*Conus dactylosus* Kiener, 1845

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/dactylosus_1845_1.jpg)**:** Holotype representative picture in C, V, pl. 97, fig. 2 Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Spec. Gen. Icon. des Coq. Viv. 2, p. 306, pl. 97, f. 2
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Not known
**Type Data:** Holotype was in collection Bernardi and currently assumed to be lost
**Type Size:** 36 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus auricomus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-*Darioconus* **Species:-***auricomus dactylosus forma***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Indian Ocean
**Habitat:-**In 3-40 m; on coral reefs, on sand slopes, in sand pockets and in caves.
**Description:-**

*C. dactylosus* refers to finer pattern specimens from Indian Ocean

**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus dalli* Stearns, 1873

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dalli-holotype.jpg) Lectotype in USNM Mike Filmer
[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/dallipatterns.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-dalli-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. V, pt. I, p. 78, pl. I, f. 1
**Ocean geography:** Eastern Pacific
**Type Locality:** Tres Marias Isds , Gulf of California
**Type Data:** Lectotype in USNM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 52.1 x 27.9 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-*Cylinder* **Species**:-*dalli* **Synonyms:-** *gillei* Jousseaume, 1884
**Geographic Range:-**Sea of Cortez, W Mexico - Panama; Galapagos
**Habitat:-**Moderately shallow
**Description:-**Source Walls
Moderately light in weight, with a high gloss; low conical, the sides convex; basal ridges; shoulder broad, rounded, not distinct from spire, slightly concave above; spire low/moderate, sharply pointed; body whorl white, often pinkish/violet tone, heavily covered with small to medium open tents produced by overlapping zigzag axial chestnut lines; tents sometimes small and scale like in midbody; usually with two bands of chestnut blotches containing axial textile lines; bands broken by larger white tents; shoulder and spire with tents and blackish axial lines and chestnut blotches; early whorls pinkish; aperture moderately wide; outer lip sharp, rather thick, convex; mouth deep violet, sometimes fading to pink or white; columella short, narrow
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus damasoi* Cossignani, 2007

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damasoi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MMM Cossignani
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damasoipatternsgbg.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Malacologia Mostra Mondiale 55, 11
**Ocean geography:**West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** Camocin, Ceara, Brasil
**Type Data:** Holotype in MMM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 16.3 x 8.3 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONILITHINAE
**Genus:-***Jaspidiconus* **Species:-***damasoi*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Brasil
**Habitat:-**No Data
**Description:-**Source: Original description translated:
Species is small for the genus with a maximum length of 9.25 mm, a bi-conic profile, and solid aspect. The spire is concave, of a medium height and has 5 grooves. Shoulder is angled. The body whorl is at first convex towards the shoulder, then gradually becomes concave near the aperture-end of the shell. The surface of the body whorl is covered with 17-18 grooves, attenuated adaptically, which extend all the way to the shoulder. Protoconch of the shell is paucispiral with only two embryonic whorls. The shell aperture is narrow for the most part, but wider towards the aperture. Shell color is rose to orange with a mid-body band of white, irregular patches. Color of the protoconch is ivory or rose. Operculum and soft parts of the animal are unknown.
**Discussion:-** The species is compared with *Conus jaspideus.*

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*Conus damasomonteiroi* Petuch & Myers , 2014

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damasomonteiroi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MZSP Petuch & Myers

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damasomonteiroi.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Xenophora Taxonomy 4, 35 & 36 with pic., pl. 3 A - F
**Ocean geography:** Western Atlantic
**Type Locality:** off Camocim, Ceará State, Brazil

**Type Data:** Holotype in MZSP deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 20 x 9 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily**: -CONILITHINAE
**Genus**:-*Jaspidiconus* **Species:**-*damasomonteiroi* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-** Off the coast of Ceará State, Brazil and on the offshore Canopus Bank, 200 km off the Ceará coast
**Habitat:-** From coralline algal and coral rubble sea floors in 30 -50 m depths
**Description:-**Source Original description
Shell of average size for genus, elongated and fusiform, with rounded, convex sides; shoulder sharply angled, bordered by large, flat, undulating carina, producing distinctly coronated shoulder and spire whorls; spire elevated, stepped and scalariform, distinctly pyramidal; body whorl shiny, completely ornamented with 12 large, heavily pustulated and beaded spiral cords; shell base color pale yellow-white or cream-yellow overlaid with 2 wide bands of large, amorphous reddish-brown or dark red-orange patches and flammules; dark patches often interconnect and branch to produce intricate net-like pattern; spire whorls pale yellow with widely-scattered large triangular flammules; spire flammules often extend from edge od suture onto shoulder carina, producing distinct ckeck-bordered pattern along edge of shoulder; edge of suture on spire bordered with band of tiny brown and white spots; aperture proportionally wide, white within anterior; early whorls uniformly yellow-white, devoid of flammule markings; protoconch proportionally large, composed of 2 rounded whorls, palw yellowish-white in color.

**Discussion:**

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*Conus damottai* Trovão, 1979

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damottai_1979_1.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damottaipatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-damottaidamottai-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** Amphitrite I, no. 1, p. 8, pl. 1, f. 2
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Baia das Gatas, Ilha da Boavista, Cape Verde Is., 2 m
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 20.6 x 12.7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Africonus***Species**:-*damottai***Synonyms:-** *galeao* Rolán, 1990
**Geographic Range:-**Boavista, Cape Verde Islands
**Habitat:-**Found at between 0,5 and 3 meters, in living coral
**Description:-**Source original description
Seashell small, broad, conical, smooth, slightly convex profile, presenting some grooves in the anterior area. Color bluish white, uniform, with pattern formed by blotches of brown or greenish brown, with small darker lines, continuous or interrupted in the interior of the blotches. Around the brown anterior of the last whorl is an irregular band of the base color of the seashell. Spire slightly elevated and of straight profile. Whorl profile, normally straight to convex, grooved by thin striae, well marked. Apex slightly elevated, deep fine line of suture but well defined and regular. Color similar to the remainder of the shell, with some wavy flammules of same color as the pattern of last whorl. Aperture: slightly curved, convex, parallel to the columella, a little wider in the anterior area. Interior of the lip of color similar to exterior by transparency, slightly brownish in the interior with white edge.
**Discussion:-**

*Conus damottai galeao* Rolán, 1990

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/galeao-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNCM Manolo Tenorio
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/damottaigaleaobig.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Iberus Sup. 2, p. 36, pl. 1, f. 13, pl. 2, f. 13, pl. 5
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Bahia de Navio Quebrado Isla de Malo, Cape Verde Is.; 1-2 m
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNCM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 21.3 x 12.4 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Subspecies of *Conus damottai* Trovao, 1979
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Africonus* **Species:-***damottai galeao subsp.* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Maio, Cape Verde Islands
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 1-2 m under rocks
**Description:-**Source original description
Morphology of the seashell. The maximum dimension is from 17 to 24 mm. Its silhouette is not very slender and has a body whorl smallish, shoulder somewhat angled and spire partially extended, not stepped, striated and of white color with brown spots. The coloring of the seashell has a white ground with tones of azure that appears covered with yellowish or light brown lines , rarely obscure; with magnification, it is appreciated that the lines are very adjacent, are somewhat irregular and are interrupted by white areas; these areas dominate in three zones: in a band on lower half of the last whorl, on the shoulder and in another narrower band between both but that is not constant. Specimens exist in which the pattern forms so that the brown and white areas adopt a rectilineate aspect quite uniform with tendency to create bands of different intensities of color. Variability is quite large in the quantity of white, in the disposition of the areas and in the tones of the color. Aperture is dark in its interior with two clear lines. The lip is clear. The columella is white from time to time and violet.
**Discussion:-**The subspecies has a structure of the seashell (form of the spire, form of the shoulder and color of the aperture) that seems similar to *C. damottai damottai* Trovao, 1979; nevertheless, this subspecies, has a color and very characteristic pattern and constant: white areas in form of zig-zag that alternate with brown areas in which there are spiral lines while *C. damottai galeao* has variable coloring and totally irregular pattern but always with lines in axial sense inside the dark zones. These opposite characteristics in populations that are found in geographical isolation, permit to consider that they possess a subspecific relationship. The egg capsules , radular tooth and larval seashells confirm this situation being similar in the main characteristics, but maintaining small differential details.

