

On an important collection of seashells from the Shetland Islands: part II

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Key words: Shetland Islands, marine MOLLUSCA, BIVALVIA, scallop trawling.

Abstract: Several Belgian shell collectors visited the Shetland Islands at the end of the last century. A lot of interesting deeper-water shells was obtained from scallop trawlers operating off Mainland of the Shetland Islands. A few bivalves were dived at Basta Voe (Island of Yell). A listing of the species is given and all of them are illustrated. Part II of this paper deals with the BIVALVIA and the SCAPHOPODA.

Abbreviations:

H.: height
L.: length
LV: left valve
RV: right valve

Materials and methods: Belgian seashell collectors Robert Coelus and Dirk Neyts, specializing in north-east Atlantic marine shells, travelled through the Shetland Islands in May 1996. They were able to establish contacts with fishermen from the harbour of Lerwick (Mainland).

Lerwick is situated on the western side of Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands. The local fishing fleet consisted of about ten scallop trawlers in 1996, fishing for *Pecten maximus*, and a few boats, fishing for *Buccinum undatum* with baited pots. These trawlers usually fish within a day reach of the harbour. Next to a number of large *Buccinum undatum* of unusual fine quality obtained from the whelk boats, a fairly large number of smaller shells were recovered in marine detritus that remained on the deck of a scallop trawler. More shells were dived by R. Van de Vyver (St.-Niklaas, Belgium) at Basta Voe (Island of Yell). All in all, no less than 69 different species have been identified. They now belong to the private collections of R. Coelus (De Haan, Belgium), D. Neyts (Knokke-Heist, Belgium), F. Nolf and J. Verstraeten (both from Oostende, Belgium).

List of shells recovered from local scallop trawlers, during a week stage in the Shetland Islands, except those marked with an asterisk (*).

CLASS BIVALVIA

22. PECTINIDAE

- 22.3 *Talochlamys pusio* (Linnaeus, 1758)
(Pl. XXIII, Figs 133-136)
- 22.4 *Palliolium striatum* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
(Pl. XXIV, Figs 137-140)
- 22.5 *Palliolium tigrinum* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
(Pl. XXV, Figs 141-146 ; Pl. XXVI, Figs 147-149)
- 22.6 *P. tigrinum* var. *triradiata*
(O.F. Müller, 1776)
(Pl. XXVI, Figs 150-151)

23. PROPEAMUSSIIDAE

- 23.1 *Similipecten similis* (Laskey, 1811)
(Pl. XXVII, Figs 152-157)

24. LIMIDAE

- 24.1 *Limatula nivea* (Brocchi, 1814)
[= *L. gwyni* (Sykes, 1903)]
(Pl. XXVII, Figs 158-159)

25. ASTARTIDAE

- 25.1 *Astarte montagui* (Dillwyn, 1817)
(Pl. XXVIII, Figs 160-161)
- 25.2 *Astarte sulcata* (da Costa, 1778)
(Pl. XXVIII, Figs 162-163)

26. LUCINIDAE

- 26.1 *Lucinoma borealis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
(Pl. XXIX, Figs 164-169)
- 26.2 *Myrtea spinifera* (Montagu, 1803)
(Pl. XXX, Figs 170-175)

27. LASAEIDAE

- 27.1 *Kellia suborbicularis* (Montagu, 1803)
(Pl. XXXI, Figs 176-177)

28. HIATELLIIDAE

- 28.1 *Hiatella arctica* (Linnaeus, 1767)
(Pl. XXXI, Figs 178-181)

29. CARDIIDAE

- 29.1. *Parvicardium pinnulatum*
(Conrad, 1831)
(Pl. XXXII, Figs 182-187)
29.2. *Parvicardium scabrum* (Philippi, 1844)
(Pl. XXXIII, Figs 188-189)

30. TELLINIDAE

- 30.1. *Angulus pygmaeus* (Lovén, 1846)
(Pl. XXXIII, Figs 190-191)

31. PSAMMOBIIDAE

- 31.1. *Gari fervensis* (Gmelin, 1791)
(*) Basta Voe Bay, Island of Yell, Shetland Islands, UK – in sand – dived at a depth of 17 m.
(Pl. XXXIII, Figs 192-193)

32. SEMELIDAE

- 32.1. *Abra alba* (W. Wood, 1802)
(Pl. XXXIV, Figs 194-195)
32.2. *Abra nitida* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
(Pl. XXXIV, Figs 196-197)

33. SOLECURTIDAE

- 33.1. *Solecurtus scopula* (Turton, 1822)
(Pl. XXXIV, Figs 198-199)

34. ARCTICIDAE

- 34.1. *Arctica islandica* (Linnaeus, 1767)
(Pl. XXXV, Figs 200-201)

35. VENERIDAE

- 35.1. *Clausinella fasciata* (da Costa, 1778)
(Pl. XXXVI, Figs 202-207; Pl. XXXVII, Figs 208-213)
35.2. *Chamelea striatula* (da Costa, 1778)
(*) Basta Voe Bay, Island of Yell, Shetland Islands, UK – in sand – dived at a depth of 17 m.
(Pl. XXXVIII, Figs 214-215)
35.3. *Timoclea ovata* (Pennant, 1777)
(Pl. XXXVIII, Figs 216-217)
35.4. *Gouldia minima* (Montagu, 1803)
(Pl. XXXVIII, Figs 218-221)
35.5. *Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Acknowledgements: We are very thankful to Robert Coelus (De Haan, Belgium) and Johan Verstraeten (Oostende, Belgium) for the loan of shells from Lerwick (Shetland Islands, UK). Marine biologist David W. McKay (Scotland, UK) was so kind to introduce the Belgian shell collectors among the local fishermen.

