

A new *Trivia* from Southern Angola

(Prosobranchia: Triviidae).

By

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With 1 text-figure and 1 plate.

Abstract: *Trivia liltvedi* n. sp. is described from the littoral of Moçâmedes province, Southern Angola. Habitat is found on compound ascidians in infralittoral environment. The new species is compared to *T. costata* (GMELIN) of Southern African waters, to *T. dartevellei* KNUDSEN previously described from Angola and to European species.

Resumo: *Trivia liltvedi* n. sp. vem descrita do litoral da provincia de Moçâmedes, Sul de Angola. Foi encontrada sobre ascídias compostas cum ambiente infralitoral. A nova especie é comparada com *T. costata* (GMELIN) da Africa do Sul, com *T. dartevellei* KNUDSEN anteriormente descrita de Angola, e com duas especies europeias.

Kurzfassung: Aus dem Litoral der Provinz Moçâmedes (Süd-Angola) wird *Trivia liltvedi* n. sp. beschrieben. Sie lebt auf koloniebildenden Ascidien im Infralitoral (Springtide-Niedrigwasser). Die neue Art wird verglichen mit der südafrikanischen *T. costata* (GMELIN), mit der ebenfalls von Angola beschriebenen *T. dartevellei* KNUDSEN und mit zwei europäischen Arten.

The genus *Trivia* is an outstanding element of Southern African fauna where it is represented by over 20 species; it is very scarce in the West African Atlantic where only three species have been recorded. The southernmost coast of Angola and the Namibian coast are a transitional area which is very poorly known for its malacological fauna. Collecting in the province of Moçâmedes, Southern Angola, in february of 1983, yielded many specimens of a *Trivia* which appears to be undescribed, along with other elements of cool water fauna which do not occur further north in Angola.

The writer is very much indebted to Dr. W. R. LILTVED (of South African Museum, Cape Town) for comparison of this species with those found in the Cape of Good Hope area, and for providing the photographs of *Trivia costata*.

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Trivia liltvedi n. sp.

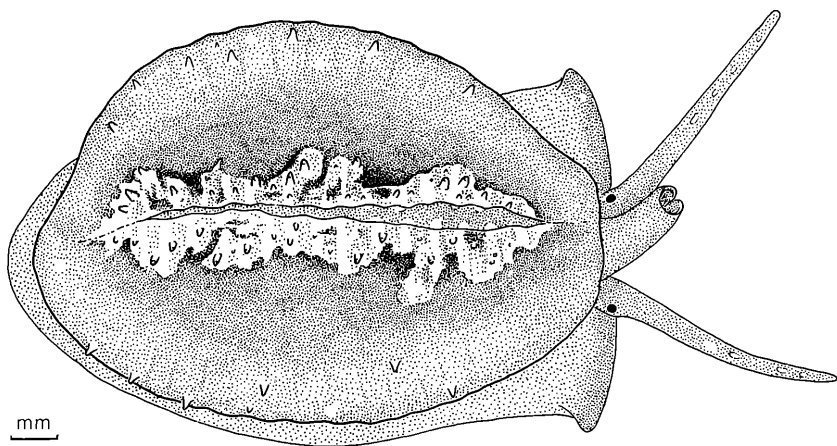
Type material: Holotype (pl. 1 fig. 1) and 1 unfigured paratype from Chapeu Armado (province of Moçâmedes), collected alive; 4 figured paratypes (pl. 1 figs. 2-5) and 12 unfigured paratypes from São Nicolau (province of Moçâmedes), shells only.

Deposition of types: Holotype, paratypes fig. 4-5 and unfigured paratypes in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; paratype fig. 2 and unfigured paratypes in Senckenberg-Museum, Frankfurt a. M. [SMF 256381, 256382/2]; paratype fig. 3 and unfigured paratypes in South African Museum, Cape Town; unfigured paratypes in University of Angola, Luanda.

Type locality: Chapeu Armado (province of Moçâmedes), Angola.

