

# ***MOLLUCAN TYPES IN THE MALACOLOGICAL COLLECTION "PROF. HENRY RAMOS MATTHEWS" OF THE INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIAS DO MAR, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ***

Espécimes-tipos de moluscos da Coleção Malacologica professor "Henry Ramos Matthews" do Instituto de Ciências do Mar, Universidade Federal do Ceará

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## **ABSTRACT**

*The molluscan types incorporated during the last 50 years in the Malacological Collection "Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews" were inventoried and the original descriptions of each species presented. This Collection presents 18 types, representing 11 gastropods species and one scaphopod species: Metula anfractura Matthews & Rios, 1968; Mitra saldanha Matthews & Rios, 1970; Mitra lopesi Matthews & Coelho, 1969; Ancilla faustoi Matthews et al., 1977; Caducifer atlanticus Coelho et al., 1970; Bursa barcellosi Matthews et al., 1973; Bursa pacamoni Matthews & Coelho, 1971; Bursa natalensis Coelho & Matthews, 1970; Malea noronhensis Kempf & Matthews, 1969; Marginella cloveri Matthews & Rios, 1972; Latirus lacteum Matthews-Cascon et al, 1991; and Dentalium elegantulum Penna-Neme, 1974. Most of the molluscan taxa are from the North and Northeast of Brazil and were described by Dr. Henry Ramos Matthews and his colleagues.*

**Key words:** Malacological Collection "Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews", name-bearing types, Brazil.

## **RESUMO**

*Os espécimes-tipo de moluscos incorporados ao longo dos últimos 50 anos na Coleção Malacológica "Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews" foram inventariados e as descrições originais de cada espécie são aqui apresentadas. A coleção possui 18 espécimes-tipo, representando onze espécies de gastrópodes e uma de escafópode: Metula anfractura Matthews & Rios, 1968; Mitra saldanha Matthews & Rios, 1970; Mitra lopesi Matthews & Coelho, 1969; Ancilla faustoi Matthews et al., 1977; Caducifer atlanticus Coelho et al., 1970; Bursa barcellosi Matthews et al., 1973; Bursa pacamoni Matthews & Coelho, 1971; Bursa natalensis Coelho & Matthews, 1970; Malea noronhensis Kempf & Matthews, 1969; Marginella cloveri Matthews & Rios, 1972; e Latirus lacteum Matthews-Cascon et al, 1991; and Dentalium elegantulum Penna-Neme, 1974. A maioria destas espécies é procedente das regiões Norte e Nordeste do Brasil e todas foram descritas pelo Dr. Henry Ramos Matthews e seus colaboradores.*

**Palavras-chaves:** Coleção Malacológica "Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews", espécimes-tipo, Brasil.

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## INTRODUCTION

The “Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews” Malacological Collection (CMPHRM) of the Instituto de Ciências do Mar of the Universidade Federal do Ceará started in 1966 and nowadays encompasses more than 7,000 lots representing 468 species. Since its beginning, one of its main objectives was to carry through malacological inventories along the North and Northeast Brazilian coasts, cataloguing and depositing mollusks and gathering information on those organisms. Through these studies, some new species have been found and described. The types, used in these descriptions, were deposited in the “Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews” Malacological Collection, as well as in other Brazilian museums, as the Museu Oceanográfico “Prof. Eliezer de Carvalho Rios”, in Rio Grande do Sul state, Museu Nacional, in Rio de Janeiro, and Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo.

The objective of this paper is to inventory the molluscan types incorporated along these years in the Malacological Collection “Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews”, presenting the original descriptions of each species, in order to become this information accessible for future studies.

## RESULTS

The “Prof. Henry Ramos Matthews” Malacological Collection has deposited 18 paratypes, representing 11 gastropod species and 1 scaphopod species: *Metula anfractura* Matthews & Rios, 1968; *Mitra saldanha* Matthews & Rios, 1970; *Mitra lopesi* Matthews & Coelho, 1969; *Ancilla faustoi* Matthews *et al.*, 1977; *Caducifer atlanticus* Coelho *et al.*, 1970; *Bursa barcellosi* Matthews *et al.*, 1973; *Bursa pacamoni* Matthews & Coelho, 1971; *Bursa natalensis* Coelho & Matthews, 1970; *Malea noronhensis* Kempf & Matthews, 1969; *Marginella cloveri* Matthews & Rios, 1972; e *Latirus lacteum* Matthews-Cascon *et al.*, 1991; and *Dentalium elegantulum* Lícia Penna-Neme, 1974.

