



Revision of the genera *Pareuthria* Strebel, 1905, *Glypteuthria* Strebel, 1905 and *Meteuthria* Thiele, 1912 (Gastropoda: Buccinulidae) with the description of three new genera and two new species from Southwestern Atlantic waters

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Table of contents

Abstract	301
Introduction	302
Material and methods	302
Systematic descriptions	303
Family Buccinulidae Finlay, 1928	303
Subfamily Cominellinae Gray, 1857	304
Genus <i>Pareuthria</i> Strebel, 1905	304
<i>Pareuthria fuscata</i> (Bruguière, 1789)	304
<i>Pareuthria atrata</i> (E. A. Smith, 1881) new comb.	308
<i>Pareuthria venustula</i> Powell, 1951	312
Genus <i>Glypteuthria</i> Strebel, 1905	312
<i>Glypteuthria meridionalis</i> (E. A. Smith, 1881)	315
Subfamily Prosiphiinae Powell, 1951	317
Genus <i>Meteuthria</i> Thiele, 1912	317
<i>Meteuthria martensi</i> (Strebel, 1905)	319
<i>Meteuthria batialis</i> new species	321
<i>Falsimacme</i> new genus	323
<i>Falsimacme kobelti</i> (Strebel, 1905) new comb.	323
<i>Argeneuthria</i> new genus	326
<i>Argeneuthria cerealis</i> (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885) new comb.	326
<i>Argeneuthria paessleri</i> (Strebel, 1905) new comb.	328
<i>Argeneuthria euthrioides</i> (Melvill & Standen, 1898) new comb.	330
<i>Argeneuthria philippii</i> (Strebel, 1905) new comb.	332
<i>Argeneuthria varicosa</i> new species	335
<i>Microdeuthria</i> new genus	335
<i>Microdeuthria michaelseni</i> (Strebel, 1905) new combination	337
Discussion	340
Acknowledgements	341
References	341

Abstract

This revision of the buccinulid genera *Pareuthria* Strebel, 1905, *Glypteuthria* Strebel, 1905 and *Meteuthria* Thiele, 1912 includes all the reported nominal species and type specimens. A total of 13 valid species included in six genera are described and illustrated. All but one –*P. fuscata*– live in shallow waters around the Magellanic region and even reach lower latitudes including deeper waters off the Buenos Aires province. The genus *Pareuthria* includes *P. fuscata* (Bruguière, 1789), *P. atrata* (E. A. Smith, 1881) for which a lectotype is designated, and *P. venustula* Powell, 1951. *P. fuscata* is also confirmed to occur in New Zealand waters. *Glypteuthria* Strebel, 1905 includes only the type species *G. meridionalis* (E.A. Smith, 1881). Two species are included in the genus *Meteuthria* Thiele, 1912, the type species *M. martensi* (Strebel, 1905), for which a lectotype is designated, and *M. batialis* n. sp., which is described herein based on specimens from deep

water off Buenos Aires province. Three new genera are described: *Falsimacme* n. gen. to include only the type species *F. kobelti* (Strebel, 1905) (formerly in the genus *Meteuthria*); *Argeneuthria* n. gen. to include *A. cerealis* (Rochebrune & Mabilille, 1885), *A. paessleri* (Strebel, 1905), *A. euthrioides* (Melvill & Standen, 1898), *A. philippii* (Strebel, 1905) and *A. varicosa* new species; and *Microdeuthria* n. gen. to include only *M. michaelsoni* (Strebel, 1905). In addition, "*Anomacme*" *multituberculata* Castellanos, Rolán & Bartolotta, 1987 included by Dell (1990) in *Meteuthria* is excluded from the latter genus based on the morphology of the radula.

Key words: Gastropods, Patagonia, Magellanic, Taxonomy, South western Atlantic

Introduction

The genera *Pareuthria* Strebel, 1905, *Glypteuthria* Strebel, 1905 and *Meteuthria* Thiele, 1912 encompass an endemic group of gastropods of undoubtedly Magellanic roots with at least one representative also living in other regions of the southern Hemisphere. Several species are intertidal and the medium-sized specimens can be easily collected during low tide; other subtidal or deep-water species are small and poorly known. Shell morphology is sometimes extremely variable and differences among the species are difficult to see. Close observation of radular characters, penis and even gross anatomy is necessary to confirm identifications. Morphological variation appears to be proportional to the length of the list of names proposed by different authors since the original description. Mistaken localities or no locality at all provided in the original descriptions contributed further to the taxonomic confusion rampant in this group. As an example *Pareuthria fuscata* (Bruguière, 1789), the oldest reported species belonging to this group, was described from an unknown locality and more than three decades later, it was wrongly cited from Peru. This was likely the reason for this name being neglected for nearly a century in the old literature on Patagonian mollusks.

The generic assignation of most of the species re-described here has fluctuated among these three genera and this is good reason to include all of them in a single paper despite morphological and radular differences among them. Recent revisions (Harasewych & Kantor 1999; Harasewych *et al.* 2000; Kantor & Pastorino 2009; Kantor & Harasewych 2013; Fraussen *et al.* 2014) of several species of Buccinulidae provided the initial step to further study the rest of the species belonging to this group in the Magellanic area.

This paper includes redescrptions and illustrations of all the species usually included in the genera *Pareuthria*, *Glypteuthria* and *Meteuthria* by different authors. Such descriptions are based on morphological features including shell, radula, protoconch and also penis (when available). In addition, new non-Magellanic records are confirmed. Three new genera are described for those species not fitting into any previously known taxon of this rank.

Material and methods

The bulk of the material revised here is housed in the collections of the following institutions: Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia," Buenos Aires (MACN-In); Museo de La Plata (MLP) and the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (USNM). Other collections were also studied, mainly during the search for type specimens, i.e.: d'Orbigny's types housed at The Natural History Museum, London (NHMUK); Philippi's types at the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago (MNHNS); Strebel's types at the Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum der Universität Hamburg (ZMH); Rochebrune and Mabilille's types at the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN); Lamarck's types at the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève (MHNG) and, Melvill and Standen's types at the Manchester Museum (EE). Finally, several specimens from the Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa, Wellington (NMNZ) and The Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University (ANSP) were examined for comparative purposes. In addition new materials from deep water dredging on board Argentinian RV PUERTO DESEADO helped to expand the knowledge on the distribution of the species previously reported only from more southern waters. All the specimens were photographed with a digital camera and images improved with Adobe Photoshop v. CS 6.

Radulae were prepared using the method reported in Solem (1972). Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) photographs were taken using the Phillips XL 30 at the MACN. Penises were critical-point dried and also observed by SEM.

Table 1 summarizes all the nominal species mentioned here together with the corresponding valid species.

TABLE 1. Taxa included in the genera *Pareuthria*, *Glypteuthria* and *Meteuthria* by different authors discussed in this paper. Taxa listed in bold are considered valid species.

<i>Euthria (Glypteuthria) agnesia</i> Strebel, 1905	Synonym of <i>M. martensi</i>
<i>Buccinum antarcticum</i> Reeve, 1846	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Pareuthria atrata</i> E.A. Smith, 1881	
<i>Meteuthria batialis</i> new species	
<i>Buccinum Campbel'li</i> Filhol, 1880	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Trophon candidatus</i> Mabille & Rochebrune in Rochebrune & Mabille, 1889	Synonym of <i>P. atrata</i>
<i>Argeneuthria cerealis</i> (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885)	
<i>Euthria chlorotica</i> Martens, 1878	Probably in genus <i>Falsimohnia</i> Powell, 1951
<i>Argeneuthria euthrioides</i> (Melvill & Standen, 1898)	
<i>Pareuthria fuscata</i> var. <i>curta</i> Preston, 1913	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Pareuthria fuscata</i> (Bruguère, 1789)	
<i>Fusus hombroni</i> Philippi, 1848	New name for <i>Fusus rufus</i> Hombron & Jacquinot, 1854 <i>non</i> Brown, 1827, Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Euthria janseni</i> Strebel, 1905	Synonym of <i>M. michaelseni</i>
<i>Falsimacme kobelti</i> (Strebel, 1905)	
<i>Buccinum magellanicum</i> Philippi, 1848	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Meteuthria martensi</i> (Strebel, 1905)	
<i>Glypteuthria meridionalis</i> (E.A. Smith, 1881)	
<i>Microdeuthria michaelseni</i> (Strebel, 1905)	
<i>Euthria mulachi</i> Strebel, 1905	Synonym of <i>M. michaelseni</i>
<i>Anomacme multituberculata</i> Castellanos Rolán & Bartolotta, 1987	Not <i>Anomacme</i> , wrongly included in <i>Meteuthria</i> by Dell, 1990
<i>Argeneuthria paessleri</i> (Strebel, 1905)	
<i>Buccinum patagonicum</i> Philippi, 1845	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Argeneuthria philippii</i> (Strebel, 1905)	
<i>Fusus plumbeus</i> Philippi, 1844	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Pareuthria powelli</i> Cernohorsky, 1977	New name for <i>F. roseus</i> Hombron & Jacquinot <i>non</i> Anton, 1839; Synonym of <i>P. atrata</i>
<i>Fusus (Sipho) regulus</i> Watson, 1882	?
<i>Euthria ringei</i> Strebel, 1905	Synonym of <i>P. atrata</i>
<i>Fusus roseus</i> Hombron & Jacquinot in Rousseau, 1854	<i>Non</i> Anton, 1839; Synonym of <i>P. atrata</i>
<i>Fusus rufus</i> Hombron & Jacquinot in Rousseau, 1854	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Probuccinum scalare</i> Thiele, 1912	Synonym of <i>P. atrata</i>
<i>Fusus (Sipho) scalaris</i> Watson, 1882	<i>Non</i> Lamarck, 1816,
<i>Fusus (Neptunea) scalaris</i> Watson, 1886	Synonym of <i>P. atrata</i>
<i>Tritonium schwartzianum</i> Crosse, 1841	Synonym of <i>P. fuscata</i>
<i>Euthria valdiviae</i> Thiele, 1925	?, not in <i>Pareuthria</i>
<i>Argeneuthria varicosa</i> new species	
<i>Pareuthria venustula</i> Powell, 1951	

Systematic descriptions

Family Buccinulidae Finlay, 1928

Subfamily Cominellinae Gray, 1857

Genus *Pareuthria* Strebel, 1905

Type species. *Fusus plumbeus* Philippi, 1844 (= *Pareuthria fuscata* (Bruguière, 1789)) by subsequent designation of Tomlin (1932).

The characteristic fusiform shell of *Pareuthria* has the posterior angle of the aperture usually slightly acute, with a pronounced subsutural ramp giving the somewhat expanded shape to the apertural lip. Sometimes this character is only visible in mature specimens.

This genus has a mostly Magellanic distribution; however, one species extends the range to New Zealand. Harasewych & Kantor (2004) reported with doubt the presence of circum-Antarctic representatives in *Pareuthria*. Later, Kantor & Harasewych (2013) in a revision of the genus *Falsimohnia*, where some former species of *Pareuthria* are now included (i.e. *P. innocens* Smith, 1907 and *P. hoshiaii* Numanami, 1996), proposed that those species ranging outside the Antarctic Convergence should be regarded as a different genus other than *Pareuthria*. There are several important differences in the radula to justify placing the Antarctic representatives in genera different from *Pareuthria*. *Euthria chlorotica* Martens, 1878 from Kerguelen Is. was never illustrated by the author. Watson (1886: 209, pl. 13, fig. 8) figured one specimen from about the same locality. According to Martens, it has a tricuspid rachidian with the central cusp longer, and lateral teeth with two strong inwardly-curved cusps of which the outer is longer but narrower. This was mentioned by Thiele (1912: 244) to include *E. chlorotica* in *Pareuthria*. The description of this radula fits better in *Falsimohnia* Powell, 1951 than in *Pareuthria* where the three rachidian cusps are nearly of the same size. *Pareuthria plicatula* Thiele, 1912 and *P. turiformis* Egorova, 1982 were discussed by Kantor and Harasewych (2013) raising some doubts about their inclusion in this genus. Powell (1960: 148) also listed in *Pareuthria*, *Euthria valdiviae* Thiele, 1925 and *Fusus* (*Sipho*) *regulus* Watson, 1882 (the latter also in *Probuccinum*), both known by the shell only, and from Kerguelen Is. Material from Ross Sea (USNM 898064) assigned to *E. cf. valdiviae* by Dell (1990: 170) showed a radula with a tricuspid rachidian and lateral teeth with four cusps of the same size, which clearly points to a different genus than *Pareuthria*. In addition, this author reported some similarity of these specimens with “*Fusus*” *regulus*. Aldea & Troncoso (2010: 121 as *P. regulus*) and Engl (2012: 149 as *Pareuthria* sp.) illustrated material assigned to this species. However, no soft parts of “*Fusus*” *regulus* are known so its generic assignation remains uncertain.

Pareuthria fuscata (Bruguière, 1789)

Figures 1A–Q, 2A–G

Buccinum fuscatum Bruguière, 1789: 282; Lamarck, 1822: 268; Deshayes & Milne Edwards, 1844: 164; Kiener, 1834: 20, pl. 8, fig. 24.

Fusus plumbeus Philippi, 1844: 108, (*Fusus*) pl. 1, fig. 3; Tomlin, 1932: 164.

Buccinum patagonicum Philippi, 1845: 68; 1849: 46 [also numbered 6], (*Buccinum*) pl. 1, fig. 11; 1855: 205; 1857: 95.

Buccinum antarcticum Reeve, 1846 pl. 5, sp. 30.

B. magellanicum Philippi, 1849, (*Buccinum*) pl. 1, fig. 14 (in error) [only fig. 15]; Philippi, 1849: 138.

Fusus rufus Homb. et Jacq. in Rousseau, [1854]: 107, [1848] pl. 25, fig. 3, non Brown, 1827 pl. 48, fig. 47.

Fusus hombroni Philippi, 1855: 206, new name for *Fusus rufus* Hombroni & Jacquinot non Brown, 1827.

Tritonium schwartzianum Crosse, 1861: 174, pl. 6, fig. 9, 10.

Buccinum Campbel'li Filhol, 1880: 1094.

Euthria antarctica Reeve. Tryon, 1881: 150, pl. 72, fig. 228.

Fusus (*Euthria*) *fuscatus*, Bruguière. Watson, 1886: 209, partim.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *plumbea* Philippi. Strebel, 1905: 600, pl. 24, figs. 52–56, 59.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *magellanica* Philippi. Strebel, 1905: 601, pl. 24, figs. 57–68, 73.

Euthria (*Pareuthria*) *fuscata* Bruguière. Strebel, 1905: 611, pl. 24, figs. 69–72, 74–79.

Pareuthria fuscata var *curta* Preston, 1913: 218.

Euthria fuscata Brug. Cooke, 1917: 235, fig. 9.

Euthria fuscata Brug. *curta* Prest. Cooke, 1917: 235, fig. 10.

Pareuthria fuscata (Bruguière). Powell, 1951: 132; Pether, 1993: 279, fig. 2e; Forcelli, 2000: 96, fig.

Pareuthria magellanica (Philippi). Powell, 1951: 133.

Northia fuscata curta Preston, 1913. Carcelles & Williamson, 1951: 294.

Northia atrata (E. A. Smith) 1881. Carcelles & Williamson, 1951: 294.

Pareuthria plumbea (Philippi). Powell, 1951: 133; Forcelli, 2000: 95, fig.
Pareuthria plumbea (Philippi, 1844). Powell, 1960: 148; Pastorino & Penchaszadeh, 2002: 106, figs. 1–4, (egg capsules); Linse, 2002: 104, pl. 14, fig. 9.1.1–105 (juvenile radula); Zelaya in Häussermann & Försterra, 2009: 496, figs; Rosenfeld *et al.*, 2015: 73, fig. 6B.
Pareuthria campbelli (Filhol, 1880). Powell, 1960: 148.
Paraeuthria (sic) plumbea (Philippi). Fernández, 1967: 138, figs. 1–3; Castellanos, 1970: 101; Castellanos & Fernández, 1976: 9.
Paraeuthria magallanica (sic) (Philippi). Fernández, 1967: 139, fig. 4; Castellanos, 1970: 102.
Paraeuthria magallanica (Philippi). Castellanos & Fernández, 1976: 10.
Paraeuthria fuscata (Bruguière). Castellanos & Fernández, 1976: 9.

Type material. [*Buccinum fuscatum*] probable holotype MHNG 1101/98; [*Fusus plumbeus*], [*Buccinum patagonicum*] not found in MNHNS; [*Buccinum antarcticum*] not found, probably in NHMUK; [*Tritonium schwartzianum*] holotype in MNHN; [*Fusus rufus*] syntype in MNHN; [*Buccinum Campbel'li*] unknown.

Type locality. [*Buccinum fuscatum*] no locality in the original description, later Kiener (1834) erroneously cited it from “*cost du Perù*”; [*Fusus plumbeus*] “*Orae australes Reipublicae Chilensis*”; [*Buccinum patagonicum*] “*fretum magellanicum*”; [*Buccinum antarcticum*] Falkland (Malvinas) Is.; [*Tritonium schwartzianum*] unknown; [*Fusus rufus*] “*détroit de Magellan*”; [*Buccinum Campbel'li*] coast of Campbell Is., New Zealand.

Taxonomic history. Bruguière’s description was based on material from Lamarck’s collection, which is housed at MHNG. The probable figured specimen, (MHNG 1101/98) from Kiener’s *Iconographie* is illustrated here in figures 1A, B. Kiener (1834) cited a picture from Knorr (1771, part 5, pl. 22, fig. 4, see Dijkstra (2010) for a collation of this book), a pre-Linnaean book in the synonymy of *Buccinum fuscatum*, however in the description the author reported a white line in the aperture, which is never present in *P. fuscata*.

One syntype of *Fusus rufus* collected from the Magellan Straits is housed at MNHN. This specimen, illustrated here in figures 1J–K, is in fact darker than usual but undoubtedly belongs to this species, as previously stated by Tryon (1881: 150) and Melvill & Standen (1914: 121). Philippi’s types of *Buccinum patagonicum* and *B. magellanicum* from southern Chile were not found at the MNHNS where most of the author’s South American material is housed. However, the pictures are of sufficient quality to consider both species under the synonymy of *P. fuscata*, as also mentioned by Tryon (1881: 150). Reeve’s species, *Buccinum antarcticum*, is the same, although the material was not found in the NHMUK. *Tritonium schwartzianum* Crosse, illustrated in figures 1C–D with no locality, despite the unusual large size of the shell, is another synonym. Both the latter names were recognized as synonyms by Powell (1951).

Description. Shell large (largest of the genus), up to 44.6 mm in height but usually about 30 mm, fusiform, of seven convex, subquadrate whorls; protoconch of 2 ½ to 2 ¾ convex whorls, translucent, completely smooth; transition to teleoconch weak but visible (Fig. 2C); suture impressed, short subsutural ramp present, producing a subquadrate profile more pronounced on the last whorl of mature specimens; aperture elliptic with the posterior angle acute, outer lip thin, slightly reflected; siphonal canal deep and short; parietal callus very thin; growth lines irregularly and closely spaced over the entire shell; axial ornamentation, when present, 13 to 15 nodes at periphery sometimes developing into incomplete riblets or varices that only reach the middle of the whorl; spiral ornamentation absent in adult, some juveniles with about seven faint spiral striae on the base of the last whorl; periostracum thin, translucent or brownish. Shell color dirty bluish to plumbic grey, some specimens with a thin, indefinite subsutural white line; interior porcelainous white, particularly along apertural margin, or dark brownish. Operculum (Fig. 2D) brown, ovate; nucleus subterminal, internally with a thick rim; attachment area ovate, lying towards left side.

Radula (Figs 2A–B) rachiglossate, very consistent, central tooth with three cusps of similar size, base rectangular, strongly curved in the center; lateral teeth with a small base and two curved, hook-shape, cusps, the inner one smaller. Penis (Figs 2E–G) large, long, sub-rectangular, flat with sharp tip; sub-terminal conical papillae rising from a hollow depression; tip of papillae with irregular sinuous margin (Fig. 2G) (artifact?).

Pastorino & Penchaszadeh (2002) described the spawn of this species as *Pareuthria plumbea*.

Material examined. Argentina: Puerto Pirámide, Golfo Nuevo, Chubut, (MLP 3396); Golfo Nuevo, Chubut, (MLP 3404); 10 spms., Cabo Raso, Chubut, 44°16'8.23"S, 65°16'15.30"W, 2 m depth, (MACN-In 40510); Comodoro Rivadavia, (USNM 368991); about 50 spms., Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut, (MACN-In 9032); Comodoro Rivadavia, 10 spms., (MACN-In 6829); 4 spms., Punta Marquez, Chubut, (MLP 27224); 1 spms., Puerto Mazarredo, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 9197-4); 6 spms., Cabo Blanco, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 23626); Isla de

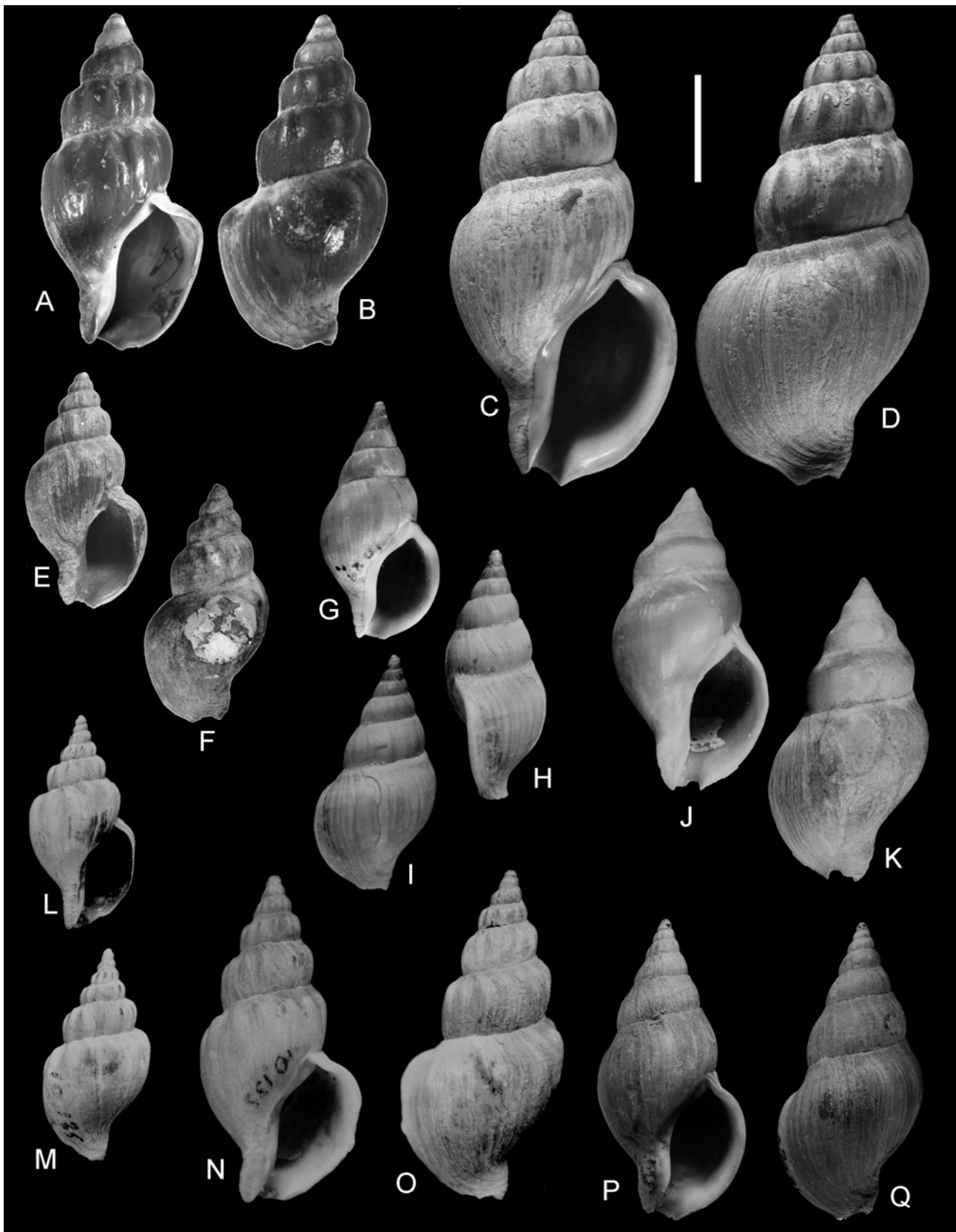


FIGURE 1. *Pareuthria fuscata* (Bruguière, 1789). **A–B.** *Buccinum fuscatum* Bruguière, 1789, probable holotype MHNG 1101/98. **C–D.** *Tritonium schwartzianum* Crosse, 1861, holotype in MNHN (unnumbered). **E–F.** *Buccinum fuscatum* syntype MHNG 1101/98. **G–I.** *Caleta* Coyle, Santa Cruz, MACN-In 1032. **J–K.** *Fusus rufus* Hombron & Jacquinot in Rousseau, 1854, syntype in MNHN (unnumbered). **L–M.** Puerto Stanley, Malvinas (Falkland) Is., MACN-In 10135; **N–O.** MACN-In 10135, other specimen. **P–Q.** Campbell Is, Perseverance Harbour, 52°33'S, 169°11'E, NMNZ 47421. Scale bar = 1 cm.

