

VOUCHER SHEETCylichnella cerealis (Gould, 1852)

Scaphandridae

Synonyms:Acteocina cerealis Gould, 1852Bulla cerealis (Gould, 1852)Utriculastra cerealis (Gould, 1852); Gosliner 1979:92Cylichnella cerealis (Gould, 1853); Gosliner 1979:88Important Characters:

The six present specimens measure from 5.5 to 8.0 mm in length and 2.6 to 3.5 mm in greatest width, which lies in front of the middle (Fig. 77). The ratio of width to length is 44-47%, independent from the size of the shell. The spire is of different height, the apex and the outer lip are damaged in all specimens. The periostracum is light cream with fine light brown spiral lines on the outer half of the body whorl. These correspond to interrupted wavy grooves of the shell. The aperture widens forward gradually to the second third, where the concave columella bends to the left. It forms a strong fold covered by a thin, broad callus on the inner lip (Fig. 80). The height of the aperture is 90% of the total. Of the soft parts only the short and broad head shield was recognizable, a well developed cloacal tentacle (Fig. 79, c), and the infrapallial lobe (i). The radulae of 3 specimens were 340 μ m long. There are 22-24 rows of lateral teeth 68 μ m long, with 20-35 slender denticles on their inner side (Fig. 78). I did not find any traces of rhachidian teeth.

The three gizzard plates are of different shape (Fig. 81). The roundest measures 1.8 x 1.2 mm, the narrowest 2.02 x 0.8 mm, and the unpaired smallest one 1.08 x 0.57 mm. The smallest is flat, 0.35 mm high, and not pinched together as that of A. eximia. The narrower of the paired plates is variable in shape, in two specimens it is pointed at one end, in one narrowed towards the end, and in three it is round at both ends.

Comments:

Natural History: Depth 11-15 m.

Range: Kodiak Island, Alaska to San Diego (Marcus, 1977).