Most of these molluscan taxa are from the north and northeastern of Brazil and were described by Dr. Henry Ramos Matthews and his colleagues. All taxa are listed in their original combination, alphabetically by specific epithet within their currently accepted families, which are in turn listed in systematic order. Original authors date and page reference are given, followed by original description, type locality, and geographical distribution.

## Molluscan types

### Gastropoda Olividae

*Ancilla faustoi* Matthews; Matthews & Dijck, 1977: 115  
Paratype: CMPHRM 479  
Locality: off Ceará State, 02°56'S; 38°47'W, 54m  
Collector: R.V. “Canopus” (1965-1967)

**Description:** According to Matthews *et al.* (1977), *Ancilla faustoi* presents the following characteristics: fusiform shell, smooth, glossy, measuring 14 mm in length and 5,6 mm in width; protoconch globose, milk white, with 2 whorls of marked suture. Spire short in comparison to the body whorl, with marked sutures, covered by a thick, transparent primary spire callus, the sutures presenting anteriorly a small “step”. Body whorl very large, representing on the ventral side about 5/6 of the teleoconch. Aperture long, oval, wider at its anterior part and representing about 2/3 of the teleoconch; external lip thin, with a small sinus in the centre and a large labral denticle near the anterior end columellar lip with a strong depression near the centre, the posterior half presenting 3 strong pleats, the posterior one, the ancillid groove, stronger than the others which separate, the middle one, the ancillid band from the posterior fasciolar band, and the anterior one, called posterior fasciolar groove anteriorly delimiting the posterior fasciolar band. The ancillid band becomes progressively narrower than the posterior fasciolar band toward the aperture. The anterior fasciolar band is very narrow, represented posteriorly by a weak line and anteriorly by a strong pleat, the anterior fasciolar groove, which is followed anteriorly by 4 weaker elevations, which appear at the anterior base of the columella, near the basal sinus, and penetrate the aperture, over the columella pillar. The ancillid groove appears on the external lip where it forms the posterior edge of the labral denticle; the anterior fasciolar groove appears dorsally, in the centre of the basal sinus, and its slightly crenulate. A thick secondary spire callus appears immediately posterior to the ancillid groove and projects backwards beyond the posterior extremity of the aperture although not reaching the body whorl suture; its right side margin is directed anteriorly, ending at the posterior part of the outer lip, which is consequently, thicker in this area. The whole teleoconch presents fine axial growth lines. The general color is orange, the first whorls of the spire

as well as the elevations that penetrate the aperture over the columella pillar having a lighter color.

**Type Locality:** off Rio Grande do Norte State, in the 69 m depth.

**Geographical distribution:** Inhabits the calcareous algae bottoms off the States of Ceará to Alagoas, in Northeastern Brazil, in depths from 36 to 370 meters, but is more common between 40 and 70 m depths.

## Buccinidae

*Bursa barcellosi* Matthews; Rios & Coelho, 1973: 51

Paratype: CMPHRM 512

Locality: off Torres city, Rio Grande do Sul State, 29°20'S; 48°00'W, 280m.

Collector: F.V. "Mestre Jerônimo" (III/1973)  
MORG 17755 leg.

**Description:** According to Matthews et al. (1973), *Bursa barcellosi* has a shell large, heavy, turriculate, measuring up to 204 mm in length. Protoconch smooth, opaque, yellow, with 3 whorls and conspicuous suture; separation from teleoconch distinct. Teleoconch dirty-white, with irregular brown spots. Spiral ornamentation of numerous fine threads and 4 heavy cords with pointed nodules around periphery of the whorls; axial ornamentation of very fine lines. Body whorl representing, ventrally, about 2/3 of the teleoconch. Aperture subcircular. Columellar callus with very large posterior tooth delimiting the posterior siphonal canal, and several anterior plicae; anteriorly and posteriorly adherent; median distally free. Outer lip reflected, with 28 teeth on an internal ridge, which forms posteriorly, the limit of the posterior siphonal canal. Anterior siphonal canal long, open, directed to the apertural side to be dorsal area. Periostracum light green, thin, uniform with very fine axial striate, and showing, the spiral ornamentation of the shell. Operculum oval, corneous, heavy and with the edges directed to the inside.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** off Rio Grande do Sul State.

