BASTERIA, 71: 75-76, 2007

One more poorly known *Globiscala* species (Gastropoda, Prosobranchia, Epitoniidae)

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A study on epitoniids associated with sea anemones in the Spermonde archipelago (Sulawesi, Indonesia) revealed 20 alleged species (Kokshoorn et al., 2007). One of these is here described as new to science.

Epitoniidae Berry, 1910

Globiscala De Boury, 1909

Globiscala De Boury, 1909: 258. Type species: *Scalaria bullata* Sowerby (II), 1844.
Sagamiscala Masahito, Kuroda & Habe, in Kuroda, Oyama & Habe, 1971: 258. Type species: *Sagamiscala globosa* Masahito, Kuroda & Habe in Kuroda, Oyama & Habe, 1971: 258.

Globiscala arjani spec. nov. (fig. 1)

Material studied. – NW. side of Kudingareng Keke Isl., Sulawesi, Indonesia, 5°6'8"S / 119°17'17"E, type locality, (RMNH 91225, holotype).

Description (n = 1). – Shell fragile, broadly conical, white, measuring 5.5×3.5 mm Protoconch whorls unknown. Teleoconch with 5 moderately convex whorls, rapidly increasing in width and separated by an incised suture. Teleoconch densely covered with radial striae, which vary somewhat in prominence; striae curved abapically near the suture and bent off abruptly in the narrowly incised sutural canal, contacting the adjoining whorl at a right angle. Under optimal conditions, vague spiral lines are seen all over the whorls. Aperture oblique pear-shaped. Apertural height (2.6 mm) / shell height = 0.5. Umbilicus very narrow, visible in oblique view only.

Habitat. – The specimen was found at 8 m, inside the gastral cavity of its sea anemone host, *Phyllodiscus semoni* Kwietniewski, 1897 (Actiniaria, Aliciidae).

Remarks. – Only four species of this genus are currently known, i.e. *Globiscala bonaespei* (Barnard, 1963), *G. bullata* (Sowerby II, 1844), *G. globosa* (Masahito, Kuroda & Habe, 1971) and *G. munda* (Barnard, 1969). *Globiscala bullata*, which has been reported from Japan and the Red Sea to South Africa (Weil et al., 1999: 54), is considerably larger, reaching a shell height of nearly 3 cm; the periphery of the body whorl is less regularly convex and the shell is usually sculptured with low radial costae, especially on the upper teleoconch whorls. In *G. bullata* the suture is also deeply incised, but the radial striae and costae are

Fig. 1. Holotype of *Globiscala arjani* spec. nov., NW. side of Kudingareng Keke Isl., Sulawesi, Indonesia.

more regularly curved abapically, so that a separate sutural canal is not formed. *Globiscala globosa* from Sagami Bay, Japan, at 50 m, is also larger, reaching 15 mm in height, and more depressed, with a relatively larger aperture (Weil et al., 1999: 125, fig. 394). *Globiscala munda* from Cape Point, South Africa, at 1200 m, differs by a more prominent spiral sculpture, which is restricted to the area below the periphery; according to Weil et al. (1999: 64) it has a shallow suture. *Globiscala bonaespei* from about 3000 m near Cape Point, South Africa, is also larger, reaching 21 mm in height and differs additionally by the relatively prominent spiral striae and a shallow suture.

Etymology. – The species is named after Dr. Arjan Gittenberger, who discovered this specimen in the gastral cavity of *Phyllodiscus semoni*, the "hells fire anemone".

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