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(Pl. XXXIX, Figs 222-223)

36. PETRICOLIDAE

- 36.1. *Mysia undata* (Pennant, 1777)
(Pl. XXXIX, Figs 224-227)

37. MACTRIDAE

- 37.1. *Spisula elliptica* (Brown, 1827)
(Pl. XXXIX, Figs 228-231)

38. CORBULIDAE

- 38.1. *Corbula gibba* (Olivi, 1792)
(Pl. XXXX, Figs 232-233)

39. PHOLADIDAE

- 39.1. *Xylophaga dorsalis* (Turton, 1819)
(Pl. XXXX, Figs 234-236)
39.2. *Zirfaea crispata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
(*) Sullom Voe Bay, mouth of Sella Ness, Shetland Islands, UK – in peat – trawled by fishermen
(Pl. XXXX, Fig. 237; Pl. XXXXI, Figs 238-239; Pl. XXXXII, Fig. 240)

40. PANDORIDAE

- 40.1. *Pandora pinna* (Montagu, 1803)
(Pl. XXXXII, Figs 241-242)

41. LYONSIIDAE

- 41.1. *Lyonsia norwegica*
("Chemnitz" Gmelin, 1791)
(Pl. XXXXII, Figs 243-244)

42. THRACIIDAE

- 42.1. *Thracia devexa* G.O. Sars, 1878
(Pl. XXXXIII, Fig. 245)

43. CUSPIDARIIDAE

- 43.1. *Cardiomya costellata* (Deshayes, 1833)
(Pl. XXXXIII, Figs 246-247)

CLASS SCAPHOPODA

44. DENTALIIDAE

- 44.1. *Antalis entalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
(Pl. XXXXIII, Figs 248-250)

We also wish to thank Dirk Neyts (Knokke-Heist, Belgium) for the use of his pictures of the scallop trawler fleet. J. Verstraeten performed excellent preliminary research and provided a lot of interesting information.

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The United Kingdom and the Shetland Islands



The Shetland Islands



**Scallop trawlers along the wharfs of the harbour of Lerwick
(photographs by courtesy of Dirk Neyts)**



Typical scallop trawlers with trawling gear (photographs by courtesy of Dirk Neyts)

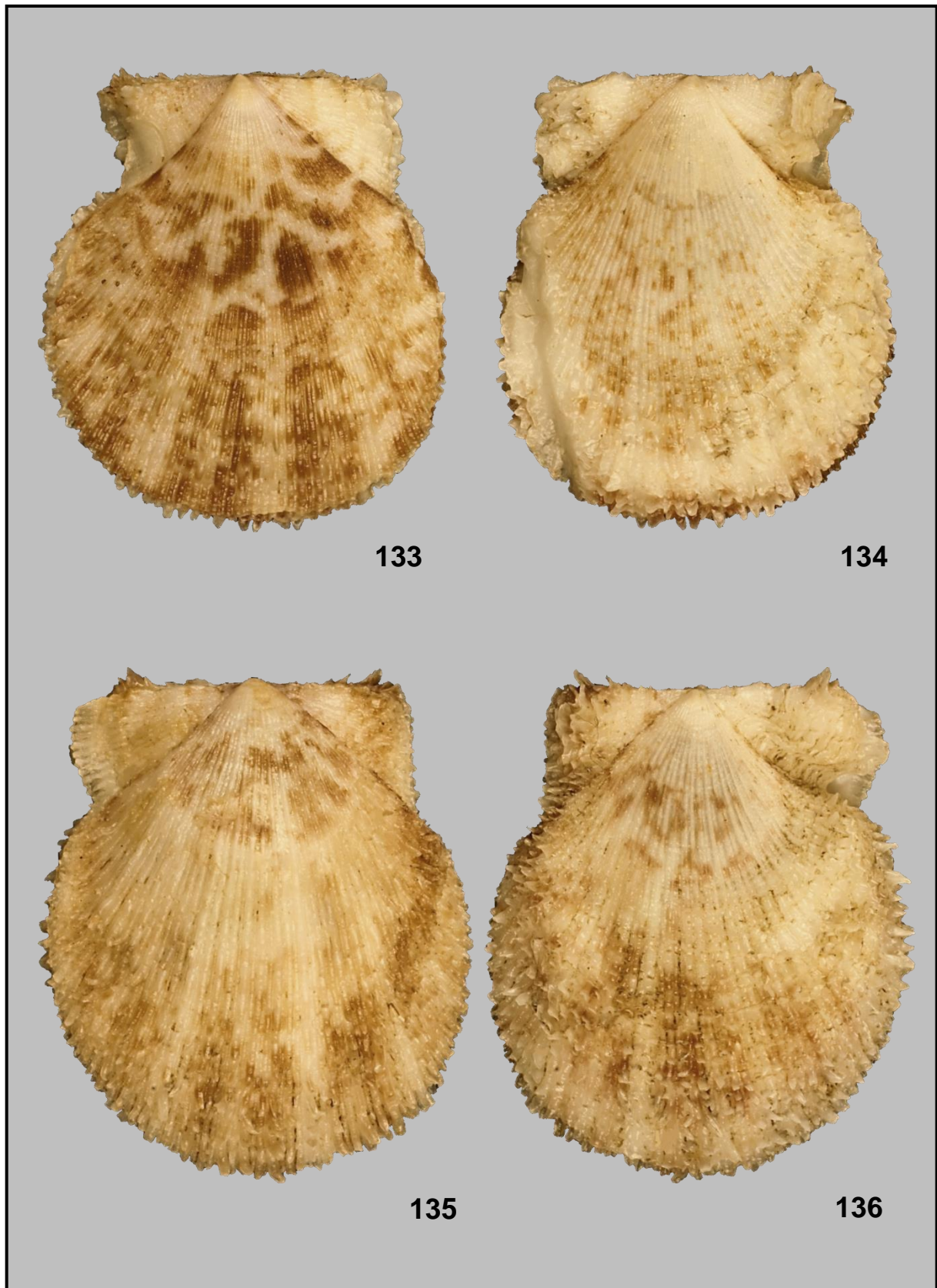


Plate XXIII. Figs 133-136. *Talochlamys pusio* (Linnaeus, 1758); 133-134: H. 37.41 mm L. 33.07 mm; 133: LV; 134: RV; 135-136: H. 39.11 mm L. 33.58 mm; 135: LV; 136: RV.