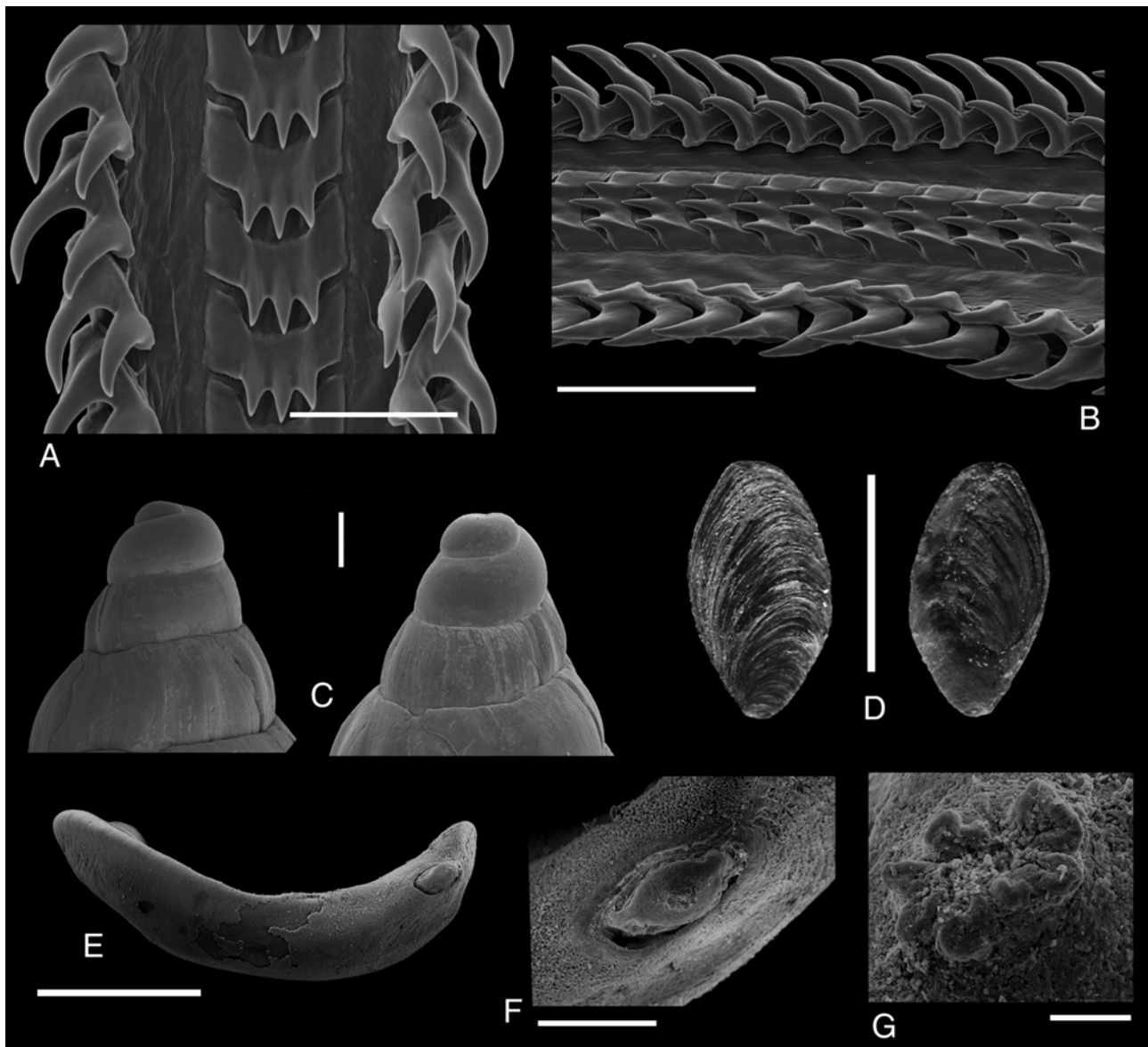


FIGURE 2. *Pareuthria fuscata* (Bruguère, 1789). **A.** Radula, scale bar = 80 µm. **B.** Radula from NMNZ 47421, scale bar = 200 µm. **C.** Two views of the same protoconch, MACN-In 1032, scale bar = 500 µm. **D.** Internal and external view of the operculum, scale bar = 5 mm. **E–G.** Penis, critical point dried. **F.** Detail of the papilla, **G.** Detail of the tip of the papilla. Scale bars: E = 1 mm; F = 500 µm; G = 50 µm.

los Leones, Río Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, (MLP 3400); Punta Roca, Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, (MLP 8959); Puerto Deseado: (MLP: 4723); (3407); (580); (4872); (4857); (4328); (4868); (27245); (4781); (4919); (4845); about 100 spms., (MACN-In 17736); (17748); (28965); (9193-13); 2 spms., (35116); (USNM 368995); 15 spms., Caleta Coyle, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 1032); Monte Tigre, Río Gallegos, (MLP 573); Punta Peñas, San Julián, (MLP 489); San Julián, (MLP 3412); Bahía San Julian, (MLP 2747); Restinga off Monte Tigre, Río Gallegos, (MLP 474); 11 spms., Cabo Domingo, Tierra del Fuego, (MACN-In 29614); about 100 spms., Puerto Hoppner, Staten Is., (MACN-In 22545); about 100 spms., Puerto Cook, Staten Is., 20 fms. [36.5 m] depth, (MACN-In 22085); 1 spm., Puerto Cook, Staten Is., 20 fms. [36.5 m] depth, (MACN-In 22104); 1 spm., 54°26'30"S, 64°53'W, 61 fms. [111.5 m] depth, (MACN-In 25033); 7 spms., 54°48'S, 67°55'W, 56 fms. [93.2 m] depth, (MACN-In 22712); 2 spms., 54°58'S, 64°52'W, (MACN-In 22660); Staten Is., (MLP 4866); 10 spms., Bahía de San Antonio, Puerto Parry, Staten Is., (MACN-In 27449-2); 4 spms., Bahía Vancouver, Staten Is., (MACN-In 22266); about 120 spms., Río Grande, Tierra del Fuego, (MACN-In 12567); 7 spms. (MACN-In 6642); 4 spms., (MACN-In 30905); Bahía Golondrina, Ushuaia, (MLP 4867); (MLP 27241); Ushuaia, (MLP 4909); about 50 spms., (MACN-In 13585); 10 spms., (MACN-In 30875); 6 spms., (MACN-In 19869); 7 spms., (MACN-In 9237); 2 spms., Ushuaia,

27.5 m, (MACN-In 10044-1); Isla Observatorio, 16 spms., (MLP 4361); about 100 spms., (MACN-In 22584); Puerto Vancouver, Isla Observatorio, (MLP 4347); Puerto Presidente Roca, (MLP 4371); (MACN-In 21976); 11 spms., Puerto Stanley, Malvinas Is., intertidal, (MACN-In 10135); Puerto Stanley, Malvinas Is.: (USNM 368420), (421892), (368291), (36827), (368351), (368390); Mullet Creek, Malvinas Is., (USNM 368323); Teal Inlet, Malvinas Is., (USNM 368369); York Bay Port, Malvinas Is, (USNM 421887); 4 spms., Malvinas Is., (MACN-In 29414); Tierra del Fuego, (USNM 126898);

Chile: 12 spms., Calbuco, (MACN-In 21847-1); 15 spms., (MACN-In 21847); 3 spms., (MACN-In 10463); Puerto Hambro, Magallanes, (MLP 5577); 14 spms., Puerto Harris, Dawson Is., (MACN-In 12445); 12 spms., Paso Richmond, (MACN-In 24944); about 100 spms., Punta Arenas, (MACN-In 12369); 2 spms., (MACN-In 12140); 5 spms. (MACN-In 12369); 1 spm., (MACN-In 9040-19); Punta Arenas: (MLP 3414, 4869); (USNM 368647, 368758, 368749, 368762, 346854); Magallanes, (USNM 533789); Bahia York, (MLP 4345); Port Otway, (USNM 102335); Gregory Bay, (USNM 170186); Orange Harbour, (USNM 32349, 16993); Chiloe Is., (USNM 348500);

New Zealand: Campbell Is., between Meteorological Station and Lookout Point, Perseverance Harbour, 52°33'S, 169°11'E, (NMNZ 47421); Campbell Is., Tucker Cove, 52°33'S, 169°8.5'E, 2-4 m depth, (NMNZ 299038); 49°40'S, 178°53'E, 103 m depth, (USNM 870830); Campbell Is., (USNM 195285); Perseverance Harbour, Campbell Is., (USNM 824738).

Distribution. South of Buenos Aires province, Peninsula Valdes area, Chubut province, Santa Cruz province, to Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego including Malvinas and Staten Is. in the Atlantic and, Southern Chile to Chiloe Is. in the Pacific; Campbell Is., New Zealand, Gough and Tristan da Cunha Is. (according to Pether, 1993, material not seen).

Watson (1886: 210), with some reluctance, recorded this species from St. 149b of the HMS CHALLENGER expedition (Kerguelen Is.). However, he mentioned the presence of “*much sharper...spiral threads*” on these specimens, which raises some doubt about the real identification of the material, as adult specimens of *P. fuscata* are completely smooth.

Pareuthria fuscata is probably the commonest species of the genus and has a very wide distribution. This is unexpected for a species with non-swimming larvae (lecithotrophic according to Pastorino & Penchaszadeh 2002). One probable explanation, as suggested by Pether (1993) could be rafting on kelp such as *Macrocystis pyrifera*, a fairly common algae in the southern area of distribution of this gastropod. This constitutes a natural substrate where the females lay the egg capsules. Successive colonization over long periods of time would allow for arrival to distant regions such as Gough or Campbell Is. Pether (1993) also recorded this species from Quaternary (13,500 years BP) deposits from the Orange shelf off the west coast of Southern Africa, proving sporadic colonization of that intermediate area in which it is absent nowadays. He discussed the presence of *P. fuscata* and some other Magellanic mollusks in these Quaternary deposits and the absence of *P. fuscata* from the recent fauna of South Africa.

Remarks. Tryon (1881) included *Buccinum ferreum* Reeve, 1847 as a synonym of *P. plumbea*. The type material of Reeve's species was studied at the NHMUK (1996380, two syntypes from Japan). Also, Cernohorsky (1971: 162, figs 83–84) illustrated the larger syntype, including the species in the genus *Japeuthria*, which has neither morphological nor geographical relations to *Pareuthria*.

***Pareuthria atrata* (E. A. Smith, 1881) new comb.**

Figures 3A–T, 4A–G

Fusus plumbeus Philippi. Gould, 1852: 230, pl. 1, figs. 281, 281a (*non* Philippi, 1844) in agreement with Cernohorsky, 1977: 109.

Fusus roseus Homb. et Jacq. in Rousseau, 1854: 107, [1848] pl. 25, figs. 4–5, *non* Anton, 1839.

Euthria atrata Smith, 1881: 29, pl. 4, fig. 5.

Fusus (*Sipho*) *scalaris* Watson, 1882: 377 (*non* Lamarck, 1816: 6, pl. 425, fig. 7.)

Fusus (*Neptunea*) *scalaris* Watson, 1886: 203, pl. 12, fig. 5.

Trophon candidatus Mabilie & Rochebrune in Rochebrune & Mabilie, 1889: H.56, pl. 2, fig. 2; Petit, 2010: 49.

Euthria rosea Hombron & Jacquinot. Rochebrune & Mabilie, 1889: 59; Strebel, 1905: 616, pl. 21, figs. 1–4; Strebel, 1908: 28; Melvill & Standen, 1912: 355.

Euthria ringei Strebel, 1905: 619, pl. 21, figs. 5, 5a–c.

Probuccinum scalare Thiele, 1912: 263.

Pareuthria rosea (Hombron & Jacquinot). Powell, 1951: 133; Carcelles & Williamson, 1951: 295; Powell, 1960: 148; Dell, 1971: 206;
Pareuthria scalaris (Watson). Powell, 1951: 134; Powell, 1960: 148; Cernohorsky, 1977: 109.
Neptunea scalaris (Watson). Carcelles & Williamson, 1951: 294.
Northia atrata (E. A. Smith). Carcelles & Williamson, 1951: 294.
Paraeuthria (sic) *rosea* (Hombron & Jacquinot). Fernández, 1967: 140, fig. 6; Castellanos, 1970: 100, pl. 6, 2; Castellanos & Fernández, 1976: 10, fig. 4; Castellanos, 1992: 17, pl. 1, fig. 10.
Pareuthria powelli Cernohorsky, 1977: 109, fig. 5, new name pro *Fusus roseus* Hombron & Jacquinot non Anton, 1839; Pastorino, 1995: 10, pl. 2, fig. 12; Reid & Osorio, 2000: 127, fig. 4D; Zelaya in Häussermann & Försterra, 2009: 497, figs.; Forcelli, 2000: 97, fig.
Paraeuthria ringei (Strebel, 1905). Castellanos, 1992: 14, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2, (non pl. 4, fig. 35 = *Meteuthria batialis* n. sp.).
Paraeuthria michaelsoni (Strebel, 1905). Castellanos, 1992: 16, pl. 1, fig. 3 (non Strebel, 1905).
Pareuthria powelli (Hombron & Jacquinot, 1854). Linse, 2002: 105, pl. 14, figs. 9.1.1–106/108.

Type material. [*Euthria atrata*] NHMUK 79.10.15–10, 6 syntypes, mostly very worn, 4 of them pagurized; one of these specimens, illustrated here in Figure 3A–C is designated as lectotype in order to preserve stability of nomenclature in agreement with ICZN article 74; [*Fusus scalaris*] holotype, NHMUK 1887.2.9.700; [*Fusus roseus*] 1 syntype, MNHNP 6443; [*Euthria ringei*] 2 syntypes, ZMH 3132 (ex SE6176 (153) and [*Trophon candidatus*] 1 syntype, MNHNP 1035.

Type locality. [*Euthria atrata*] Here restricted to Portland Bay, St. Andrews Sound, 10 fms. [18.2 m] depth; [*Fusus roseus*] “*détroit de Magellan*” [*Euthria ringei*] Strait de [Le] Maire and Puerto Gallegos (=Río Gallegos), 51°38'00"S, 69°13'00"W; [*Trophon candidatus*] “*Baie Orange, sud du cap Horn*”, 5–120 m depth; [*Fusus scalaris*] CHALLENGER station 305a, 47°48'30"S, 70°47'W, N. W. Patagonia, 125 fms. [228.6 m] depth (Chile).

Description. Shell medium sized, up to 22 mm in height, fusiform, of six convex whorls; protoconch (Fig. 4F) of 2 ½ convex whorls, translucent, smooth, transition to teleoconch well defined; suture impressed, aperture oval, labrum expanded, sharp, with a small, curved subsutural slit; siphonal canal short; parietal callus very thin; axial ornamentation of about 10 to 12 varices, complete in all whorls but the last, where they vanish below middle whorl; some specimens, only with weak varices on the early whorls; spiral ornamentation of about 15 characteristic, regularly spaced striae per whorl, 30 on the last; periostracum absent (?); color typically pinkish, reddish or dark purple, inside creamy white; operculum (Fig. 4G) brown, ovate, nucleus subterminal.

Radula (Figs 4A–C) rachiglossate, very similar to *P. fuscata*, but the cusps of the lateral teeth are more closely spaced in *P. atrata*, particularly in the juvenile specimens. Linse (2002) mentioned that the radula is also shorter.

Penis (Figs 4D, E) large, long, subrectangular, flat, generally similar to that of *P. fuscata*. Some minor differences are likely due to the reproductive stage and the reaction to critical point drying method.

Material examined. Argentina: 1 shell, Mar del Plata, 22 m depth, (MACN-In 16880); 2 spms., 1 shell, 40°03'S, 51°00'W, 91.5 m depth, (MACN-In 15687); 1 shell, Punta Norte, Chubut, (MACN-In 9158-5); 4 pagurized shells, 44°16'S, 65°12'W, temperature of water 14°C, 45.75 m depth, Bahia Vera, Chubut, (MACN-In 23744); 15 spms., 15 km south of Caleta Coyle, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 1033); 19 shells, 43°18'0.04"S, 64°16'58.8"W, 45–55 m depth, Off Rawson, Chubut, (USNM 894420); 2 shells, 43°27'S, 59°32'W, 145 m depth, (MACN-In 35058); 3 shells, Cabo Blanco, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 23625); 4 spms., Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 17737-1); 3 shells, 51°46'S, 68°45'W, 22 m depth, (MACN-In 23856-1); 1 shell, 53°32'S, 64°57'W, 119–124 m depth, RV ELTANIN, St. 944, (USNM 870416); 2 shells, 54°04'S, 63°35'W, 247–293 m depth, RV ELTANIN, St. 369, (USNM 870180); 2 spms., 54°27'S, 66°12'W, (USNM 870319); 1 spms., 53°06'S, 67°04'W, 86 m depth, (USNM 898475); 1 spms., 54°26'30"S, 64°53'W, (MACN-In 25033); 4 pagurized, 54°26'30"S, 64°53'W, 112 m depth, (MACN-In 25030); 9 pagurized, 55°07'S, 66°33'W, 82 m depth, (MACN-In 23937); 1 shell, 55°07'S, 66°33'W, 82.35 m depth, (MACN-In 23936); 3 shells, 55°07'S, 66°33'W, 82.35 m depth, (MACN-In 23935); 1 spms., Ushuaia, 36.6 m depth, (MACN-In 29656); 2 shells, Puerto Cook, Isla de los Estados, 33.4 m depth, (MACN-In 22083); 4 shells, Puerto Hoppner, Isla de los Estados, (MACN-In 22545-1); 5 spms., 52°30'S, 67°14'W, (USNM 870540); 3 shells, Observatorio Is., (MACN-In 22583); 1 spm., 53°32'S, 64°57'W, (USNM 870415)

Chile: 8 pagurized, Picton Is., 82.35 m depth, (MACN-In 23985); 4 spms., Punta Arenas, (MACN-In 13121); 4 shells, Lennox Is., 22 m depth, (MACN-In 24912); 6 spms., Punta Arenas, (MACN-In 12370); 5 spms., Punta Arenas, (USNM 36653); 1 shell, Calbuco, (MACN-In 11613); 1 spms., 52°52'S, 75°18'W, 119–329 m depth, (USNM 870103); 53°39'24"S, 2 spms., 70°55'30"W, (USNM 898492); 1 spm., 56°06'S, 66°19'W, (USNM 870395); 2 spms., 53°39'S, 70°55'30"W, (USNM 898490).

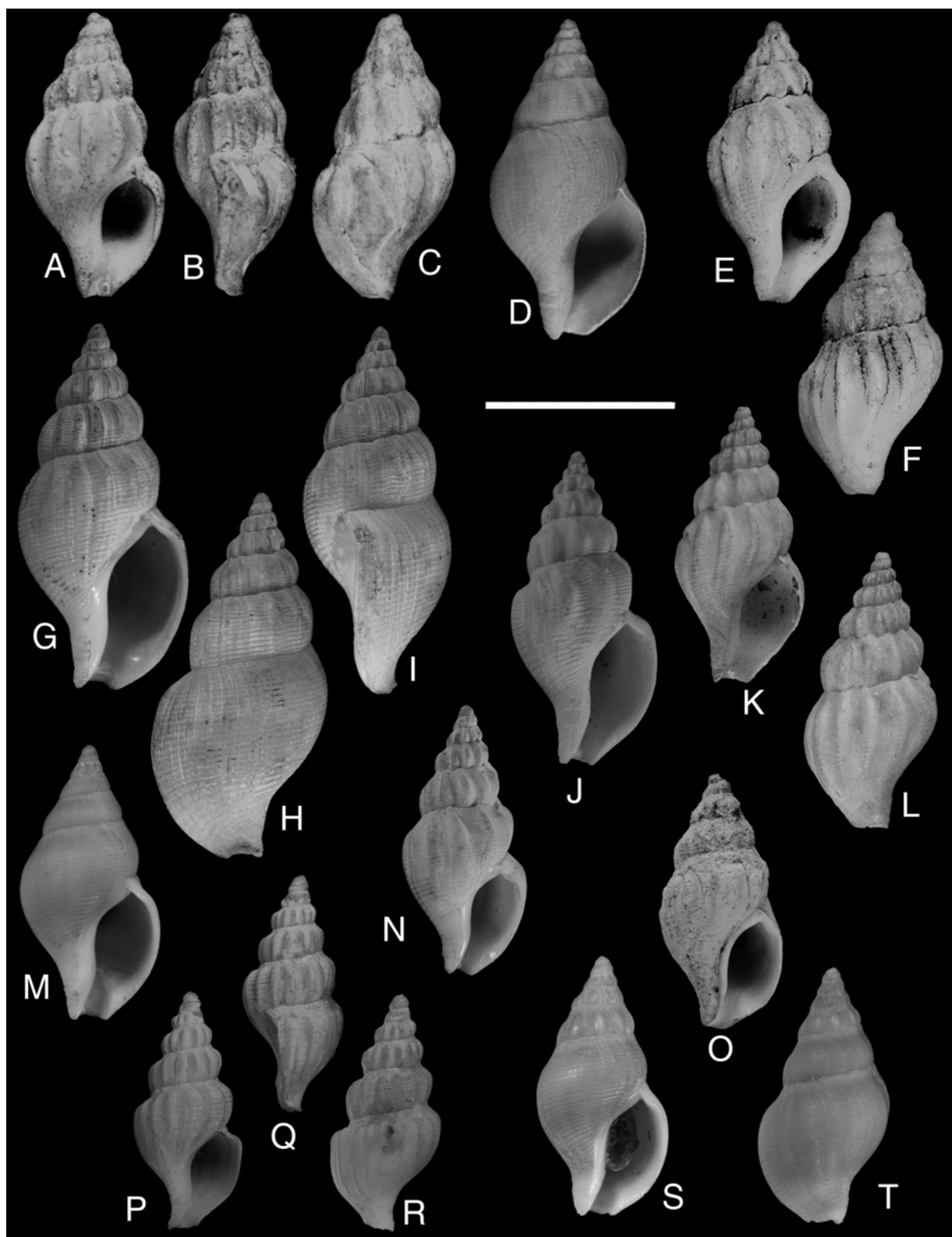


FIGURE 3. *Pareuthria atrata* (E.A. Smith, 1881). **A–C.** *Euthria atrata* Smith, 1881, Lectotype, Portland Bay, St. Andrews Sound, NHMUK 79.10.15–10. **D.** *Euthria ringei* Strebel, 1905, syntype, ZMH3132 (ex SE6176 (153)). **E–F.** *Trophon candidatus* Mabilie & Rochebrune in Rochebrune & Mabilie, 1889, “Baie Orange, sud du cap Horn”, syntype, MNHN 1035. **G–I.** 54°26'30"S, 64°53'W, MACN-In 25030. **J.** 44°16'S, 65°12'W, Bahia Vera, Chubut, MACN-In 16880 23744. **K–L.** *Fusus roseus* Hombron et Jacquinot in Rousseau, 1854, “détroit de Magellan”, syntype, MNHN 6443. **M.** 15 km south of Caleta Coyle, Santa Cruz, Argentina, MACN-In 1033. **N.** 55°07'S, 66°33'W, MACN-In 23935. **O.** Ushuaia, MACN-In 29656. **P–R.** *Fusus (Sipho) scalaris* Watson, 1882, holotype, CHALLENGER station 305a, 47°48'30"S, and 70°47' W. **S–T.** MACN-In 1033, 15 km south of Caleta Coyle, Santa Cruz, Argentina. Scale bar = 1 cm.

