FIRST LIVE RECORD FOR *TRUNCATELLA SUBCYLINDRICA* (L. 1767) FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The small marine prosobranch mollusc, *Truncatella subcylindrica* L., sometimes known as the 'looping snail', is classified as "rare" in the British Red Data Book (Bratton, 1991) and is a BAP (Biodiversity Action Plan) species in the United Kingdom. It lives in interstitial and crevice habitats around high tide mark. The areas of occupancy are frequently very small, and lie in areas likely to be threatened by coastal developments and the marine leisure industry. Currently, living populations are known from only seven sites in mainland Britain, all of which are located on the south coast of England: the Helford in Cornwall, the Fleet in Dorset, Pagham Harbour, West Sussex and four sites in the Solent area (Light & Killeen, 2000).

In April 2009 a site known as Archirondel, located on the northern side of a derelict Victorian breakwater on the east coast of Jersey (49º12'44.10"N 002 º1'26.82"W) was found to support a thriving colony of *Truncatella subcylindrica.* The location faces the French coast and is relatively sheltered from prevailing winds. The breakwater is built from loose (i.e. uncemented) blocks of coarse unsorted conglomerate from the local Cambrian Rozel Conglomerate Formation (Bishop & Bisson, 1989); work on the site was abandoned in 1849 and was never completed. In addition to *T. subcylindrica*, the site supports established populations of other associated molluscs including, notably, *Paludinella littorina* (Delle Chiaje), with *Myosotella denticulata* (Montagu), *Leucophytia bidentata* (Montagu), *Cingula trifasciata* (J. Adams), *Lasaea adansoni* (Gmelin), *Littorina saxatilis* (Olivi), *Littorina obtusata* (L.), and *Melarhaphe neritoides* (L.).

The *Truncatella* occur on a section of a partly built slipway, which has a raised wall on the north side, providing shelter from the weather. The animals themselves have, thus far, been found under discarded blocks of conglomerate, which rest on a shingle base. Densities of 20+ *Truncatella* were found under some rocks but living specimens have also been obtained from the shingle although they are less common there. From our work in August the snails would appear to be more common towards the tall wall which marks the interior of the breakwater. They are most common just below the HWNT mark, becoming increasingly rarer down the gentle gradient that marks the site. The site is fully saline and the approximate area of occupation of this molluscan assemblage is a rectangle of 40 m × 4 m. This site represents the first discovery of living *Truncatella* from Jersey although there are historical reports of worn shells from the island's south coast (Duprey, 1880; Pocock, 2004; Chambers, 2008).

Archirondel breakwater is a local site of historical interest and as such is not under imminent threat of development. The site is 120 m from the nearest car park (which services a tourist beach to the south), and the only building nearby is an 18th century round tower located 50 m to the south. This is owned by the Jersey Heritage Trust and is available to rent at weekends. The site is frequented mainly by fishermen who, at high tide, stand on the raised northern wall and by tourists who wander to the end of the breakwater out of curiosity. The wall used by the fishermen is about 1 m above the *Truncatella* area, which is boulder strewn, and it would appear that few people venture into it, although the presence of glass among the shingle suggests that bottles and other debris probably get thrown there.

The only other known site where *Truncatella subcylindrica* and *Paludinella littorina* live together is the Fleet in Dorset, which is a Site of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI) in Britain (Killeen & Light, 2002). On the basis of this recent discovery we suggest that the Archirondel site should receive similar conservation recognition.

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CORRIGENDA

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Table 1, p. 13. Species should read *B. trinacria B. menkhorsti B. zenetouae*, not *B. trinacria B. menkhorsti B. menkhorsti*.