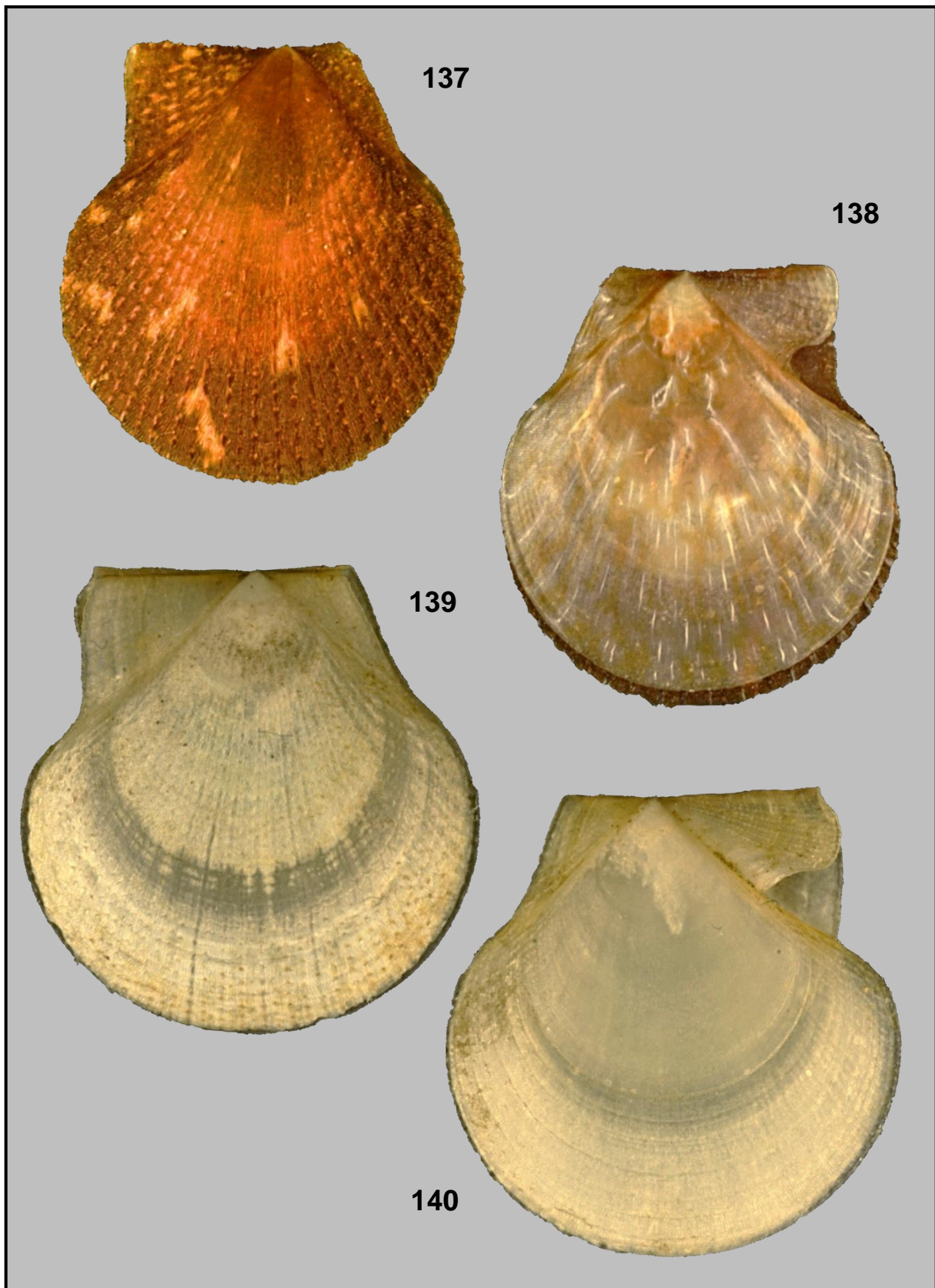


Plate XXIV. Figs 137-140. *Palliolum striatum* (O.F. Müller, 1776); 137-138: H. 12.97 mm L. 11.64 mm; 137: LV; 138: RV; 139-140: H. 17.39 mm L. 16.87 mm; 139: LV; 140: RV.