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*Conus dampierensis* Coomans & Filmer, 1985

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dampierensis_1985_1.jpg) Holotype in Naturalis, Leiden Mike Filmer

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dampierensisbig2.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Beaufortia 35, p. 4, f. 5-7
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Back Beach, Dampier, Western Australia
**Type Data:** Holotype in NATURALIS, LEIDEN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 32.5 x 18.3 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus:-***Phasmoconus* **Species**:-*dampierensis***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**W Australia, Onslow to Port Hedland area
**Habitat:-**To about 10 m, in sand and mud, often close to weeds; on offshore islands in cleaner sand.
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Description: Moderately small, moderately light to moderately solid. Last whorl conical to veptricosely conical; outline variably convex adapically, less so to straight toward base; left side constricted at base. Shoulder angulate. Spire of moderate height, often stepped in early postnuclear whorls; outline concave. Larval shell of 2-2.25 whorls, maximum diameter 0.8-1 mrn. First 1.5-4 postnuclear whorls weakly tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat, with 0-1 increasing to 4-6 spiral grooves; last 2 ramps often with a few additional spiral striae. Last whorl with variably broad spiral ribbons, narrower or grading into groups of ribs at base and below shoulder; intervening grooves axially striate; sculpture may be weak or obsolete at adapical third to half.
Ground colour white. Last whorl with coalescing brown flames and blotches usually forming 4 interrupted or solid spiral bands, below shoulder, at base and on each side of centre; adapical markings extending to spire. Additional spiral rows of squarish brown spots may be present. Larval whorls white to grey. Postnuclear sutural ramps with brown radial streaks and blotches. Aperture bluish white.
Shell Morphometry
L 25-34 mm
RW 0.07-0.15 g/mm
RD 0.62-0.68
PMD 0.80-0.92
RSH 0.12-0.18
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus danilai* Röckel & Korn, 1990

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/danilai-holotype.jpg) Holotype in SMNS Mike Filmer

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-danilai-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Acta Conchyliorum Nr. 2, p. 46, pl. 10, row 2, f. 1-5, row 3. f.
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Ras Fartak, Gulf of Aden, NW Indian Ocean
**Type Data:** Holotype in SMNS deposited and catalogued
**Type Size :** 30.5 x 17 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Rolaniconus* **Species**:-*danilai* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Gulf of Aden
**Habitat:-**Reported from 60 m
**Description:-**Source Livng Conidae
Moderately small to medium-sized, moderately solid. Last whorl conical to ventricosely conical or slightly pyriform; outline slightly to moderately convex, occasionally concave above base. Base of columella with a weak or distinct posterior plication. Shoulder angulate and tuberculate. Spire of moderate height, stepped; outline concave to straight. Larval shell of about 2 whorls, maximum diameter about 1.4 mm. Postnuclear spire whorls tuberculate. Teleconch sutural ramps flat, with 1-2 subsutural spiral grooves; spiral grooves weak on last 2-3 ramps. Last whorl with faint spiral ribs at base.
Ground colour white. Last whorl either covered with a coarse network of light brown to orange-brown lines edging small to medium-sized tents, or banded with orange red to orangish brown reticulate lines and triangular spots forming 3 spiral zones below shoulder and on both sides of centre. Larval whorls white. Teleoconch sutural ramps with occasionally sparse orange-red spots or radial lines. Aperture white or pale pinkish violet deep within.
Shell Morphometry
L 25-40 mm
RW 0.17-0.24 g/mm
RD 0.67-0.72
PMD 0.81-0.87
RSH 0.15-0.21
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus daphne* Boivin, 1864

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/daphne_1864_1.jpg) Representation Journal Conchyliologie 12, f. 7 & 8

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/daphne.jpg): Bill Fenzan

**Published in:** J. Conchyl. 12, p. 35, pl. I, f. 7 & 8
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Indian Ocean
**Type Data:** There is a cited figure : Journal Conchyliologie 12, f. 7 & 8
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Asprella* **Species:-***daphne* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Eastern Indonesia
**Habitat:-**Sand in shallow water
**Description:-** Description in Filmer, 2010, Visaya

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*Conus darkini* Röckel, Korn and Richard, 1993

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/darkini_1993_1.jpg) Holotype in MNHN Mike Filmer

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/7420_1224831988399_4805548_n.jpg) Bill Fenzan

**Published in:** La Conchiglia 25, p. 48, figs 1-4
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Loyalty Isl., (Off New Caledonia, 575 m)
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 55.7 x 24.4 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONILITHINAE
**Genus:-***Profundiconus***Species**:-*darkini* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Loyalty Is., Kita-Koho area, Philippine Sea and Philippines (Balut Is.)
**Habitat:-**Deep subtidal. Kita-koho area: In about 325 m Balut Id.: In 280-300 m on rocky and muddy bottom
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae.
Moderately large to large, moderately solid. Last whorl slightly pyriform, outline convex at adapical third and slightly concave below. Shoulder subangulate, marked by a spiral groove just below shoulder edge, producing a keeled appearance. Spire of moderate height or high, stepped; outline straight to slightly concave. Larval shell of about 3.5 whorls, maximum diameter about 1.1 mm. Specimens of 51 mm with 11 postnuclear whorls, the first 9-10 tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave, with 1 increasing to 3-5 weak spiral grooves. Last whorl with about 15 weak spiral ribs near base.
Ground colour white. Last whorl with dark reddish brown axial flames from base to shoulder, extending onto shoulder ramp. Flames connected spirally at base and at each side of the central area. Larval whorls white. Early postnuclear whorls with a brown subsutural ridge and brown tubercles. Later sutural ramps with dark reddish brown radial blotches. Aperture white.
Shell Morphometry
L 51-87 mm
RW 0.12-0.33 g/mm
RD 0.52-0.59
PMD 0.83-0.89
RSH 0.20-0.30
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus daucus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/daucus_1792_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Chemnitz (1788: pl. 144 A, fig. L)

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/daucus51mm.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/daucusyellow.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Encyc. Meth. Hist. Nat. des Vers. Vol. 1, p. 651
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** Guadeloupe; Islands of Dominique, Guadeloupe and Martinique, American Seas, restricted (Clench) to Guadeloupe, (Leeward Islands).
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Chemnitz (1788: pl. 144A, fig. L).
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Dauciconus* **Species**:-*daucus* **Synonyms:-***cardinalis* Röding, 1798; *pastinaca* Lamarck, 1810; *mamillaris* Green, 1830; *croceus* Sowerby ii, 1833; *arausiensis* Reeve, 1843; *castus* Reeve, 1844; *sanguinolentus* Reeve, 1849; *connectens* A. Adams, 1855; *luteus* Krebs, 1864; *circumpunctatus* Nowell-Usticke, 1968; *riosi* Petuch, 1986; *goajira* Petuch, 1992*; vikingorum* Petuch, 1993
**Geographic Range:-**E Florida, USA - Venezuela; Cuba - E Brazil; N. Atlantic Ridge
**Habitat:-**Found in depths from 1-20 m.
**Description:-**Source Walls
Moderately heavy with a low gloss; obconical, the sides convex then straight and tapering; 12 basal ridges and axial/spiral threads; shoulder broad, angulate to carinate, slightly concave above; spire low/flat, the sides deeply concave, sharply pointed; body whorl usually shade of bright orange to reddish, occasionally yellow, often with several widely spaced rows of small square brown dots; often with band different shades of background; midbody often paler; sometimes indistinct white blotches at shoulder; base paler, pinkish; shoulder and spire same as body with few scattered red brown dots; apex pinkish; aperture narrow, uniform; outer lip thin, straight; mouth violet to pinkish, perhaps orange, the outer margin sometimes reddish brown; columella short
**Discussion:-**Tucker comments: regardless, newly described taxa associated by me with *Dauciconus daucus* share a number of similarities. All have broad shouldered shells with depressed usually concave spire. All have 2 to 4 well developed cords on the early and middle spire whorls.
Specimens with more complicated color patterns, i.e., those with dark midbody markings, tend to come from the southern Caribbean or Brazil. However, typical specimens of the carrot cone occur in those places as well. Thus, I do not believe that the southern specimens could really represent a subspecies. For those who are interested in recognizing the Brazilian populations, *Dauciconus daucus riosi* (Petuch, 1986a) is the senior name. *Dauciconus daucus boui* (da Motta, 1988a) is the senior name for the central Caribbean shells.

