FEHSE, D., GREGO, J., MANOUSIS, T. & DIESTE, J. P. (2024): Contribution to the knowledge of the Triviidae, XLV: Does *Trivia arctica* occur in the Mediterranean Sea?. - Acta Conchyliorum No. 22. -- 47 pp., 16 plates, br. 4 ** 25.00 €

The triviids, usually interpreted as *Trivia arctica* (Pulteney, 1799), are revised. Each species is discussed and compared with congenerates while type specimens are figured. The intraspecific variation is verbalized and illustrated by tabulations of measurements. *Trivia corsica* n. sp., is described from Calvi, Corsica. Lectotypes are designated for *Trivia multilirata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1870) in the Natural History Museum London, UK and *Trivia mollerati* Locard, 1894 in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle Paris, France.. *Pseudotrivia samariensis* C. N. Cate, 1979 and *Trivia tortuga* C. N. Cate, 1979 are synonymized with *Trivia hispanica* C. N. Cate, 1979 and their type locality is corrected to the Pleistocene of Nieuwpoort, Belgium. The formerly fossil taxon *Trivia merlini* Fehse & Van de Haar, 2015 is now confirmed extant for the North Sea.
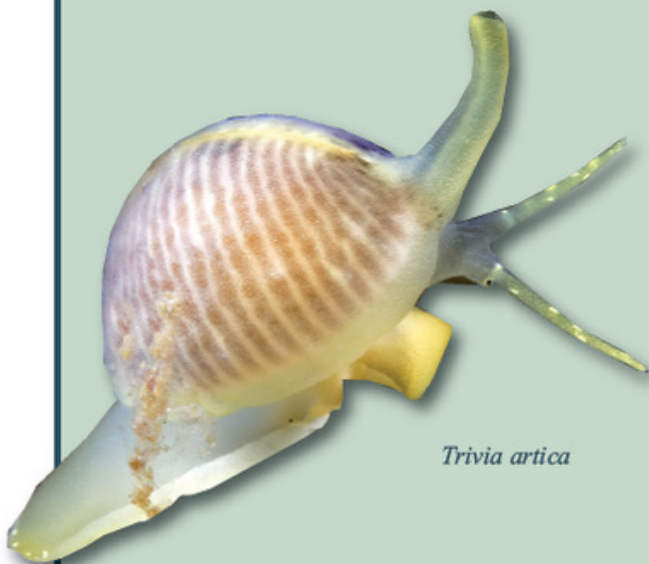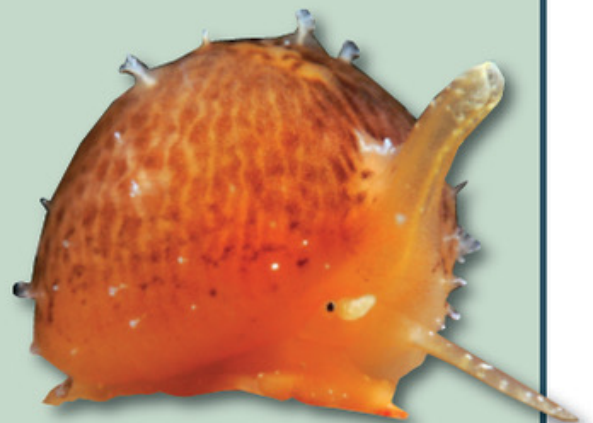
Trivia corsica n. sp.
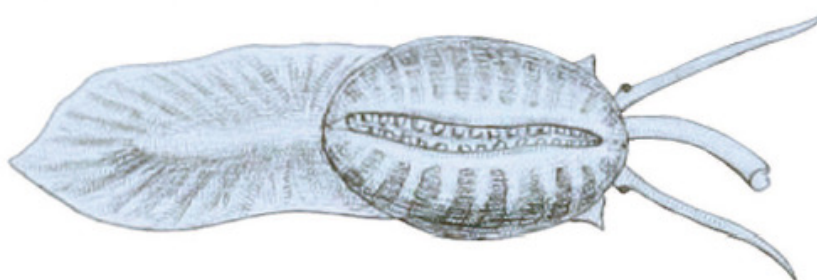
Trivia multilirata