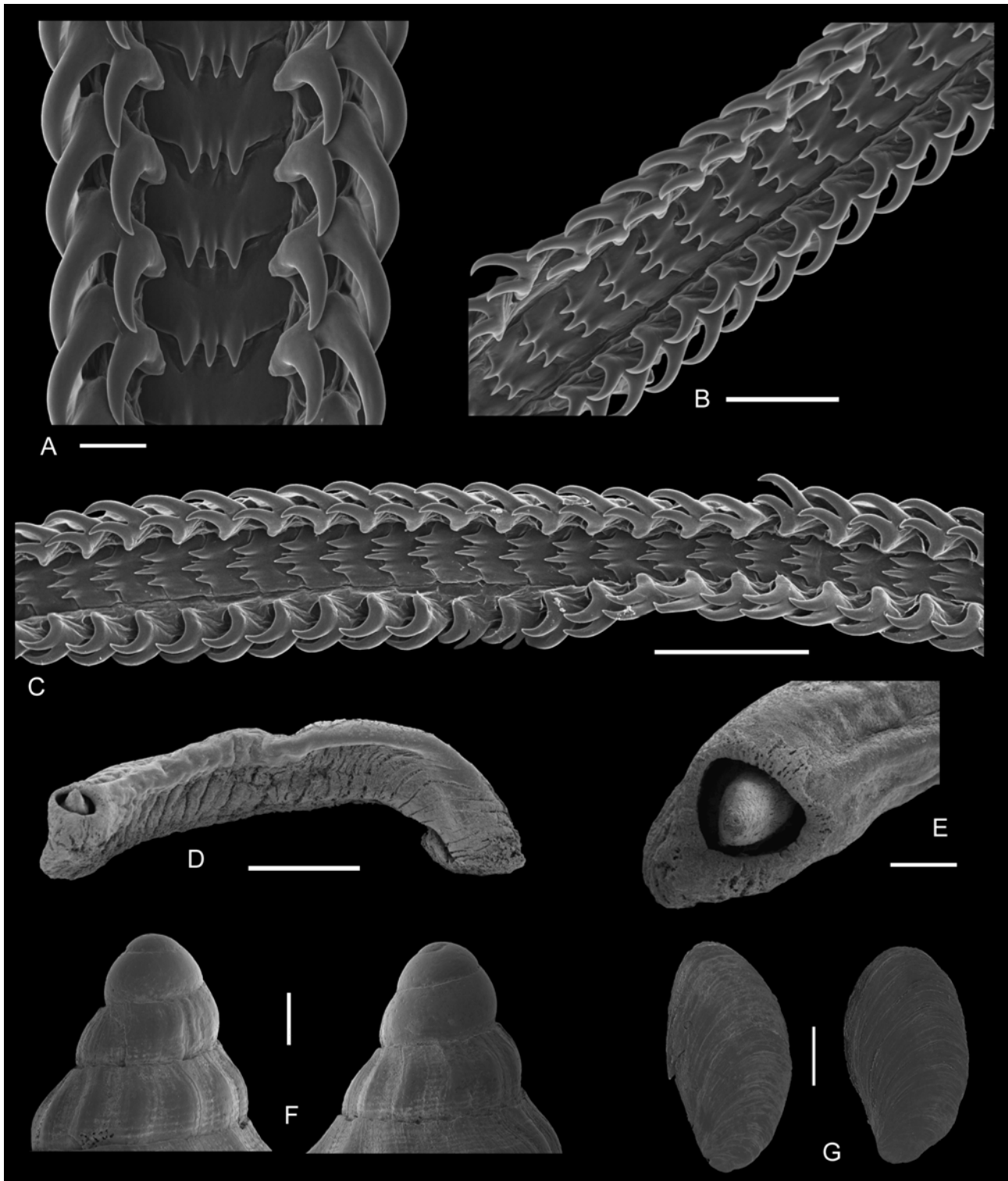


FIGURE 4. *Pareuthria atrata* (E.A. Smith, 1881). **A.** Radula, MACN-In 1033, scale bar = 20 µm. **B.** Radula, scale bar = 70 µm. **C.** Radular variation, MACN-In 22083, scale bar = 100 µm. **D.** Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 1 mm. **E.** Detail of the tip of the penis with papilla, scale bar = 200 µm. **F.** Two views of the same protoconch, MACN-In 1033, scale bar = 500 µm. **G.** External views of two opercula, both from MACN 1033, right from the same spm. in Fig. 3M, scale bar = 1 mm.

Distribution. Off Buenos Aires province to Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Malvinas and Staten Is., Argentina in the Atlantic; Southern Chile, Punta Arenas, to Calbuco (41°S) in the Pacific Ocean.

Remarks. This is a very variable species with a large geographic range. The main variations are in the size and number of axial varices. Also the spiral striae are sometimes worn, rendering an almost smooth pattern as seen on some of the syntypes.

Cernohorsky (1977) considered *Fusus scalaris* Watson as a synonym of his *Pareuthria powelli* (new name for *Fusus roseus* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1854 *non* Anton, 1838) so he proposed no substitute name for this species despite the homonym with *F. scalaris* Lamarck, 1816. The type material of Watson's species is housed at the NHMUK and is illustrated here in figures 3P–R. It was collected by the HMS CHALLENGER expedition at Station 305A (47°48'30"S, 70°47'W), which is obviously incorrect as this point lies in the center of Santa Cruz province, Argentina. It could probably be 74°W instead of 70°W, which is north of Wellington Is., Golfo de Penas, Chile. The material reported by Watson presented some differences such as its white colour, which is usual in dead specimens. Nevertheless, the shell morphology falls within the variation range of *P. atrata*.

***Pareuthria venustula* Powell, 1951**

Figures 5A–K, 6A–H, 7A–D

Pareuthria venustula Powell, 1951: 134, pl. 6, fig. 17.

?*Pareuthria ringei* (Strebel, 1905). Forcelli, 2000: 96, fig.

Type material. [*Pareuthria venustula*] holotype NHMUK 1661491, paratype ANSP 235420.

Type locality. Between Cape Horn and Staten Is., 56°19.5'S, 67°09'W, 121 m depth, St. 388 DISCOVERY expedition.

Description. Shell medium size, up to 25 mm in height, fusiform, of 6½ convex whorls; translucent, color pinkish or reddish over axial varices, dirty, chalky whitish over whole shell, interior white; protoconch (Figs 6A, C) of 2½ convex whorls, translucent, smooth, transition to teleoconch visible; suture impressed; short subsutural ramp weak but present, producing a subquadrate profile more evident on the last whorl of mature specimens; aperture elliptic with the posterior angle acute, outer lip thin and sharp, reflected; siphonal canal wide and short; parietal callus very thin; growth lines close spaced over the entire shell; axial ornamentation of irregularly disposed and sinuous growth lines; some specimens with 10 to 14 irregularly spaced varices per whorl; spiral ornamentation of very delicate lirae (Figs 6F–H), 16 to 18 on the spire and about 50 on the last whorl; periostracum worn. Operculum (Fig. 6B) brown, elliptic; nucleus subterminal, internal thick rim; attachment area ovate, small.

Radula (Figs 7A–D) rachiglossate, central tooth with three cusps, the central cusp larger, base strongly curved; lateral teeth with two curved, hook-shaped cusps, inner smaller, external larger with a lateral indentation where same cusp of the anterior row stands.

Penis (Figs 6D–E) as in the type species, however appears to be more rounded, with a shorter papilla and circular margin tip.

Material examined. 2 spms., 54°4'12"S, 63°34'48"W, 247–293 m depth, RV ELTANIN, St. 369, Cr. 6, (USNM 881887); 3 spms., 54°37.91'S, 63°59.22'W–54°38.17'S, 63°58.37'W, 120 m depth, collected with Rauchert dredge, (MACN-In 40511); 7 spms., 37°58.651'S, 55°9.104'W, Station 5, 528 m depth, (MACN-In 40512); 2 spms., 37°59.647'S, 55°10.010'W, Station 6, 517 m depth, (MACN-In 40513), both of Talud Continental expedition on board RV PUERTO DESEADO, collected with bottom trawl; 2 spms. with no precise locality collected by fisherman off Buenos Aires province (ex F. Scarabino), (MACN-In 40514); 3 shells, 54°35.902'S, 62°51.319'W, 608 m depth, with bottom trawl, (MACN-In 40515).

Distribution. Known from Cape Horn, Burdwood bank and Staten Island area. New records from deep waters (517 to 528 m depth) off Buenos Aires province extends considerably the range of the species.

Remarks. The original description was based on only one complete specimen and several empty shells with no axial ornamentation. However, shells with a variable number of varices are common. It is similar to some specimens of *P. atrata* that lack varices, however the particular lirae are thinner and weaker on Powell's species. In addition, the protoconch is globose and larger in *P. atrata*. Forcelli (2000: 96, fig.) illustrated what appears to be this species under the name *P. ringei* (Strebel, 1905).

Genus *Glypteuthria* Strebel, 1905

Type species. *Euthria meridionalis* E.A. Smith, 1881 by subsequent designation of Tomlin, 1932.

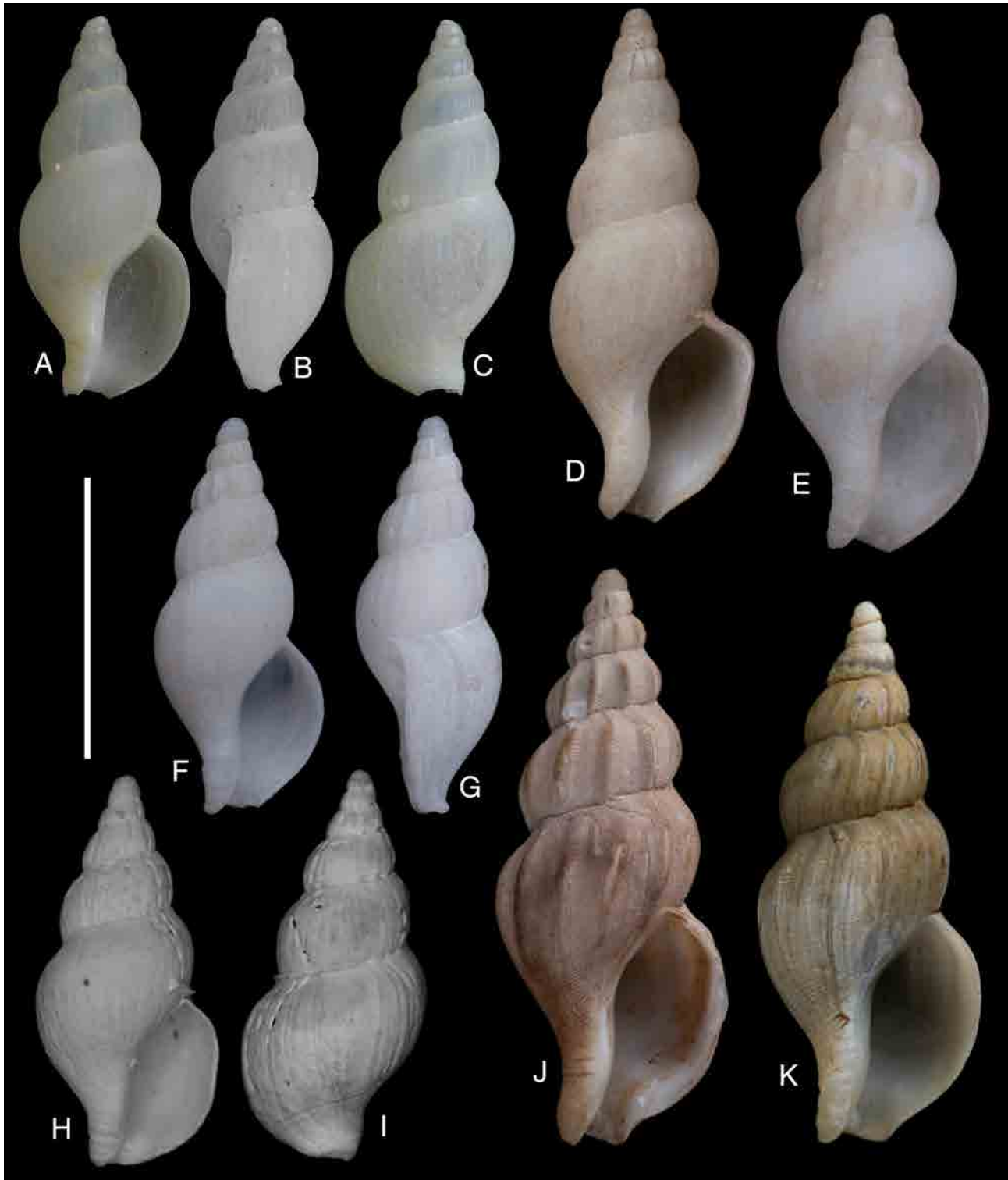


FIGURE 5. *Pareuthria venustula* Powell, 1951. **A–C.** holotype, NHMUK 1661491, between Cape Horn and Staten Is., 56°19.5'S, 67°09'W, St. 388 DISCOVERY expedition. **D–E.** MACN-In 40515; **F–G.** MACN-In 40515. **H–I.** Paratype, ANSP 235420. **J.** MACN-In 40514. **K.** MACN-In 40512. Scale bar = 1 cm.

This genus was also cited by Harasewych & Kantor (2004) from South Africa with three species included, *G. capensis* Thiele, 1925, *G. solidissima* Tomlin, 1932, and *G. sculpturata* Tomlin, 1945 (new name for *G. capensis* Tomlin, 1932 *non* Thiele, 1925).

The holotype of *Glypteuthria* (?) *capensis* Thiele, 1925 is housed at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (ZMB

101552) and illustrated by Weaver & DuPont (1970: 183, pl. 78C, D). The morphology of the shell is similar to *G. meridionalis*, however no soft parts are known and the protoconch appears to be smooth (according to these authors) instead of showing the typical spiral pattern of this species. Weaver & DuPont (1970) included *G. capensis* Thiele in *Fusivoluta* and mentioned the confusion of Barnard (1957: 210) and later Rehder (1969: 205), who stated that *G. capensis* Thiele and *G. sculpturata* Tomlin are synonyms and they belong in *Fusivoluta*. In 1970, Rehder after studying a photograph of Thiele's types, reported both species as different but again as belonging in *Fusivoluta*. This is true only for *G. sculpturata*. Kilburn *et al.* (2010) cited *G. capensis* Thiele as part of the South African living fauna. Until the radula of this species is studied, its inclusion in *Glypteuthria* should be with caution. The remaining name *G. solidissima* with a shell with inner apertural denticles does not belong in *Glypteuthria*. This species was regarded as a junior synonym of *Afrocominella capensis simoniana* (Petit de la Saussaye, 1852) by Kilburn *et al.* (2010).

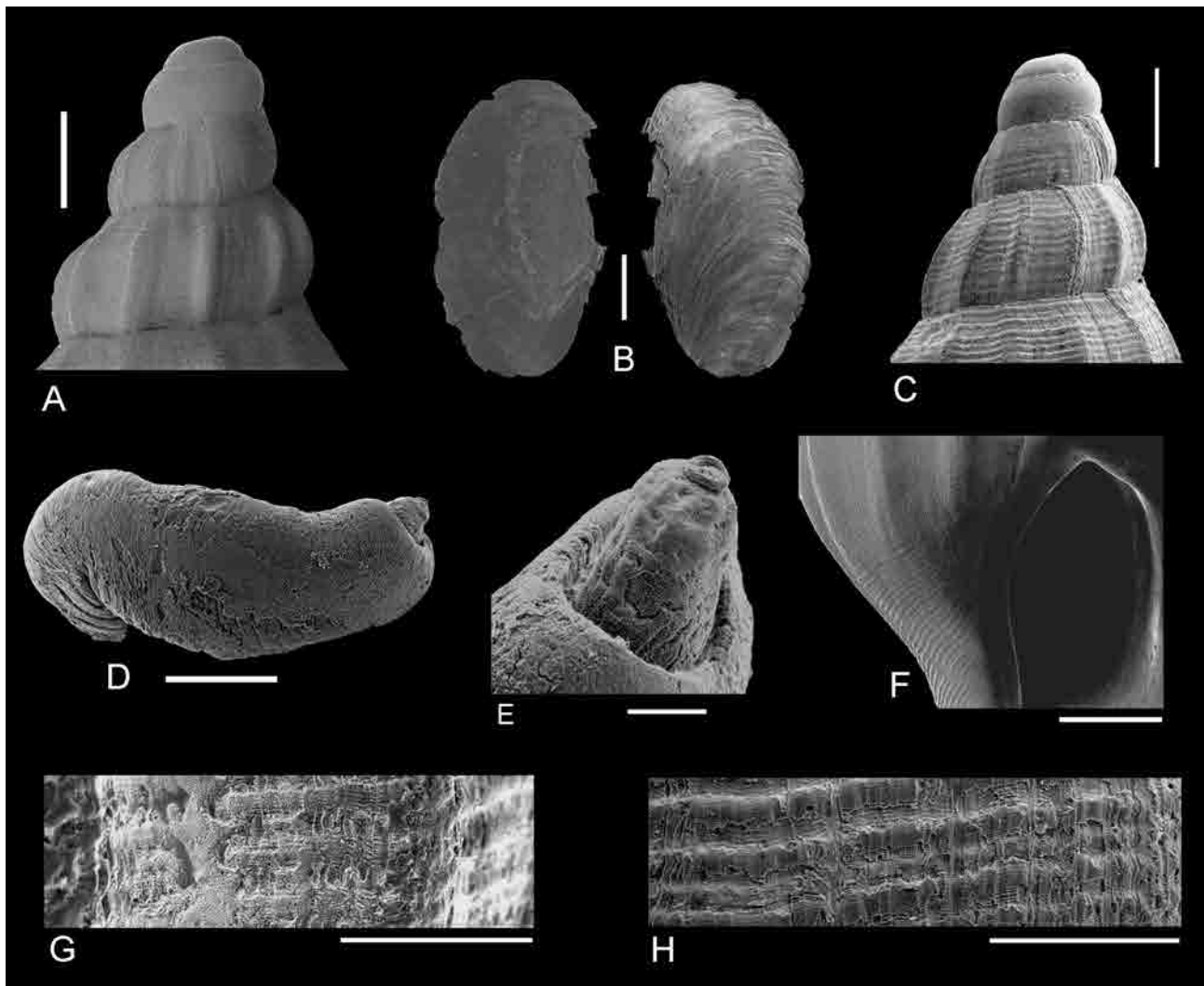


FIGURE 6. *Pareuthria venustula* Powell, 1951. **A.** Protoconch, MACN-In 40514, scale bar = 1 mm. **B.** Internal and external view of operculum, scale bar = 1 mm. **C.** Protoconch, MACN-In 40515, scale bar = 1 mm. **D.** Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 1 mm. **E.** Detail of the penial papilla, critical point dried, scale bar = 200 µm. **F.** Spiral ornamentation of the specimen in A, scale bar = 1 mm. **G.** Detail of the same specimen, scale bar = 500 µm. **H.** Detail of the spiral ornamentation of fig. C, scale bar = 500 µm.

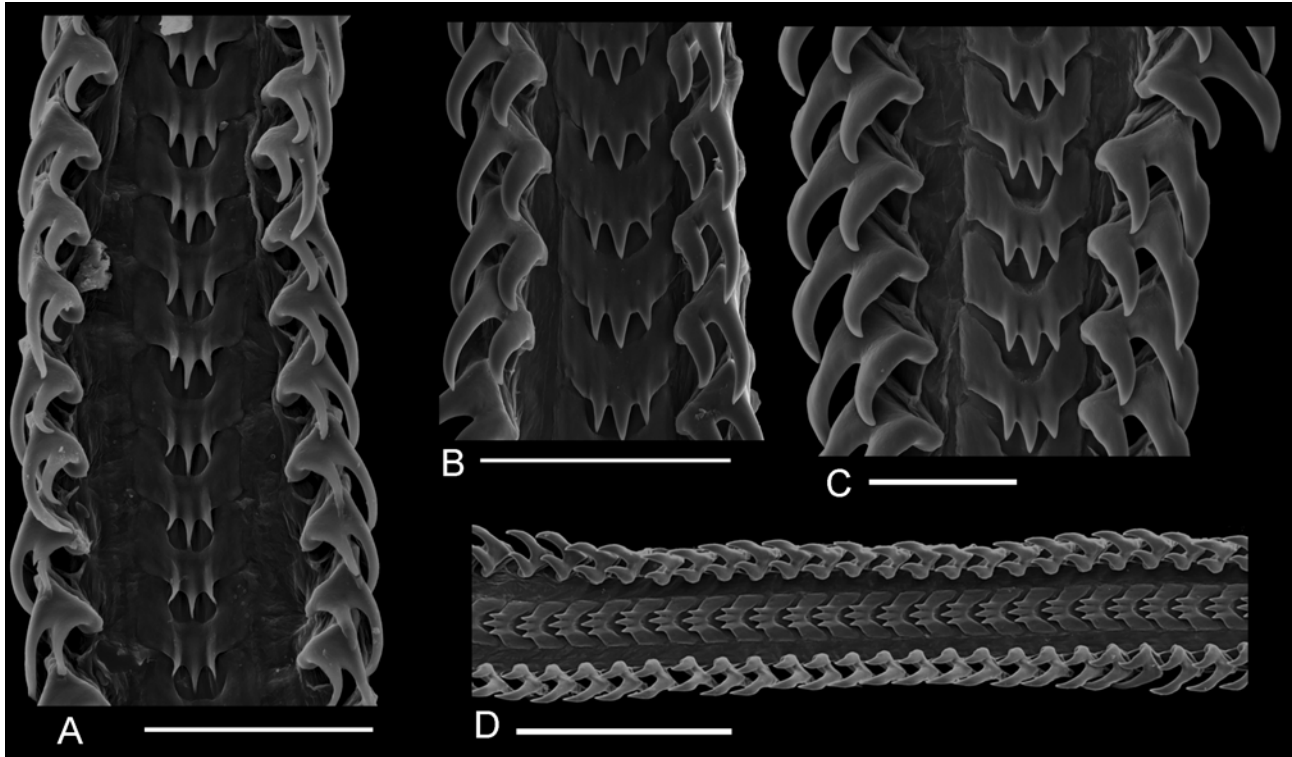


FIGURE 7. *Pareuthria venustula* Powell, 1951, radular variation. **A.** Radula, MACN-In 40514, specimen in fig. 5J, scale bar = 100 µm. **B.** Radula, MACN-In 40511, scale bar = 100 µm. **C, D.** Radula, MACN-In 40512, scale bar. C = 50 µm, D = 200 µm.

***Glypteuthria meridionalis* (E. A. Smith, 1881)**

Figures 8A–L, 9A–D

Euthria meridionalis E. A. Smith, 1881: 29, pl. 4, fig. 6; Rochebrune & Mabile, 1889: H61.

Euthria Glypteuthria meridionalis Smith. Strebel, 1905: 627, pl. 21, figs. 11, 11a–d; Melvill & Standen, 1914: 122.

Glypteuthria meridionalis Smith. Thiele, 1912, pl. 13, fig. 6, pl. 16, fig. 17 (radula); Powell, 1951: 138; Carcelles & Williamson, 1951: 297; Dell, 1972: 36, fig. 10; Castellanos, 1992: 19, pl. 1, fig. 11.

Buccinulum meridionalis (E. A. Smith, 1881). Forcelli, 2000: 92, fig.

Type material. Two syntypes, NHMUK 19.10.15.18–19 collected by HMS ALERT. Dell (1972: 36, fig. 10) illustrated the larger specimen as holotype, which constitutes a lectotype designation according to ICZN article 74.

Type locality. Portland Bay, St. Andrews Sound, 10 fms. [18.2 m] depth, and Sandy Point [Chile] in 9–10 fms. [16.4–18.2 m] depth.

Description. Shell small, up to 11.5 mm in height, fusiform, of 6 slightly convex whorls; protoconch of about 1 1/2 convex whorls, with 5 to 6 spiral threads; suture impressed, slightly channelled; aperture elliptic; siphonal canal rather deep and short; parietal callus thin. Spiral ornamentation of 5 flat threads per whorl, about 20 on the last; axial sculpture of 14 rounded ribs (varices) that develop nodes when crossing the spiral threads. Periostracum translucent, very thin, producing a scaly appearance on the sulci between threads. Color brownish or reddish.

Operculum (Fig. 8L) pale yellowish, ovate-elliptical, nucleus subterminal, thick rim, small attachment area towards left side.

Radula (Figs 9A, B) rachiglossate, central tooth with three cusps, the central cusp largest; lateral teeth with two large curved, hook-shaped cusps with an obsolete cusp close to the inner one.

Penis large, flat, thick with a small papilla on the tip (Figs 9C–D).

Material examined. Argentina: 1 spm., Isla Becasses, Ushuaia, (MACN-In 35213); 1 spm., 53°39'24"S, 70°55'30"W, 24 m depth, (USNM 898494); 3 spms., 53°39'S, 70°55'W, 20 m depth, (USNM 898491); 3 spms., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40516); 2 spms., Bahia Ensenada, Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40517); 2 spms., 54°17.647"S,

66°15.376"W to 54°17.346"S, 66°15.531"W, 56 m depth, with bottom trawl, CAV2014, St. 22/48, (MACN-In 40518); 2 shells, Bahia Orange, Tierra del Fuego, *Mission du Cap Horn*, (MACN-In 13914-1).

Chile: 3 shells, Punta Arenas, (MACN-In 12382).