I (PK) prefer to list the Petuch species and *Conus boui* as separate species here in the checklist.

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*Conus daullei* Crosse, 1858

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/daullei-holotype.jpg) Holotype in IRSN Alan Kohn
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/daullei.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Rev. Mag. Zool. 2, p. 119, pl. 2, f. 2, 2 a
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Mayotte
**Type Data:** Holotype in IRSN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 70 x 33 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus consors* Sowerby ii, 1833
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-*Pionoconus* **Species:-***consors daullei forma***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**W Indian Ocean;
**Habitat:-**No Data
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. consors*
with the typical form in the Western Indian Ocean and with form *turschi* in W. Thailand.
**Discussion:-**Form *daullei* refers to shells from the western Indian Ocean, which are narrowly conoid-cylindrical to conical, have the highest spires among all forms of *C. consors* (RSH 0.13- 0.20 vs. 0.08-0.16 in other forms), and a dark brown pattern; this form intergrades in shape and pattern with the typical form in the Western Indian Ocean and with form *turschi* in W. Thailand.

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*Conus dayriti* Röckel & da Motta, 1983

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dayriti-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NMSF Mike Filmer
[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/dayritiall.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Bull. Inst. Malacol. Tokyo. 1, no. 8, p. 118, pl. 40, f. 5 & 6
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Punta Engano, Cebu. Philippines; 40-80 fathoms
**Type Data:** Holotype in NMSF deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 20.6 x 11.5 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Kioconus* **Species**:-*dayriti* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines; New Caledonia
**Habitat:-**Reported from 70-500 m
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Small to medium-sized, light to moderately solid. Last whorl conical to ventricosely conical; outline slightly convex below shoulder, almost straight below; left side concave or constricted at base. Shoulder angulate. Spire of low to moderate height; outline slightly convex to straight. Larval shell projecting, of 3.25-3.5 whorls; maximum diameter 0.85-0.95 mm in Philippines, 1.1 - 1.2 mm in New Caledonia. First 0.25-2 postnuclear whorls weakly tuberculate to undulate. Teleoconch sutural ramps almost flat, with 1-2 increasing to 3-5 spiral grooves. Last whorl smooth and glossy, except for a few spiral ribs at base.
Ground colour pale violet to reddish brown, occasionally yellow or white. Last whorl axially clouded with various shades of brown; clouds usually leaving a light central band and occasionally fusing into 2 spiral bands, on both sides of centre. Non-clouded areas variably encircled with rows of alternating dark brown and white dots or dashes. Larval whorls beige to light brown, with a brown blotch in specimens from New Caledonia. Postnuclear sutural ramps with brown radial markings. reduced in some places to dots along outer margins. Aperture pale violet, often partly translucent in smaller shells.
Shell Morphometry
L 16-36 mm
RW 0.05-0.12 g/mm
RD 0.59-0.70
PMD 0.83-0.93
RSH 0.07-0.17
**Discussion:-***C. dayriti* resembles *C. articulatus* and *C. aphrodite* most closely. *C. articulatus* can be distinguished by its characteristic white shoulder edge with regularly spaced brown spots, higher spire (RSH 0.16-0.30), distinctly tuberculate first 3-6 postnuclear whorls, and by the absence of spiral grooves on its teleoconch sutural ramps.

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*Conus dealbatus* A. Adams, 1853

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dealbatus-type.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1854, p. 117
**Ocean geography:** Undefined
**Type Locality:** Not Known
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 24.3 x 12.7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Incertae cedis:- uncertain (incertae cedis), probably a fossil
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *dealbatus*

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*Conus deburghiae* Sowerby ii, 1857

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/deburghiae_1857_2.jpg) Figure Thes Conch. (1857, pl. 1 fig. 7)

**Published in:** Thes. Conch. iii, p. 2, pl. 1 (187), f. 6 & 7
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Moluccas
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Sowerby II (1857, pl. 1, fig 6)
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus nocturnus* [Lightfoot], 1786
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-*Conus* **Species**:-*nocturnus deburghiae forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Indonesia
**Habitat:-**In 1.5-2 m, on coral sand under rocks and on dead coral.
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. nocturnus*
*C. deburghiae* represents a granulated form.
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus decoratus* Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/decoratus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NMSF Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/decoratusset.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-decoratus-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** Cone Shells form Cape Verde Is., p. 61, pl. II, f. 29-33
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Matoita Beach, Sao Vincente Is., Cape Verde Is.
**Type Data:** Holotype in NMSF deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 20.6 x 11.1 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Africonus* **Species**:-*decoratus***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands
**Habitat:-**Found on dark sand bottom, sometimes buried in it, among rocks, in depths of 1 to 3 meters.
**Description:-**Source original description
The shell has a slightly convex profile and is entirely black. On this black ground colour, many irregular white blotches occur, usually forming a well defined central spiral band; these white blotches sometimes form zigzag lines, especially between the shoulder and the central band; the anterior tip is often, but not always, devoid of white markings and has several not very marked spiral grooves, the rest of the body whorl being smooth. The spire is moderately high, with a convex profile, and the spire whorls are spirally striated. The spire is usually worn in adult specimens. The shoulder is rounded. The lip is thin, slightly convex and with the inner edge bordered in black. The aperture is bluish, with a darker purplish shade towards the interior. A small light band interrupts the black lip border just below its middle, corresponding to the external mid-body white blotches band.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus decurtata* Dautzenberg, 1910

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/decurtata-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in IRSN Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/S/striolatus2.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** J. Conchyl. 58, p. 26
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Rua-Sura, Solomon Is.
**Type Data:** Lectotype in IRSN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 28.5 x 16.7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus striolatus* Kiener, 1845
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-*Pionoconus* **Species:-***striolatus decurtata forma***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**W Thailand - Micronesia; Taiwan - Queensland; Seychelles
**Habitat:-**Intertidal and upper subtidal, on muddy sand
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Moderately small to medium-sized, moderately solid. Last whorl usually ventricosely conical to ovate; outline variably convex. Shoulder angulate to almost rounded. Spire of moderate height, outline straight to slightly convex. Larval shell multispiral, maximum diameter about 0.7 mm. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to concave, with 2 increasing to 4-6 spiral grooves. Last whorl with widely spaced spiral ribs at base.
Ground colour pale grey to pale tan. Last whorl with olive or brown axial clouds, emphasized by bordering blue grey background clouds, fusing into an interrupted or continuous spiral band on each side of centre. Spiral rows of alternating brown to black and white dots and dashes extend from base to shoulder. In some specimens, clouds absent from last whorl. Larval whorls pink to orange. Late sutural ramps with tan to olive radial streaks and blotches. Aperture white to bluish white.
Shell Morphometry
L 25-40 mm
RW 0.10-0.27 g/mm
RD 0.61-0.67
PMD 0.71-0.80
RSH 0.12-0.19
The figure of the typical specimen is white with spiral rows of yellowish brown dots, some forming two loose bands. There are no clouds.
The type of *C. decurtata* has a white ground colour with irregular greyish axial clouds and many spiral rows of brown and white dashes.
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus dedonderi* Goethaels & Monsecour, 2013

