and there are only 4 spiral keels on the base.

Although we did not see the species figured by Dall and Bartsch, these figures are so good that we do not hesitate to consider *Cingulina isseli* (Tryon) to be different from both.

The second species, of which we also found several specimens, is

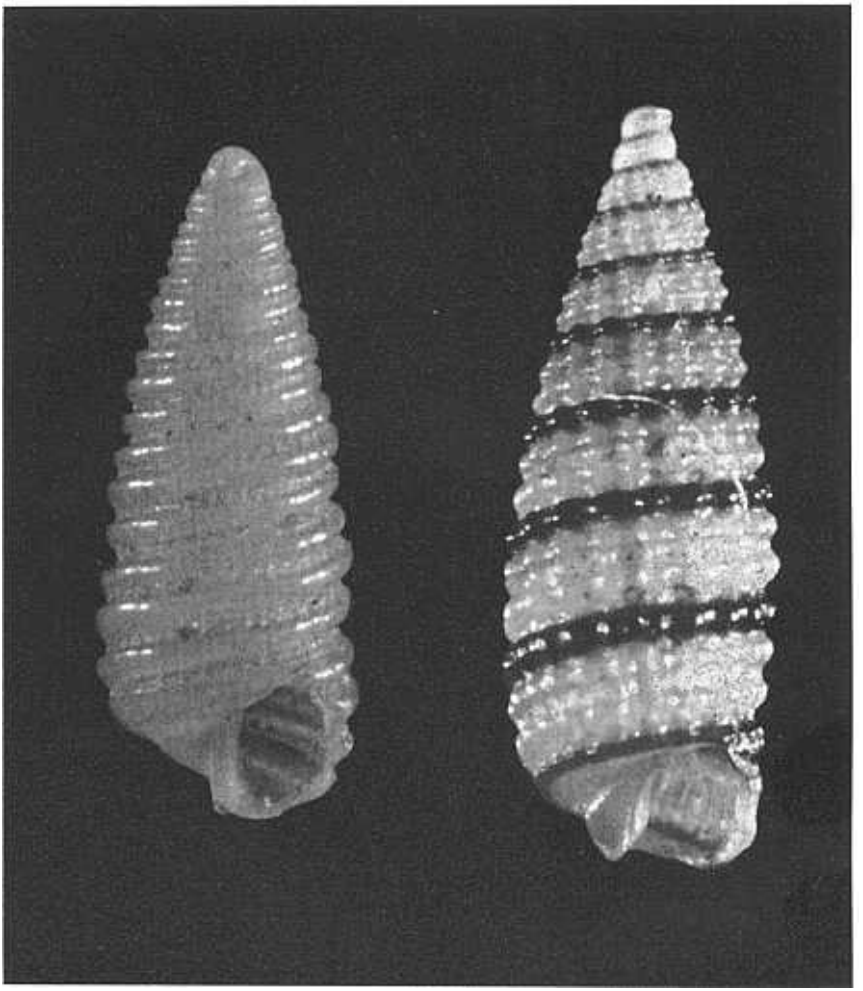

Fig. Fig. 2

Cerithiopsis pulvis (ISSEL, 1869), Fig. 2

This is a small species, but easily recognizable by its shiny surface, on which the reddish-brown band along the top of each whorl contrasts very conspicuously with the light-yellow, semitransparent shell. Three spiral ribs as wells as many axials form knobs at the crossing-points on each whorl. On the last whorl a fourth smooth, red-brown spiral is present just below the periphery as well as a fifth broad, uncoloured one adjacent to the columella.

Our biggest specimen measures 4 x 1 mm and has 7.5 teleconch whorls. A total of 9 specimens and fragments were found, viz. two specimens and one fragment from Haifa Bay, — 9 meter, d.d. VII — 1980; three specimens from the same locality, -12 m, d.d. 10-5-1982 as well as three fragments from Hadera, — 9 m, d.d. 7-1982.

The name of this species is based on SAVIGNY 1817: pl. 4 fig. 5 and on one specimen from Suez, now in MCSN Genova. The specimen in Genova is a very small, encrusted individual and did not allow positive identification. The magnificent figure of the Savigny's original as given by BOUCHET and DANRIGAL (1982: 19 fig. 35) makes the identification of our shells possible without the slightest doubt. Dr. Bouchet also confirms this identification with the specimen of the Savigny collection in MNHN Paris.

Although none of our specimens shws a perfect protoconch the form of the siphonal canal strongly suggests the placement of the species *Cerithium pulvis* ISSEL, 1869 in the genus *Cerithiopsis* FORBES and HANLEY, 1851.

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