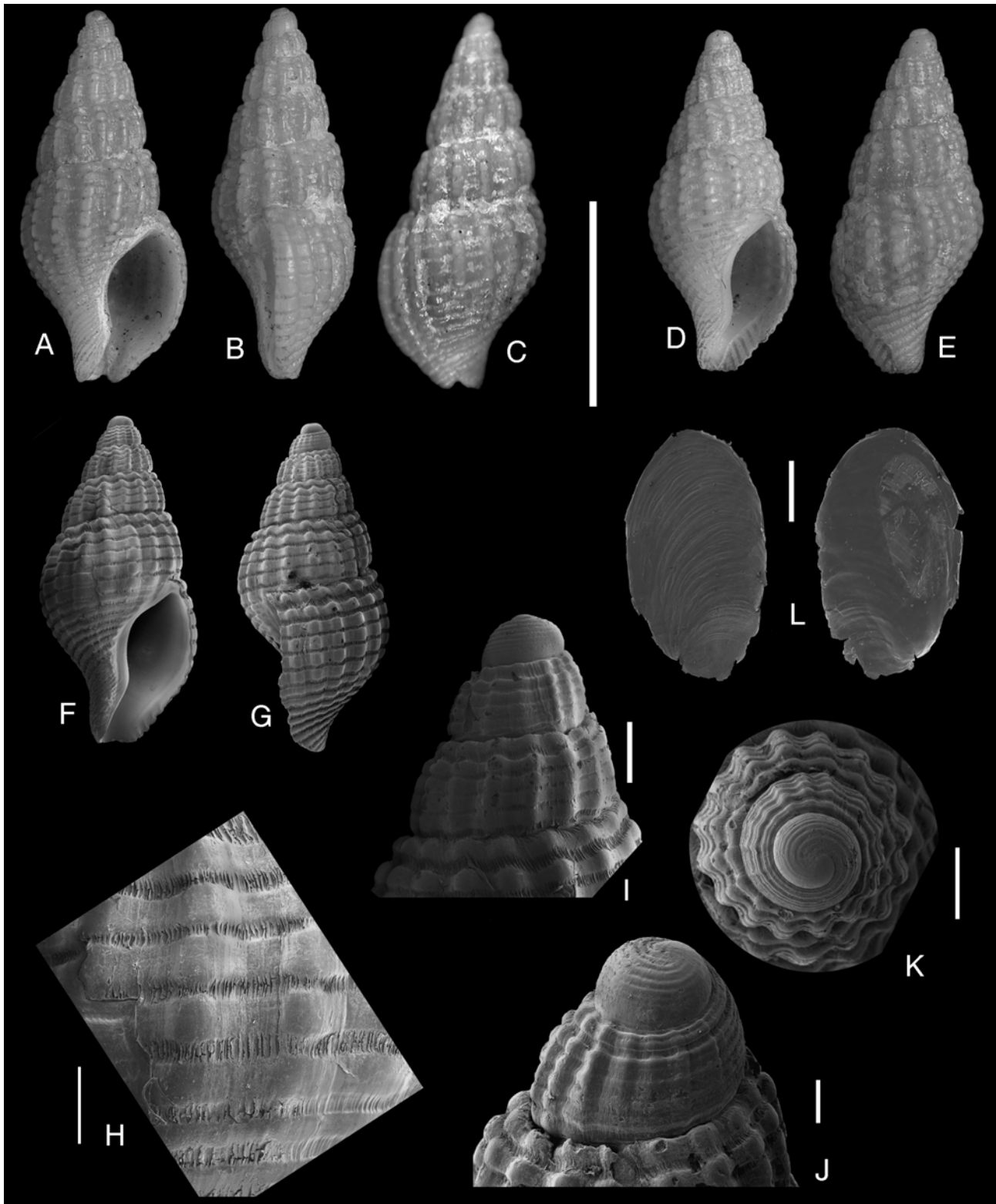


FIGURE 8. *Glypteuthria meridionalis* (E.A. Smith, 1881). **A–C.** *Euthria meridionalis* E.A. Smith, 1881, Lectotype, Portland Bay, St. Andrews Sound and Sandy Point, NHMUK 19.10.15.18–19. **D–E.** Paralectotype, NHMUK 19.10.15.18–19; **F–G.** 53°39'S, 70°55'W, USNM 898491. Scale bar = 5 mm. **H.** Detail of the spiral ornamentation, scale bar = 400 µm. **I–K.** Three views of the protoconch of the same specimen, scale bar H, J = 500 µm; I = 200 µm. **L.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 500 µm.

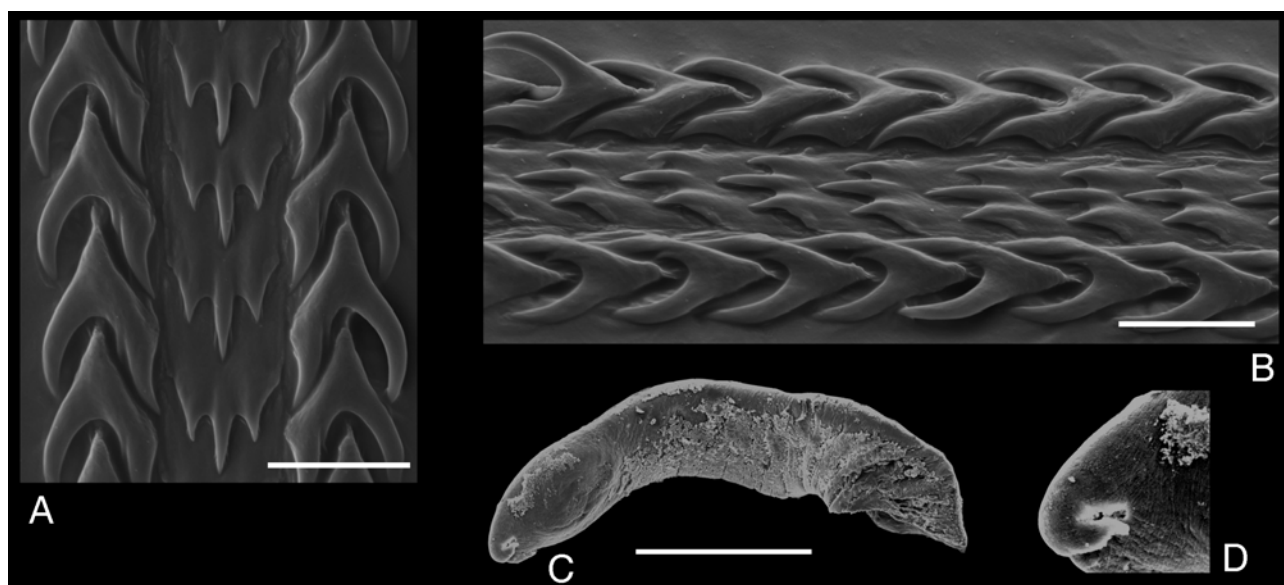


FIGURE 9. *Glypteuthria meridionalis* (E.A. Smith, 1881). **A–B.** Two views of the radula, scale bars = 20 µm. **C.** Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 1 mm. **D.** Detail of the tip of the penis with papilla.

Distribution. Only known from Tierra del Fuego and environs including the Straits of Magellan.

Remarks. The shell is similar to *M. martensi*; however, the protoconch of this species is distinctive, with axial threads instead of the typical spirals. Strebel (1905) included four Magellanic species in his new genus, i.e. the type *G. meridionalis*, “*G.*” *martensi*, “*G.*” *agnesia* and “*G.*” *kobelti*. The only species belonging to *Glypteuthria* is the type species. *G. agnesia* is a synonym of *Meteuthria martensi* and *G. kobelti* belongs in a different new genus proposed here: *Falsimacme*.

Powell (1951: 138, 1960: 148), Castellanos (1970: 98) and Dell (1972: 36) included *Euthria acuminata* Smith, 1915 in *Glypteuthria*; however, this is a columbellid (according to the radula illustrated in Fernández & Castellanos, 1973), probably belonging in the genus *Amphissa* (sensu Rios, 1994: 124).

Castellanos (1970) included *E. agnesia* Strebel, 1905 in *Glypteuthria*. Fernández & Castellanos (1973) included what they called *E. agnesia* Strebel, 1905 in the columbellid genus *Pyrene*. Later Castellanos (1982) described the new species *Amphissa cancellata* (Columbellidae) to include this material that she considered previously as *E. agnesia*.

Dell (1972) suggested *Lachesis euthrioides* Melvill & Standen, 1898 as a synonym, however this is a valid species, dealt with here in the new Prosiphiinae genus *Argeneuthria*.

Subfamily Prosiphiinae Powell, 1951

Genus *Meteuthria* Thiele, 1912

Type species. *Euthria martensi* Strebel, 1905 by original designation.

Several species were included by different authors in the genus *Meteuthria*. Dell (1990) included “*Anomacme*” *multituberculata* Castellanos *et al.*, 1987 in *Meteuthria* because of some similarity of the radula of his new subspecies of *Meteuthria* (i.e. *M. multituberculata rossiana*). The radula of “*A.*” *multituberculata* is illustrated here (Figs 10H–I) and it is very different from the types of both genera: *Meteuthria* (i.e. *M. martensi*) and *Anomacme* (i.e. *A. smithi*, Figs 10B, C).

The distinctive protoconch and the presence of a very small rachidian (not illustrated by Dell 1990: 169 fig. 296) indicate that neither “*Anomacme*” *multituberculata* nor the subspecies *M. multituberculata rossiana* are referable to either *Meteuthria* or *Anomacme*. Only two species (*M. martensi* and *M. batialis* n. sp.) are here considered as belonging to *Meteuthria*.

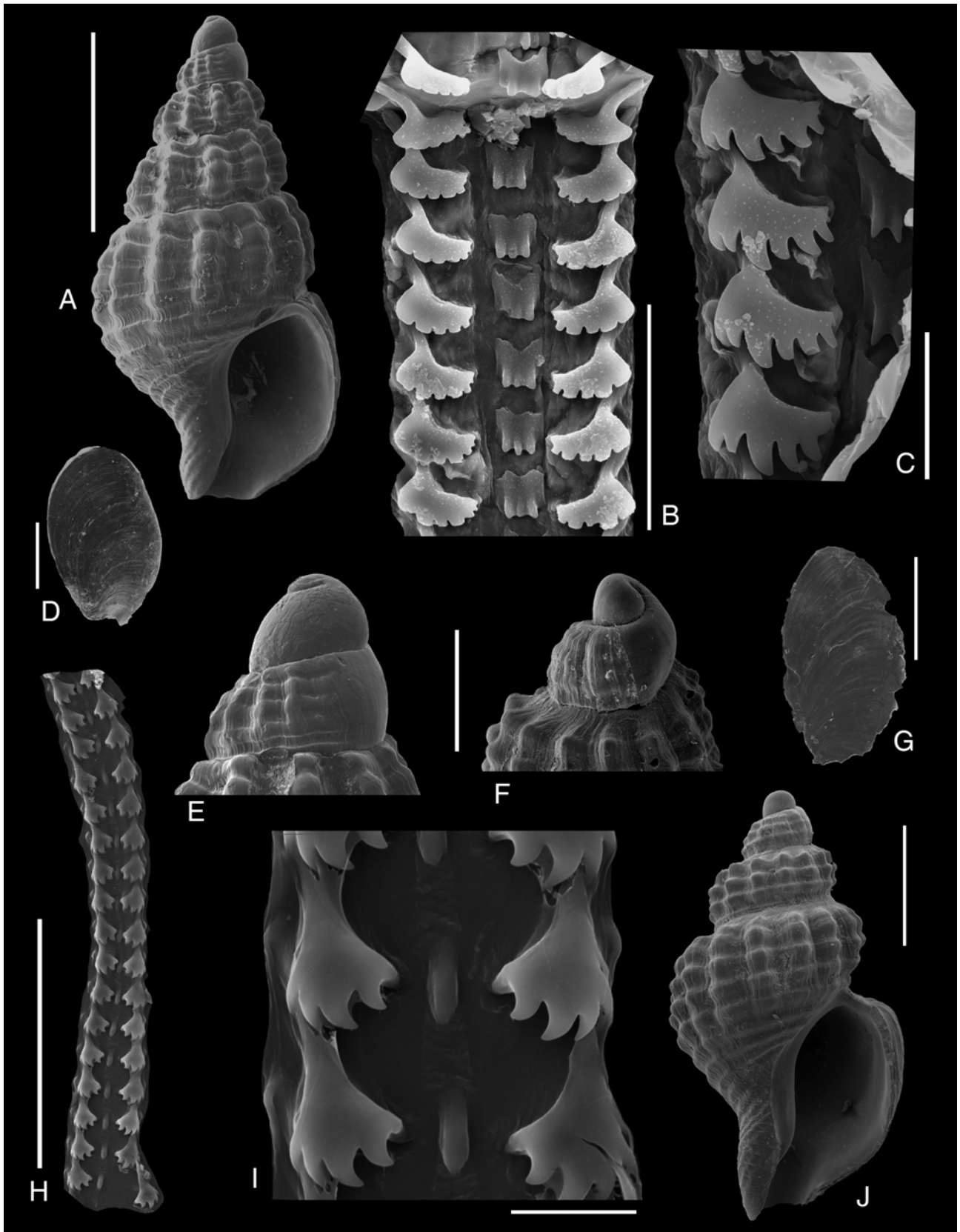


FIGURE 10. A–E. *Anomacme smithi* Strebel, 1905. A. MACN-In 35381, scale bar = 2 mm; B. radula, scale bar = 50 µm; C. detail of the marginal teeth, scale bar = 20 µm; D. operculum, external view, scale bar = 500 µm; E. protoconch, scale bar = µm. **F–J.** “*Anomacme*” *multituberculata* Castellanos, Rolán & Bartolotta, 1987; F. protoconch, USNM 870453, same scale bar as E; G. operculum, external view, scale bar = 500 µm; H. radula, scale bar = 100 µm; I. detail of the radula, scale bar = 10 µm; J. USNM 870453, scale bar = 1 mm.

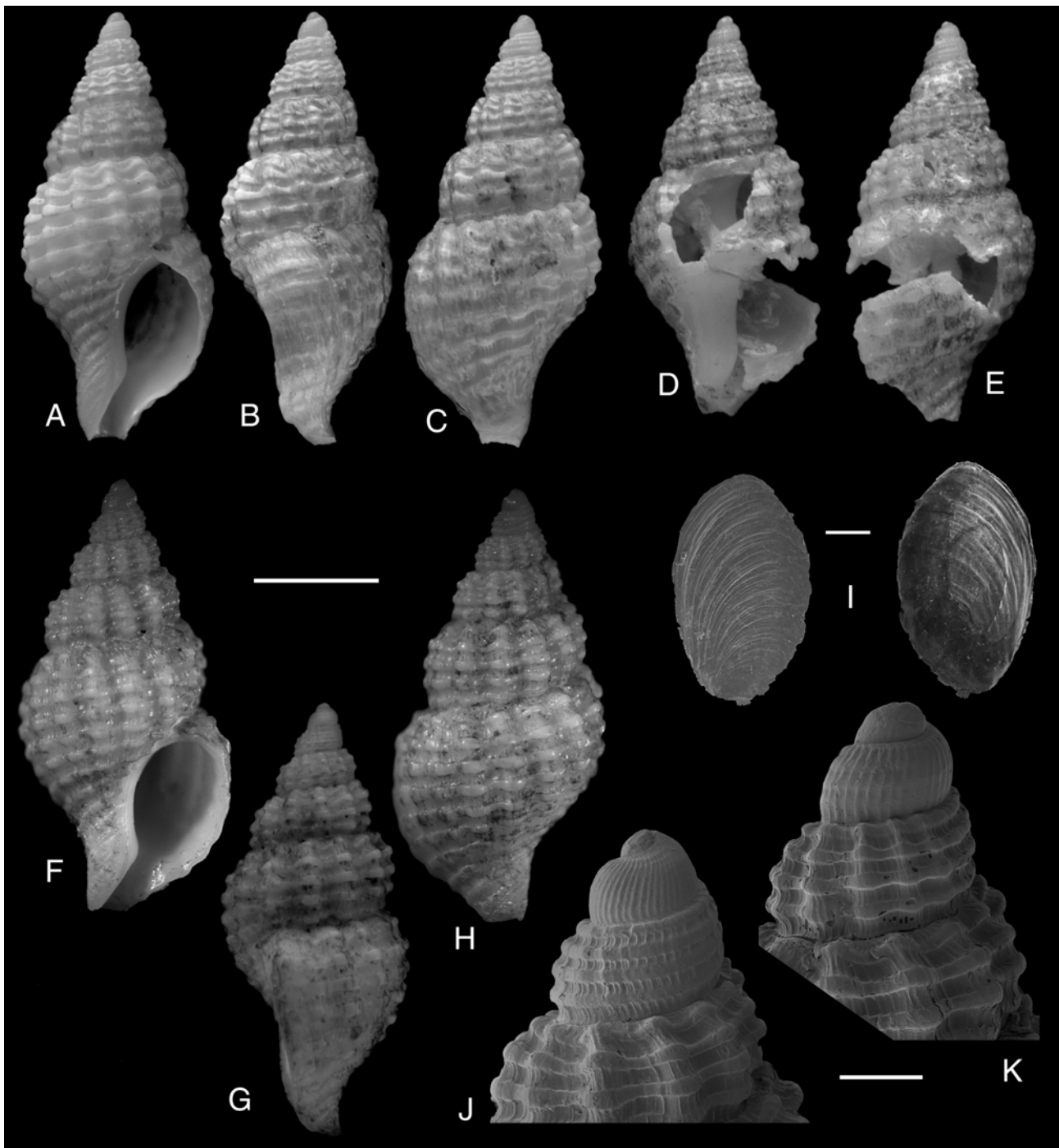


FIGURE 11. *Meteuthria martensi* (Strebel, 1905), **A–C.** *Euthria Glypteuthria martensi* Strebel, 1905, lectotype, Ushuaia, SE 6220 (786). **D–E.** *Euthria Glypteuthria agnesia* Strebel, 1905, syntype. **F–H.** 35°42'S, 54°40'W, MACN-In 15827; Scale bar = 3 mm. **I.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 500 µm. **J–K.** Two views of the protoconch, scale bar = 500 µm.

***Meteuthria martensi* (Strebel, 1905)**

Figures 11A–K, 12A–E

Euthria Glypteuthria martensi Strebel, 1905: 630, pl. 21, figs. 13, 13 a, b.

Euthria Glypteuthria agnesia Strebel, 1905: 631, pl. 21, figs. 14, 14 a, b, c.

Meteuthria martensi (Strebel). Thiele, 1912: 243, pl. 13, fig. 7, pl. 16, fig. 18; Powell, 1951: 149, fig. K62; Castellanos, 1992: 20, pl. 1, fig. 8 (only).

Meteuthria agnesia (Strebel). Dell, 1971: 206.

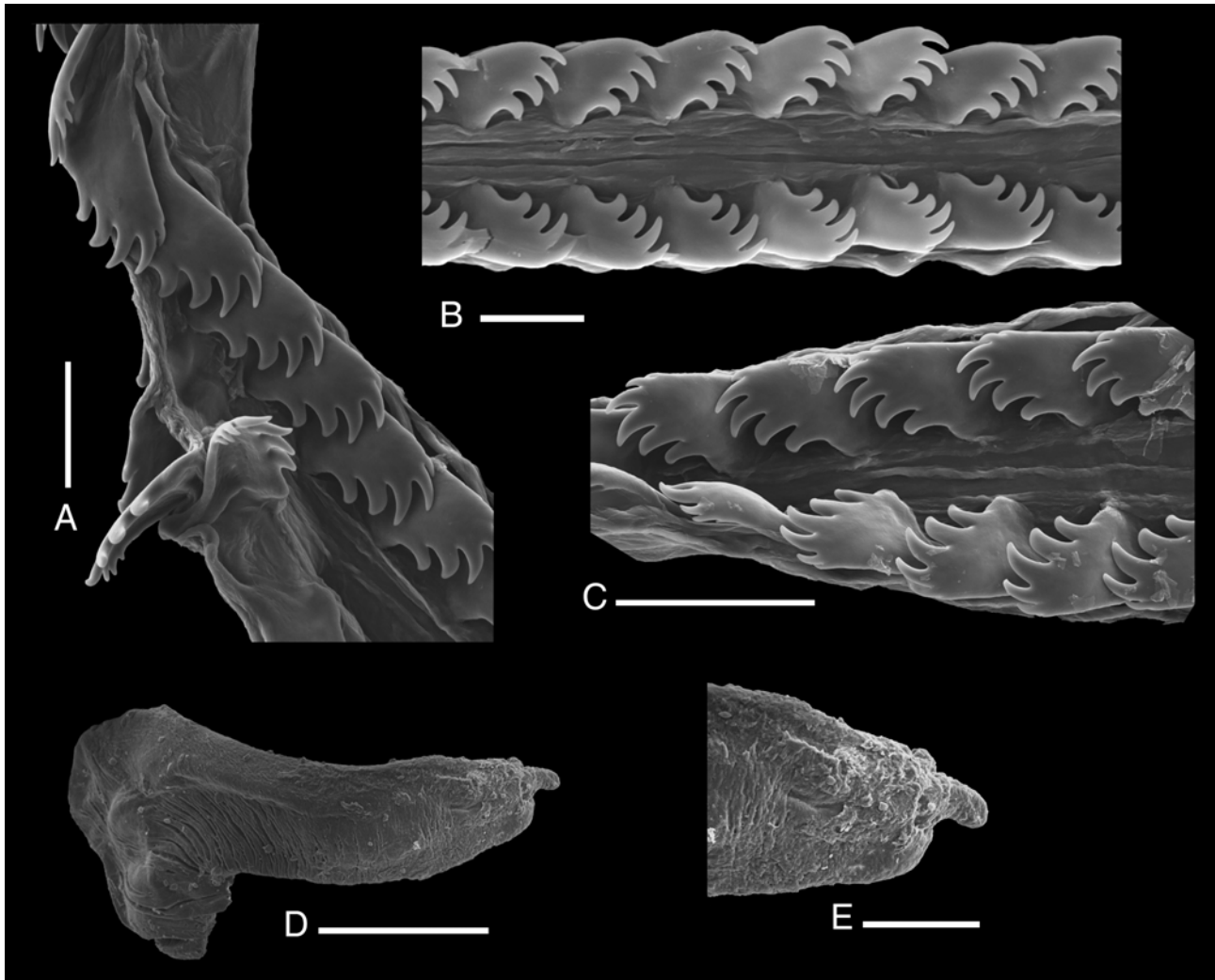


FIGURE 12. *Meteuthria martensi* (Strebel, 1905). **A–C.** Three views of the radula, scale bars = A, B: 20 μ m; C: 30 μ m. **D–E.** Penis and detail of the papilla. Scale bars D: 500 μ m; E: 200 μ m.

Type material. [*Euthria Glypteuthria martensi*] the following lots, housed at the ZMH collection should be regarded as syntypes: 1 spm., Magellan Straits, Borja Bay, SE 6201 (1167); 3 spms., Puerto Harris, 10 fms [18.3 m] depth, SE 6193; 4 spms., Ebendaher, 15 fms. [27.4 m] depth, SE 6192; 3spms., Puerto Condor, SE 6208; 1 spm., Basket Is., M 108; 2 spms., Voilier Cove, 10 fms. [18.3 m] depth, SE 6216 (661); 2 spms., Ushuaia, 5 fms., [9.1 m] depth, M124; 2spms., Ushuaia, 10 fms. [18.3 m] depth, M122; 1 spm., Ushuaia, 12–15 fms. [21.9–27.4 m] depth, SE 6220 (786); this specimen (Figs 10A–C) is here designated as lectotype in order to preserve stability of nomenclature, in agreement with ICZN article 74. [*Euthria Glypteuthria agnesia*] 1 spm., Picton Is., Banner Cove, 3 fms. [5.4 m] depth, M 168.

Type locality. Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, here selected.

Description. Shell small, up to 12 mm in height, fusiform, of five slightly convex whorls; protoconch (Figs 11J, K) of about 2 convex whorls, translucent with quite distinctive closely spaced axial threads overall, transition to teleoconch weakly defined; suture impressed, slightly channelled; aperture oval, labrum thick; siphonal canal rather deep, oblique and long; parietal callus thin; growth lines close spaced over the entire shell; spiral ornamentation of thick threads, 4 on the first two whorls, 5 to 6 on the others; axial sculpture of 13 to 15 varices, which develop nodes when crossing the spiral threads; periostracum translucent, yellowish to brownish; colour chalky whitish, some specimens darker.

Operculum (Fig. 11I), pale yellowish, shape ovate-elliptical, nucleus subterminal, attachment area towards left side.

Radula (Figs 12A–C) with rachidian teeth absent. Laterals triangular, *Prosipho*-like or fan shaped (basal plate

with “handle”), with four major, slightly curved, cusps pointing towards the center of the ribbon, sometimes 2 to 3 very small cusps on the outer side of the teeth.

Penis large, flat, with a thick, blunt papilla rising from a cavity (Figs 12D–E).

Material examined. Argentina: 1 shell, 35°30'S, 53°10'W, 91.5 m depth, (MACN-In 15611); 1 shell, 35°42'S, 54°40'W, 128–138 m depth, (MACN-In 15827); 1 spm., 39°S, 58°W, about 600 m depth, (MACN-In 32893); 3 shell, 4 spms., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40519); 1 spm., 54°51.596'S, 68°31.618'W, Tierra del Fuego, 25 m depth, (MACN-In 40521); 4 spms., 55°6.26'S, 66°28.14'W, 71 m depth, (MACN-In 40520).

Chile: 1 shell, 52°41'S, 74°35'W, 188–247 m depth, (USNM 898754); 1 spm., 1 shell, Rada Picton Is., 27.5 m depth, (MACN-In 35132).

Distribution. Straits of Magellan and Beagle Canal, Tierra del Fuego in shallow waters; off Buenos Aires in more than 100 m depth.

Remarks. This uncommon species was included by Strebel in *Glypteuthria* because of the similarity of its shell to that of *G. meridionalis*. However, the radula, as stated by Thiele (1912), is different enough to justify his new genus *Meteuthria*. In addition, the protoconch with axial threads is also quite distinctive. One syntype of *Euthria agnesia* Strebel, a very damaged specimen, (illustrated in Fig. 11D–E) was the basis on which the two species were synonymized.

Meteuthria batialis new species

Figures 13A–I, 14A–D

Paraeuthria (sic) *ringei* (Strebel, 1905). Castellanos *et al.*, 1987:61, pl. 1, fig. 4.

Type material. Holotype (Figs 13A–C, I), from Station 14, (MACN-In 40522), and 7 paratypes: 2 from Station 10, (MACN-In 40524); 1 from Station 14, (MACN-In 40523); 1 from Station 24, (MACN-In 40526); 1 from Station 41, (MACN-In 40527); 1 from Station 43, (MACN-In 40525); 1 from Station 44, (MACN-In 40528); all from the Talud Continental expedition of RV PUERTO DESEADO.