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dedonderi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN picture from the original description

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/dedonderi-paratype2.jpg): Paratype 2 Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Novapex 14(2): p. 35-37, Pl., fig. 1-5
**Ocean geography:** Indo Pacific
**Type Locality:** Coron, Palawan Island, Southern Philippines
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 20.8 x 11.5 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:*-Rolaniconus* **Species**:*-dedonderi***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Southern, Philippines
**Habitat:-** 20-35 m
**Description:-**Source Original description
Shell ventricosely conical, outline slightly sigmoid; shoulder subangulate, undulate; spire slightly concave; protoconch of about 2 bulbous whorls adorned with microscopic pits, glassy but not translucent. Teleoconch consisting of 8 whorls with 4 evenly spaced spiral cords on all whorls; shoulders adorned with low, rounded knobs; spiral sculpture of last whorl concisting of 8-10 cords on abapical 1/3, lower and less distinct adapically, obsolete or microscopic from final visible cord towards shoulder. Visible cords, continuous, sometimes with rounded, elongated elevations (only visible under magnification). Lip simple, aperture of nearly uniform width. Outer apertural lip completely smooth. Columella like last whorl; abapical spiral cords continue and run deep into aperture, remaining part of columella virtually smooth, occasionally with microscopic cords. Color of protoconc glassy off-white, sometimes with pale yellowish tinge on it. Rest of shell uniformly white.
**Discussion:-** The authors compare this species with albino specimens of *Rolaniconus axelrodi* Walls, 1978. They do not compare the species with albino specimens of *Rolanionus boeticus* Reeve, 1844.

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*Conus delanoyae* Trovao, 1979

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/delanoyae-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer
[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/delanoyaepatterns.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-delanoyae-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** Amphitrite i. no. 1, p. 3, pl. 1, f. 1
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Ilha Boavista, Cape Verde Is., 1.5 m
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 27.2 x 16.2 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Africonus* **Species:-***cuneolus delanoyae forma***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Boavista, Cape Verde Islands.
**Habitat:-**Under rocks, in bottom of sand with coral rubble at shallow depth
**Description:-**Source Original description.
Seashell conical; profile slightly pyriform, smooth, with some grooves in anterior area. Color brown with pattern formed by small white points, coalescing into larger irregular shapes and irregularly arranged. Those white spots, flow down the the last whorl of the seashell, coalescing, forming an irregular spiral band. White areas also appear, sometimes, next to the spire, as well as in the anterior area of the seashell. Spire conical, partially elevated, slightly concave, suture defined. Spire sutures with four or five well defined striae. Coloring generally brown, as in the remainder from the seashell, with some irregular white sleeves, irregular in form and in quantity. Aperture: Lip curved, thin, straight, slightly wider in the anterior area. Interior of the lip of bluish white color, edged by brown due to its transparency. Sometimes there are more brown areas in the interior.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus delessertii* Recluz, 1843

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/delessertii-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/delessertiipatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-delessertii-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Rev. Mag. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), vi, p. 2
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** Off Cape Canaveral, Florida
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 61.5 x 30 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONILITHINAE
**Genus**:-*Kohniconus* **Species:-***delessertii*  **Synonyms:-** *sozoni* Bartsch, 1939
**Geographic Range:-**N Carolina, USA - Mexico; Bermuda
**Habitat:-**Offshore reefs
**Description:-**Source Walls
Moderately heavy, with a high gloss; biconical ,the sides straight; basal ridges and axial threads; shoulder wide, carinate, concave above; spire tall pointed, the sides concave /straight; tops of whorls concave/flat, the margins carinate; body whorl white, with three salmon to tan broad spiral bands; numerous spiral rows of large dark brown dashes, sometimes fusing into short axial flammules; base whitish to pale tan; spire and shoulder white to pale salmon, usually with numerous orange brown axial lines and spots; tip often pale brown; aperture rather narrow; outer lip thin, straight sloping below shoulder; mouth white; columella internal
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus delucai* Coltro, 2004

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/delucai_2004_1.jpg) Holotype in MZUSP Original Description

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/delucaipatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Strombus 11, p. 3
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** 75 km E. Abrolhos Arch., off Alcobaca, Bahia State, Brazil (15deg 57' S, 38deg 01' W)
**Type Data:** Holotype in MZUSP deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 13 x 6.7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-Conus **Species:-***delucai*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Brasil
**Habitat:-**Lives on rubble and coral sand bottom at 15-25 meters on offshore reefs
**Description:-**Source Original description.
Length: 12 to 15 mm, elongated body with a medium deflection in 1/4 near the siphonal canal, low nodulose spire (about 1/6 of total length) with 6-7 whorls, with many weak and curved axial threads. About 10 white to cream nodules on the shoulder, extending to the suture. Body with 9-11 incised lines near the siphonal canal, sometimes extending to entire body in juvenile specimens. Wide pink-red aperture. Apex strong pink-red with 2 1/5 whorls. Color body from red-orange to dark blood red, with or without irregular white blotches, in some specimens forming a transverse band.
**Discussion:-** John Tucker proposes that *delucai* is a synonym of *iansa.*

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*Conus denizi* Afonso & Tenorio, 2011

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/denizi_2011_1.jpg) Holotype in MNCM Manolo Tenorio

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/denizi.jpg): Paratype Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Gloriamaris 50 (5), 126
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Sao Vicente, CVI
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNCM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 11.6 x 6.3 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Africonus* **Species:-***denizi*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 1-3 m
**Description:-**Source Original description
Morphometric parameters: L = 8.7-13.5 mm; average L = 11.7mm; RD = 0.65-0.69; RSH = 0.15-0.20; PMD = 0.78-0.81. The shell is very small, and it is one of the smallest of the endemic species found in the Cape Verde Islands. General profile is ventricosely conical, somewhat elongated with a rounded shoulder. Spire moderate, straight to slightly convex with 4-5 well defined cords on the flat to slightly convex sutural ramps. Sides of the last whorl are straight or slightly convex. Body whorl is smooth except for 8-10 spiral grooves that occupy almost the entire anterior third of the body whorl. Spire is predominantly white with alternating dark brown axial blotches. Last whorl is olive-green to light olive-green, normally with 3 interrupted spiral bands formed by well-defined white blotches (occasionally arranged in zigzag or chevron shaped) tinged with brown to dark brown markings. Tip of anterior portion of last whorl is tinged with brown to very dark brown. Aperture is purplish-brown in fresh specimens with 2 distinct whitish bands: one located near mid-body and another, not so evident, just below the shoulder. Inner lip has a yellowish colour. Periostracum is thin, yellow, smooth and translucent.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus deprehendens* Prelle, 2009

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/Conus_betulinus_deprehendens.jpg) Holotype in MMM Luigi Bozzetti

**Published in:** Malacologia 62, 1
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Madagascar
**Type Data:** Holotype in MMM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 76.4 x 45 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** a form of *Conus betulinus*
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Dendroconus* **Species:-***betulinus deprehendens forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**SW. Madagascar
**Habitat:-**Intertidal and uppermost subtidal; in semi-sheltered or protected sites, living on fine to very fine sand of flats, often among vegetation.
**Description:-**Source Original description.
Considered to be an all brown form of *C. betulinuss.* The basic body color is ochre-orange, furrowed from thin spiral lines, some clearer and others more like the background colour that get confused with the sculpture; while, lengthwise, are bands darkening, as indicated, following the lines of growth. The aperture is white-rosy in the base color.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus depriesteri* Wils, 1972