**Notes:** According to Scarabino (2003), Mathews *et al.* (1973) proposed this species without comparison with *Ranella olearium*; latter Rios (1994) identified the Brazilian specimens as *Ranella olearum barcellosi*, arguing that this subspecies has more angulated whorls and 0smaller number of nodules (14-15) which are larger and more pointed than in typical *Ranella olearium*. However, this is a highly variable species than this subspecies was rejected

and *Bursa barcellosi* is synonymy of *Ranella olearium*.

*Bursa natalensis* Coelho & Matthews, 1970: 1

Paratype: CMPHRM 462

Locality: off Pirangi city, Rio Grande do Norte State, 40-50m.

Collector: Arnaldo Campos dos Santos Coelho & Henry Ramos Matthews (VI/1969).

**Description:** According to Coelho & Matthews (1970), *Bursa natalensis* has a shell turriculate, measuring up to 78mm in length and 32mm in width. Protoconch smooth, opaque lavender, with four whorls. Shell light brown with dark brown axial zigzag markings, ornamented with alternating stronger and weaker, nearly equidistant nodules spiral cords, numbering 23 in the body whorl. All cords, interspaces and nodules present microscopic, dotted spiral lines. The periphery of the body whorl, proximal to the suture, presents a series of well developed, irregularly spaced nodules; the periphery, proximal to the anterior end, also presents similar but less developed nodules. Occasionally, other cords show similar scattered nodules. In the spire, in spite of the smaller diameter of the whorls, the line of well developed nodules is equally accentuated as in the body whorl, thus producing a pointed contour to the spire, especially on the varices. In the teleoconch, each whorl presents two sharp, dark and light brown banded varices, which are not oposite each other, as the shell grows for more than 180 degrees between each resting period. They show a nearly axial arrangement alternating one whorl. After each varix, the crenulations of the outer lip, the posterior siphonal canal, and the posterior end of the columellar callus are conspicuous. Aperture subelliptical in shape, the external color and ornamentation showing through. Outer lip reflected after the varix, forming a light lavender callus, with 17 teeth, the anterior ones progressively stronger, and the foremost bordering the anterior siphonal canal. Inner lip with narrow columellar callus, thin and transparent at the posterior end, thick and white at anterior end, with 17 pleats, the anterior ones, immediately before the anterior siphonal canal and the posterior one, more pronounced. On the parietal area, where the callus is transparent, the spiral ornamentation of the shell shows through, and is crossed by the columellar pleats. The fasciole is also visible through the callus. A single pleat, short and sharp, borders the pronounced posterior siphonal canal. The margin of the outer lip callus is continuous with the columellar one, forming the edge of the posterior siphonal canal. Anterior siphonal canal pronounced and recurved, aperture wider at its distal end.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** off Rio Grande do Norte State.

*Bursa pacamoni* Matthews & Coelho, 1971:1

Paratype: CMPHRM 475; CMPHRM 476; CMPHRM 477, CMPHRM 478

Locality: off Fortaleza, Ceara State, 23-93m.