Type locality. Station 14, Talud Continental expedition, RV “PUERTO DESEADO, 38°0.984'S, 54°30.326'W, 1006 m depth.

Etymology. From *batial* (bathyal in English), referring to the great depth at which the species was collected.

Description. Shell medium size, thin, up to 17 mm in height, fusiform, of 6 convex whorls; protoconch (Fig. 13I) of about 2 1/2 convex whorls, translucent with very weak axial threads over the transition to teleoconch; suture impressed; aperture elliptic; siphonal canal rather deep, oblique and long; parietal callus thin; growth lines closely spaced over the entire shell; spiral ornamentation of thin rounded cords, 6 on the first three whorls, about 20 on the last; periostracum translucent, yellowish, forming a scaly appearance particularly among the cords; shell color yellowish.

Operculum (Fig. 14C) yellowish, ovate in shape, subterminal nucleus, attachment area small, wide rim.

Radula (Fig. 14A, B) with rachidian teeth absent. Laterals triangular *Prosipho*-like or fan shaped, with five short, slightly curved, cusps pointing towards inside.

Penis (Fig. 14D) large, subcylindrical with a long, thin papilla rising from a cavity in the tip.

Material examined. 2 spms., 37°59.706'S, 54°41.854'W, Sta. 10, 852 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012, (MACN-In 40524); 38°0.984'S, 54°30.326'W, 2 spms. (holotype (MACN-In 40522) and 1 paratype (MACN-In 40523), Sta. 14, 1006 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012; 1 spm., 37°54.206'S, 54°2.616'W, St. 24, 2420 m depth, collected on 14-Oct-2012 (MACN-In 40526); 1 spm., 38°01.631'S, 54°30.275'W, Sta. 41, 997 m depth (MACN-In 40527), collected on 26-May-2013; 1 spm., 37°53.837'S, 54°30.458'W, Sta. 43, 998 m depth, collected on 26-May-2013 with bottom trawl, (MACN-In 40525); 1 spm., 37°53.557'S, 54°42.941'W, Sta. 44, 780 m depth, collected on 26-May-2013 with bottom trawl (MACN-In 40528); all from the Talud Continental Expedition on board RV PUERTO DESEADO; 2 spms., 55°49'30.00"S, 66°20'31.20"W 115 m depth, RV ELTANIN Cr. 5, Sta. 219, (USNM 898742).

Distribution. Known from South of Tierra del Fuego in 115 m and off Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina in 780 to 2420 m.

Remarks. Powell (1960: 149) listed in the genus *Meteuthria* (as *M. futilis*) *Fusus* (*Neptunea*) *futile* Watson,

1882 collected from 150 fms [219.4 m] depth between Kerguelen and Heard Is (Holotype NHMUK 1887.2.9.707). This is a comparable species known from only one broken shell. The presence of “low rounded riblets in the middle of the whorl” is the primary difference. In addition the protoconch illustrated by Watson appears to be lower and smaller. Radula and soft parts are unknown so the inclusion in *Meteuthria* should be cautious.

Despite the obvious differences in the radula and anatomy, the large size and long spire of *M. batialis* n. sp. is somewhat similar to young specimens of *Fasciolaria insularis* Fernández, 1977 (Fascioliariidae), which was collected in the same environment. Nevertheless, the whorls are convex in *M. batialis* n. sp. and flat in *F. insularis*. Also, the furrows between the spiral cords are shallower in the new species and the cords are subquadrate and thicker in *F. insularis*. In addition, the protoconch is larger and more globose in *M. batialis* n. sp. The specimen illustrated in Castellanos *et al.* (1987: 61, pl. 1, fig. 4) as *Paraeuthria* (sic) *ringei* (Strebel, 1905) appears to be this new species. Unfortunately the material illustrated in that paper, as far as I know, was never deposited in any institution.

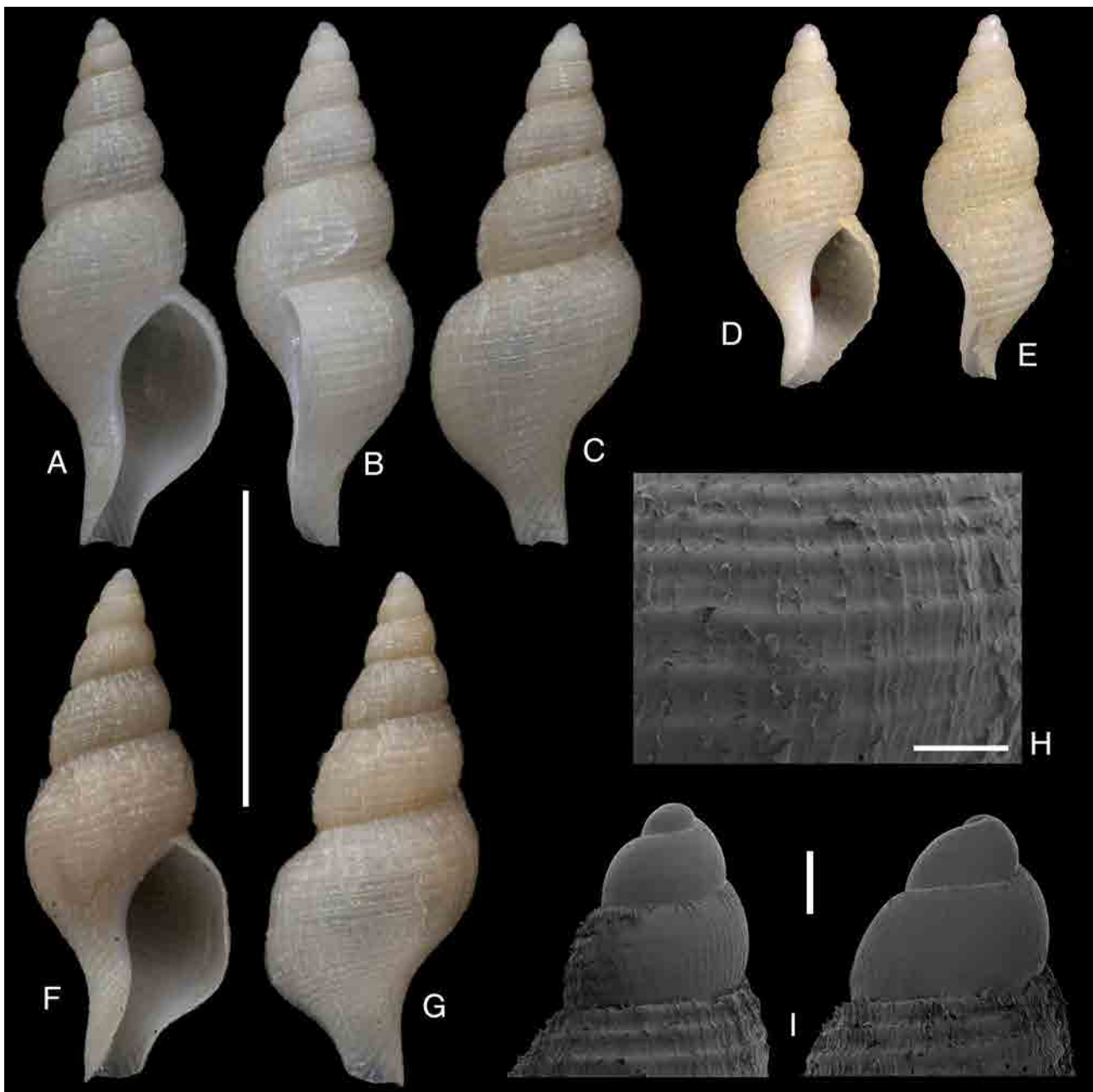


FIGURE 13. *Meteuthria batialis* n. sp. **A–C.** Holotype, MACN-In 40522. **D–E.** USNM 898742. **F–G.** Paratype, MACN-In 40523; Scale bar = 1 cm. **H.** Detail of the spiral ornamentation, MACN-In 40522, scale bar = 500 µm. **I.** Two views of the protoconch of uncoated holotype, MACN-In 40522, scale bar = 500 µm.

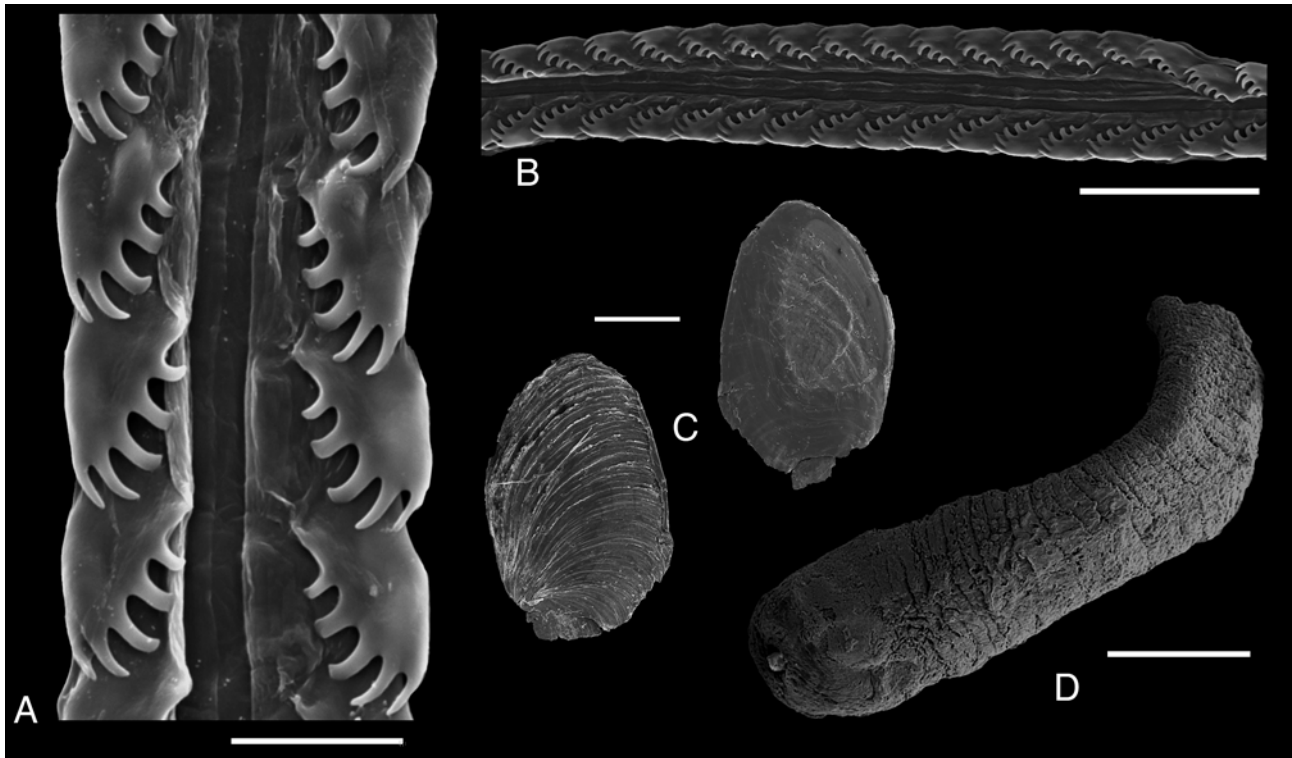


FIGURE 14. *Meteuthria batialis* n. sp. **A–B.** Two views of the radula, scale bars: A = 25 µm, B: 100 µm. **C.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 1 mm. **D.** Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 500 µm.

Falsimacme new genus

Type species. *Euthria Glypteuthria kobelti* Strebel, 1905.

Diagnosis. Shell fusiform, small, protoconch small, 1½ whorls, smooth, spiral ornamentation of rounded threads crossed by axial varices; operculum subelliptical, nucleus subterminal; radula prosiphiine, rachidian teeth absent; laterals with 5 to 8 cusps, the cusps point posteriorly within the animal, slightly decreasing in size from the center to the sides of the radula.

Etymology. The name acknowledges the (falsa = false in Spanish) resemblance to the radulae and shell of the species *Anomacme smithi* Strebel. The genus is masculine.

Included species. Only *F. kobelti* (Strebel, 1905).

Distribution. As the type species.

Remarks. *Crenatosipho* Linse, 2002 resembles *Falsimacme* n. gen. However, the radula has a small rachidian and large curved lateral teeth, both characters absent in *Falsimacme* n. gen.

Falsimacme kobelti (Strebel, 1905) new comb.

Figures 15A–L, 16A–D

Euthria Glypteuthria kobelti Strebel, 1905: 632, pl. 21, figs. 15, 15a.

Euthria Glypteuthria kobelti Strebel. Melvill & Standen, 1914: 122; Powell, 1951: 138; 1960: 148.

Meteuthria martensi Strebel. Castellanos, 1992: 20, pl. 1, fig. 9 only; Linse, 2002: 101, pl. 12, figs. 9.1.1–93/96 (*non* Strebel, 1905).

Type material. All material from Strebel's collection housed in ZMH should be regarded as syntypes: 1 spm., Puerto Bridges, 7 fms. [12.8 m] depth, (M 164) (Number 9 in Strebel, 1905: 632.), this specimen (Fig. 14A–C) is here designated as lectotype in order to preserve stability of nomenclature, in agreement with ICZN article 74. 1 spm., Mollyneux Sound, 27 fms. [49.3 m] depth (Number 1 in Strebel, 1905: 632); 5 spms., Puerto Eugenia, 10–15 fms.

[18.2–27.4 m] depth, (SE 6229 (768)) (Number 5 in Strebel, 1905: 632); 2 spms., Hope Harbor, 6–10 fms. [10.9–18.2 m] depth, (SE 6198 (44)) Number 6 in Strebel, 1905: 632); 1 spm., Puerto Harris, 15 fms. [27.4 m] depth, (SE 6190) (Number 7 in Strebel, 1905: 632); 1 spm., Ushuaia, 12–15 fms. [21.9–27.4 m] depth, (SE 6149 (789)) (Number 8 in Strebel, 1905: 632); 2 spms., Puerto Pantalón, Tierra del Fuego, 7 fms. [12.8 m] depth, (M189) (Number 10 in Strebel, 1905: 633); 2 spms., Picton Is., Banner Cove, 3 fms. [5.4 m] depth, (M 168) (Number 12 in Strebel, 1905: 633).

Type locality. Here restricted to Puerto [Islas] Bridges, Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego.

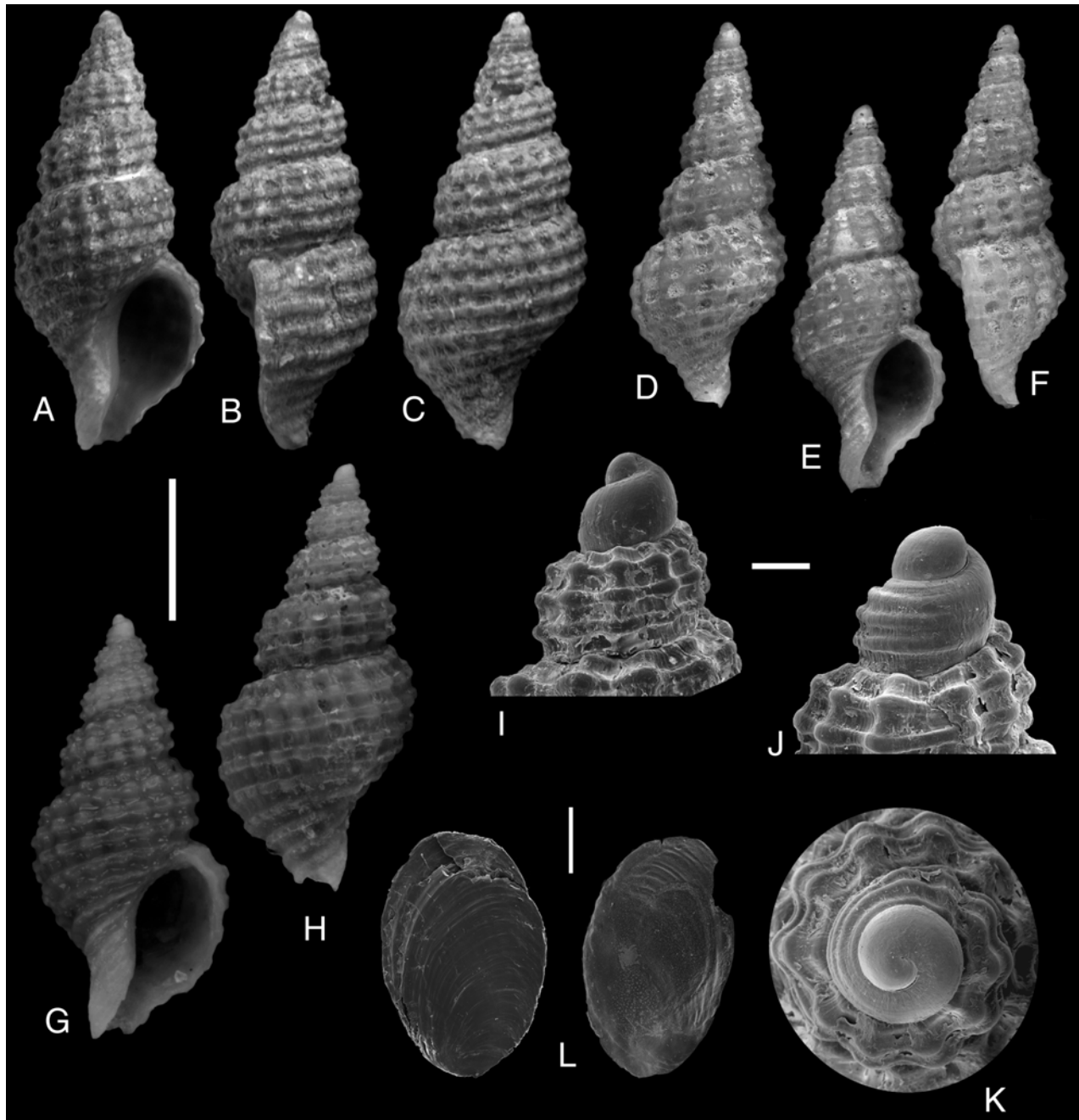


FIGURE 15. *Falsimacme kobelti* (Strebel, 1905). **A–C.** *Euthria Glypteuthria kobelti* Strebel, 1905, lectotype, Puerto Bridges, M 164. **D–F.** Mollyneux Sound, paralectotype. **G–H.** Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, MACN-In 17757; Scale bar = 3 mm. **I–K.** Three views of the protoconch, scale bar = 300 µm. **L.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 500 µm.

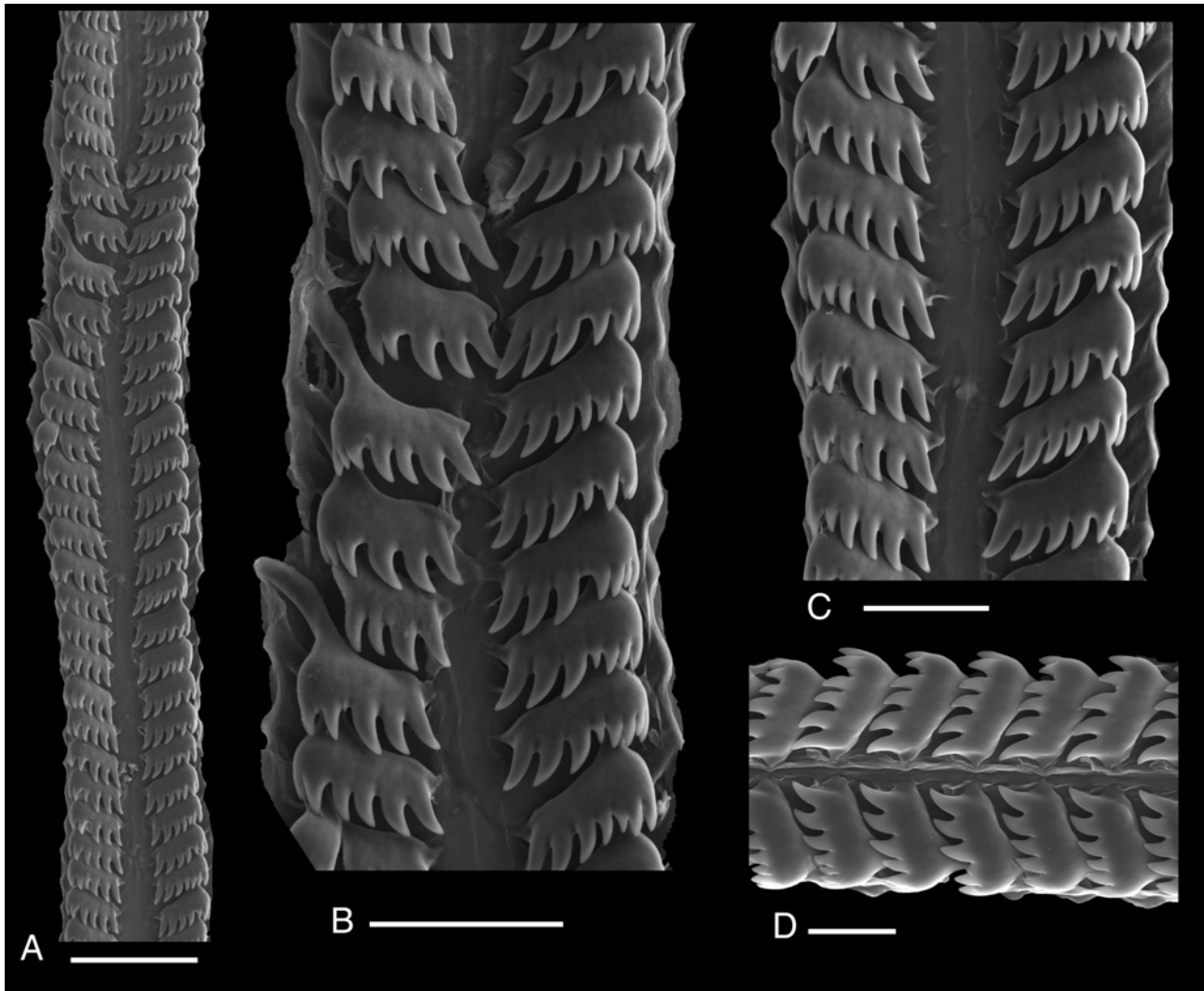


FIGURE 16. *Falsimacme kobelti* (Strebel, 1905). **A–D.** Four views of the radula, scale bars A = 50 µm; B: 30 µm; C: 20 µm; D: 10 µm.

Description. Shell small, up to 10 mm in height, fusiform, of 6 slightly convex, distinct whorls, color red, brownish, bright, outside and inside; protoconch (Figs 15I–K) of 1½ convex whorls, translucent, entirely smooth but faint growth lines are present, transition to teleoconch weakly defined; suture impressed, somewhat channelled; aperture elliptical, labrum thick; siphonal canal deep, oblique and long; parietal callus thin; growth lines closely spaced over the entire shell; spiral ornamentation of thick threads, 3 on the first two whorls, 4 to 5 on the others; axial sculpture of 14 to 15 varices, which develop nodes when crossing the spiral threads; periostracum thin and translucent.

Operculum (Fig. 15L) thick, pale yellowish, elliptical shape, nucleus subterminal, attachment area central.

Radulae (Figs 16A–D) with rachidian teeth absent; laterals somewhat rectangular, *Prosipho*-like with the outer portion of the basal plate produced into a typical “handle” that is nearly half the width of the tooth, with 5 to 8 cusps pointing posteriorly. The number and size of the cusps are sometimes different in both laterals of the same row and decrease in size from the center to the sides of the radula.

Material examined. *Argentina*: 25 spms., Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 17757); 2 shells, 55°07'S, 66°33'W, 82 m depth, (MACN-In 23944-1); 3 spms., Bahía Laura, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 36951); 1 spm., Cabo Blanco, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 17843-1); 1 shell, 52°40'S, 74°58'W, Mouth of Strait of Magellan, 64 m depth, St. 960, Cr. 11, RV ELTANIN, (USNM 894557); 3 shells 52°41'S, 74°35'W, Strait of Magellan, , 247 m depth, (USNM 898755); 2 shells, 52°40'S, 74°58'W, 64 m depth, (USNM 898866); 1 shell, 53°48'42"S, 70°24'06"W, 18 m depth, (USNM 887620); 1 shell, 54°48'S, 64°42'W, Staten Island, 18 m depth, (USNM 898349); 1 shell, 54°48'S,

64°42'W, Le Maire Strait, 18 m depth, (USNM 887624); 5 spms., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40508); 1 spm., Ushuaia, (MLP4963-2).

Chile: 1 shell, Punta Arenas, (MACN-In 8648-6).

Distribution. Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz province in the north, to Tierra del Fuego Is. including Beagle Channel, Straits of Magellan and, Malvinas and Lively Is. (Melvill & Standen, 1914).

Remarks. There are very few citations of *F. kobelti* after the original description in the Magellanic literature, perhaps because of its similarity to *Argeneuthria euthrioides* and *Glypteuthria meridionalis*. It was originally included by Strebel in the genus *Glypteuthria*, an assignment later followed by Powell (1951: 138, 1960: 147) and Melvill and Standen (1914) who cited shells collected from Lively Is. The radula, here illustrated for the first time, has no rachidian teeth and the laterals are quite different from any described genus, despite certain resemblance to those of *Anomacme smithi* Strebel (according to the material studied and illustrated here in Figures 10A–E and by Thiele (1912, pl. 16, fig. 14), later repeated by Powell (1951: 193)). The peculiar radula of *A. smithi* has a tricuspid rachidian. Castellanos (1992) included *F. kobelti* as a synonym of *M. martensi* despite clear radular differences that were not recognized by this author. In addition, the shell of *F. kobelti* has a longer, more slender spire and the whorls are distinctive because of the presence of a sutural furrow. Also, there are usually three spiral threads in the first two whorls but four in *M. martensi*. Finally fresh shell colour is also distinctive, brownish and whitish respectively. Similarities with *A. euthrioides* are discussed under this species.