**Pictures:**

**Published in:** Family Conidae 8, 72
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Philippines on label
**Type Data:** There is no known specimen
**Nomenclature:** A nomen nudum:- an unavailable name (nomen nudum),described as a variety post 1960.
**Taxonomy:** Not applicable
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name

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*Conus derrubado* Rolán & Fernandez in Rolán, 1990

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/derrubado-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNCM Manolo Tenorio
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/derrubadoall.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Iberus Sup. 2, p. 19, pl. 2, f. 4, pl. 4, f. I, pl. 6, f.
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Bahia Grande de Derrubado, Boavista I., Cape Verde Is.; among zoantharians
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNCM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 28.6 x 19.8 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Africonus* **Species:-***derrubado*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Boavista, Cape Verde Islands
**Habitat:-**Found buried amongst weeds
**Description:-**Source Original description Iberus
Morphology of the shell. The maximum dimension of the specimens studied is from 17 to 28 mm. The largest specimen is of 32.3 mm. The shell is solid and heavy with wide silhouette to the height of the shoulder and, proportionally, more short in length. Its spire is a little high, not stepped, striated; its color is brown or brown with white spots but always with a darker tone than the remainder of the shell. The coloring of the last whorl is, apparently, of sienna to brown; in addition, there is visible on the white base color, the existence of axial brown lines interrupting white areas; the lines, at times, show a zigzag aspect and dominate in a spiral band situated on the lower half of the last whorl and, from time to time, in upper half. The variability is large, presenting differences of pattern, tones and intensity of color. The aperture at its widest has two dark zones that do not arrive at lip edge; when is well developed, the interior of the aperture has only a violet tone in the bottom area of its upper half. The lip is dark. The color of the columela varies from light purple to violet. Periostracum yellow, transparent and little brilliant.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus desidiosus* A. Adams, 1854

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/desidiosus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/desidiosuspatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1854, p. 119
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** West Africa (Cuming) erroneous, corrected to eastern coast of Lampedusa Isl., Pelagie Group Italy
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 24.1 x 11.6 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Lautoconus* **Species:-***desidiosus* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Lampadusa, Italy; Portugal
**Habitat:-**No Data
**Description:-**Source Iconography
The shell is small to moderately large (normal length: 25 to 40 mm), with a raised spire. The last whorl has straight sides and the shoulder is angulate. The background color of the shell is greenish to rusty brown, with irregular wavy greenish or brownish markings, with continuous rows of brown reticulations (Raybaudi Massilia, 1992). The aperture is usually dark purple blue, with two light narrow spiral bands, one at the inside of the shoulder area, the other at about mid-body.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus deynzerorum* Petuch, 1995

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/deynzerorum-holotype.jpg) Holotype in FMNH Alan Kohn

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxvii, no. 275, p. 36, figs. 1 & 2
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** Banco Chinchorro Atoll, Quintana Roo, Mexico; 3 m
**Type Data:** Holotype in FMNH deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 13 x 7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Purpuriconus* **Species:-***deynzerorum* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**E. Mexico
**Habitat:-**Shallow lagoon under coral
**Description:-**Original description:
Shell small for subgenus, stocky, turbinate, with elevated, slightly stepped spire; shoulder angled, slightly carinated; body whorl shiny, polished, ornamented with 12- 15 low widely-spaced spiral cords; protoconch proportionally very large, mammillate, projecting, composed of 2 bulbous whorls; shell most often (as in holotype) bright canary yellow with lighter yellow band around center of body whorl; spire and protoconch pale yellow-white; interior of the aperture pale yellow; some rare specimens (such as paratype UF 225162) colored bright pinkish-purple, with paler central band; these purple specimens have scattered small pale brown flammules on spire whorls; periostracum thin, smooth, transparent.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus diadema* Sowerby ii, 1834

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/diadema_1834_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Sowerby (1834, pt. 57, fig. 88)

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/diademabig.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-diadema-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Conch. Illus., pt. 56-7, f. 88
**Ocean geography:** Eastern Pacific
**Type Locality:** Galapagos Islands
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Sowerby (1834, pt. 57, fig. 88)
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Lividoconus* **Species:**-*diadema***Synonyms:-** *prytanis* Sowerby iii, 1882
**Geographic Range:-**Sea of Cortez, W. Mexico - Panama; Galapagos
**Habitat:-**Intertidal Rocks
**Description:-**Source Walls
Moderately light in weight, with a good gloss; obconical to low conical, the upper sides convex and tapering to narrow base; basal ridges sometimes granulose; shoulder angulate, broad, strongly coronate; spire low/moderate, the whorls often stepped, bluntly pointed; whorls strongly coronate; body whorl waxy brown, usually with pale tan/cream midbody band; base faint violet; shoulder sometimes pale band; spire cream pale tan, coronations lighter with dark brown line along margin; tip pinkish; aperture narrow, widening anteriorly; outer lip thin, convex; mouth violet; columella long very narrow, largely internal, set off by ridge
**Discussion:-***C. diadema* has single central cord on whorl tops while *C. brunneus* has several.

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*Conus dictator* Melvill, 1898

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dictator-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dictatorpatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Mem. Proc. Manchester Lit. an Phil. Soc. xlii, no. 4, p. 9, pl. I, f. 10
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Persian Gulf
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 46 x 19 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONILITHINAE
**Genus**:-*Fusiconus* **Species:-***dictator*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Pakistan, Sri Lanka and S.E. India, and N. W. Sumatra
**Habitat:-**Coral sand 15m-100 m
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Moderately small to medium-sized, moderately light to moderately solid. Last whorl narrowly conical or conical; outline slightly convex adapically, usually straight below; left side may be concave toward base. Shoulder angulate to sharply angulate. Spire of moderate height or high, outline concave. Larval shell of 1.75-2.25 whorls, maximum diameter 0.8-0.9 mm. Subadult specimens (L 19-28 mm) with 5.75-7.75 postnuclear whorls, adult specimens (L33-38 mm) with 9-9.5. First 4-7 tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps slightly concave, with closely spaced axial threads and 1-2 spiral grooves; latest ramps may also bear 1-2 finer spiral grooves and many spiral striae. Last whorl with spiral grooves separated by ribbons on basal third to two-thirds, sometimes to shoulder.
Ground colour cream to pale violet or grey. Last whorl with orange to brown axial clouds and streaks or flames, generally fusing into 3 spiral bands, within basal third, near centre and below shoulder. Numerous spiral rows of similarly coloured dots extend from base to shoulder; these vary in number and arrangement. Base pinkish to orangish red. Larval whorls white. Teleoconch sutural ramps with brown axial streaks and blotches, partially reduced to spots along outer margins. Aperture white marginally, violet within; basal portion often orange.
Shell Morphometry
L 28-48 mm
RW 0.06-0.16 g/mm
(L 28-43 mm)
RD 0.47-0.60
PMD 0.83-0.93
RSH 0.17-0.26
**Discussion:-***C. dictator* may be mistaken for *C. lentiginosus*. The latter species differs in the more convex, broader last whorl (RD 0.60-0.69) and usually has fewer tuberculate spire whorls, a coarser colour pattern and simpler colouration of the aperture.

