

# A REFERENCE LIST OF THE MARINE MOLLUSCA OF NEW SOUTH WALES

by

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IN a young and progressive country like Australia, where knowledge of the fauna is increasing rapidly, it becomes necessary at least once in each generation to review progress in systematics with reference lists, which serve as a basis for future work. It is now over forty years since a Check-List of the New South Wales Marine Mollusca was issued (by Charles Hedley, 1918, *J. Roy. Soc. N.S.W.*, 51 Suppl., pp. M.1-M.120) and during that time a great deal of material has been collected and studied from almost every part of the New South Wales coastline, so that Hedley's list is quite obsolete.

Many workers have contributed to knowledge in this field during this century, but the principal changes are due to the studies of Hedley, Iredale, Laseron and Joyce Allan. The present work is an attempt to record the systematic classification and nomenclature of this fauna as it now stands. Work in progress will, no doubt, make it partly out of date as soon as it is published, but it is as complete as we have been able to make it up till the end of 1959. The changes from the old list are numerous, but these are indicated by the citation of the number of the species in Hedley's Check-List at the end of each reference. New records for the state have increased the number of species from about 1,200 to over 2,000. Only those records which have been published in a scientific journal and which are considered to be correctly identified, or those based on specimens in the Australian Museum are included. Several records reported by letter or verbally, but not verified or recorded elsewhere, have not been included.

The arrangement of the genera is in systematic order, the classification not following any particular authority, but being one which seems most satisfactory to us. Each genus is cited with the original reference, and any notable synonyms are indicated. In every case the type species of the genus is given. The letters used indicate the method by which the type species has been determined, following the priorities laid down in the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. Five different methods are used and are indicated, in order of preference, as follows:

O.T. Orthotype, or Type Species by Original Designation.

H.T. Haplotype, or Type Species by Monotypy.

T.T. Tautotype, or Type Species by Tautonymy (or by the use of the specific names *typicus* or *typus*).

L.T. Logotype, or Type Species by Subsequent Designation.

T.N.C. Type Species by determination of the Nomenclature Commission. (This latter method has only recently been introduced and covers cases not determinable by any of the above rules, or which are in dispute.)

All these methods of type species determination are quite straightforward, except the Logotypes. Here, the species first selected as Type Species (from among the originally included species) by any subsequent author, must be accepted. Unfortunately it has not always been the practice to give the full references to the works where type species have been subsequently designated. Many authors have cited type species, which they have presumed to be the type, or accepted on hearsay, but without indicating the source of their information. In a number of cases, it appears that these authors have been the first to clearly designate a type species, and so they have quite inadvertently become the selectors of Logotypes. In other cases, we have located early selections, but we cannot be sure that these are the first such selections, and it is quite likely that the whole concept of a genus may be upset by the discovery of an earlier type species selection. In either case, we have quoted in full the references to the earliest selections which we have found, and in a few cases, where no previous selection could be found, we have selected type species ourselves.

Each species is cited in full, with the original reference and figures (if any), the type locality, any important synonyms and references to them, and if the original description did not give a figure, then a later illustration has been cited. In the case of species described from localities beyond the boundaries of New South Wales, the reference to its first record from this State is given wherever possible, except in the cases where the species appeared on Hedley's list and where full details are given. Where an author in referring to a species has used an incorrect name, this misidentification is indicated in the following way "(*x-us*, not of Smith, 1900)". Where a name was originally introduced to replace a preoccupied name, the invalid name and its senior homonym are given. It should be noted