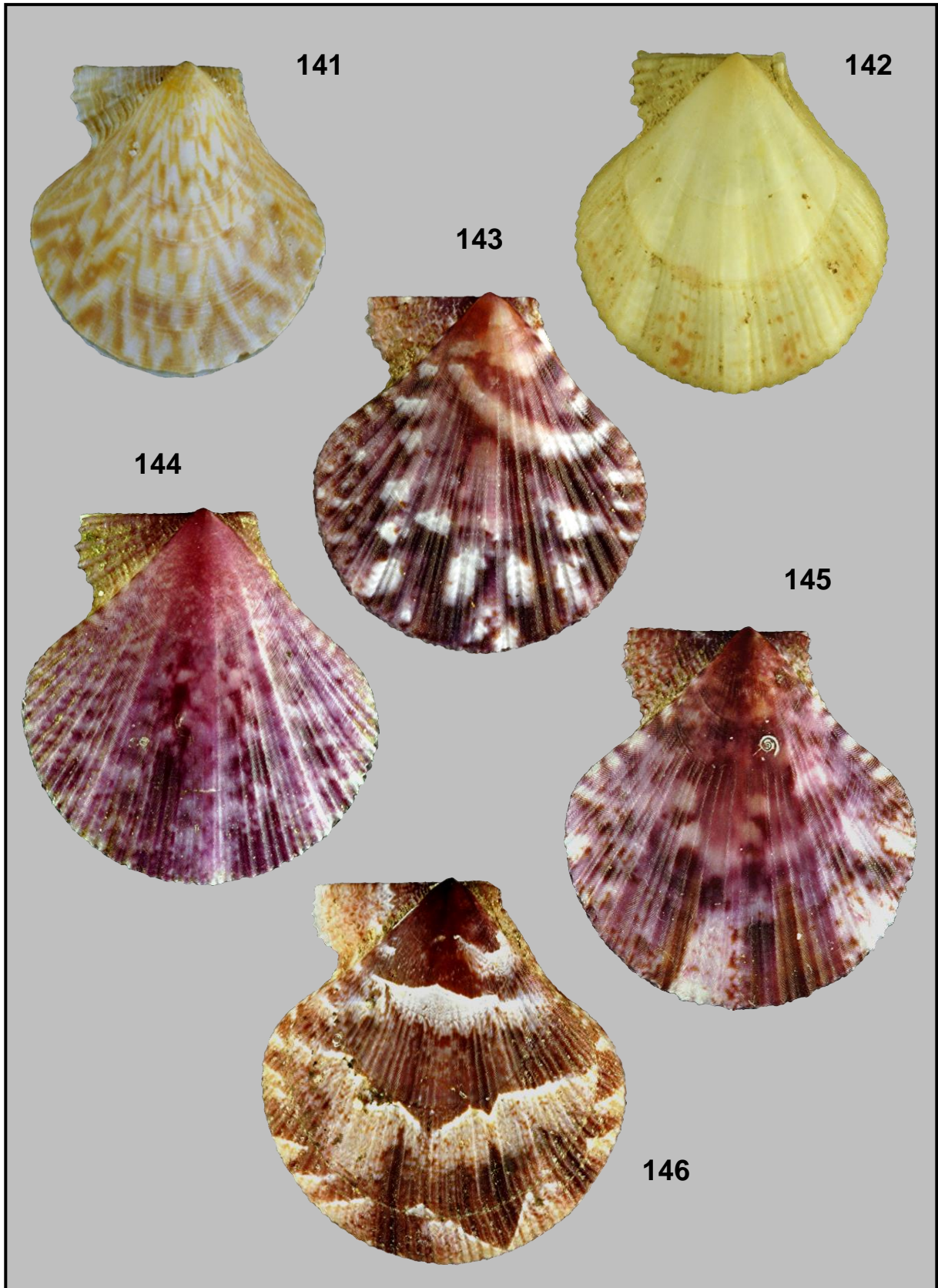


Plate XXV. Figs 141-146. *Palliolum tigrinum* (O.F. Müller, 1776). LV; 141: H. 13.20 mm L. 12.97 mm; 142: 16.44 mm L. 14.98 mm; 143: H. 17.34 mm L. 15.93 mm; 144: H. 18.45 mm L. 17.66 mm; 145: H. 19.39 mm L. 18.06 mm; 146: H. 22.17 mm L. 20.66 mm.