Trivia artica

Trivia mollerati

This image is often enough copied by several authors (e.g. WOODWARD 1851: text fig. 76; GRAY 1857: text fig. 41; ADAMS & ADAMS 1858: pl. 28, fig. 5; FISCHER 1884: text fig. 424). The shell in the picture of FORBES & HANLEY shows a distinct dorsal sulcus due to the subadult stage of the animal. The margins of the mantle lobes do not show the three brown patches anteriorly, posteriorly and on the mid-portion. These patches are characteristic of *T. arctica* and if the lobes completely cover the shell then the animal is *T. monacha*. This may explain the confusion of both distinct taxa during the nineteenth century that were always combined in the taxon "*europaea*". Therefore, all previous descriptions of the animals (e.g. CLARK, 1855: 505; JEFFREYS, 1867: 403) are useless because they most often combine the features of at least two distinct taxa – *T. arctica* and *monacha* probably also *T. hispania*.
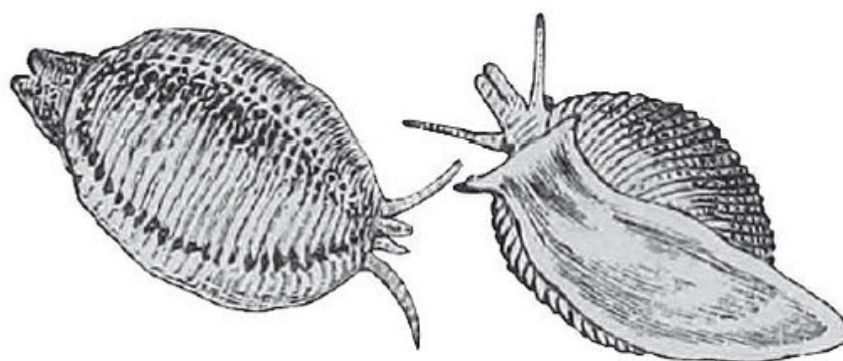

Text-Fig. 3: Illustration of "Cypraea europaea" (from FORBES & HANLEY, 1853: pl. NN, figs. 5-7).

Text-Fig. 4: Copy of the "Cypraea europaea" from FORBES & HANLEY (1853: pl. NN, figs. 5-7), carelessly "redrawn" and colored from SOWERBY (1854: pl. 18, fig. 1a).

"JEFFREYS (1867: pl. 7, fig. 4) showed a living animal in side view. Mac Intosh (1874: 427) reclaimed, "The living animal represented in Mr. Gwyn Jeffrey's work is from a coloured drawing by my sister" because Jeffreys did not recognize the origin of 'his' drawing. Unfortunately, the originally colored image was never published. There are seemingly three color patches visible on dorsal profile that assign this image to *T. monacha*. JEFFREYS (1867: pl. 7, fig. 4a) showed also a ventral view – an untalented drawing – where the aperture is quite falsified broad and the ribs on the labrum are unnaturally coarse. However, the shell might represent *T. arctica*. Later, JEFFREYS (1869: pl. 92, fig. 2) showed a more accurate drawing of a shell of *T. monacha* still named "*europaea*"."

Text-Fig. 5: Illustration of "Cypraea europaea" (from GOSSE, 1854: 171, text fig.); ribs unusually fine, the animal might, however, represent T. monacha although the strikingly dorsal patches are not shown.

Plate 1

Fig. 1: *Trivia arctica* (PULTENEY, 1799). Lectotype. Length: 12.6 mm. 72 km W of Portsmouth, S England. NHMUK, No. 1874.12.11.55. Photo: KEVIN WEBB, © NHMUK).

Fig. 2: *Trivia merlini* FEHSE & VAN DE HAAR, 2015. Length: 7.9 mm. 66 km N of Newcastle, Northumberland, England. HRN, No. 01500-001. Photo: © HAN RAVEN, Leiden.

Fig. 3: *Trivia hispania* CATE, 1979. Holotype. Length: 12.4 mm. S of Pontevedra, Galicia, NW Spain. LACM, No. 1824. Photo: © LINDSEY T. GROVES, LACM.

Plate 8

Fig. 1: *Trivia arctica* (PULTENEY, 1799). Arousa Estuary, Galicia, Spain. Photo: © JACINTO PÉREZ DIESTE.

Fig. 2: *Trivia arctica* (PULTENEY, 1799). Arousa Estuary, Galicia, Spain. Photo: © JACINTO PÉREZ DIESTE.