Collector: Henry Ramos Matthews & Arnaldo Campos dos Santos Coelho

**Description:** According to Matthews & Coelho (1971), *Bursa pacamoni* presents the following characteristics: shell compressed dorso-ventrally; measuring 28 mm in length and 20 mm in width; protoconch with 3 ½ whorls, well marked suture, elevated smooth nucleus, becoming immediately cancellate; the axial ornamentation stronger than the spiral one, both weaker after the second whorl, and the rest almost smooth, color dirty/yellowish, with irregular light yellow spots and clear separation from the teleoconch. Protoconch in adult shells usually quite corroded. Teleoconch yellowish brown, with small spots of dark brown and rarely also yellow spots. Ornamented with nodulose spiral cords. Body whorl with 3 more pronounced cords, the one on the periphery of the shoulder with 4 projections, 3 very strong and 1 weaker, the latter always proximal to the most recent varix. This cord is also present in the whorls of the spire. All nodulose cords and projections continue over the varices, producing a slightly irregular profile, more pronounced on the body whorl. In each whorl, immediately after the suture, there is a spiral line of axially elongated nodules. Each whorl with 2 opposite, lateral and continuous varices. Aperture sub-oval, the outside coloration visible on the inside; outer lip reflected after the varix, forming a milk white callus, with 9 elongate teeth of same colour; inner lip with narrow columellar callus, milk white, thick and adnate anteriorly, thin, adherent and transparent posteriorly, with several long columellar folds, which penetrate into the aperture; posterior siphonal canal long, set about 40 degrees in relation to the columella axis, almost closed, adhering to the outer lip varix over which it is bent and reaching the varix of the previous whorl; anterior siphonal canal semi-closed, bent toward the apertural side. Operculum corneous, thin, transparent with sub-apical nucleus.

**Type locality:** off Mucuripe, Fortaleza, Ceará State.

**Geographical distribution:** From the states of Pará to the state of Bahia; Fernando de Noronha Archipelagus and Atol das Rocas, Brazil, usually inhabiting calcareous algae bottoms, from 23 to 93 meters depths.

**Remarks:** Alan Beu (1985) proposed that *Bursa grayana* (Dunker, 1862), a species first named from a fossil shell, and *Bursa pacamoni* Matthews and Coelho, 1971, a Recent species, are two names applied to the same species.

*Caducifer atlanticus* Coelho; Matthews & Cardoso, 1970: 185

Paratype: CMPHRM 485

Locality: Mucuripe beach, Fortaleza City, Ceara State

Collector: Fisherman (VII/1968)

Paratype: CMPHRM 486

Locality: Tridade Island

Collector: Bruno Lobo Expedition (1916)

**Description:** According to Coelho *et al.* (1970), *Caducifer atlanticus* has a shell spindle-shaped; adult specimens have decollated apex. Holotype measuring 13 mm in length and 6 mm in width. Protoconch with apparently 1 3/4 whorls, light, suture, white, slightly transparent, smooth, separation from teleoconch not clear (young specimen). Post decollation teleoconch with four slightly concave whorls, suture incised, body whorl just over half the length of teleoconch. Shell ornamented with low, rounded axial ribs, crossed by irregularly interrupted spiral cords of variable size. Teleoconch with innumerable microscopic spiral and axial lines, more conspicuous between the spiral cords, which produce a shining, cancellate effect to the shell. Ground colour cream, with irregular dark brown spots and irregular axial distribution. Aperture subelliptical. Outer lip edge reflected, with ten pleats and a strong posterior tooth in its inner margin. Columellar callus thin, transparent, adherent posteriorly, with a very thin distal edge. Posterior siphonal canal bordered by a strong tooth in the outer lip and by a strong pleat in the columella. Anterior siphonal canal long, semiclosed, with conspicuous dorsal sinus.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** off Brazilian northeastern coast as well as Island of Trindade, off eastern Brazil.

**Remarks:** Actually, *Caducifer atlanticus* changes to *Monostiolium atlanticum* (Coelho, Matthews & Cardoso, 1970).

## Fasciolariidae

*Latirus lacteum* Matthews-Cascon; Matthews & Rocha, 1991: 1

Paratype: CMPHRM 864

Locality: off Amapá State, 02°24'00"N; 48°24'00"W, 85m

Collector: RV "Almirante Saldanha" (11/X/1970)

Paratype: CMPHRM 933

Locality: off Amapá State, 02°24'00"N; 48°24'00"W, 85m

Collector: RV "Almirante Saldanha" (11/X/1970)

Paratype: CMPHRM 949

Locality: off Amapá State, 02°24'00"N; 48°24'00"W, 85m

Collector: RV "Almirante Saldanha" (11/X/1970)

Paratype: CMPHRM 950

Locality: off Pará State, 01°46'00"N; 47°14'00"W, 77m.