Argeneuthria new genus

Type species. *Euthria cerealis* Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885.

Diagnosis. Shell small to medium-sized, up to about 15.5 mm in total height, fusiform. Flat whorls, smooth or spiral cords and axial varices. Protoconch smooth. Elliptic aperture. Rachidian teeth tricuspid, rectangular, all cusps of the same size, lateral teeth *Prosipho*-like with two main curved cusps, the outer single or bifid. Penis cylindrical, with a small or large papilla rising from a hole.

Etymology. From the combination of Argentina and *Euthria*. The name is feminine.

Included species. *Argeneuthria cerealis* (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885); *A. paessleri* (Strebel, 1905); *A. euthrioides* (Melvill & Standen, 1898); *A. philippii* (Strebel, 1905); *A. varicosa* n. sp.

Argeneuthria cerealis (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885) new comb.

Figures 17A–L, 18A–C

Euthria cerealis Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885: 100.

Euthria cerealis Rochebrune & Mabille, 1889: H.60, pl. 2, fig. 4.

Paraeuthria cerealis (Roch. y Mab., 1891). Castellanos, 1992: 18, pl. 1 fig. 4; Linse, 2002: 102, figs. 9.1.1–97/101.

Pareuthria cerealis (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885). Rosenfeld et al, 2015: 72, fig. 6A.

Type material. 29 spms., (MNHN 6844); 8 spms., (MNHN 6845); 10 spms., (MNHN 6846); 16 spms., (MNHN 6847); 14 spms., (MNHN 6848), all syntypes from Cape Horn Expedition.

Type locality. “*Terre de Feu*”; in 1889 the authors mentioned “*Baie Orange*”, Lapataia in 21 to 198 m depth [Tierra del Fuego].

Description. Shell small, around 10 mm in height, fusiform, of six flat whorls; protoconch of 2½ flat or very weakly convex whorls, entirely smooth, transition to teleoconch weakly defined; suture impressed; aperture elliptic, usually with sharp lip, siphonal canal deep, short. Parietal callus very thin, well defined. Growth lines, faint, closely spaced over the entire shell. Shell color reddish, brownish, outside and inside.

Operculum (Fig. 17E) shape elliptical, subterminal nucleus, attachment area surrounded by a thick rim.

Radula (Figs 18A–C) with tricuspid, rectangular rachidian teeth, all cusps of the same size; base of rachidian slightly curved; lateral teeth *Prosipho*-like with the basal plate produced into a typical “handle” more than half the width of the tooth, with 3 cusps, innermost smaller, two externals curved, pointing towards the rachidian, outermost, simple and smaller.

Penis cylindrical, with a small papilla rising from a hole.

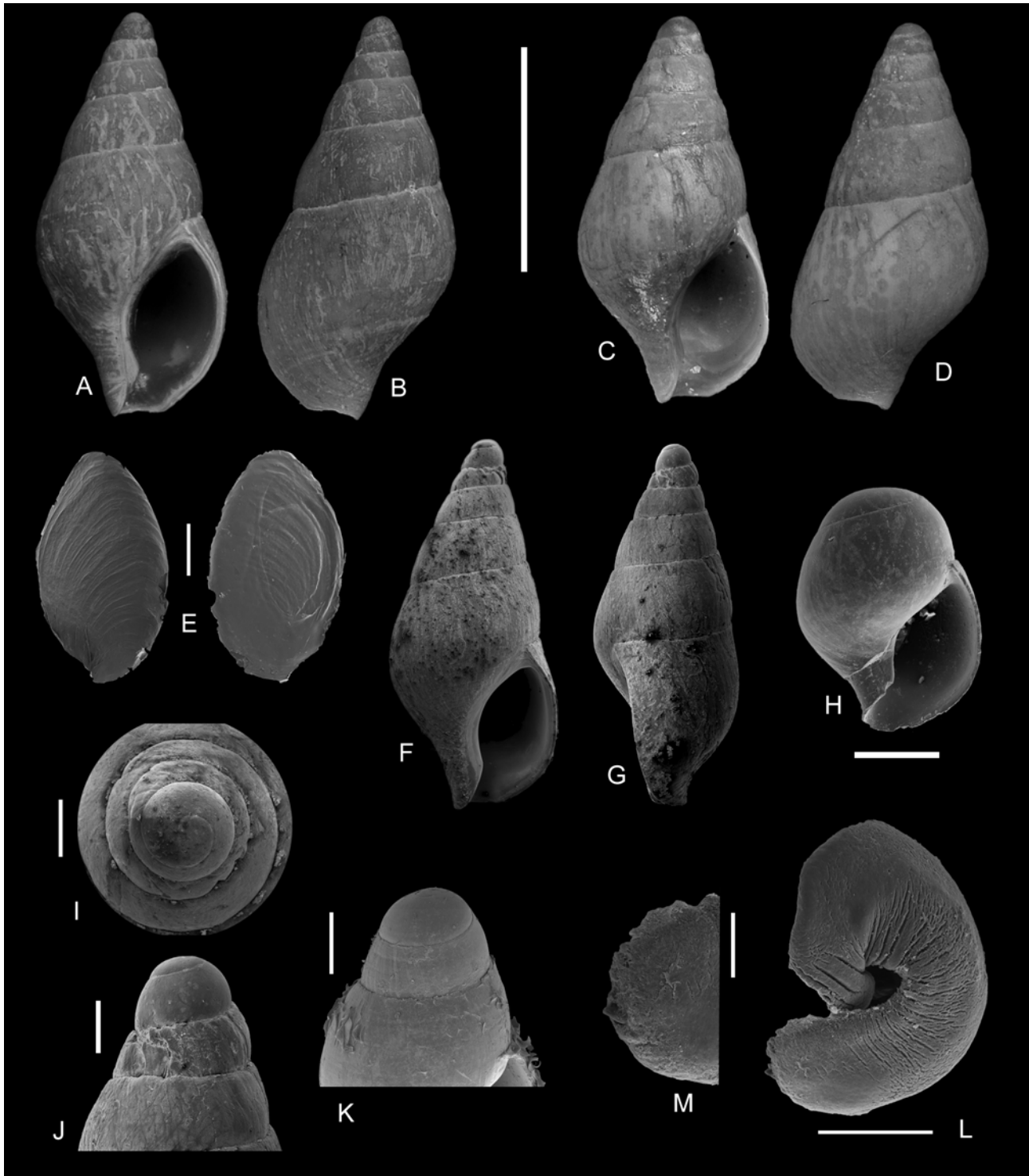


FIGURE 17. *Argeneuthria cerealis* (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885). **A–B.** MACN-In 33772, Puerto Cook, Staten Is. **C–D.** MACN-In 33772. **E.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 500 µm. **F–G.** MACN-In 33772, SEM pictures; scale bar = 5 mm for all shells; **H.** SEM picture of a recently hatched embryo, scale bar = 500 µm. **I–K.** Three views of the protoconch, scale bars: J = 400 µm; K, I = 500 µm. **L.** Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 500 µm. **M.** Detail of L, scale bar = 200 µm.

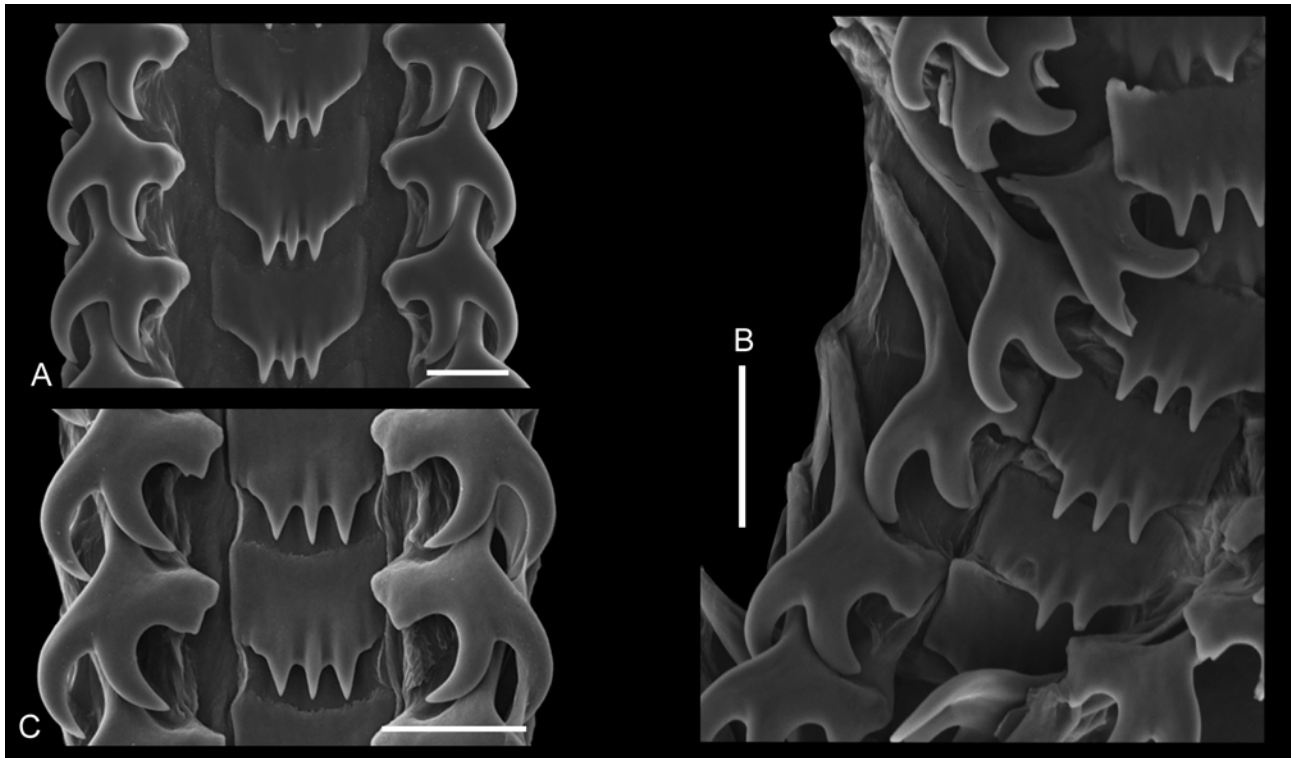


FIGURE 18. *Argeneuthria cerealis* (Rochebrune & Mabille, 1885). A–C. Three views of the radula, scale bars = 20 μ m.

Material examined. 12 spms., 47°43'45.6"S, 65°50'17.7"W, Puerto Deseado, 15 m depth, (MACN-In 40535); 45 spms., Cabo Blanco, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 17842); 2 spms., Puerto Deseado, (MACN-In 35274); 1 spm., 10 Km north of Cabo Curioso, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 35039); 1 shell, Puerto San Julián, off the old Frigorífico, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 40536); 6 shells, Baie Orange, Beagle Canal, (from Rochebrune & Mabille's Cape Horn Expedition), (MACN-In 13915); 20 spms., Puerto Cook, Staten Is., (MACN-In 33772); 1 shell, 53°54'S, 67°18'W, 27 m depth, (USNM 898313); 2 spms., 53°59'04.3"S, 67°22'59.1"W, Estancia Viamonte, Tierra del Fuego, live collected during low tide, (MACN-In 40535); 1 spm. 54°17.647"S, 66°15.376"W to 54°17.346"S, 66°15.531"W, 56 m depth, with bottom trawl, CAV2014, St. 22/48 (MACN-In 40533); 20 spms., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40534); 3 spms., Becasses Is., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 35214).

Distribution. Puerto San Julián, Santa Cruz to Ushuaia, Cape Horn, Tierra del Fuego and Staten Is.

Remarks: This species is hard to find, perhaps because of its small size. It is similar to *A. paessleri*; however, the shell is more slender and the aperture is smaller. *A. cerealis* lacks the distinctive spiral furrows at the base of the last whorl.

***Argeneuthria paessleri* (Strebel, 1905) new comb.**

Figures 19A–J, 20A–C

Euthria paessleri Strebel, 1905: 625, pl. 21, figs. 9, 9 a, b.

Paraeuthria paessleri (Strebel, 1905). Castellanos, 1992: 18, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Pareuthria paessleri (Strebel, 1905). Rosenfeld *et al.*, 2015: 73, fig. 6C.

Type material. Lost? Not found in ZHM where most of Strebel's material is housed.

Type locality. Strebel mentioned several localities all around Tierra del Fuego, i.e. Smyth Channel; Hope Harbour, 6 fms. [10.9 m] depth; Ushuaia, 12–25 fms. [21.9–45.7 m] depth; Puerto Eugenia in 10–15 fms. [18.2–27.4 m] depth and Strait of Le Maire.

Description. Shell small, less than 10 mm in height, fusiform, of 6 flat whorls; protoconch (Figs 19G, H) of 2½ slightly convex, smooth whorls, transition to teleoconch not clearly defined; suture impressed; aperture

suboval, siphonal canal deep, short; parietal callus very thin; growth lines, faint, all over the shell; spiral ornamentation, of 8 to 9 furrows on the base of the last whorl (Fig. 19D); shell color reddish, brownish, outside and inside; operculum shape oval, subterminal nucleus (Fig. 19J). Radula (Figs 20A–C) very similar to that of *A. cerealis*. Tricuspid, rectangular rachidian teeth, with all cusps of the same size somewhat protruding, base of the rachidian curved; lateral teeth *Prosipho*-like, with 3 cusps, innermost smaller, externals curved, pointing towards the rachidian, outermost bifid.

Penis (Fig. 19I) cylindrical, flattish, with a small papilla rising from inside a depression.

Material examined. 24 shells, 4 km South of Punta Desengaño, San Julián, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 36930); 1 spm., 52°44'S, 67°42'W, 40/49 m depth, RV ELTANIN, St. 981, (USNM 870542); 4 shells, 53°42'S, 66°19'W, 81 m depth, RV ELTANIN, St. 967, (USNM 870487); 1 shell, 53°06'S, 67°04'W, 86 m depth, RV HERO, St. 450, (USNM 898478); 2 spms., Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, (MLP 4963-4); 3 spms., 54°51.596'S, 68°31.618'W, Tierra del Fuego, 25 m depth, (MACN-In 40529); 2 spms., Punta Oriental, Ushuaia, 3 m depth, (MACN-In 40530); 19 spms., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40531).

Distribution. Known only from Tierra del Fuego Is.

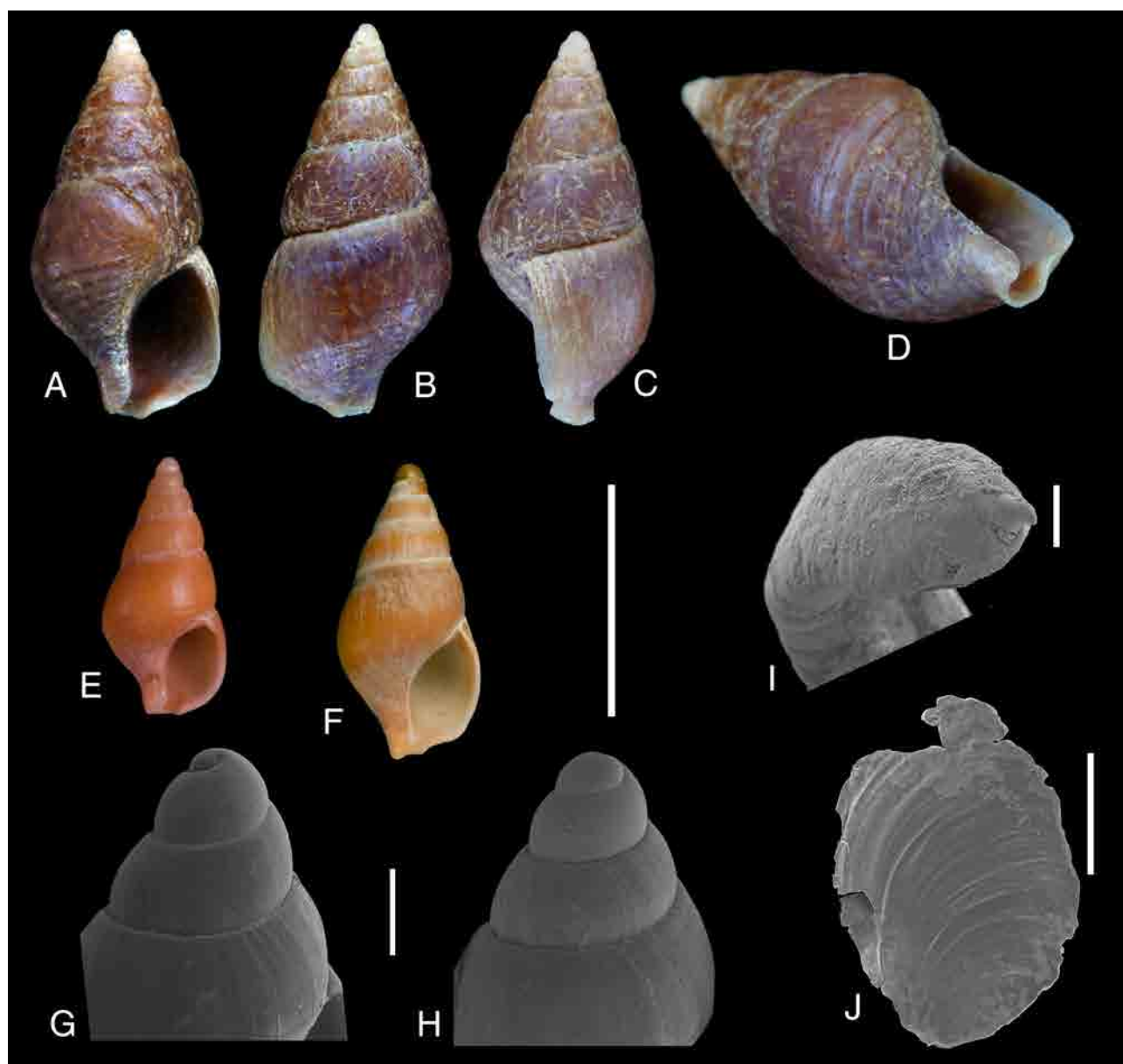


FIGURE 19. *Argeneuthria paessleri* (Strebel, 1905). A–D. MACN-In 40539, Ushuaia. E–F. MACN-In 36930; scale bar = 5 mm. G–H. Two views of the protoconch, scale bar = 500 μ m. I. Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 200 μ m. J. External view of the operculum, scale bar = 50 μ m.

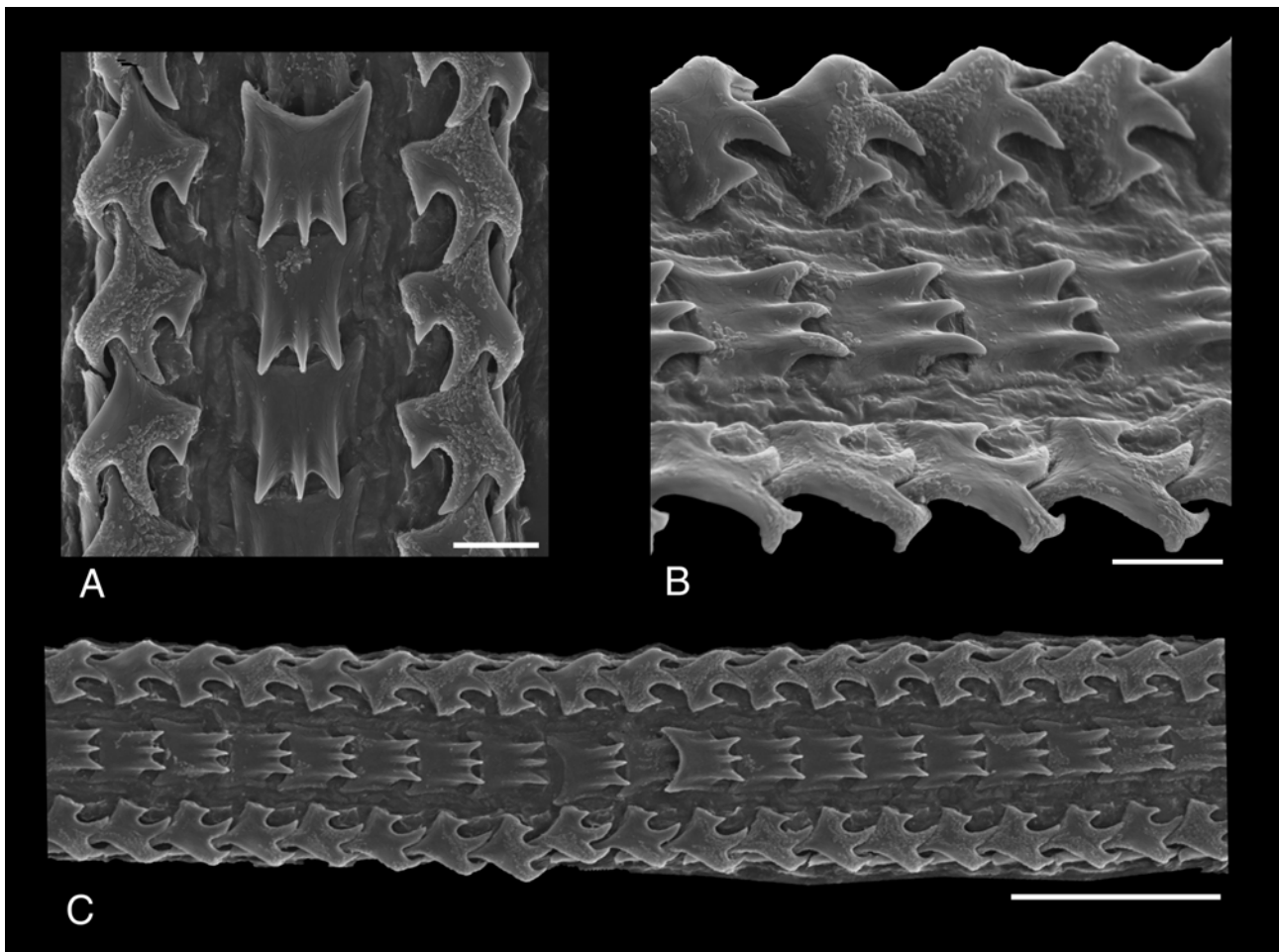


FIGURE 20. *Argeneuthria paessleri* (Strebel, 1905). A–C. Three views of the radula, scale bars: A = 10 µm; B = 10 µm; C = 50 µm.

Remarks. *A. paessleri* is very similar to *A. cerealis*. The presence of the spiral furrows on the base of last whorl constitutes the main difference. In addition, there are some minor details of the radula that could be of diagnostic value, i.e. a bifid vs. simple external cusp on the lateral teeth, more curved base of rachidian and protruding cusps of rachidian. Also the protoconch of *A. paessleri* is more globose than *A. cerealis*. Very few lots of these species were available to understand their variation. Additional material may indicate that these two species are synonyms.

Linse (2002: 105, pl. 13, figs. 9.1.1 102–104) reported material with a tricuspid rachidian tooth and multicuspid lateral teeth as *Pareuthria* cf. *paessleri*. This radula is very different from *P. paessleri* and probably belongs in a different undescribed genus.

***Argeneuthria euthrioides* (Melvill & Standen, 1898) new comb.**

Figures 21A–P, 22A–E

Lachesis euthrioides Melvill & Standen, 1898: 98, pl. 1, fig. 9.

Met euthria martensi Strebel. Castellanos, 1992: 20, pl. 1, fig. 7 only.

Type material. 3 syntypes from Shallow Bay, Lively Island are deposited at the Manchester Museum. One of these specimens, EE.7750, illustrated here in Figs 21A–C, is designated as lectotype in order to preserve stability of nomenclature in agreement with ICZN article 74; and 2 others are paralectotypes, EE.7751 (Figs 21D–F, G–I).

Description. Shell small, less than 10 mm in height, fusiform, red, brownish, bright, outside and inside, of 6 slightly convex, distinct whorls; protoconch of 2½ convex whorls (Figs 21O, P), translucent, entirely smooth,

transition to teleoconch only signalled by onset of spiral ornamentation; suture impressed, somewhat channelled; aperture oval, siphonal canal deep, oblique and short; parietal callus very thin; spiral ornamentation of thick threads, 3 in the second and third whorls, 4 in the others; axial sculpture of 12 to 13 varices that develop into nodes when crossing the spiral threads.

Operculum (Fig. 22D) thick, elliptical in shape, nucleus subterminal, attachment area with a thick rim.

Radula (Figs 22A–C) as in *A. paessleri*; lateral teeth have 3 cusps but the innermost less developed.

Penis (Fig. 22E) as in the other species of the genus.