Habitat: Live collected specimens have been found in infralittoral (low water of spring tide), in moderately sheltered but well oxygenized waters. They were found under stones on compound ascidians. The host of the holotype was *Symplegma brakenhielmi* (MICHAELSEN 1904), determination by F. MONNIOT of Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. There is no evidence for asserting whether this is, or not, the only host species. *Trivia liltvedi* has also been collected alive in a similar environment in Praia Amelia (province of Moçâmedes), F. FERNANDES coll.

Description of shell: Shell moderately heavy, ovate in shape, slightly tapering anteriorly. Ornamentation consists of ca. 30 costae, very even in size and spacing, quite prominent and rounded; some of them do not reach the dorsal area nor the apertural margins. Costulation is interrupted on the dorsal side by a strong sulcus; costae are slightly thickened along the edge of the sulcus and more or less offset on either side. The aperture is rather narrow, slightly wider anteriorly, and contains denticles projecting from the costae. There are 17-19 denticles on the columellar edge, not very prominent; a very poorly defined calcified ridge may extend a short distance from extremities; the fossula is well developed and the costae remain strong within the aperture. The labial edge has 18-20 denticles, gradually weakening near extremities; the labrum externally develops a thick calcified ridge



Text-fig. 1. *Trivia liltvedi* n. sp. from Chapeu Armado. Aspect of living animal in extension.

which is overrun by the costae. Colour of fleshy pink, darker and uniform on dorsal side; the costae tend to be paler than the background on ventral side.

Immature shells (pl. 1 fig. 5) are inflated, thin, without definite sulcus; incipient costae first develop on outer edge of labrum.

Measurements of shells: holotype: 11.8×9.0 mm; paratype fig. 2: 9.9×7.2 mm; paratype fig. 3: 12.6×9.0 mm; paratype fig. 4: 14.1×10.5 mm (maximum size in our material); paratype fig. 5: 8.8×6.5 mm (juvenile).

Description of living animal: Living animal (Text-fig. 1) reaches about 15 mm in extension. The entire foot, head and siphon are uniformly orange in color; this orange hue is more intense along the front margin of the foot. The tentacles are cylindrical, elongate, with tiny superficial white flecks on the upper side. The eyes are black and included in a prominence near the basis of the tentacles. The mantle is orange on most of its extension, with small, pointed, white pustules of variable size scattered over it. The area bordering the edge of mantle lobes shows an irregular area of cream-white hue, streaked with brown end showing a high concentration of the pointed white pustules. The orange hue of the mantle grades to darker when approaching this zone, and becomes dark brown upon reaching it.

Discussion.

Trivia dartevellei KNUDSEN 1955 is the only previously recorded Angolan *Trivia* and is thoroughly different from *liltvedi* in (1) broader and flatter outline of shell and (2) about half the number of costae which are poorly defined. Besides the type locality in Cabinda, *T. dartevellei* is reported from Pointe Noire, Congo (pl. 1 fig. 6) and in Angola from São Tiago (province of Bengo, M. LESIEUR coll.) and Luanda (S. G.). It is unknown in Southern Angola.

Of the ca. 16 ribbed Southern African Triviidae, *Trivia liltvedi* conchologically most resembles *T. costata* (GMELIN 1791) (LILTVED, personal communication). Major differences supporting specific distinctness can be summarized as follows (see pl. 1 fig. 7): (1) dorsal sulcus is absent in *costata*, strong in *liltvedi*; (2) labial denticles are fewer and coarser than columellar in *costata*, in equivalent number in *liltvedi*; (3) shell of *costata* is more inflated, not tapering anteriorly; (4) shell of *liltvedi* is of a dark fleshy pink, instead of white and mauve in *costata*.

Trivia liltvedi shows definite affinity in size, shell and coloration of living animal, with the European species *Trivia monacha* (DA COSTA 1778) and *T. arctica* (MONTAGU 1803). Conchologically, *liltvedi* differs from the former in lacking brown blotches on the dorsal side; from the latter in having a strong sulcus. It is separated from the range of either species by a gap of over 7000 km in any event.