Collector: RV "Almirante Saldanha" (10/X/1970)

**Description:** According to Matthews-Cascon *et al.* (1991), *Latirus lacteum* has a shell elongate, glossy, and totally white. Protoconch smooth, small, opaque, mamilliform, with 2 whorls, well marked suture, and clear separation from the teleoconch. Teleoconch with 7 whorls, marked and irregular suture; ornamented by 7 strong axial ribs and strong, smooth spiral cords present. Aperture ovoid, with 2 small teeth; outer lip thin, crenulated by the spiral ornamentation; interior of aperture with light spiral lines, corresponding to the space between each 2 spiral cords. Anterior siphonal canal very long and narrow slightly turned dorsally. Posterior siphonal canal shallow and open, with a single tooth on the posterior part of the columellar callus.

**Type Locality:** off Pará State, Brazil

**Geographical distribution:** off States of Amapá and Pará, Northeast Brazil

**Remarks:** Actually, *Latirus lacteum* is synonym of *Polygona lactea* (Matthews-Cascon, Matthews & Rocha, 1991).

*Metula anfractura* Matthews & Rios, 1968: 151

Paratype: CMPHRM 456

Locality: off Laguna City, Santa Catarina State, 28°49'S; 48°04'W, 135m

Collector: R V "Almirante Saldanha" (16/V/1965)

**Description:** According to Matthews & Rios (1968), *Metula anfractura* has an elongated fusiform shell with distinct spire and sutures well marked. Aperture elongated, elliptical with long siphonal canal almost close markedly curved to the left. Inner lip with adherent milk white columellar callus. Outer lip smooth inside, thin and with small axial elevation outside.

Axial teleoconch ornamented by many and sharp threads which foliis the existing reentrance in the edge of the external lip. This axial thread ploughs intersected by many spiral threads forming nodes. There are many spiral threads in the central region of body convolution. Protoconch mammillated, color cream, smooth, opaque, with 2 whorls. Teleoconch with 6 whorls, white dirty, periostracum conspicuous, thin, adherent, color light Brown, with many growth lines.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** off Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina States.

**Remarks:** Actually, *Metula anfractura* is synonym of *Metula agassizi* (Clench & Aguayo, 1941).

## Mitridae

*Mitra saldanha* Matthews & Rios, 1970: 61

Paratype: CMPHRM 472

Locality: off Cabo Cassiporé, Amapá State, 04°30'N; 50°03'N, 96m.

Collector: R V "Almirante Saldanha" (8/V/1968).

**Description:** According to Matthews & Rios (1970), *Mitra saldanha* has a small spindle-shaped shell measuring 14mm in length and 4,5 mm in width. All specimens observed have no protoconch. Teleoconch with 6 whorls. Shell white, ornamented with broad, low, flat nearly equidistant spiral elevations, separated by a narrow, shallow groove. These elevations are weaker and broader in the median region of the body whorl, becoming more numerous anteriorly. In each whorl, the suture corresponds to the shoulder of one spiral elevation. Fine longitudinal growth striae override the spiral elevations and their interstices, producing a cancellate and subnodulose appearance to the three oblique folds, the posterior one more pronounced, the second one weaker, and the third quite weak. Periostracum yellowish, thin and adherent.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** off Cabo Cassiporé, Amapá State, Brazil.

**Remarks:** Actually, according to Rios (1994; 2009), *Mitra saldanha* is synonym to *Mitra straminea* A. Adams, 1853.

*Mitra lopesi* Matthews & Coelho, 1969: 3

Paratype: CMPHRM 538

Locality: off Mucuripe, Fortaleza City, Ceará State, 30m.

Collector: Fisherman (VII/1969)

CMPHRM 539

Locality: Tutóia Beach, Maranhão State

Collector: Henry Ramos Matthews (VII/1966)

**Description:** According to Matthews & Coelho (1969), *Mitra lopesi* has a small spindle-shaped shell measuring up to 26mm in length and 10 mm in width. Protoconch smooth, white, vitreous, with three whorls. Shell tan color, ornamented with sharp, nearly equidistant spiral ridges, separated by V-shaped intervals, the ridge crests light brown in color. In each whorl, the first ridge – towards the apex – is smaller than the other ridges, thus producing a sloping shoulder in every whorl. Axial sculpture represented by minute, equidistant sulci that produce a glossy appearance to the shell, when exposed to bright, direct light. Aperture approximately half the total length to the shell, white, glossy, with light brownish maculation on the posterior inner face of the outer lip. Parietal wall with four placcations, the posterior one more pronounced, the other, progressively attenuated towards end. Outer lip sharp, slightly crenulated by the end of the spiral ornamentation.