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***Conus diegoi* Cossignani, 2014**

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/diegoi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MMM Cupra Marittima
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/diegoi.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Malacologia 82, p. 26 - 27
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** João Barbosa, Boa Vista, Cape Verde
**Type Data:** Holotype in MMM, Cupra Marittima
**Type Size:** 13,2 x 6,7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Africonus* **Species:-***diegoi***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-** Only known from the type locality
**Habitat:-** The specimens studied were found from 1 to 8 feet deep, on rocks
**Description:-**Source: Original description Malacologia
Shell small ( 9 to 16 mm) elongated pear-shaped profile, with spire moderately high and scaliform, slightly concave. The aperture is large with internal staining brown, characterized by two light bands, almost white, one under the shoulder and the other 2/3 down the whorl. The aperture creates small step at whorl .The shell has a light grey whitish background with light brown irregular dots and white dashes alternating; the whorl in the central area around the dots and dashes combine creating small brown blotches covered by dashes of spiral lines darker (reddish-brown ) and small white spots.

**Discussion:-**

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*Conus dieteri* Moolenbeek, Zandbergen, Bouchet, 2008

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/conus-dieteri-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN Original Description

**Published in:** Vita Malacologica 6, 29
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Nuku Hiva, Marquesas
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 16.9 x 9.2mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONILITHINAE
**Genus:-***Bathyconus* **Species:**-*dieteri* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Marquesas
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 150m.
**Description:-**Source original description:
Shell moderately small; light to moderately solid. Protoconch of 3 smooth, glossy whorls. Shoulder carinate. Outline body whorl pyriform with about 20 spiral grooves on the entire ventral side. Grooves a bit wider than ridges, in the grooves arcuate radial threads. Colour: protoconch white. Teleoconch white, on spire with irregular brown blotches (sometimes on more than one whorl). Body whorl with brown spots on the anterior part more or less forming a band. Base a bit purplish.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus dillwynii* Reeve, 1849

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dillwynii-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Conch. Icon. I, Conus, Emendns., p. 2
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Not known (*C. piperatus* Reeve, 1844)
**Type Data:** Lectotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued (*C. piperatus*)
**Type Size:** 27.7 x 14.9 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name, a new replacement name (nomen novum) for *C. piperatus* Reeve, 1844.
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus erythraeensis* Reeve, 1843
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Asprella* **Species:-***erythraeensis dillwynii forma* **Synonyms:-** *piperatus* Reeve, 1844
**Geographic Range:-**Red Sea; Aden; Zanzibar
**Habitat:-**Shallow water, to about 15 m. Shells from the Arabian coast from Jeddah to N. Yemen in very quiet shallow lagoons, in sand and amongst eel-grass roots.
**Description:-** *C. dillwyni* is distinctly red spotted with few irregular blotches;
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus diluta* Bozzetti, 2009 A nomen nudum; only listed for reference

**Pictures:**

**Published in:** Malacologia 64, 12
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Lavanono, Madagascar
**Type Data:** There is no known specimen
**Nomenclature:** A nomen nudum:- an unavailable name (nomen nudum),described as form post 1960
**Taxonomy:** Not applicable
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *diluta*

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*Conus diminutus* Trovão & Rolán, 1986

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/diminutus_1986_1.jpg) Holotype in MNCM Rolan

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/diminutusall.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-diminutus-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** Publ. Ocas. Soc. Port. Malac. no. 7, p. 10, f. 3a, b, c
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Cape Verde; intertidal rocks to 1 m
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNCM deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 11.1 x 6.5 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Africonus* **Species:-***diminutus*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Boavista,Cape Verde Islands
**Habitat:-**Rocks, shallow water
**Description:-**Source Iconography
Shell small to very small (normal length: about 18 mm), obconical, the last whorl nearly straight sided. Although macroscopically smooth, the body whorl is finely striated, with some spiral grooves at the base. The spire is low and with a straight profile, sometimes slightly convex; sutural ramps with 3 to 4 striae. Angulated shoulder. Ground color of the shell white or light cream, sometimes faintly bluish, with a pattern of fine axial undulating brown lines which coalesce to form brown spots, very irregular in shade and size; these spots usually form three dark bands, one near the shoulder, a second one immediately above mid-body, and a third one on the anterior zone. The brown spots can also merge into large brown areas that occupy most of the surface of the body whorl; rarely, they can also be very sparse. The columella is dark. Aperture whitish, with a shade of pink, violet-or brownish, and with two light bands.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus dispar* Sowerby ii, 1833

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dispar_1833_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Sowerby (1833, pt. 37, fig. 57)

**Published in:** Conch. Illus. pt. 37, f. 57
**Ocean geography:** Eastern Pacific
**Type Locality:** None
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Sowerby (1833, pt. 37, fig. 57)
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Gradiconus* **Species:-***dispar*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Gulf of California.
**Habitat:-**Found subtidally at depths of 50-100 m
**Description:-**Source Extract Iconography
Normal length is between 15 and 35 mm. The body whorl is narrowly elongated conical in shape. The spire is elevated and not scalariform, conical in profile. Sutural ramps are flat to slightly concave in cross section. The shoulders are angular. Sides are flat except for the shoulder region where they are slightly convex. Cords are absent. Nodules are present only in the earliest whorls and these are actually flutes along the shoulder angle rather than well- marked hemispherical nodules. They become absent in early middle whorls. The protoconch is paucispiral. Color pattern is variable but rather simple. It consists of various shades of brown over a white ground color. These brown markings are exceedingly variable in pattern and color shade. When extensively developed, the bands are solidly brown to tan. Over these brown areas spiral lines of darker colored markings are present. The lines may be interrupted but they are always fairly thick along the longitudinal axis. At the minimum, the brown coloration is reduced to these lines alone with no brown bands or other longitudinal markings. This is the most frequent color pattern observed. Between these extremes, many specimens have the brown bands reduced to longitudinally elongated blotches. These blotches are usually interrupted at midbody. The anterior end is white. The interior of the aperture is white. The spire is often marked by brown, crescent-shaped blotches. These are the same color shade as the markings on the body whorl. The anal notch is deep. There is no anterior notch. The body whorl is usually smooth except for a few sulci near the anterior end.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus distans* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/distans-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in MHNG Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/distansall.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-distans-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Encyc. Meth. Hist. Nat. des Vers. Vol. 1, p. 634
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Moluccas; the Pacific Ocean, on the coasts of New Zealand, (erroneous), corrected (C, M & W) the Moluccas, Indonesia.
**Type Data:** Lectotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 100 x 51 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Rhombiconus* **Species:-***distans*  **Synonyms:-***arrowsmithensis* Brazier, 1896; *kenyonae* Brazier, 1896; *waterhouseae* Brazier, 1896; *chinoi* Shikama, 1970
**Geographic Range:-**Southern Natal to Red Sea and to Hawaii and French Polynesia; no reports from the Arabian Sea and India.
**Habitat:-**Intertidal and upper subtidal; juveniles in greater depths.
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Moderately large to large, solid to heavy. Last whorl conical; outline convex to strongly convex near shoulder, straight below. Shoulder variably angulate, tuberculate in smaller adults (up to 75-85 mm in length). Spire of low to moderate height, outline concave to convex. Postnuclear spire whorls tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps concave, with 2-3 faint spiral grooves in middle ramps, and finer spiral striation on later ramps. In subadults, last whorl with broad spiral ribs at base, followed by about 5 widely set spiral grooves almost to adapical third with ribbons between. In large adults, surface smooth except for broad but faint spiral ribs at base.
Ground colour white. In smaller subadults, last whorl with olive brown clouds, base dark brown. During growth, clouded pattern changing to a band on each side of centre; bands either progressively occupying entire last whorl (Pacific populations) or secondarily reduced (Indian Ocean populations). Bands usually become less olive and base slightly lighter during growth. Teleoconch spire with blackish brown radial markings between tubercles (including large Indian Ocean shells without colour bands on last whorl). Periostracum blackish brown, thick, opaque, and rough in large adults from Philippines (L 130 mm) and lighter brown, thinner, with widely set spiral rows of strong tufts on last whorl and spire in subadults from Madagascar.
Shell Morphometry
L 65-137 mm
RW 0.60-2.00 g/mm
RD 0.54-0.64
PMD 0.85-0.95
RSH 0.04-0.18
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus distans f. chinoi* Shikama, 1970