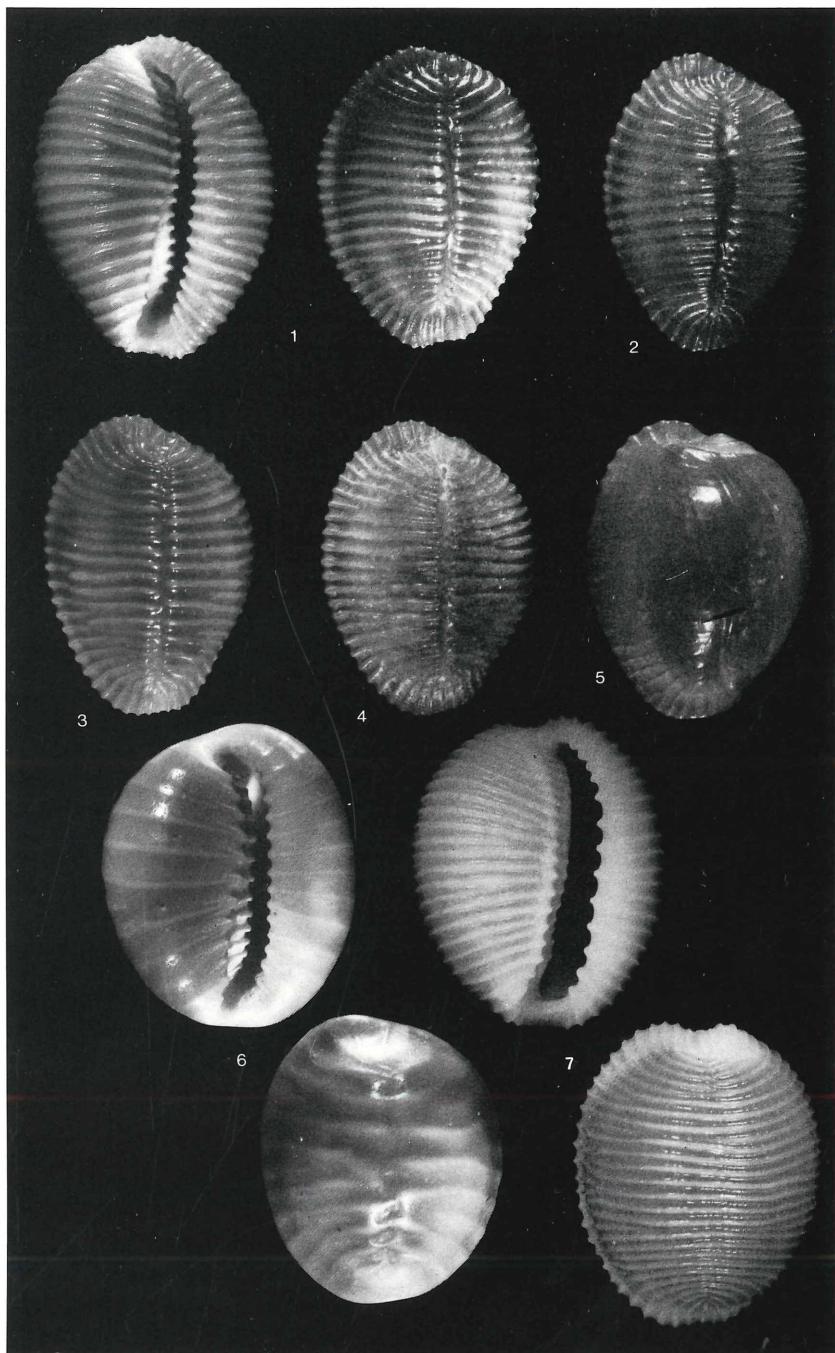
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Explanation of plate 1.

- Fig. 1-5. *Trivia liltvedi* n. sp.
1) Holotype, 11.8 mm [MNHP];
2-5) Paratypes from São Nicolau
2) 9.9 mm [SMF 256381]; 3) 12.6 mm [South African Museum]; 4) 14.1 mm, largest specimen collected [MNHP]; 5) 8.8 mm, immature specimen without developed costulation [MNHP].
- Fig. 6. *Trivia dartevellei* KNUDSEN.
Pointe Noire, Congo; 13 mm.
- Fig. 7. *Trivia costata* (GMELIN).
South Africa, 14.8 mm (photographs from W. R. LILTVED).



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