**Type locality:** off Mucuripe, Fortaleza, Ceará State.

**Geographical distribution:** off Cabo Cassiporé, Amapá State, Brazil.

**Remarks:** The authors have dedicated this species to Prof. Hugo de Souza Lopes, to whom they are most grateful for all he has done to further malacology in Brazil. Actually, *Mitra lopesi* is synonym to *Subcancilla lopesi* (Matthews & Coelho, 1969).

## Tonnidae

*Malea noronhesis* Kempf & Matthews, 1969:57

Paratype: CMPHRM 432

Locality: Rocas Atol, Rio Grande do Norte State, 03°52'S; 33°49'W

Collector: Henry Ramos Matthews (IV/1964)

**Description:** According Kempf & Matthews (1969), *Malea noronhesis* has a very solid and heavy shell; spire rather short, last whorl occupying 7/8 of total length at the aperture. Body whorl inflated and shouldered, periphery being located at its posterior third. Protoconch light amber, smooth, translucent, with 4 convolutions. Its apex slightly elevated, white within and the last whorl inflated, separated from the teleoconch by a clear incised line. Teleoconch with 3 ¾ whorls, suture indented, especially in the last one. It is coincident with the groove following the last spiral ridge, thus deepening toward the body whorl. The whorls of the spire are ornamented with 3 spiral ridges, weak on the first half of the earlier

convolution and becoming progressively more pronounced. Body whorl with 14 nearly equidistant flat spiral ridges, narrower and more numerous toward the anterior, separated by a small groove. The 3 upper more, forming a sloping shoulder are slightly more elevated and spaced. Aperture narrow, elongated. Parietal callus well developed, more pronounced as an axial ridge bordering the inner lip, and gradually disappearing on its distal end without a definite margin. Parietal lip with 11 teeth, the 5 posterior ones weak and directly corresponding to the spiral ridges visible on the interior of the aperture, and reinforced near the callus. The anterior part of the parietal callus is reflected over the umbilicus, closing it. Umbilicus apparent only in broken shells. Outer lip strongly thickened and reflected, with 11 pronounced teeth on the inner margin. Ground color of the shell whitish and the first postnuclear whorl cream with a white superior suture. Spire and body whorls irregularly maculated with yellow-brownish spots, the darker ones following the same spiral ridges, thus having a somewhat squarish appearance. Parietal wall, callus and outer lip white. Aperture deep orange vanishing toward the outer lip.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, Atol das Rocas and Trindade Islands.

**Remarks:** The whole material upon which the original description was based comes from Brazilian oceanic Islands of Fernando de Noronha and Trindade and Rocas Atol. It was obtained as beach-drift, with the exception of a single fragment, remarkable for its perfect embryonic shell, dredged by the Brazilian Navy R/V Almirante Saldanha in shallow water. Actually, *Malea noronhensis* is synonym of *Malea pomum* (Linnaeus, 1758).

## Marginellidae

*Marginella cloveri* Rios & Matthews, 1972:31-33

Paratypes: CMPHRM 529

Locality: off Amapá, 01°32'N; 47°34'W, 67m.

Collector: R.V. "Almirante Saldanha" (VI/1969)

**Description:** According to Rios & Matthews (1972), *Marginella cloveri* presents a shell measuring 24 mm in length, pearshaped, smooth and shiny. Teleoconch with 4 ½ whorls, a concave profile, the suture not indented. Body whorl representing 5/6 of the teleoconch. Aperture long and narrow, columella with 4 strong pleats, outer lip eight heavy external

ridge, internally with 18 small, irregular teeth, the 2 posterior ones stronger; anterior and posterior ends continuous with small calluses on columella. Anterior siphonal canal short. Background colour light cream, with 2 broad spiral bands (the 2 bands visible only on the body whorl, as on the anterior one in concealed by the following whorl) of light brown, bordered anteriorly and posteriorly by a narrow, dirty white band, interrupted by dark brown crescentic spots.

**Type locality:** Not designated

**Geographical distribution:** off Amapá, Pará, Maranhão and Ceará States.

**Remarks:** This species was dredged off north and northeast Brazil by the Brazilian navy R/V Almirante Saldanha. According Rios (1994; 2009), *Marginella cloveri* lives in sandy mud substrate, from 31 to 100 meters depth.