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/C/chinoi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NSMT Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Venus vol. xxix, no. 4, p. 115, text f. 1-4
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Ogokuda, Shionomisaki, Wakayama Pref., Japan
**Type Data:** Holotype in NSMT deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 32 x 17.6 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym of *Conus distans* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792; a juvenile
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *chinoi*

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***Conus docensis* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014**

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/docensis-holotype.jpg): Holotype in MMM Cupra Marittima
[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/docensis.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Malacologia 84, p. 24 - 25
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Água Doce Bay, Boa Vista, Cape Verde
**Type Data:** Holotype in MMM, Cupra Marittima
**Type Size:** 16,5 x 9,5 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Africonus* **Species:-***docensis***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-** Only known from the type locality
**Habitat:-** The specimens studied were found from 1 to 5 meters deep, on and under rocks
**Description:-**Source: Original description Malacologia
Pyriform shell of small size, with a range between 9 and 18 mm in height, protoconch slightly raised, spire becoming more stepped towards apex with slightly raised sutures, just slightly concave; on the whorl tops are highlighted 3 not very deep furrows. The aperture is wide, tawny-brown colour internally and showing in the aperture, two thin spiral lighter bands, one just under the line of the shoulder and another below midbody. The aperture is aligned with the whorl which makes a modest curve straightening in lower fifth of last whorl. The shell has a greenish coloration with two spiral bands more evident is the lower one bounded by two brown dotted spiral lines; similar lines cover the whole whorl, about a dozen unevenly spaced between them with brown and sometimes white alternating dashes; A dozen weak spiral grooves, characterize the columellar part of the shell.

Discussion:-

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*Conus dolium* Boivin, 1864

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dolium_1864_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Journal Conchyliologie 12, f. 3 & 4

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/spectrum-dolium.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** J. Conchyl. 12 p. 38. pl. i. f. 3. 4.
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Designated the Philippines
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Journal Conchyliologie 12, f. 3 & 4
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus pica* A. Adams & Reeve, 1848
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Asprella* **Species:-***pica dolium forma* **Synonyms:-** *petergabrieli* Lorenz, 2006
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines
**Habitat:-**Shallow water 10-25m.
**Description:-**Source Filmer 2011. Translation Boivin.
The general shape of the shell is obese. There are beautiful orange spots arranged in two fascinating bands on a white background. The right edge is sharp. The edge of the columella has oblique grooves opposite which cover the bottom third of the shell. We can also see that the base of the columella is bulging and is then depressed. The aperture is very dilated. The spire which has nine or ten whorls is concentrically and vertically striped and spotted. The spire whorl sutures are deeply grooved. The apex is short and has a very low elevation. The angle of the spire is concave. I seek in vain a shell that could serve as a comparison with the species described herein. All I can say is that the concavity of the spire of *Conus boivini* Kiener is similar but the rest is completely dissimilar. The species is 36 millimetres in length and the largest diameter is 21.5 millimetres
**Discussion:-***C. dolium* does not differ from *C. petergabrieli*. It differs only slightly from *C. pica,* being smaller in size, having a lower spire and orange as opposed to brown-black maculations.

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*Conus dominicanus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dominicanus-holotype.jpg) Lectotype in ZMUC Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/cedonulli%20dominicanus.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Encyc. Meth. Hist. Nat. des Vers. Vol. 1, p. 603
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** Dominica, Lesser Antilles; coasts of the Island of Dominica, (Leeward Islands), (erroneous), corrected (Vink & von Cosel) to Mustique, Grenadines, Lesser Antilles.
**Type Data:** Lectotype in ZMUC deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 42.4 x 21.2 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Subspecies of *Conus cedonulli* Linnaeus, 1767
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Tenorioconus* **Species**:-*cedonulli dominicanus subsp.***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Known from Grenada and the islands of the Grenadines
**Habitat:-**Occurring on sand or coral floors partly with sea grass at depth of 2 to 20 m
**Description:-**Source Vink *C. cedonulli*
*C. cedonulli dominicanus* is bluish white to grey with numerous small dark brown or orange- brown to reddish brown patches or axial flames, mainly arranged in a broad band on the upper part of the body whorl and a narrow band .near the base. Sometimes the lower part of the broad band on the upper part of the body whorl is partly or completely separated from the rest, forming a narrow third band of small patches. Body whorl covered with slightly granulated close- set spiral lines of brown and white dots in the dark areas and of brown dots in the white areas. The brownish and white areas and dots are not outlines by dark brown.
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus dondani* Kosuge, 1981

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dondani-holotype.jpg) Holotype in IMT Mike Filmer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dondanipatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Bull. Inst. Malacol. Tokyo. I, no. 7, p. 114, pl. 39, f. 8 & 9
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Panglau, Bohol, Philippines.
**Type Data:** Holotype in IMT deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 23.1 x 9.2 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE
**Genus:-***Cylinder* **Species:-***dondani***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 100-200 m.
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Small to moderately small, light. Last whorl conical, outline straight. Shoulder angulate to subangulate. Spire of moderate height to high, outline nearly straight. Larval shell of 2.5 whorls, maximum diameter 0.8-0.9 mm. First 4-6 postnuclear whorls weakly tuberculate; in first whorl, tubercles at both margins and on intervening spiral rib. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave, with 2 increasing to 3-4 spiral grooves in early and spiral striae in late whorls. Last whorl almost smooth.
Ground colour cream. Last whorl with broad brown spiral zones leaving 3 narrower reticulated spiral bands, at centre, shoulder and base and 1-3 similarly patterned axial streaks; colour zones overlaid with spiral lines of alternating brown and tan dots and dashes. Larval whorls white. Postnuclear sutural ramps with brown dots and spots as well as reticulated radial lines and blotches. Aperture white.
Shell Morphometry
L 23-33 mm
RW 0.04-0.06 g/mm
RD 0.52-0.60
PMD 0.87-0.95
RSH 0.22-0.31
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus donnae* Petuch, 1998

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/donnae-holotype.jpg) Holotype in FMNH C. Meyer
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/donnae.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxx, no. 287, p. 31, figs. 11 & 12
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** N. of North Bimini Is., E. of Great Isaac Light, Bahamas
**Type Data:** Holotype in FMNH deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 26 x 14 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** According to Filmer a synonym colour form of *Conus cardinalis* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Purpuriconus* **Species*:-****cardinalis donnae forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Bahamas
**Habitat:-**Found in sand under coral slabs at 3-4 m
**Description:-**Source Original description
Shell of average size for subgenus, elongately pyriform, with high, stepped spire and sharply angled shoulder; shoulder weakly coronated, ornamented with low undulating knobs, 15-16 per whorl; shell color normally bright yellow-orange, with some specimens being greenish-brown (such as the Andros paratype) on dark reddish-brown; some specimens with very thin white band around mid-body; shell smooth and shiny, heavily ornamented with 12-15 widely spaced large beaded cords; anterior end ornamented with 5 large smooth cords; protoconch and spire whorls orange with spire and shoulder coronations being white; interior of aperture pale pink.
**Discussion:-**Of the known Purpuriconus species. *C. donnae* is most similar to *C. cardinalis* Hwass, 1792 (type of the subgenus) from the Turks and Caicos and Greater Antilles, but differs in being a more-elongated, less-pyriform shell with straighter sides, in having a high, more stepped spire, and in being a much more heavily sculptured shell, ornamented with strongly beaded raised spiral cords. *Conus cardinalis,* although variable in color, is most often bright red with a dark brown and white checkered spire. *Conus donnae*, on the other hand, is typically a bright yellow-orange color with an orange and white spire.

