

On the type species of *Iotyrris* Medinskaya et Sysoev, 2001 (Gastropoda, Turridae)

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*Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Bolshaya Nikitskaya Street 6, Moscow 103009, RUSSIA**(Ruthenica, 2002, 12(2): 169-171.)*О типовом виде *Iotyrris* Medinskaya et Sysoev, 2001 (Gastropoda, Turridae)

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The monotypical genus *Iotyrris* was recently described [Medinskaya, Sysoev, 2001] for *Xenuroturris cerithiformis* Powell, 1967. The main distinguishing character of the genus is the structure of its radular teeth, which are semi-enrolled but not wishbone-type as in species of *Xenuroturris*. The material for the study of anatomy and radula of *X. cerithiformis* came from the Marquesas Islands, whereas the species has been originally described from the Hawaii and was considered an endemic of these islands.

Later, R.N. Kilburn [pers. comm.] expressed a doubt on the correctness of identification of the species, and this became a reason of an additional study.

Reexamination of the material from the Marquesas stored in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN), and study of the radula of a paratype of *X. cerithiformis* revealed that the latter species possesses a different radula and thus cannot be included in *Iotyrris*. This, together with revealed conchological differences, requires a description of a new species for the material from the Marquesas.

Since misidentified *X. cerithiformis* was designated as the type species of *Iotyrris*, provisions of the Article 70.3 of the ICZN must be applied. Therefore, the type species of *Iotyrris* Medinskaya et Sysoev, 2001 is here fixed as *Iotyrris marquesensis* Sysoev, 2002, misidentified as *Xenuroturris cerithiformis* Powell, 1967 in the original designation of Medinskaya and Sysoev [2001].

Iotyrris marquesensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 A-G, 2 C-D)

Type material. Holotype and 16 paratypes in MNHN.

Type locality. Marquesas Islands, 9°44.6' S, 138°51.1' W, 115-120 m.

Material examined. Marquesas Islands, R/V "Alis", MUSORSTOM 9, sta. DW 1145, 9°19' S, 140°06' W, 150-180 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1146, 9°19' S, 140°06'

W, 200 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1152, 7°58.9' S, 140°43.5' W, 85-150 m, 1 spm (paratype); sta. DW 1170, 8°45.1' S, 140°13.1' W, 104-109 m, 1 spm (paratype); sta. DR 1182, 8°45.6' S, 140°03.9' W, 90-120 m, 1 spm; sta. DR 1183, 8°45.5' S, 140°03.8' W, 86-120 m, 1 spm; sta. DR 1197, 9°57' S, 140°02' W, 277-372 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1204, 9°52.6' S, 139°03.2' W, 60-62 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1208, 9°48.9' S, 139°09.5' W, 117 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1210, 9°50.4' S, 139°00.5' W, 98-100 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1218, 9°44.5' S, 138°50.9' W, 125-135 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1223, 9°44.5' S, 138°51.3' W, 90-150 m, 3 spms; sta. DW 1224, 9°44.6' S, 138°51.1' W, 115-120 m, 9 spms (holotype and 8 paratypes); sta. CP 1227, 9°44.2' S, 138°52.5' W, 84-85 m, 2 spms (paratypes); sta. CP 1228, 9°44.6' S, 138°51.5' W, 107-108 m, 3 spms (paratypes); sta. DW 1230, 9°43.6' S, 139°06.6' W, 95-100 m, 1 spm; sta. DW 1260, 9°25.4' S, 140°07.3' W, 49-100 m, 1 spm (paratype); sta. DW 1280, 7°58.9' S, 140°43.3' W, 87-98 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1287, 7°54' S, 140°40' W, 163-245 m, 2 spms; sta. DW 1288, 8°54' S, 139°38' W, 200-220 m, 3 spms; sta. DR 1293, 8°54.3' S, 139°37.5' W, 50 m, 2 spms; sta. DR 1299, 8°49' S, 140°17' W, 405-418 m, 3 spms; sta. DR 1305, 8°54.1' S, 140°14.5' W, 90-155 m, 3 spms.

Description (holotype). Shell fusiform, strong, with high spire comprising 45% of shell height. Protoconch of about 4 (initial part missing) dark-brown whorls sculptured by arcuate, thin, numerous axial ribs. Last 2.5 protoconch whorls very slowly expanding, remaining of nearly same diameter. Protoconch boundary clearly expressed. Teleoconch whorls 8.5, very weakly convex, with strong subsutural fold and narrow, excavated, channeled sulcus between subsutural fold and main keel. Suture channeled. Spiral sculpture of strong bifid peripheral keel, only slightly stronger than subsutural fold, and strong, widely spaced cords. Subsutural fold with by 3 cords: strongest running in middle and 2 submarginal, narrow but well expressed cords. Abapically of keel, cords (2 on penultimate whorl, 5 on last whorl periphery, 4 on shell base and ca. 10 on canal) widely spaced, with thin additional cordlet in some interspaces. Aperture oval, narrowly insinuated and with callus pad in adapical part; inner lip evenly curved, nearly straight in abapical part, covered by narrow callus. Outer lip with thin edge. Anal sinus U-shaped, moderately deep, with apex on peripheral keel. Canal moderately long, well separated from aperture. Shell surface glossy, especi-