CHICOREUS (SIRATUS) CARIOCA, NEW NAME FOR MUREX CALCAR KIENER

EMILY H. VOLES
TULANE UNIVERSITY

There is an elegant species of *Siratus* found in the western Atlantic off the coast of Brazil which, although closely related to *Chicoreus (Siratus) senegalensis* (Gmelin), is a valid species. It is a lighter, higher spired, more spinose shell than *C. senegalensis* and it also attains a larger size. One specimen in the writer’s collection is over 95 mm in height, whereas the largest specimen seen of *C. senegalensis* is 65 mm.

This species was named *Murex calcar* by Kiener (1843) but that name is twice pre-occupied, by J. de C. Sowerby (1823) and by Scacchi (1835). Because the form is found near the city of Rio de Janeiro it is here renamed *Chicoreus (Siratus) carioca*, the name for the inhabitants of that fair city. *Murex calcar* was described by Kiener without an indication of locality but recently commercial collectors have taken the shell in quantity off the northeastern coast of Brazil. As no type locality has ever been selected, Ilha Grande, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the locality of the specimen here figured is designated as the type locality.

**CHICOREUS (SIRATUS) CARIOCA**

E. H. Vokes, nom. nov.

*Murex calcar* Kiener, 1843, Coquilles Vivantes, v. 7, p. 107, pl. 36, fig. 2.


**Diagnosis:** “M. testa elongato-fusiformi, transversim rugosostriatata, triseriatim varicosa, spinosa, alba; anfractibus convexis, longitudinaliter pli-catis; canali longo, triangulari; apertura magna, ovata; labro dextra lamelloso, tenui, intus denticulo.” (Kiener, 1843.)

Dimensions of holotype: height 57 mm (Fischer-Piette and Beigbeder, 1943, p. 206).


Type locality: Ilha Grande, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (here designated).

**Figured specimens:** Fig. 1, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 131275; height 59 mm, diameter (excluding spines) 26 mm; locality, Ilha Grande, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 30 fathoms. Fig. 2, Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 131274; height 47.5 mm, diameter (excluding spines) 27 mm; locality, Ilha do Cabo Frio, State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 20 feet.

**Discussion:** In a recent work, which came to the attention of the writer while this paper was in press, de Oliveira (1967) well summarized the differences between the two species which he cited as *Murex calcar* Kiener and *Murex senegalensis* Gmelin. As de Oliveira’s paper may not be accessible to most readers his observations, based on more than 1200 specimens, are repeated below.

A. For the group of “*Murex calcar* Kiener” [*Chicoreus (Siratus) carioca* Vokes, nom. nov.]:

1—spines 2 to 4 cm long on each varix;

2—varices salient, having a flange along the length from top to bottom;

3—size varying from 5.30 [? 53] to 104.30 mm;

4—number of whorls 6 to 8;

5—not having a calcareous appearance;

6—elongate aperture always closed [not completely closed but open only by a narrow slit], forming the anterior canal;

7—living at a depth of between 15 and 30 meters;

8—not commonly found dead on the beach.

B. For the group of “*Murex senegalensis* Gmelin” [*Chicoreus (Siratus) senegalensis* (Gmelin)]:

1—spines one to two and short;

2—varices salient with poorly developed flanges;

3—size varying from 35 to 50 mm;

4—number of whorls 5 to 6;

5—having a calcareous appearance;

6—elongate aperture always open and less narrow, size proportional to the shell, forming an open anterior canal;

7—living at a depth of between 6 and 8 meters;

8—commonly found dead on the beach.
Figures

1 Chicoreus (Siratus) carioca E. H. Vokes, nom. nov. (X 1½). Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 131275; Ilha Grande, State of Rio de Janiero, Brazil, 30 fathoms

2 Chicoreus (Siratus) senegalensis (Gmelin) (X 1½). Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 131274; Ilha do Cabo Frio, State of Rio de Janiero, Brazil, 20 feet

LITERATURE CITED


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