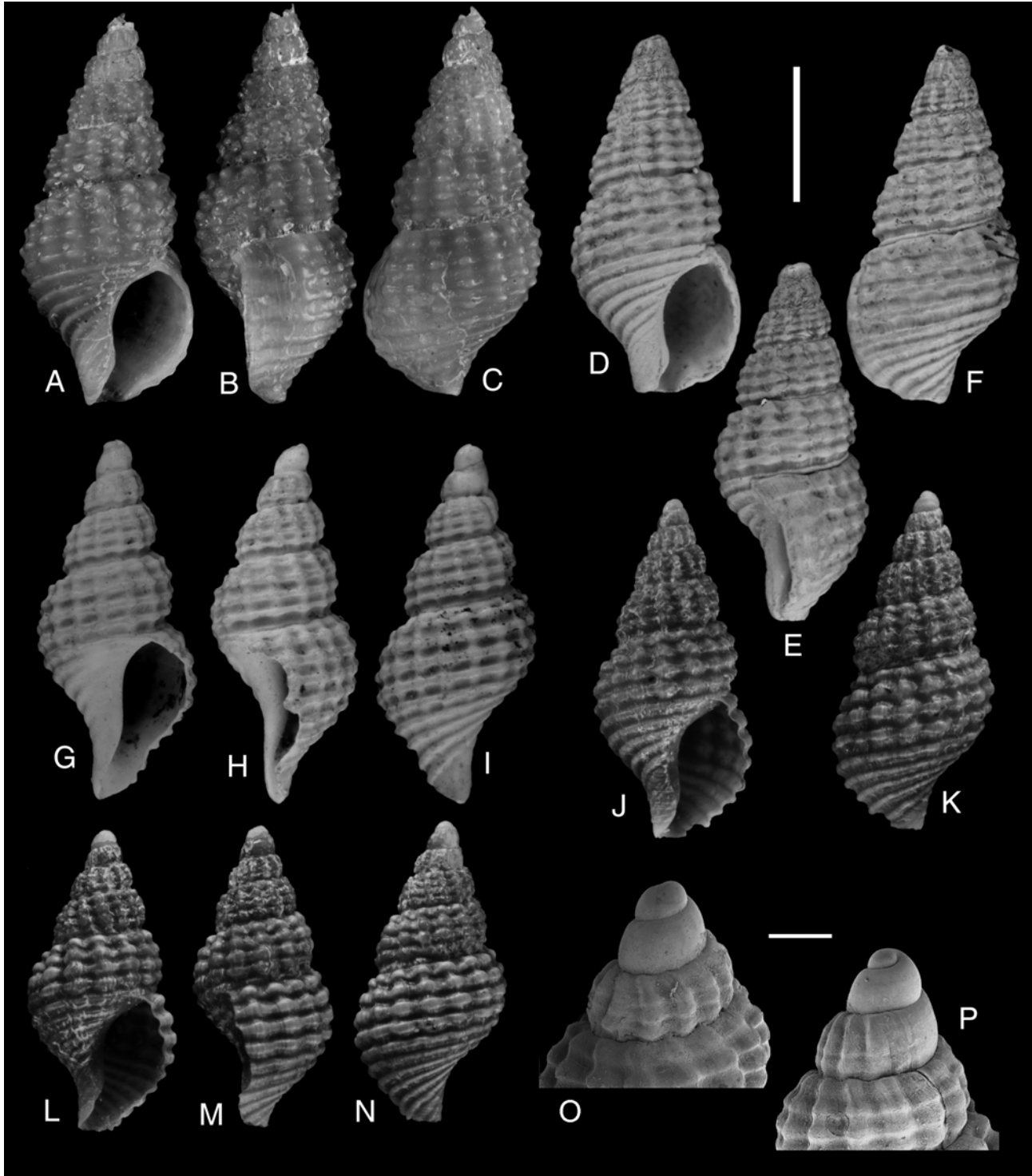


FIGURE 21. *Argeneuthria euthrioides* (Melvill & Standen, 1898). **A–I.** *Lachesis euthrioides* Melvill & Standen; **A–C:** Lectotype, Shallow Bay, Lively Island, EE.7750; **D–F** and **G–I:** two paralectotypes, EE.7751. **J–K.** MACN-In 40507, Ushuaia. **L–M.** MACN-In 40507, Ushuaia, Scale bar = 3 mm. **O–P.** Two views of the protoconch, scale bar = 500 μ m,

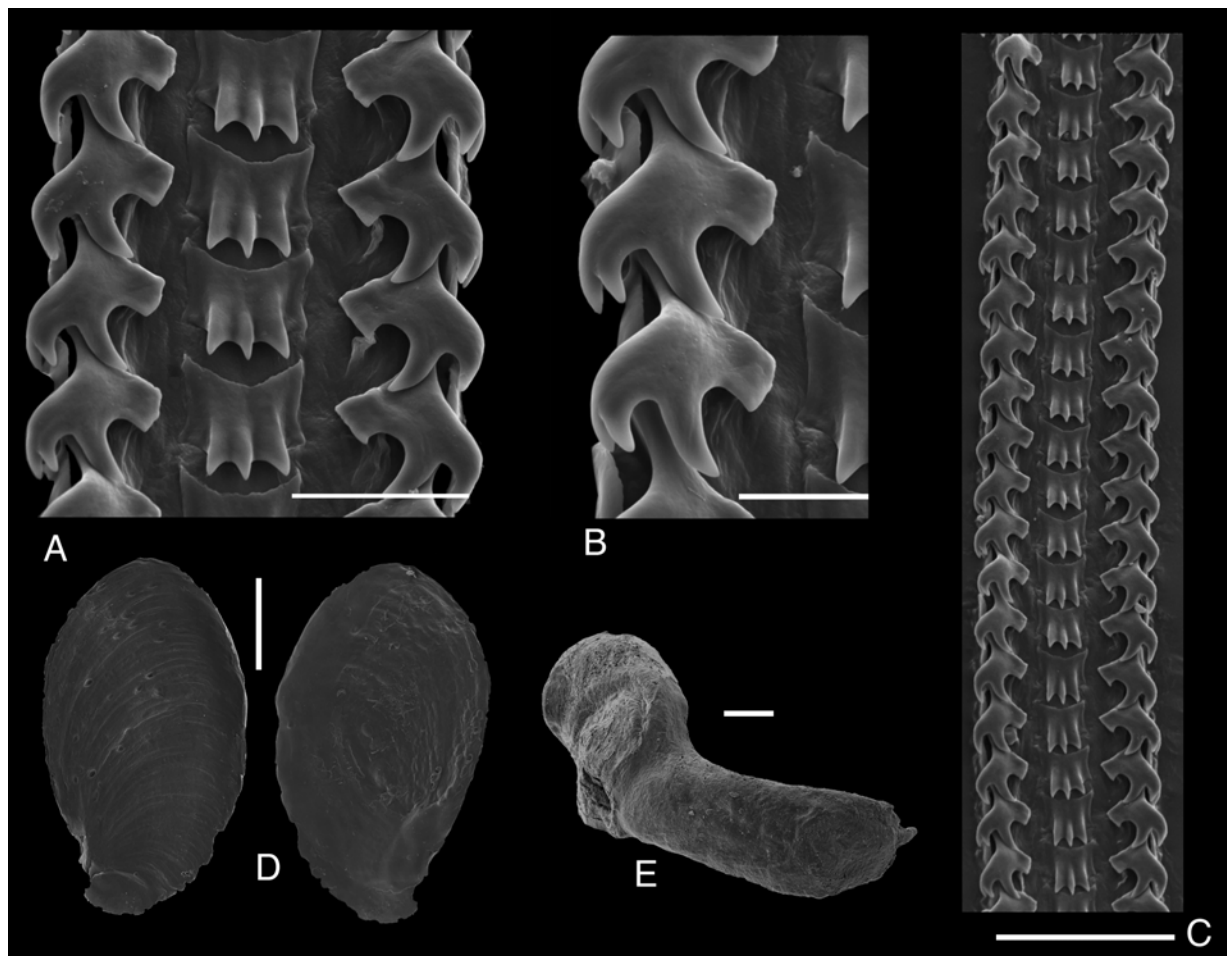


FIGURE 22. *Argeneuthria euthrioides* (Melvill & Standen, 1898). **A–C.** three views of the radula, scale bars: A = 20 µm, B = 10 µm; C = 50 µm. **D.** external and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 500 µm. **E.** critical point dry of the penis, scale bar = 200 µm.

Material examined. 29 spms., Ushuaia, (MACN-In 40507).

Distribution. Known from Ushuaia, Beagle Canal, Tierra del Fuego and Lively Is.

Remarks. This species was included in *Argeneuthria* basically because of the close similarity with radula and penis of *A. paessleri* despite some minor proportional variations. The shell morphology most closely resembles that of *F. kobelti*; however, the protoconch in *F. kobelti* is smaller (1.5 whorls in *F. kobelti* vs. 2.5 whorls in *A. euthrioides*). Also, in *A. euthrioides* the ornamentation begins with axial varices and then the spiral cords appear, while in *F. kobelti* three cords develop initially on the first whorls over a smooth surface and then the axial varices rise (see figures 15I–K). In addition, *A. euthrioides* has a shorter siphonal canal, lower spire and the nodes are more globose and rounded than those of *F. kobelti*.

***Argeneuthria philippii* (Strebel, 1905) new comb.**

Figures 23A–M, 24A–B

Euthria philippii Strebel, 1905: 626, pl. 21, figs. 16, 16a–c.

Type material. 4 syntypes: 1 shell, Cape Valentin (Strait of Magellan), 150 fms. [274.3 m] depth, (ZMH 3123) (ex SE 6210, Number 1 from Strebel, 1905: 627); 1 spm., Puerto Espinal, 8 fms. [14.6 m] depth, (ZMH 3124) (ex SE 2228 (108), Number 2 from Strebel, 1905: 626); 1 spm., 1 shell, Picton Island, Banner Cove, on roots of kelp, 3 fms. [5.4 m] depth, (ZMH 3125) (ex M168, Number 3 from Strebel, 1905: 627), one of them is here designated as lectotype in order to preserve stability of nomenclature, in agreement with ICZN article 74 (illustrated here in fig. 23A–C).

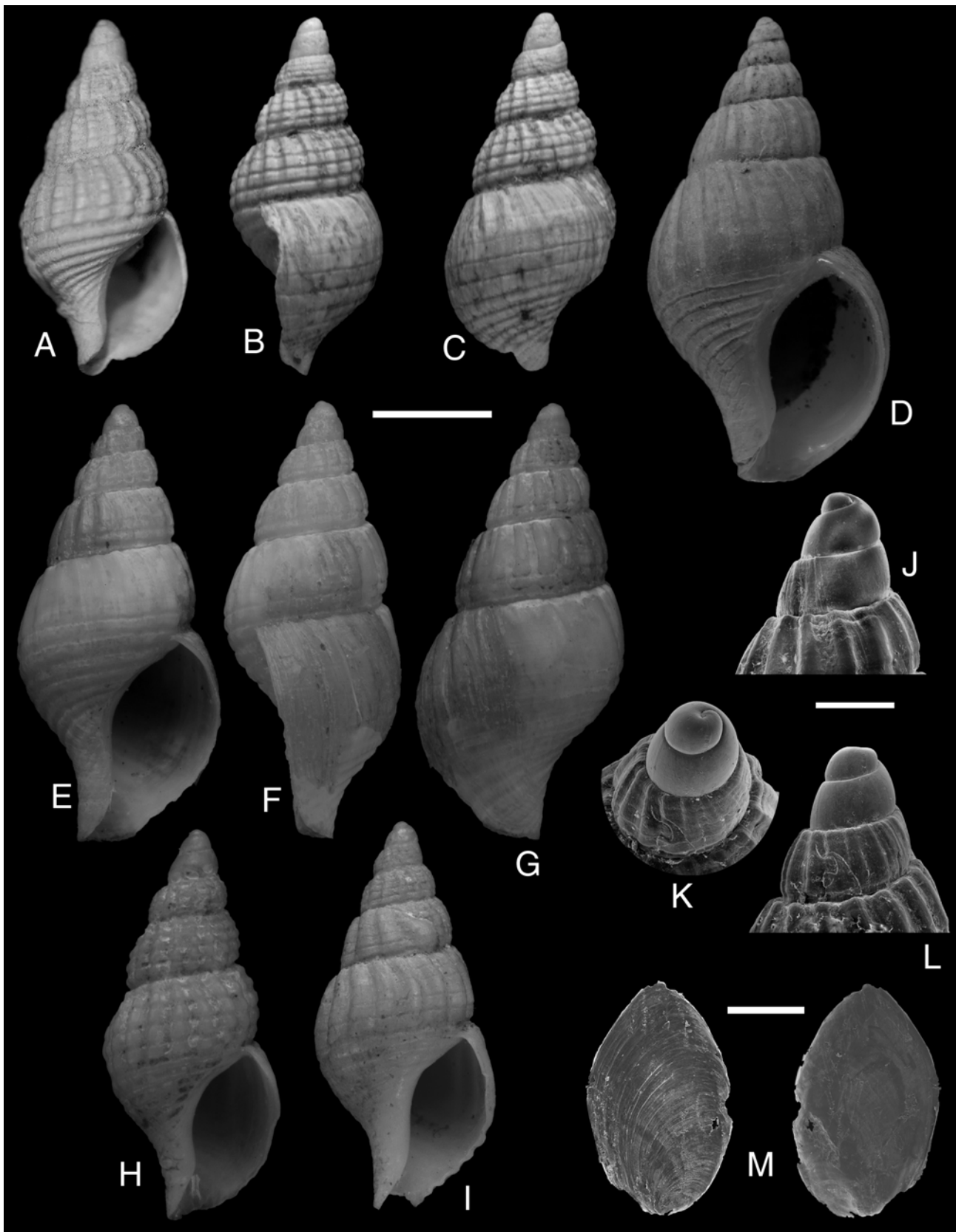


FIGURE 23. *Argeneuthria philippii* (Strebel, 1905). **A–C.** *Euthria philippii* Strebel, 1905, Lectotype, ZMH 3125 (ex 168, Number 3 from Strebel, 1905: 627), Picton Island, Banner Cove. **D.** Estancia Viamonte, Tierra del Fuego, 53°59'04.3"S, 67°22'59.1"W, MACN-In 40504. **E–G.** Cabo Blanco, Santa Cruz, MACN-In 17843. **H.** MACN-In 23995, Picton Is., Chile. **I.** MACN-In 23864, 51°46'S, 68°45'W. Scale bar = 3 mm. **J–L.** Three views of the protoconch, MACN-In 17843, scale bar = 800 μ m. **M.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 500 μ m.

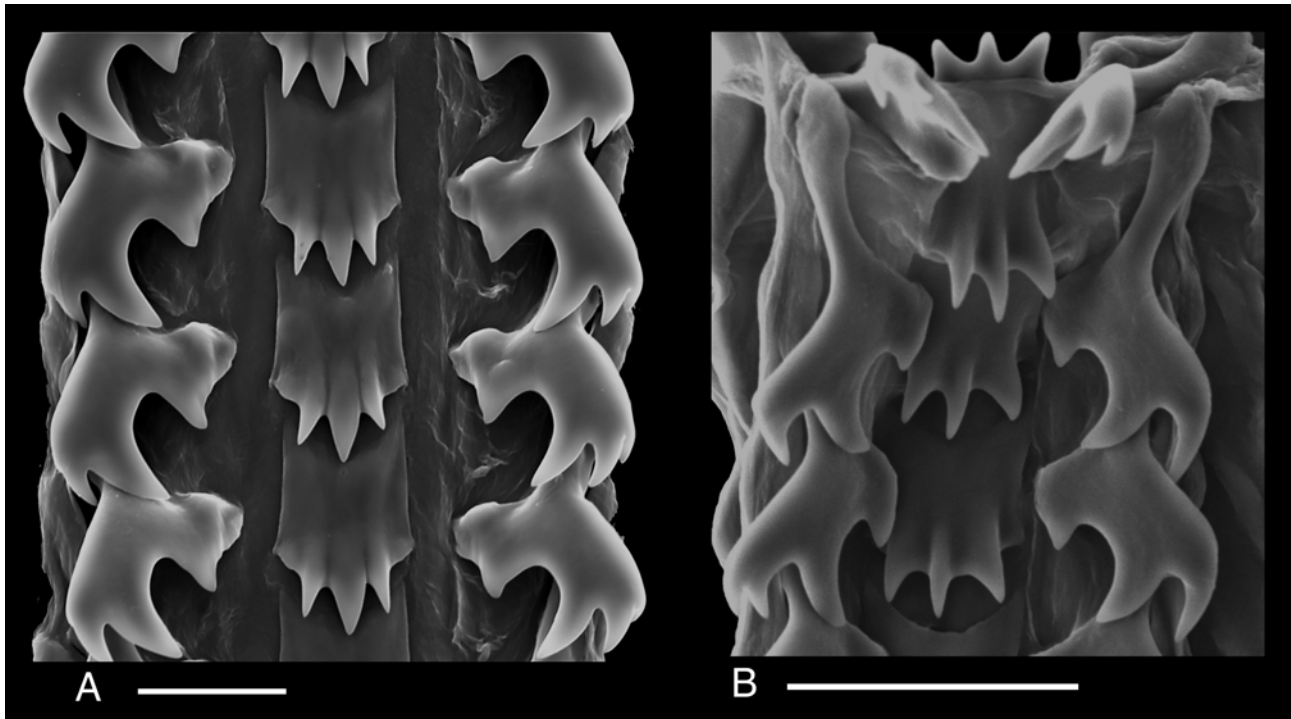


FIGURE 24. *Argeneuthria philippii* (Strebel, 1905). **A–B.** Two views of the radula of two animals, scale bars = 20 μ m.

Type locality. Here restricted to Picton Is., Beagle Channel, Chile.

Description. Shell small, about 12 mm in height, fusiform, whitish, chalky, outside and inside, of six slightly convex, distinct whorls; protoconch (Figs 23J–L), rectangular in profile, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ flat whorls, translucent, smooth, transition to teleoconch faded; suture almost canaliculated (grooved); aperture elliptical, siphonal canal wide and short; parietal callus very thin; spiral ornamentation of 5 thin cords, faint in the first whorl and then crossing axial varices; axial sculpture of 14 to 18 varices, usually flat when crossing the spiral cords; sometimes cords are faint, almost lost in the last whorl, so varices appear complete; sometimes the base of the last whorl only with about 10 cords; with yellowish periostracum.

Operculum (Fig. 23M) thick, suboval, nucleus subterminal, attachment area shallow.

Radula (Fig. 24A, B) as in *A. paessleri* however, the central rachidian cusp appears to be larger and thicker than the lateral cusps and the “handle” of lateral teeth is somewhat shorter and slightly sinuous. The external cusp of lateral teeth is bifid.

Material examined. Argentina: 1 spm., $35^{\circ}30'S$, $52^{\circ}50'W$, 134 m depth, (MACN-In 16636); 4 spms., $47^{\circ}43'45.6''S$, $65^{\circ}50'15.7''W$ – $47^{\circ}44'8''S$, $65^{\circ}49'39''W$, 15 m depth, (MACN-In 40503); 2 shells, $51^{\circ}46'S$, $68^{\circ}45'W$, 22 m depth, (MACN-In 23864); 3 spms., Cabo Blanco, Santa Cruz, (MACN-In 17843); 1 shell, Becasses Is., Beagle Canal, Tierra del Fuego, (MACN-In 35225); 1 shell, $53^{\circ}51'S$, $71^{\circ}36'W$, 256–269 m depth, (USNM 887709); 1 shell, $53^{\circ}40'S$, $66^{\circ}20'W$, 81 m depth, (USNM 870474); 2 shells, $53^{\circ}41'S$, $70^{\circ}24'W$, 91–110 m depth, (USNM 898303); 1 shell, $53^{\circ}56'S$, $71^{\circ}15'W$, 256–320 m depth, (USNM 870465); 1 spm., $53^{\circ}59'04.3''S$, $67^{\circ}22'59.1''W$, Estancia Viamonte, live collected during low tide, (MACN-In 40504); 3 shells, $54^{\circ}17.647''S$, $66^{\circ}15.376''W$ to $54^{\circ}17.346''S$, $66^{\circ}15.531''W$, 56 m depth, with bottom trawl, (MACN-In 40505); 2 shells, $54^{\circ}29.52''S$, $65^{\circ}3.16''W$, 133 m depth, (MACN-In 40506).

Chile: 1 shell, Punta Arenas, (MACN-In 8648-6b); 1 spm., Picton Is., 50–75 m depth, (MACN-In 23995).

Distribution. South of Santa Cruz province, Tierra del Fuego and the Straits of Magellan.

Remarks. Only a dozen specimens were available of this apparently variable species. The spiral ornamentation may be less developed in some specimens, showing the axial varices only. The radula shows minor differences with the other species of the genus.

Argeneuthria varicosa new species

Figures 25A–M, 26A–F

Type material. Holotype (MACN-In 40537) from Station 10, 18 paratypes: 2 from Station 3, (MACN 40540); 1 from Station 5, (MACN-In 40537); 9 from Station 10, (MACN 40542); 1 from Station 12, (MACN 40539); 2 from Station 43, (MLP 14212); 1 from Station 44, (MACN 40538); all of Talud Continental expedition of RV PUERTO DESEADO

Type locality. Sta. 10, Talud Continental Expedition, RV PUERTO DESEADO, 37°59.706'S, 54°41.854'W, 852 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012 with bottom trawl.

Etymology. From the varices that characterize the axial sculpture of the shell.

Description. Shell medium size, about 15.5 mm in height, fusiform, translucent, whitish, of 7 slightly convex, whorls; protoconch (Figs 25K, L) conical, whitish, smooth, of 3 flat whorls, the first one smaller, transition to teleoconch well defined; suture impressed; aperture subcircular; siphonal canal wide and short; parietal callus very thin; spiral ornamentation (Fig. 26E) of 7 to 8 flat, rectangular cords on the first whorl, 6 to 7 on the second, and about 20 on the last; axial sculpture of irregular varices, around 10 to 15 on the first whorls and then up to 20, obsolete or absent on the last whorl; shell with yellowish deciduous periostracum (Fig. 26F).

Operculum (Fig. 25M) thin, suboval, nucleus subterminal, close to the external margin; attachment area large, with a wide rim.

Radula (Fig. 26A–C) typical of *Argeneuthria*, however, the central rachidian cusp appears to be slightly larger than the lateral cusps. The external cusp of lateral teeth is also bifid.

Penis (Fig. 26D) long, cylindrical with a large, pointy papilla rising from a cavity.

Material examined. Holotype Sta. 10, 37°59.706'S, 54°41.854'W, 852 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012 with bottom trawl; and paratypes – Sta. 3, 37°59.657'S, 55°13.050'W, 250 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012 with bottom trawl; Sta. 5, 37°58.651'S, 55°9.104'W, 528 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012 with bottom trawl; Sta. 12, 37°57.907'S, 54°31.921'W, 1144 m depth, collected on 08-Oct-2012 with dredge; Sta. 43, 37°53.837'S, 54°30.458'W, 998 m depth, collected on 26-May-2013 with bottom trawl; Sta. 44, 37°53.557'S, 54°42.941'W, 780 m depth, collected on 26-May-2013 with bottom trawl; all of Talud Continental Expedition, RV PUERTO DESEADO; 54°59'S, 64°53'W, 586–641 m depth, RV ELTANIN Sta. 970, collected on 11-Feb-1964, (USNM 870516); 3 spms., 54°51.24'S, 63°37.67'W, Burdwood bank, 585 m depth, collected on November-13-2014 with dredge, (MACN 40543).

Distribution. Known from off Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires province (250 to 1144 m depth) to Staten Is. and Burdwood bank.

Remarks. This new species is similar to the Magellanic *A. philippi*. However, the shell is more slender with a longer spire, larger siphonal canal and the spiral ornamentation is always well defined on the teleoconch. In addition, the protoconch of *A. varicosa* n. sp. is larger, more conical and with a smaller first whorl. The number and morphology of the spiral cords as well as of the protoconch and varices clearly distinguish the shell of *A. varicosa* from *P. venustula*, although they do show certain degree of similarity.

Microdeuthria new genus

Type species. *Euthria michaelsoni* Strebel, 1905.

Diagnosis. Shell fusiform, small, elongated, protoconch small, 2 1/2 smooth, flat, subquadrate whorls; Operculum oval, subterminal nucleus; radula very small, reduced in terms of tooth size and cusp number, rachidian very thin, flat, weak, with one central, triangular cusp; lateral teeth, slightly curved, triangular. Penis long, cylindrical, with a large papilla in the tip, rising from a hole.

Etymology. From micro + dent + *euthria*, small teeth *euthria* refers to the small size of the radular teeth. The genus is feminine.

