

Olivancillaria vesica (GMELIN, 1791) has priority
over *Olivancillaria auricularia* (LAMARCK, 1810)
(Moll., Gastr.).

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GMELIN (1791: 3433) recorded *Bulla vesica* (sp. 37), in a brief description which, although corresponding to the general characteristics of the species that today we know as *Olivancillaria auricularia* (LAMARCK, 1810), does not, perhaps, suffice in itself for us to arrive at a specific determination that would identify this last with GMELIN's species.

But the referencies to BONANNO (*Recreatio... and Musaeum Kircheriano...*) and to KLEIN (*Tentamen Methodi Ostracologicae...*), enable us to place *Bulla vesica* with certainty; BONANNO indicates the Brazilian origin of the species and his descriptions, accompanied by drawings that are, admittedly, very rough and which, furthermore, have been inverted by the engraver, are, nevertheless, sufficient for the recognition of *O. auricularia*, (*Recreatio...*, 1684, fig. 332; *Mus. Kirch...*, 1782, fig. 330). KLEIN's description is shorter and, doubtless, based on that of BONANNO. An illustration (Tab. 5 Fig. 96), which is also rough and inverted, accompanies the text and confirms our contention that the species described by LAMARCK in the *Annales du Museum* (1810: 323) is the same which GMELIN described previously under the name of *Bulla vesica*. But, to dispel any doubt in this respect, LAMARCK (*Animaux sans Vertebres...*, VII: 434) himself includes in the antecedents of his *O. auricularia*, KLEIN's citation, mentioning figure 96 of plate 5, but, it must be admitted, accompanied by a note of interrogation. LAMARCK's doubt is justified in part, if we take into consideration that his examples may have corresponded to a different geographical form, as we shall see further on. Both BONANNO and KLEIN mention as ashen coloration with purple cloudings near the base. GMELIN, on his part, refers to the cloudy-grey color and indicates Brazil as the locality of origin.

ADAMS & ADAMS (1858, I: 140-141) upon giving a detailed description of the genus *Olivancillaria*, cite, as an example, *O. vesica* GMELIN, a species which they illustrate in Vol. III (pl. 15 figs. 2, 2a). Figure 2, showing the animal, is reproduced from D'ORBIGNY (1839, *Voyage...*, Livr. 42, pl. 59 figs. 20-22), and there can be no doubt that we are dealing here with the same species that, up to now, we have known as *O. auricularia* (LAMARCK), a name that is not mentioned by ADAMS & ADAMS. These authors, on page 141, give a diagnosis of the subgenus *Lintricula*, attributing to the same the species *aquatilis* REEVE and *vesica* GMELIN, it being evident that they considered *auricularia* a simple synonym of *vesica*.

MARRAT (in SOWERBY, Thesaurus . . ., *Oliva*, 1871: 23) under No. 118 gives us a description of *vescica* GMELIN, which, he says, has been included in that of LAMARCK's *auricularia* and of which it is very possibly only a very exaggerated form. Nevertheless, he mentions *auricularia* apart, and this is shown immediately after *vescica*, as a separated species.

WEINKAUFF (1878: 52) includes in his list of synonyms of *auricularia* MARRAT's citation of *vescita* GMELIN, it being obvious that he was unable to locate the original description: WEINKAUFF says: "GMELIN ubi?", and adds (page 53) that the variety *vescita* comes from Senegal — a piece of information which he attributes to MARRAT, who never made any such statement. WEINKAUFF is of opinion that *O. vescita* MARRAT has been based on senile examples, a very deformed drawing appearing in plate 18 fig. 12.

FISCHER (1887: 598) mentions *vesica* GMELIN, of Brazil and Patagonia, as the type species of the sub-genus *Lintrricula* ADAMS & ADAMS.

PAETEL (1888, I: 151) cites *vesica* GMELIN from the coast of Brazil, within the sub-genus *Lintrricula* ADAMS & ADAMS, and expresses clearly that *auricularia* LAMARCK is a synonym of *vesica* GMELIN.

CARCELLES (1944: 260) refers to ADAMS & ADAMS's citation of *vesica* GMELIN, adding that he was unable to locate the original description.

Finally, BURCH & BURCH (1960: 44) mention *O. vescita* MARRAT as a synonym of *O. auricularia* (LAMARCK).

For the above reasons, we are of opinion that there cannot be any doubt concerning the priority of *vesica* over *auricularia*: GMELIN's designation has been maintained in the literature until these days, be it as a good species or as a probable synonym of *O. auricularia*.

In accordance with the material that we have before us (Coll. Museu Nacional Rio de Janeiro, Departamento de Zoologia de Sao Paulo, Instituto Oceanografico da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Montevideo), *O. vesica* (GMELIN) appears under two geographical forms that are easily separable: one, narrow and long, usually of a pale bluish-grey color, with the fascicular band light chesnut, mottled with purple. This has the locality of Guaratutuba, in the State of Paraná, Brazil, as its probable southern limit of range. To the north, its range extends along the coast of the States of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. We consider this to be the typical form, with the name *Olivancillaria vesica vesica* (GMELIN), it being the species that LANGE DE MORRETES (1949: 150) denominates *Lintrricula auricularia* LAMARCK. A second form occupies the southern part of the area of distribution of *Olivancillaria vesica*. Shorter and broader, more "auriculated", of a more intense bluish-grey color and with a dark brown fascicular band, there being usually present a marked dorsal hump. This form extends along the coast of the States of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina to the south, as far as Mar del Plata in the Province of Buenos Aires. This form, which is the same as that which LANGE DE MORRETES (1949: 100) includes in his list under the name of *Lintrricula claneophila* DUCLÓS, should, in future, bear the designation of *Olivancillaria vesica auricularia* (LAMARCK).

We believe that the citations of *Olivancillaria auricularia* for the coast of Patagonia are possibly based on examples of *Olivancillaria carcellesi* KLAPPENBACH (1965: 2) — a species which reaches the coast of Uruguay to the North,

and which in its range along the coast of the Province of Buenos Aires and the mouth of the La Plata river, is sympatric with *Olivancillaria vesica auricularia* (LAMARCK).

Finally, in our opinion, the form called *O. claneophila* DUCLÓS, has been included erroneously in the synonymy of *O. vesica auricularia*: figured by DUCLÓS (Hist. Nat., *Oliva*, 1840: pl. 29 figs. 8, 9), this same author manifest clearly (in CHENU. Illustr. Conchyliol., 1848: pl. 31 figs. 8, 9) that we have here a fossil of Chilean provenance, from tertiary deposits in the canton of La Navidad, which was sent to him by CLAUDIO GAY. A few years later, HUPÉ (in GAY, 1854: 217-218, pl. 3, Conquil., figs. 8, 8a) creates a new species with the name of *Oliva tumorifera*, which is evidently a synonym of *O. claneophila* DUCLÓS. Posteriorly, PHILIPPI (1887: 72, pl. 8 fig. 9), resuscitates *O. tumorifera* and asserts that it occurs as a common fossil in the canton of La Navidad.

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