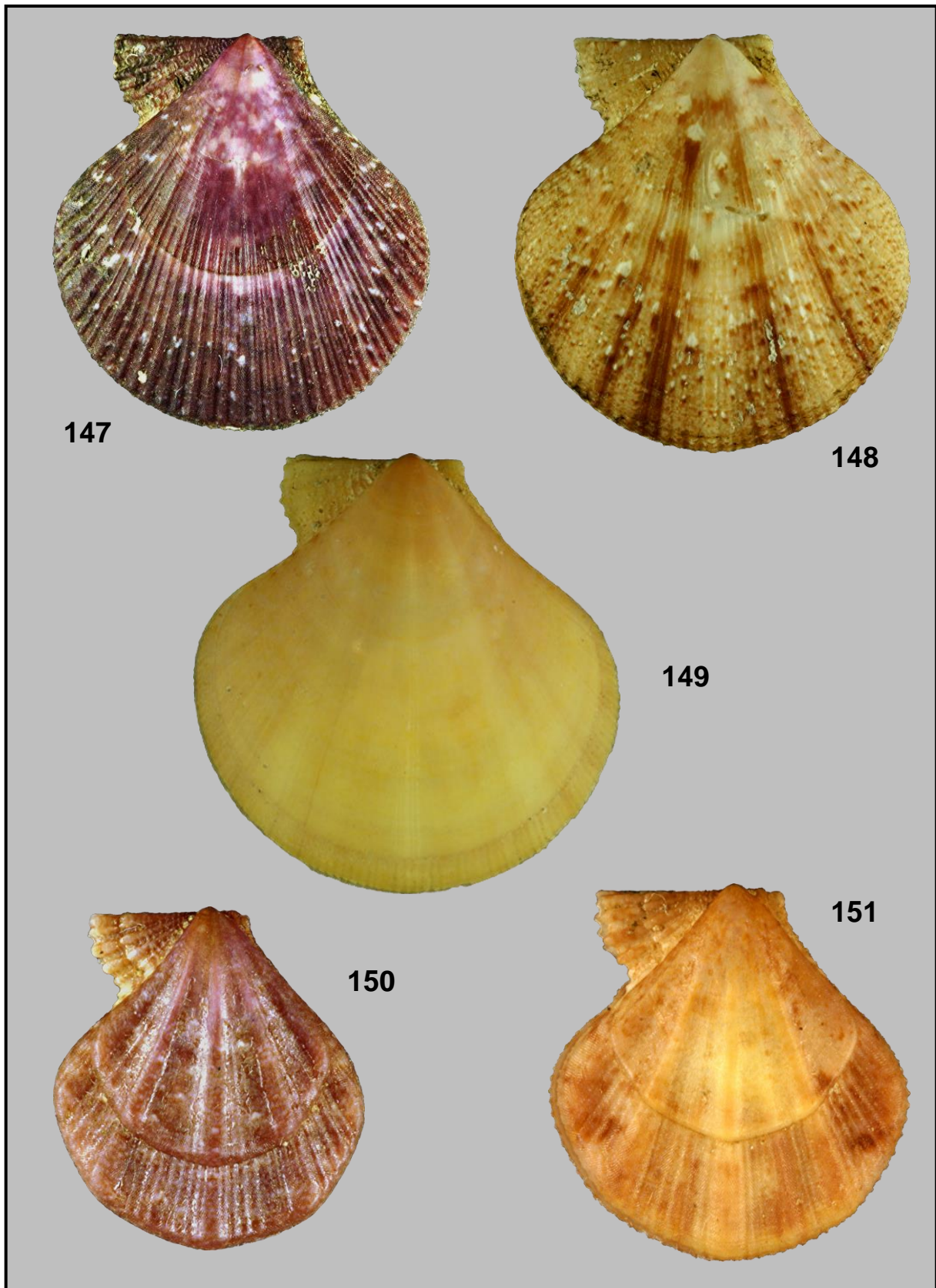
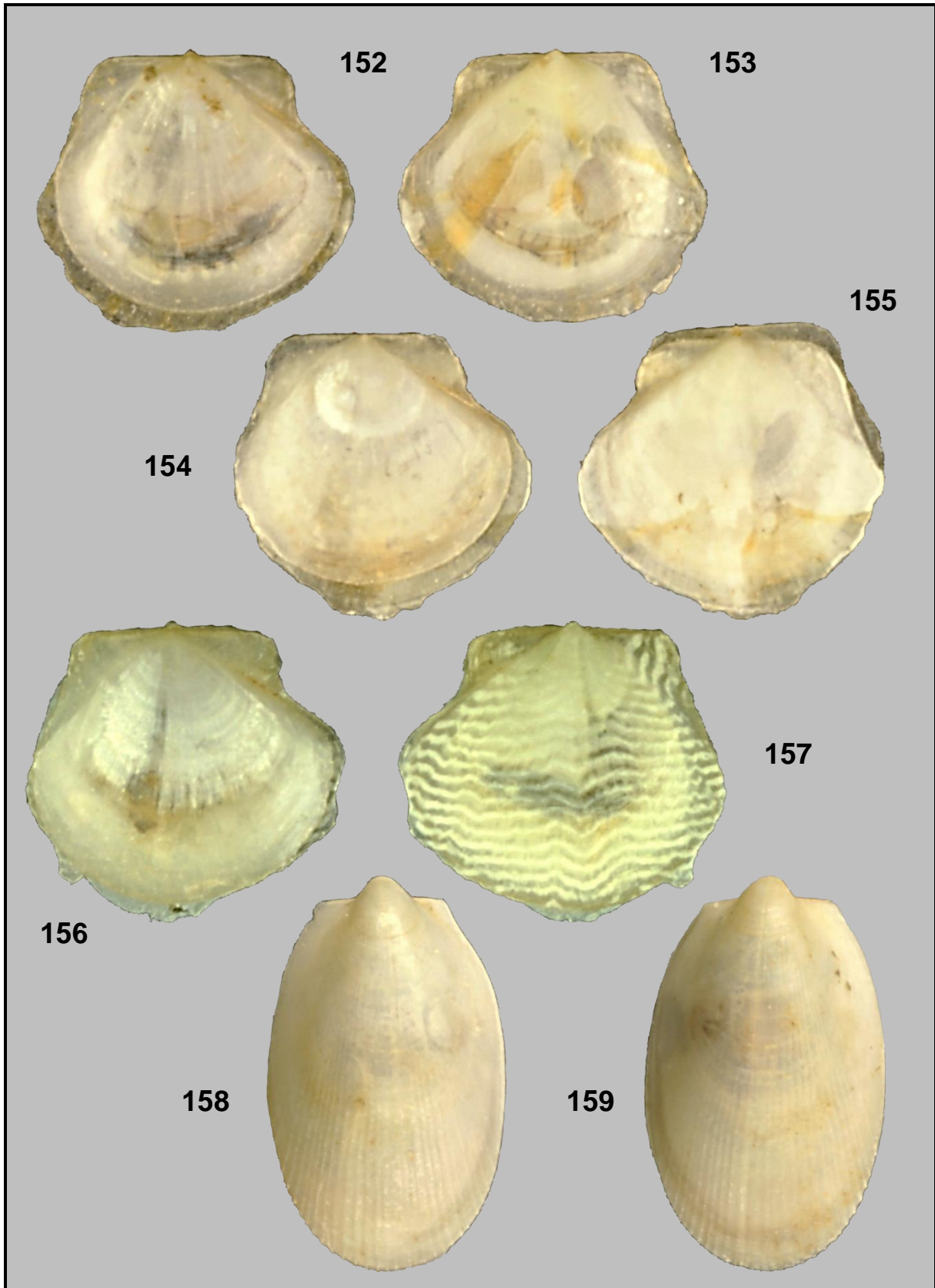


Plate XXVI. Figs 147-149. *Palliolum tigerinum* (O.F. Müller, 1776). LV; 147: H. 24.44 mm L. 23.25 mm; 148: H. 25.65 mm L. 24.27 mm; 149: H. 26.40 mm L. 25.46 mm;
 Figs 150-151. *Palliolum tigerinum* var. *triradiata* (O.F. Müller, 1776). LV; 150: H. 17.63 mm L. 16.03 mm; 151: H. 18.37 mm L. 17.39 mm.