## Scaphopoda

### Dentaliidae

*Dentalium elegantulum* Penna-Neme, 1974: 105-126.

Paratype: CMPHRM 722

Locality: 10°38'09S; 36°16'00"W, 130m

Collector: R. V. "Akaroa" (1965)

**Description:** According to Penna-Neme (1974), *Dentalium elongatulum* presents a shell measuring 36 mm in length, slightly hooped, elegant, fine but strong, with apex hexagonal and regularly increasing diameter until the base. The shell surface is white to yellowish translucent polishing and shining and decorated for 6 primary ribs that diminish of intensity until disappearing in the half or one third of the shell length.

**Type locality:** off the mouth of São Francisco river (10°41'02"S; 36°20'25"W)

**Geographical distribution:** North and Northeastern Brazil.

**Remarks:** According to Rios (1994; 2009), this species is found from Northeast Brazil to Northern Argentina. Caetano (2006) referred *Dentalium (Antalis) elegantulum* as synonym of *Paradentalium infractum* (Odhner, 1931). Odhner (1931) described this species as being from Uruguai, but Scarabino (1973) observed that geographic position of the original description was wrong and truly corresponding to the south Brazil. According to Caetano (2006) the Penna-Neme types do not found at Museu Nacional.

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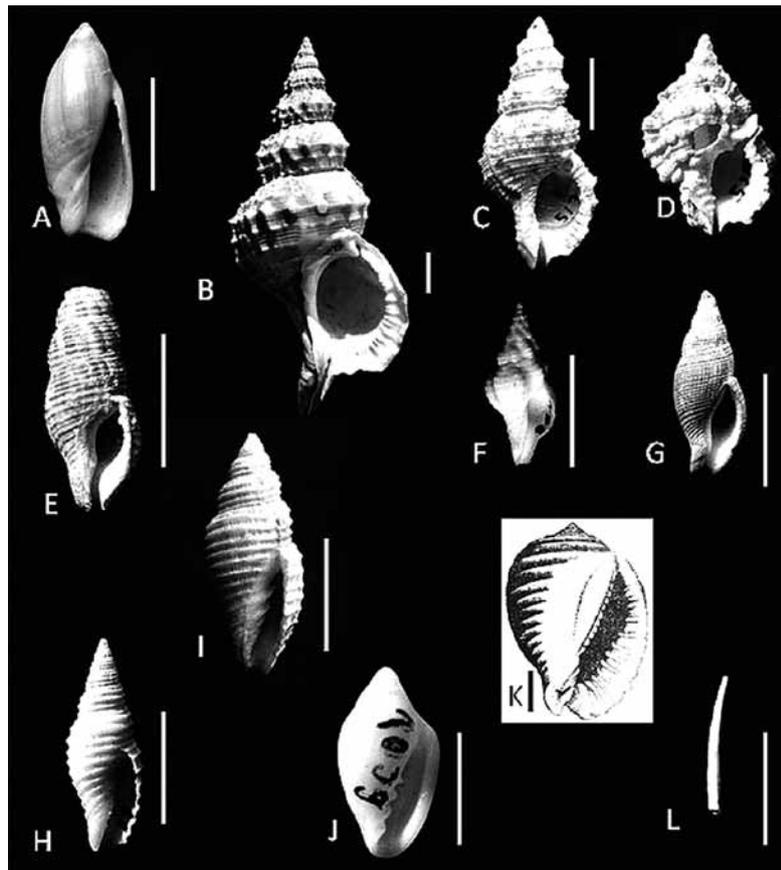


Figure 1 - Ventral view of paratypes deposited in the "Professor Henry Ramos Matthews" Malacological Collection. A. *Ancilla faustoi*; B. *Bursa barcellosi*; C. *Bursa natalensis*; D. *Bursa pacamoni*; E. *Caducifer atlanticus*; F. *Latirus lacteum*; G. *Metula anfractura*; H. *Mitra saldanha*; I. *Mitra lopesi*; J. *Malea noronhensis*; K. *Marginella cloveri*; L. *Dentalium elegantulum*. All bars alongside the paratypes stand for 1cm in length.