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*Conus dorotheae* Monnier & Limpalaër, 2010

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/conus-dorotheae-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN Eric Monnier

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/conus-dorotheae-paratype-05.jpg) Paratype 5 Eric Monnier

**Published in:** Visaya 2(1), 73-80
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa
**Type Locality:** Cape Verde peninsula, Senegal
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 26.8 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Africonus* **Species:-***dorotheae* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Senegal
**Habitat:-**Found at 1-15m in sand
**Description:-**Source Original description
The shell is of medium size with a relatively thin shell. The shell profile is sigmoid but often appears convex due to the wear of the early whorls. The shoulder is rounded, the shape of the last whorl is conical). The aperture is long, rounded in its posterior end, then straight before slightly widening in its anterior part due to the base constriction. The shell is smooth except for the anterior third which is striate.
The external color of the shell is a plain chestnut brown. The spire is uniformly tainted the same way. There may be some small white flecks close to the middle of the last whorl in some shells. The aperture is uniformly bluish white.

**Discussion:-**

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*Conus dorreensis* Peron, 1807

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dorreensispatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Voy. Dec. aux Ter. Aus. I, p. 120
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Dorre I., Western Australia. 'Terre D'Endracht', (Dorre Island, Sharks Bay, West Australia).
**Type Data:** Holotype was in MNHN (destroyed) and currently assumed to be lost
**Type Size:** 40 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus**:-*Dyraspis* **Species:-***dorreensis*  **Synonyms:-** *pontificalis* Lamarck, 1810
**Geographic Range:-**W. Australia
**Habitat:-**Intertidal and subtidal; living in algal turf on limestone benches, in pockets of clean sand on reefs and in clean sand around rocks, avoiding mud or muddy sand.
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Moderately small to medium-sized, moderately solid. Last whorl broadly or broadly ventricosely conical; outline almost straight to slightly convex. Aperture somewhat wider at base than at shoulder. Shoulder angulate or subangulate, tuberculate to strongly tuberculate. Spire usually high, stepped, with straight to convex outline. Postnuclear spire whorls tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave; middle and late ramps with regularly spaced axial threads and 5 increasing to 7 spiral grooves. Last whorl with fine axial and spiral ribbons producing a cancellate surface.
Ground colour ivory white. Last whorl with 2 often broad zones of pale rose below subshoulder area and at base, occasionally with interrupted spiral bands of irregular light brown markings. Larval shell white. Aperture white or with external rose zones visible. Periostracum olive, thin, almost opaque and smooth, often absent from spiral zones below shoulder and at base; edges of periostracal bands usually black.
Shell Morphometry
L 30-48 mm
RW 0.14-0.31 g/mm
(L 29-42 mm)
RD 0.72-0.85
PMD 0.82-0.93
RSH 0.21-0.35
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus duffyi* Petuch, 1992

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/duffyi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in CMNH Alan Kohn
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/duffyibigklein.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-duffyi-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxiii, no. 262, La Conchiglia 23 (262), p. 9, f. 8-11
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** On coral reef on western tip of Esparqui, los Roques archipelago, Venezuela
**Type Data:** Holotype in CMNH deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 39 x 19 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Tenorioconus* **Species:-***duffyi* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Southern Caribbean; St Thomas, Venezuela, Surinam; Netherlands Antilles
**Habitat:-**Under coral rubble slab, 2 m depth, on coral reef
**Description:-**Source Original description
Shell elongated, broad across shoulder, with straight sides; spire whorls and shoulder of body whorl often strongly coronated; spire elevated, protracted, more angled in younger shells, becoming more flattened in older specimens; body whorl smooth, shiny, with numerous very faint, smooth spiral threads; spiral threads around anterior end larger, coarser and slightly granulated; color lilac-purple to purplish-white overlaid with extremely numerous, very closely packed rows of tiny brown dots; rows of dots correspond to spiral threads; most specimens (like holotype) have two wide bands of amorphous dark-colored patches overlying dense speckled undercolor, one below shoulder area and one around anterior end; amorphous patches most often colored dark reddish-brown, while some specimens have black or deep purple patches; in some specimens, patches fuse together to form large longitudinal flammules, often in a zig-zag pattern; spire colored pale lilac-purple with rows of tiny dots and widely spaced large red or black flammules; interior of aperture deep purple in both red- patched and black-patched specimens; anterior end of columella without well-developed, thickened internal structure; periostracum thin, smooth, transparent yellow; animal bright red; operculum tiny, oval in shape.
Brown pattern on fine dotted blue base; closely related to *C. cedonulli*.
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus duplicatus* Sowerby i, 1823

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/duplicatus_1823_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Sowerby i (1823, Pl. 267, fig. 5)

[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/australisduplicatusbig.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Gen. Rec. & Foss. Shells pt. xvi, pl. 267, f. 5
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Solomon Is.
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Sowerby i (1823, Pl. 267, fig. 5)
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus australis* Holten, 1802
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE
**Genus:-***Asprella* **Species**:-*australis duplicatus forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines.
**Habitat:-**Deep Water
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. australis*
*C. duplicatus* matches deep subtidal shells from the Philippines in shape and sculpture (Röckel, 1987b). RKK therefore consider it an ecological form of *C. a. australis*, characterized by strong, paired ribs on the last whorl, weak spiral colour bands, predominant short axial lines and dashes, and a rather straight last whorl outline.
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus dusaveli* H. Adams, 1872

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/dusaveli-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NMWC Mike Filmer
[Picture Link](../Pictures/D/dusavelipatternsgbg.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1872, p. 12, pl. iii, f. 17
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific
**Type Locality:** Mauritius (Du Savel) Dubious ex pisce
**Type Data:** Holotype in NMWC deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 50.7 x 19.7 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** A valid species
**Current Group Names:-
Family**:-CONIDAE *SubFamily*:-CONINAE
**Genus**:-*Textilia* **Species:-***dusaveli*  **Synonyms:*-*** *benten* Shikama & Oishi, 1977
**Geographic Range:-**Ryukyu Islands to Philippines; New Caledonia
**Habitat:-**In 50- 288 m, on or in sand; New Caledonian specimens were dredged in 200- 288 m.
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae
Moderately large to large, usually solid. Last whorl narrowly conoid-cylindrical to narrowly ovate; outline convex adapically, less so or straight below. Aperture wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder subangulate to indistinct. Spire of low to moderate height, outline straight to convex. Larval shell of about 3.5 whorls, maximum diameter 1.1 mm. About first 4 postnuclear whorls tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave, with 1 increasing to 4-7 spiral grooves. Last whorl with widely spaced weak spiral grooves at base.
Ground colour white. Last whorl usually overlaid with yellow to orangish brown except for siphonal fasciole and often also area along outer lip of larger adults. Brown bars or blotches fuse into 3 continuous or interrupted spiral bands, at shoulder, above centre and within abapical third. Widely spaced spiral rows of bluish brown to brown dots, dashes and bars extend from base to shoulder, articulated with white and either prominent or obscure within the spiral colour bands. Larval whorls and 3-4 adjacent teleoconch whorls pink. Later ramps with brown radial lines, streaks and blotches, often confluent in latest whorls. Aperture yellow deep within, sometimes completely white.
Shell Morphometry
L 67-93 mm
RW 0.27-0.54 g/mm
(L 67-80 mm)
RD 0.45-0.50
PMD 0.73-0.78
RSH 0.08-0.14
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus duvali* Bernardi, 1 862

**Pictures:**
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/duvali-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN Mike Filmer

**Published in:** J. Conchyl. 10, p. 404, pl. 13, f. 3
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean
**Type Locality:** Guadeloupe
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued
**Type Size:** 13.6 x 7.3 mm
**Nomenclature:** An available name
**Taxonomy:** Synonym of *Conus pusio* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *duvali*

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Last update September 2014