Pl. XXVII. Figs 152-157. *Similipecten similis* (Leskey, 1811); 152-153: H. 5.32 mm L. 6.09 mm; 152: RV; 153: LV; 154-155: H. 5.60 mm L. 5.85 mm; 154: RV; 155: LV; 156-157: H. 5.56 mm L. 6.49 mm; 156: RV; 157: LV;
 Figs 158-159: *Limatula nivea* (Brocchi, 1814); H. 8.32 mm L. 5.02 mm; 158: RV; 159: LV.

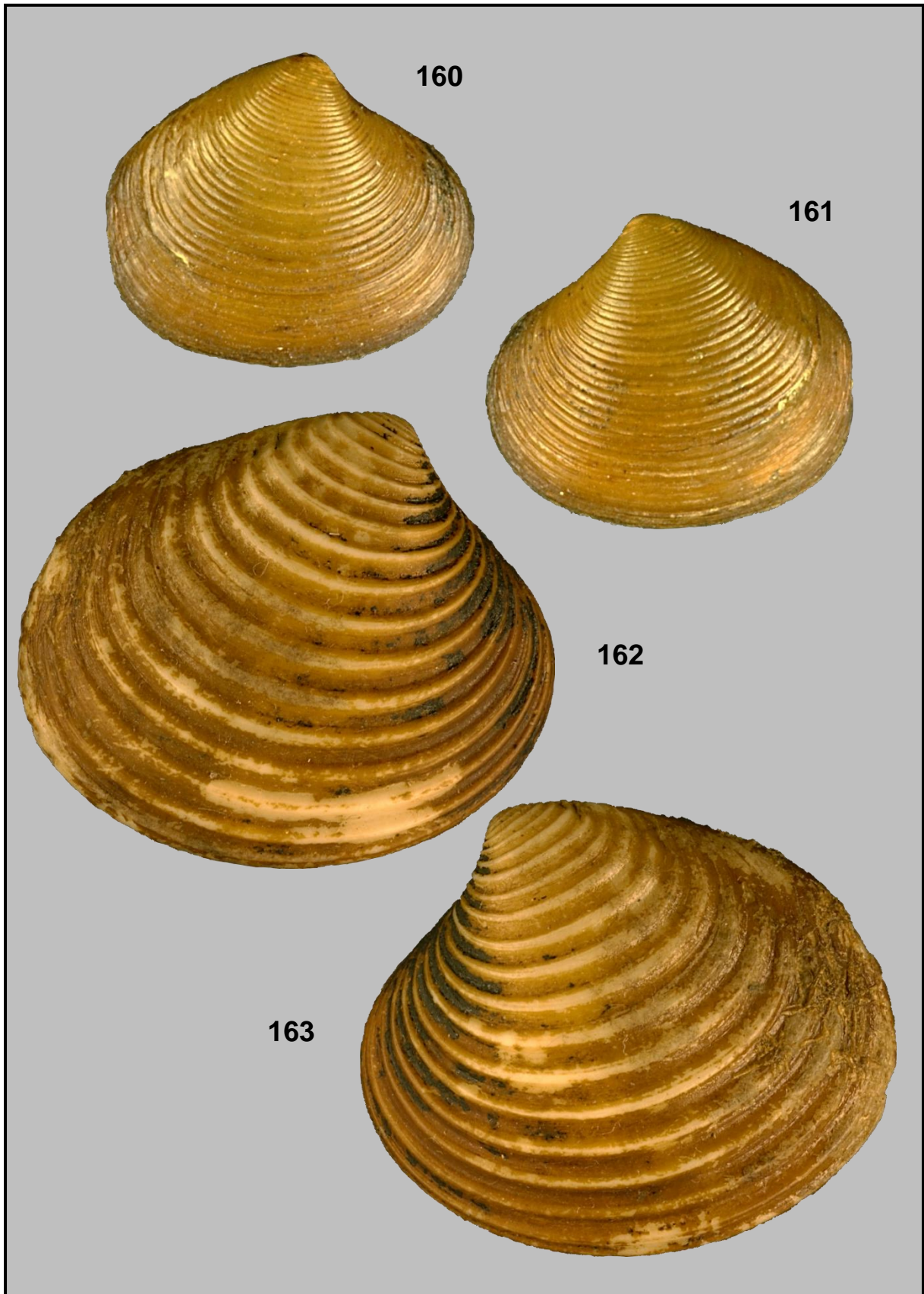
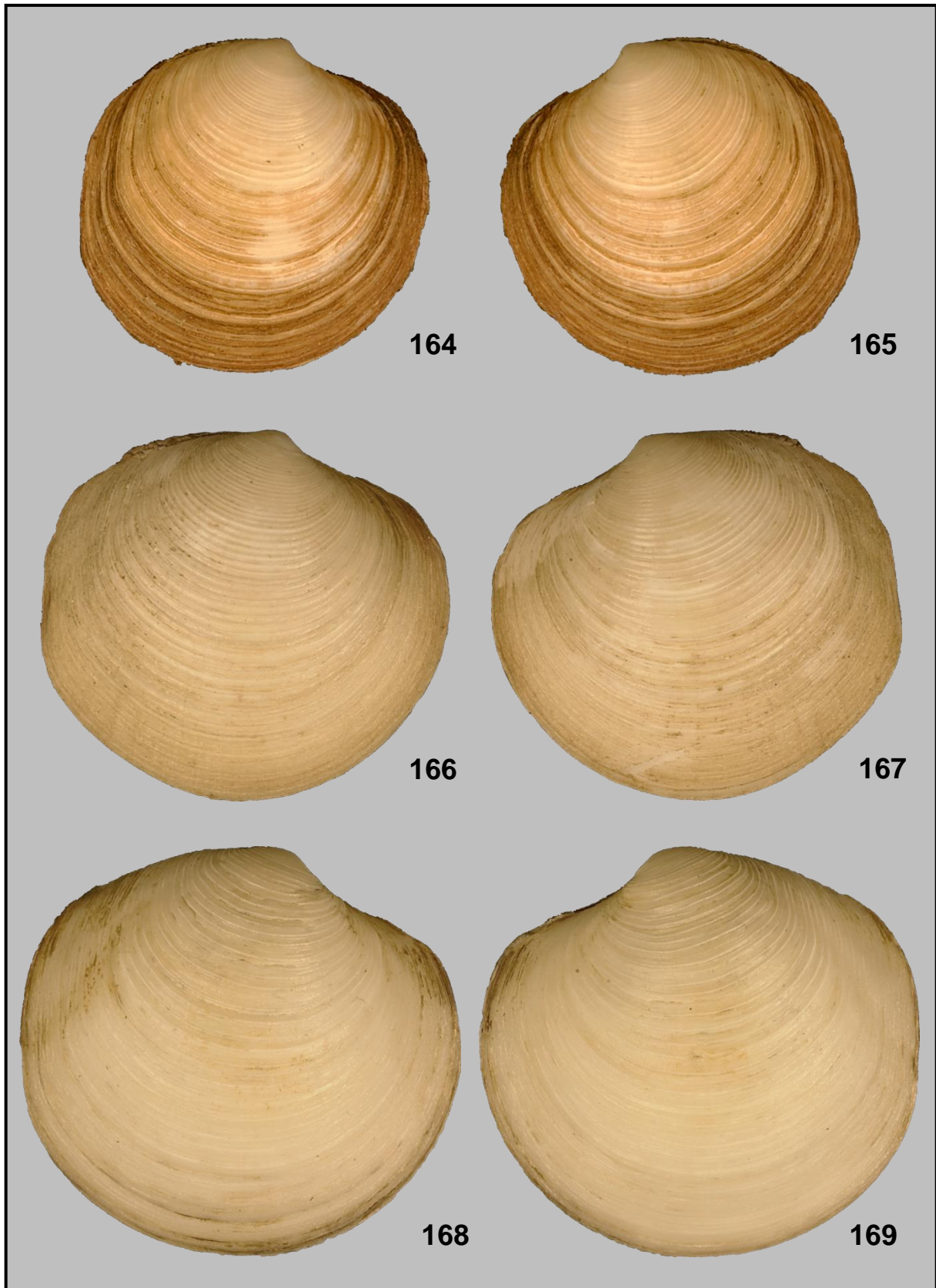


