

# **A *Napaeopsis* species (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Enidae) from the Peloponnese, Greece**

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Key words: Gastropoda; Pulmonata; Enidae; *Napaeopsis*; new species; Greece.

Three *Napaeopsis* species were known from Greece. A fourth one is described now as *N. mennoi* spec. nov. It is the first record of the genus for the Peloponnese.

## **Introduction**

Describing new species is facilitated considerably when there is a recent monographic treatment of the genus to which they belong. Here I profit from the revision of the Greek species of some genera of Enidae, including *Napaeopsis* Sturany & A.J. Wagner, 1914, by Bank & Menkhorst (1992). In that paper, after a general introduction, three species, one of which with two subspecies, are reported from Greece. During a field trip with my friend and colleague Dr. Menno Schilthuizen in the northwestern part of the Peloponnese, shells of clearly a fourth *Napaeopsis* species were found. This constitutes the first record of the genus for the Peloponnese, since according to Bank & Menkhorst (1992: 109), the nominal taxon described as *Buliminus* (*Ena*) *cefalonicus* var. *conemenosi* by Boettger (1885: 121) from the northern part of the peninsula is not a *Napaeopsis*. It belongs in the synonymy of *Ena m. monticola* (Roth, 1856). The new species is described below.

## **Systematic part**

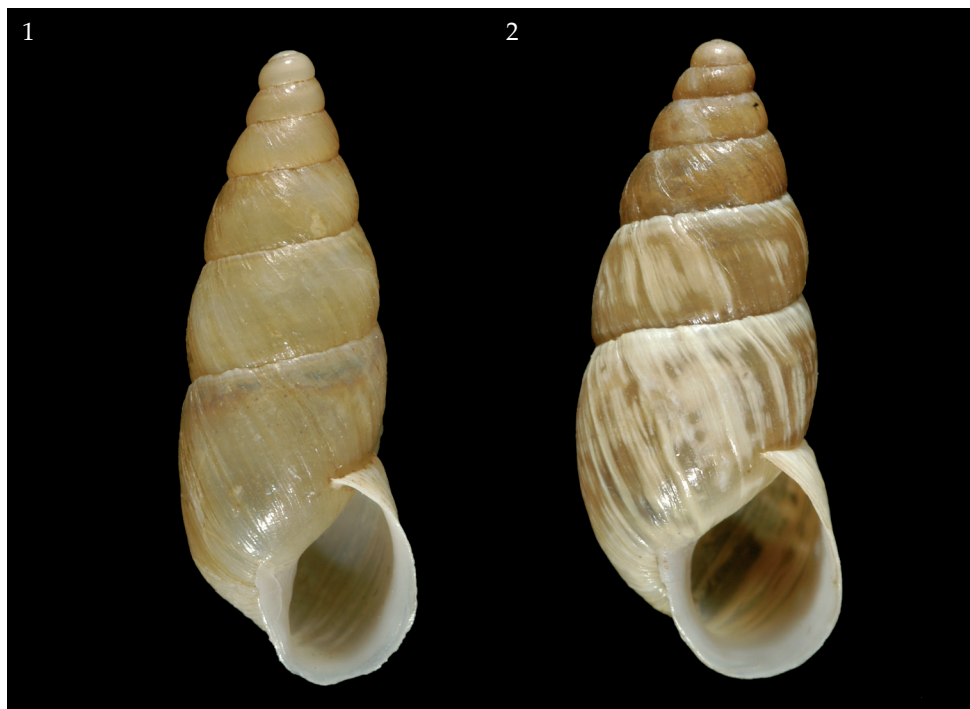
Familia Enidae B.B. Woodward, 1903 (1880).

By Opinion 2018 (Case 3192) [Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 60 (March 2003): 63]. Buliminidae Kobelt, 1880, is emended to Buliminusidae, and Enidae B.B. Woodward, 1903, is given precedence over Buliminusidae Kobelt, 1880. We follow ICZN Article 40, Recommendation 40A, in citing the date of the replaced family name in parentheses after the valid family name with its author and date.

Subfamilia Eninae B.B. Woodward, 1903 (1880)

Tribus Chondrulini Wenz, 1923

Genus *Napaeopsis* Sturany & A.J. Wagner, 1914. Type species: *N. merditanus* (Sturany, 1907) (see Bank & Menkhorst, 1992: 140).



Figs 1, 2. *Napaeopsis* spec. 1, *N. mennoi* spec. nov., holotype; Greece, Peloponnisos, Akhaia, westslope of Mt. Skollis near Santameri (UTM EH5004), 700 m alt.; E.G. & M. Schilthuizen leg., 12.ix.2002 (National Museum of Natural History, Leiden 99762); actual dimensions 14.4 × 5.2 mm, 7 whorls. 2, *N. cefalonicus* (Mousson, 1859) Greece, Ionian Islands, Cephalonia (= Kefallinia), Oros Enos (= Ainos Mtn), 1600 m alt.; E.G. leg., 30.iv.1979 (National Museum of Natural History, Leiden). Photos J. Goud, Leiden.

*Napaeopsis mennoi* spec. nov.  
(fig. 1)

Type material. — National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, Mollusca 99762/holotype, 99761/14 paratypes; Greece, Peloponnisos, Akhaia, westslope of Mt. Skollis near Santameri (UTM EH5004), 700 m alt.; 12.ix.2002.

Diagnosis. — Shell with a clearly reflected basal apertural lip and without a conspicuous, irregular, colour pattern; intermediate in dimensions when compared with the geographically nearest species.

Description. — Shell rather fragile, slender fusiform with a conical apical third, with  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{8}$  moderately convex whorls. Surface somewhat shining; lower whorls gradually somewhat lighter yellowish brown than the apical ones, whitish in some specimens (maybe because of weathering). Sculptured with irregular, radial growth-lines and an indistinct microsculpture of vague spiral striae. Apertural lip thickened by a white callus and clearly reflected in the lower half of the aperture. Height 12.2-15.3 mm; width 4.7-5.8 mm.

Anatomy unknown.

Differentiation. — According to Bank & Menkhorst (1992: 141), *Napaeopsis cefalonicus* (Mousson, 1859) measures 14.2–15.9 mm in height and 5.4–6.2 mm in width, whereas *N. minor* Bank & Menkhorst, 1992, measures  $9.3\text{--}11.3 \times 3.8\text{--}4.5$  mm. Thus, *N. mennoi* is larger than *N. minor* and more slender and smaller than *N. cefalonicus*. It differs also by the lack of a very irregular colour pattern of alternating yellowish and whitish parts, which is most vivid in *N. cefalonicus* (fig. 2). *Napaeopsis mennoi* differs from both these geographically close *Napaeopsis* species by the more clearly reflected apertural lip. In *N. ossicus* (Boettger, 1885), known from a restricted range in the borderland of Thessalia and Macedonia, the apertural lip is similarly reflected, but here the shells are more spindle-shaped and narrower, with a width up to 4.7 mm only (Bank & Menkhorst, 1992: 141).

Distribution. — Only known from the type locality.

Etymology. — The epithet *mennoi* refers to Dr Menno Schilthuizen, my companion in the field when this species was discovered.

### References

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