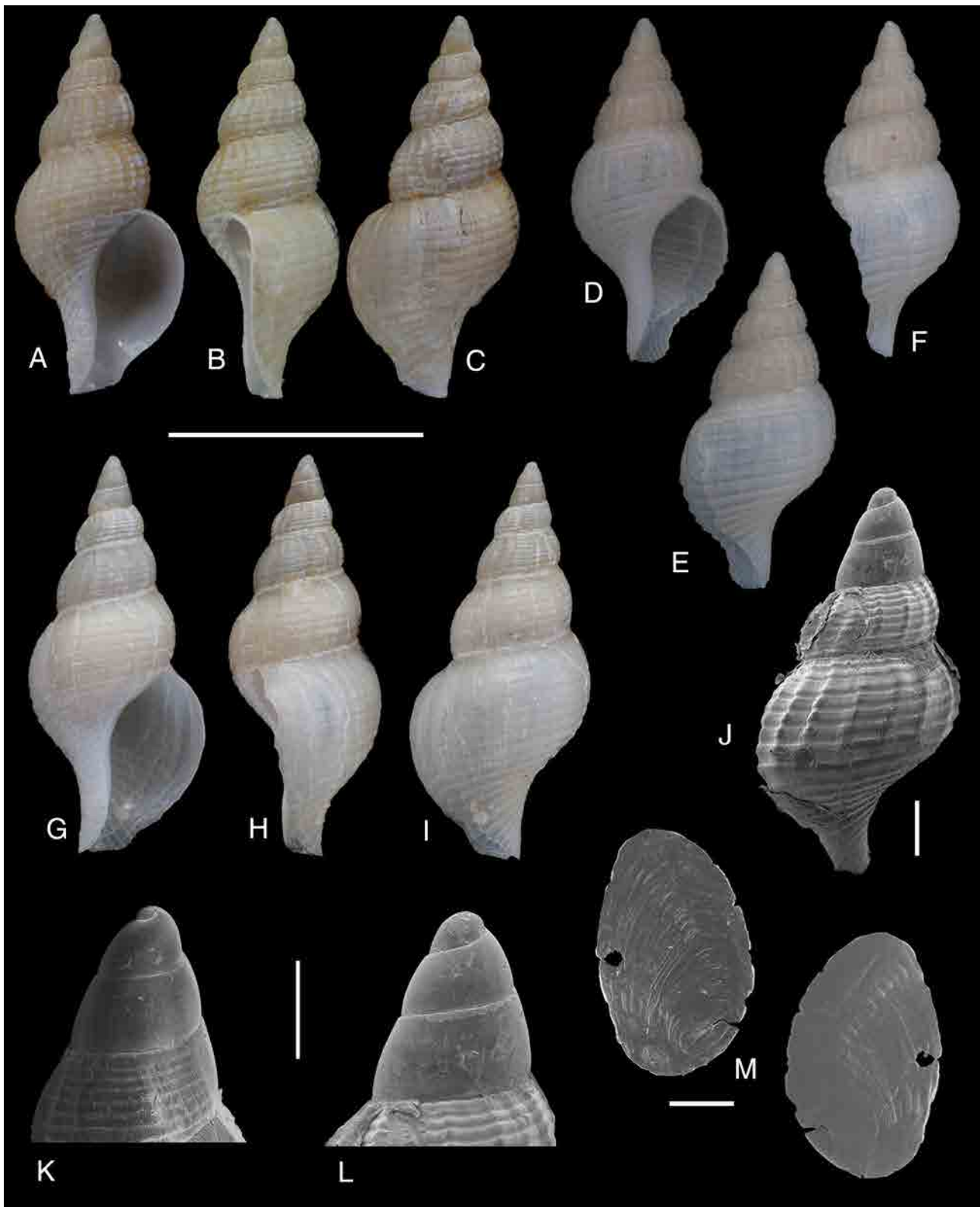


FIGURE 25. *Argeneuthria varicosa* sp. nov. **A–C.** Holotype MACN-In 40537. **D–F.** Paratype, MACN-In 40540. **G–I.** Paratype, MACN-In 40542, Scale bar = 1 cm. **J.** Paratype, MACN-In 40540, SEM detail of the spiral ornamentation, scale bar = 1 mm. **K–L.** Protoconch of the specimen in figure J, scale bar = 1 mm. **M.** External and internal view of the operculum, scale bar = 1 mm.

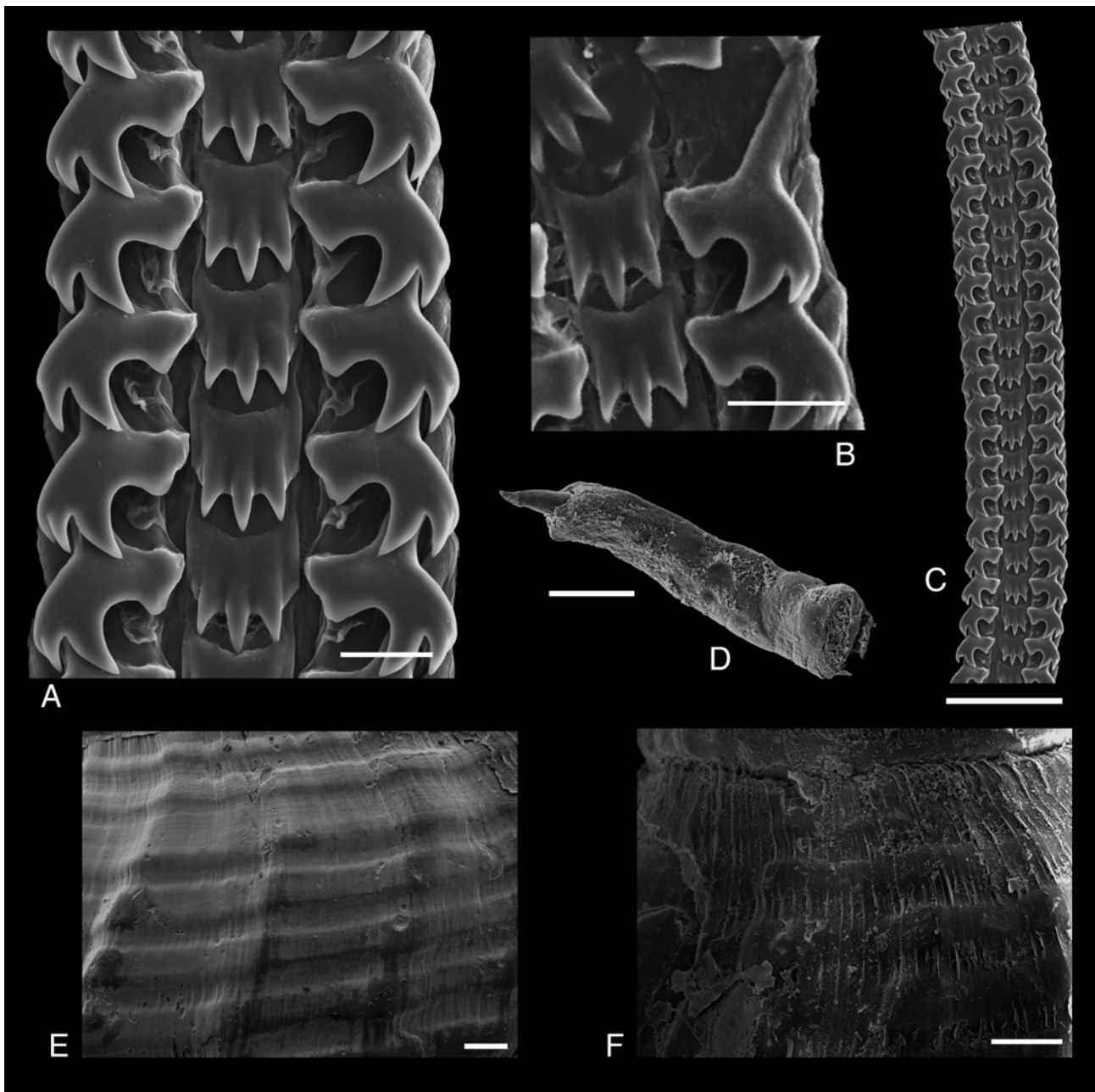


FIGURE 26. *Argeneuthria varicosa* sp. nov. **A–C.** Radula, **A:** dorsal view, scale bar = 20 µm; **B:** detail of the lateral tooth, scale bar = 25 µm; **C:** dorsal view, scale bar = 100 µm. **D.** Penis, critical point dried, scale bar = 500 µm. **E.** SEM detail of the spiral ornamentation without periostracum, scale bar = 200 µm. **F.** SEM detail of the spiral ornamentation with periostracum, scale bar = 200 µm.

***Microdeuthria michaelsoni* (Strebel, 1905) new combination**

Figures 27A–O, 28A–G

Euthria michaelsoni Strebel, 1905: 621, pl. 21, figs. 6, 6a, 6b.

? *Euthria janseni* Strebel, 1905: 622, pl. 21, figs. 7, 7a.

E. mulachi Strebel, 1905: 623, pl. 21, figs. 8, 8a.

Paraeuthria michaelsoni (Strebel, 1905). Castellanos, 1992: 16, pl. 4, fig. 36.

Paraeuthria janseni Strebel, 1905. Castellanos, 1992: 15, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Pareuthria janseni (Strebel, 1905). Rosenfeld *et al.*, 2015: 73, fig. 6D.

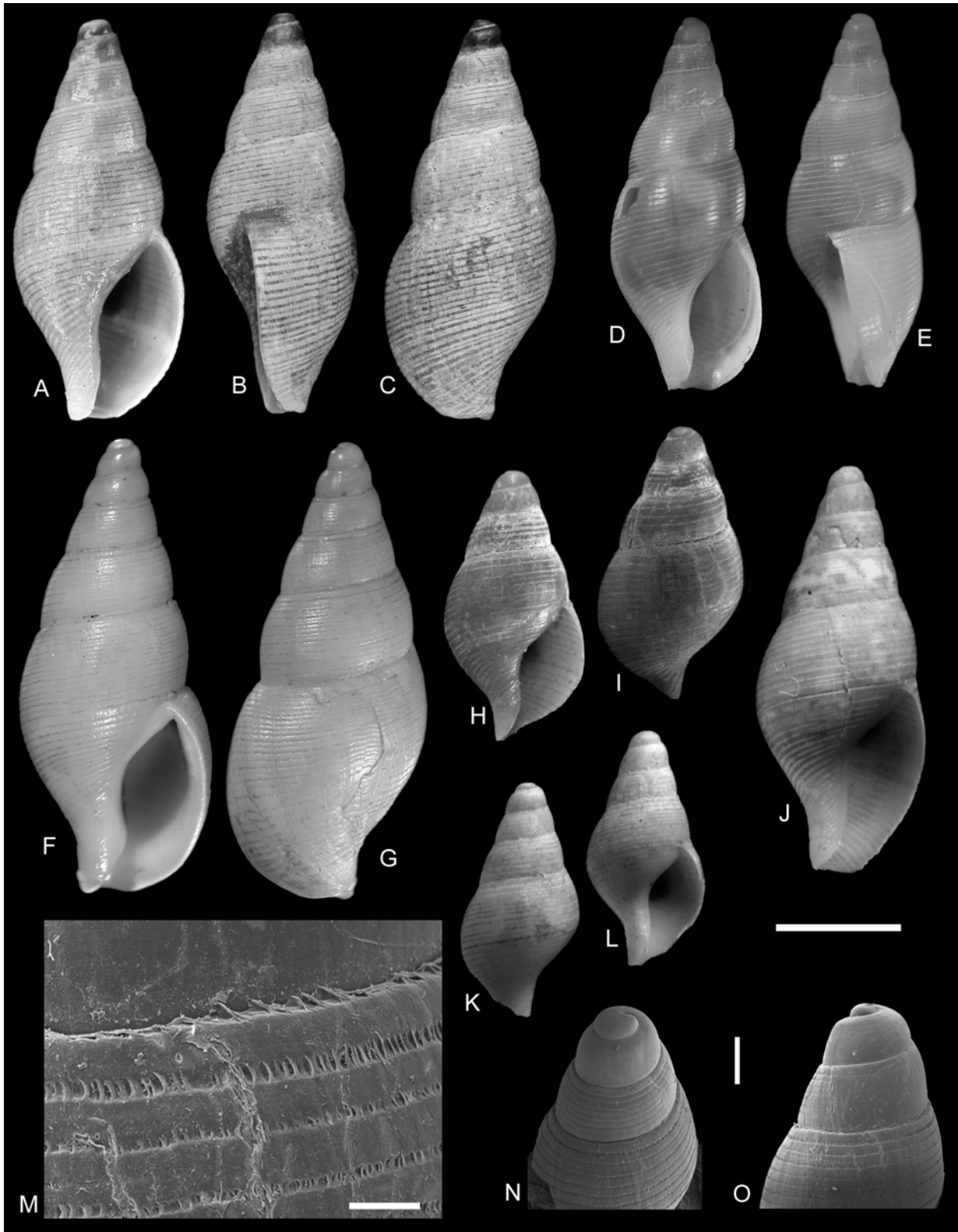


FIGURE 27. *Microdeuthria michaelsoni* (Strebel, 1905). **A–C.** *Euthria michaelsoni* Strebel, 1905, syntype, ZMH3121 (ex M196, no. 8 from Strebel, 1905: 622), Port Stanley, Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. **D–E.** Canal Beagle, MACN-In 40547. **F–G.** 34°50'S, 52°20'W, MACN-In 16664. **H–I.** *Euthria mulachi* Strebel, 1905. ZMH3122, Picton Island, Banner Cove, Chile, syntype. **J.** Navarino Is., Puerto Eugenia, (ex SE 6229 (768) #5 from Strebel, 1905: 622). **K–L.** *Euthria janseni* Strebel, 1905, ZMH3118 (ex M168 #2 from Strebel, 1905: 623), Picton Island, Banner Cove, Chile, syntype, Scale bar = 3 mm. **M.** Detail of the spiral ornamentation of the figure O, scale bar = 120 μ m. **N–O.** Two views of the protoconch, scale bar = 800 μ m.

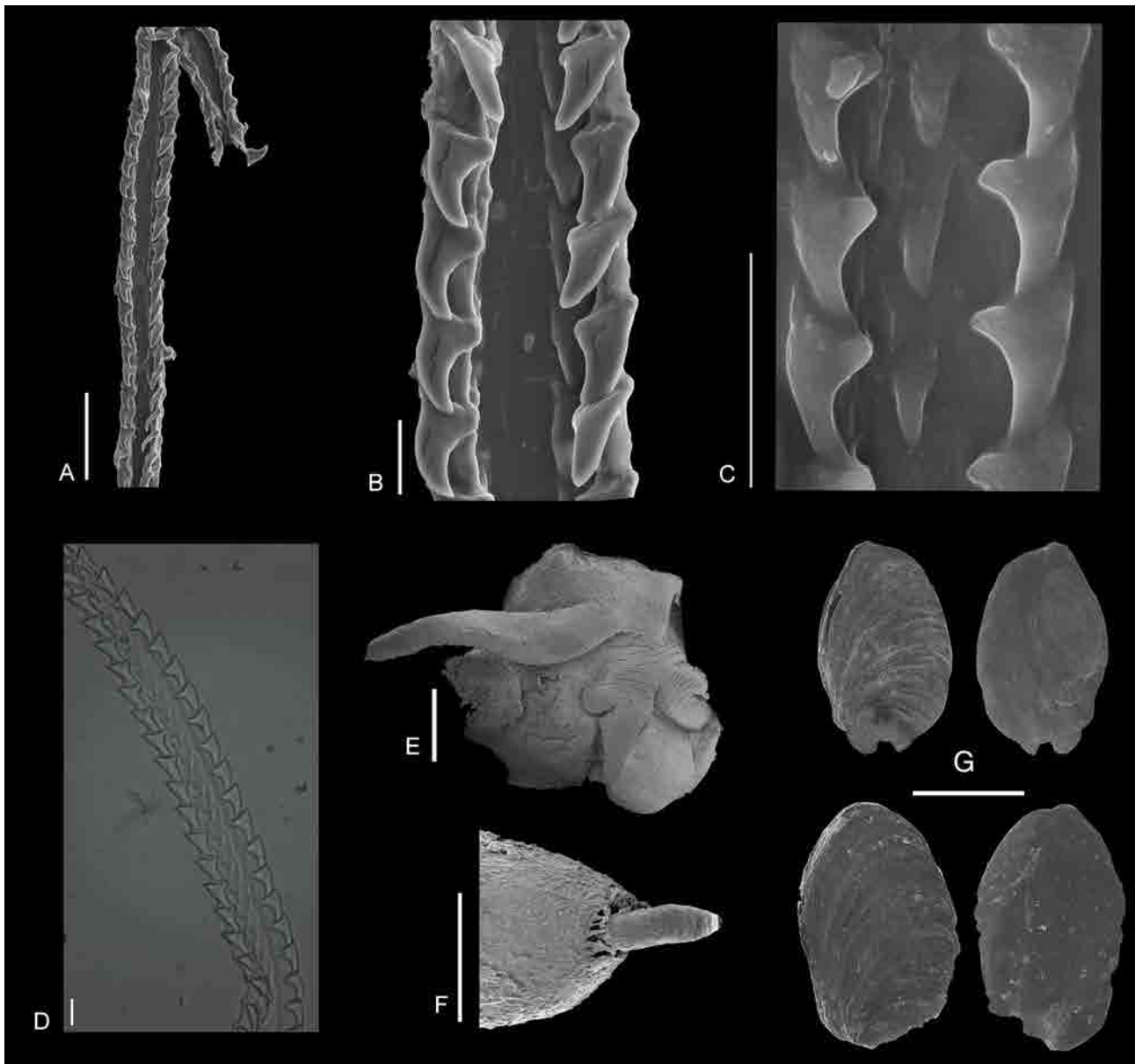


FIGURE 28. *Microdeuthria michaelsoni* (Strebel, 1905). **A–D.** Four views of the radula, A–C SEM images, D, light microscope, scale bars: A = 50 µm; B = 10 µm; C = 20 µm; D = 23 µm. **E–F.** Penis and detail of the papilla, scale bars: E = 100 µm, F = 500 µm. **G.** External and internal view of two opercula, scale bar = 1 mm.

Type material. [*Pareuthria michaelsoni*] 1 spm., Puerto Eugenia, Navarino Is., 10–15 fms [18.2–27.4 m] depth, clay and algae, (ZMH 3119) (ex SE6228 (768)); 1 spm., Picton Island, Banner Cove, roots of kelp, 5 m depth, ZMH 3120; Port Stanley, roots of kelp, 1 fms. [1.8 m] depth, Malvinas (Falkland) Is., ZMH 3121 (ex M196 (768)); [*P. mulachi*] 1 spm., Picton Is., Banner Cove, roots of kelp, 3 fms. [5.4 m] depth, ZMH 3122 (ex M168); [*P. jansenii*], 1 spm., Picton Is., Banner Cove, roots of kelp, 3 fms. [5.4 m] depth, ZMH 3118 (M168).

Type locality. Here restricted to Puerto Eugenia, Navarino Island, Chile.

Description. Shell medium size, up to 11 mm in height, fusiform, slender, of 6 flat whorls; Shell translucent, with a characteristic white band in the middle of the last whorl, over a reddish background, some specimens with thicker shells and darker in color; protoconch (Fig. 27N, O) subquadrate, with 2½ flat whorls, translucent, smooth, transition to teleoconch faint but visible; suture impressed; aperture elliptical, enlarged, outer lip thin; siphonal canal very short, wide; parietal callus very weak, thin; axial ornamentation absent; spiral ornamentation of very delicate lirae, 9 on the first two teleoconch whorls and about 35 on the last whorl; periostracum thin, transparent, developing distinctive wrinkles between lirae, visible only by SEM (Fig. 27M). Operculum (Fig. 28G) oval, subterminal nucleus.

Radula (Figs 28A–D) rachiglossate, very small and reduced in tooth size and number; rachidian very thin, weak, with one triangular central cusp; two slightly curved, triangular lateral teeth present. Penis (Figs 28E, F) long, cylindrical, with a large papilla on the tip rising from a hole.

Material examined. 1 shell, 34°50'S, 52°20'W, 106–124 m depth, (MACN-In 16664); 3 spms., 36°18'S, 53°52'W, 256–293 m depth, RV ATLANTIS II, Cruise 60, Sta. 280, (MACN-In 40545); 1spm., 47°43'45.6"S, 65°50'15.7"W to 47°44'8"S, 65°49'39"W, 15 m depth, (MACN-In 40548); 3 shells, 52°56'S, 75°00'W, 92–101 m depth, RV ELTANIN, Sta. 958, (USNM 887725); 2 shells, 53°51'32"S, 70°25'52"W, 2–3 m depth, (USNM 898720); 1 spm., 55°47'S, 66°17'W, 115 m depth, (USNM 870073); 2 spms., Beagle Canal, (MACN-In 40547); 1 spm., 53°59'4.3"S, 67°22'59.1"W, Estancia Viamonte, Tierra del Fuego, live collected during low tide, (MACN-In 40546); 4 spms., 54°15.043'S, 61°35.479'W, 202 m depth, CAV 2013 St. 6, (MACN-In 40549); 2 shells, 54°37.484'S, 61°9.152'W, 202 m depth, (MACN-In 40550).

Distribution. Off Buenos Aires province in deep water, Magellan Straits, Beagle Channel, Malvinas (Falkland) Is.; southern Chile and Argentina.

Remarks. Few complete specimens were available of this species. The extremely small radula with reduced rachidian teeth and simple lateral teeth serve as the basis for distinguishing a new genus. Despite the scarce material available, the thickness of the shell presented some variability. Strebel's materials of *mulachi* and *janseni*, all from the same area, are juveniles of *michaelseni* and here considered synonyms.

The unique rachidian and lateral teeth with only one cusp obscure the real subfamilial affinities of *M. michaelseni* and, in a way, prove the taxonomic arrangement of the whole group somewhat artificial. Nevertheless, reduced lateral teeth with only a single cusp could be close to *Falsitromina*, which is included (as *Tromina*) in Cominellinae by Powell (1951). The almost obsolete central tooth of *M. michaelseni* shows only one cusp and in some cases a remnant microcusp on the sides which could be interpreted as tricuspid rachidian as it is usual in Cominellinae.

Discussion

The genus *Pareuthria* was previously reported from very distant regions including: Patagonia, Southern Chile, Malvinas Is. and the Magellanic area, South Georgia Is., Antarctica (Ross and Davis Sea), Kerguelen Is., Gough Is., Campbell Is. (New Zealand) and, also South Africa as a Quaternary fossil. Recently Kantor & Harasewych (2013) demonstrated that *Pareuthria* species from Antarctica are better allocated in *Falsimohnia* (i.e. *Falsimohnia hoshiaii* (Numanami, 1996) and *F. innocens* (Smith, 1907)) or belonging to a different genus than *Pareuthria* (i.e.: "*P. valdiviae*" (Thiele, 1925) and "*P. turriiformis*" Egorova, 1982). Most of the records outside of the Magellanic malacological province are indeed questionable. However the distribution from New Zealand, Campbell Is. is here confirmed. This constitutes an unusual but not unique example of wide dispersal by an invertebrate without a planktonic larval stage. There are several groups of organisms that confirm the possibility of this unexpected biogeographic pattern. Nikula *et al.* (2010) studied the circum-Antarctic distribution of two direct developing amphipods living as part of the epifauna associated with the algae *Durvillaea antarctica*. They documented rafting on macroalgae as a mechanism of distribution of this invertebrate fauna. *Pareuthria fuscata* could probably use the same dispersal mechanism either as adult specimens or as embryo inside the egg capsules (see Pastorino & Penchaszadeh, 2002). All the other species described here are typical Magellanic forms that in some cases could extend to deep waters off Buenos Aires province (about 37°S). However, none of these species cross the Antarctic Convergence boundary into Antarctic waters.

All but one of the old literature records of *Glypteuthria* from off the Magellanic region were reallocated to other genera. The generic assignment of the South African "*G. capensis*" Thiele is provisionally supported by its shell morphology, but has yet to be confirmed by anatomical and radular morphology, which remains unknown.

According to Finlay (1928) and Harasewych & Kantor (2004) Buccinulinae was proposed in order to bring together species with a radula with three cusps on the rachidian and lateral teeth, Cominellinae for species with a radula with three cusps on the rachidian and two on the lateral teeth and Prosiphiinae with two radular morphologies, the *Proneptunea* type and the *Prosipho* type. The first with lateral teeth with several cusps along the non-attached side of the basal plate and the second with lateral teeth with cusps only in the inner part of the basal plate, which is produced into a typical "handle" sometimes as long as the rest of the tooth. This partition of genera among subfamilies is followed in this paper, albeit sometimes with more questions than certainties.

A distinctive pattern of buccinulids from the Southwestern Atlantic is the unusual quantity of monospecific genera. The better we study the morphology of these species, the more we split each genus. Harasewych & Kantor (2004) and Kantor & Harasewych (2013) already pointed out this peculiarity with respect to other groups and regions over the globe. In that sense, two of the three new genera described in this work are monospecific, i.e. *Falsimacme* and *Microdeuthria*. Despite what one might think, this is not new. In fact, since researchers started to look more closely at the morphology of southern Buccinoidea (particularly radular features) several new genera have been proposed for species already described (e.g. *Meteuthria* Thiele for *E. meridionalis* Smith). Harasewych & Kantor (2004) recorded the genera included by Powell (1951) and other authors in the family Buccinulidae for Antarctic and Magellanic groups. They listed 30 genera in three subfamilies (Buccinulinae, Prosiphiinae, and Cominellinae), of which 15 are monospecific. On the other hand, one could hypothesize that as molecular data becomes available, several species may be found in each genus, with each species genetically distinct yet with the same shell and radular morphologies. This has been found in many other groups of animals.

Traditionally within the family Buccinulidae and also in several other groups differences in radular features are considered as indicative of generic level divergences. Here three new genera are described that were included previously in *Pareuthria*, *Glypteuthria* and *Meteuthria* probably because shell characters were somewhat conservative. Radular characters seem a useful tool in diagnosing genera as we currently understand them.

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