Plate XXVIII. Figs 160-161. *Astarte montagui* (Dillwyn, 1817); H. 11.04 mm L. 12.89 mm; 160: RV; 161: LV;
Figs 162-163. *Astarte sulcata* (da Costa, 1778); H. 26.19 mm L. 30.02 mm; 162: RV; 163: LV.



Pl. XXIX. Figs 164-169. *Lucinoma borealis* (Linnaeus, 1758); 164-165: H. 28.62 mm L. 29.53 mm; 164: RV; 165: LV; 166-167: H. 36.53 mm L. 39.71 mm; 166: RV; 167: LV; 168-169: H. 40.72 mm L. 43.73 mm; 168: RV; 169: LV.

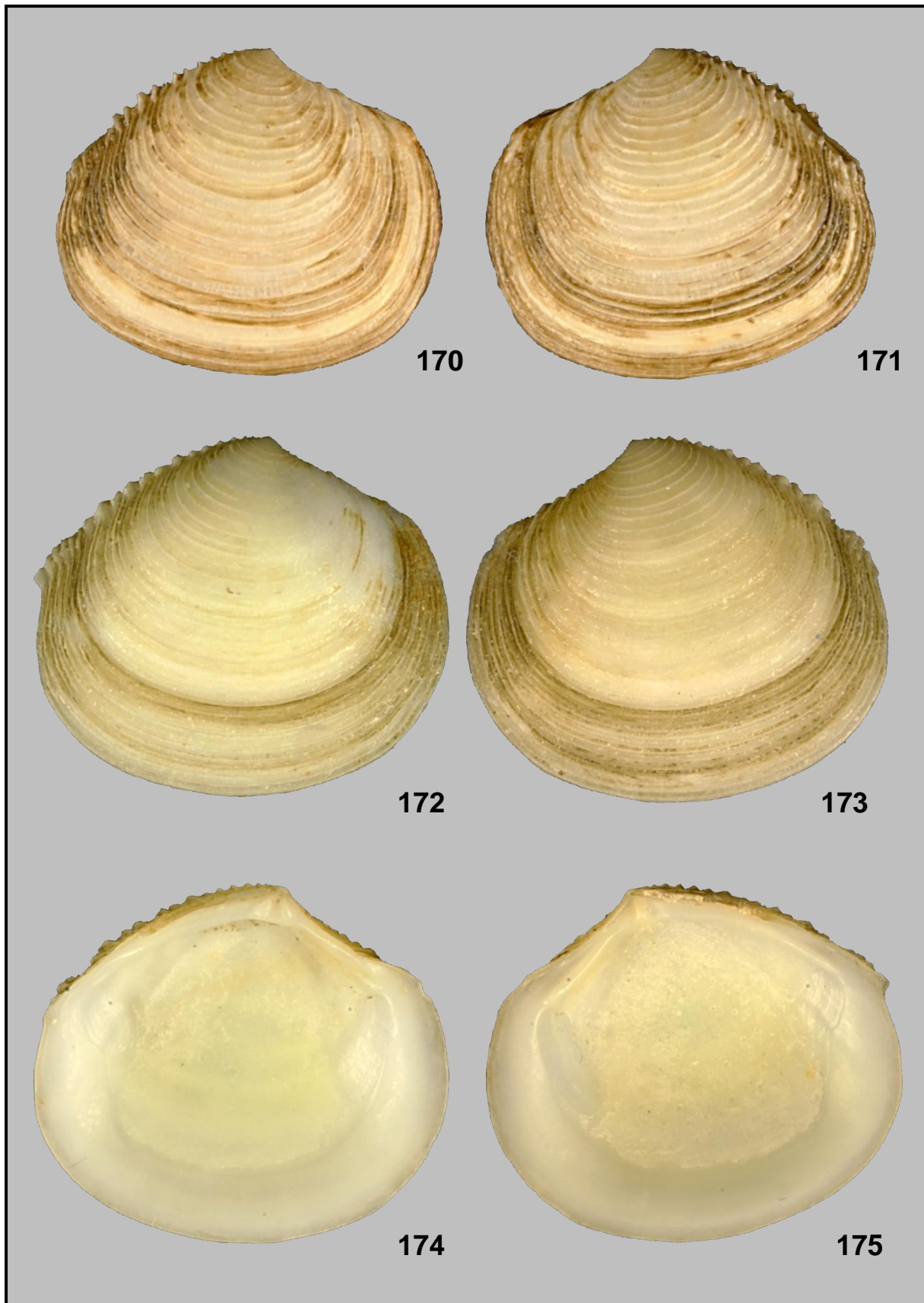
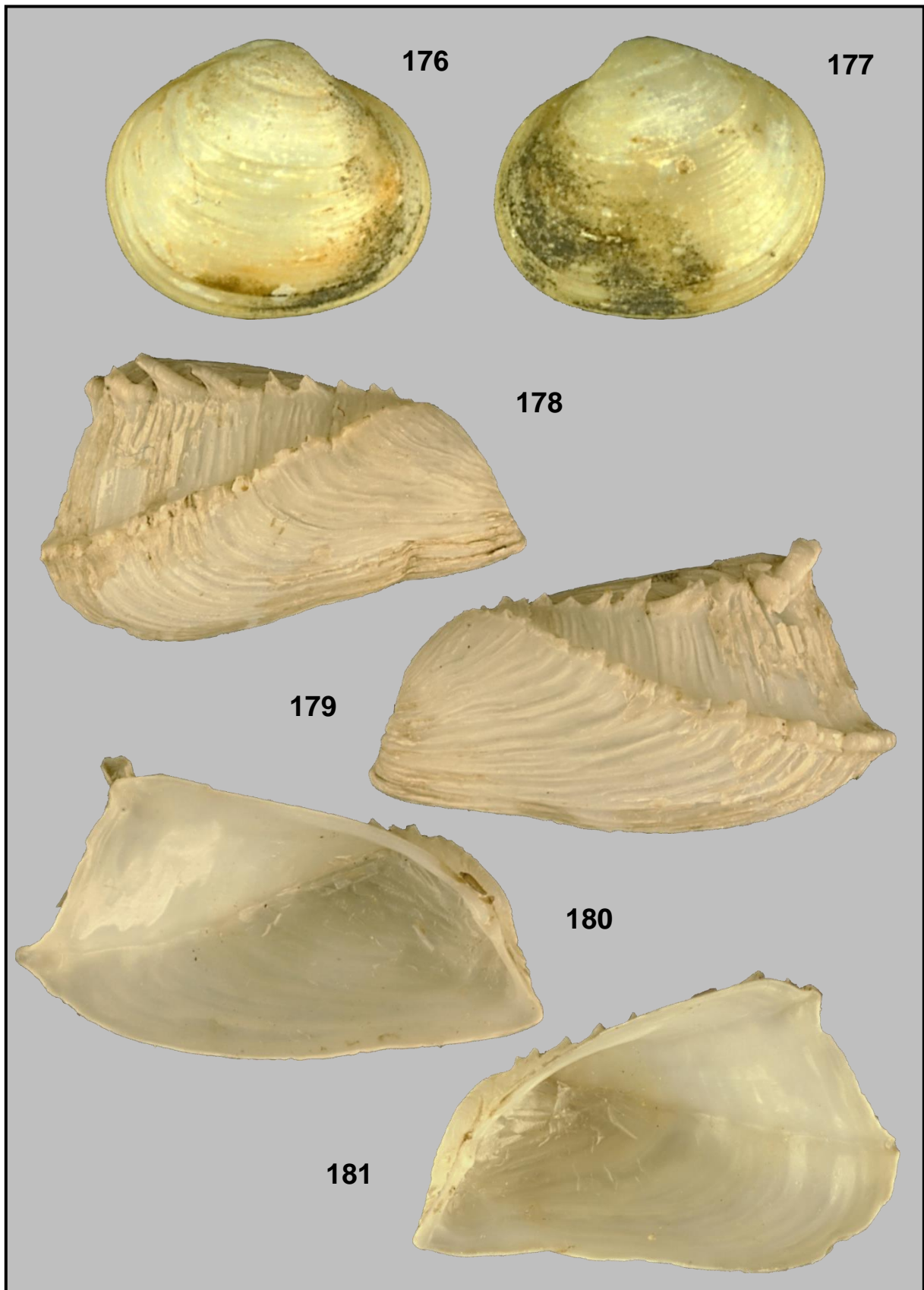
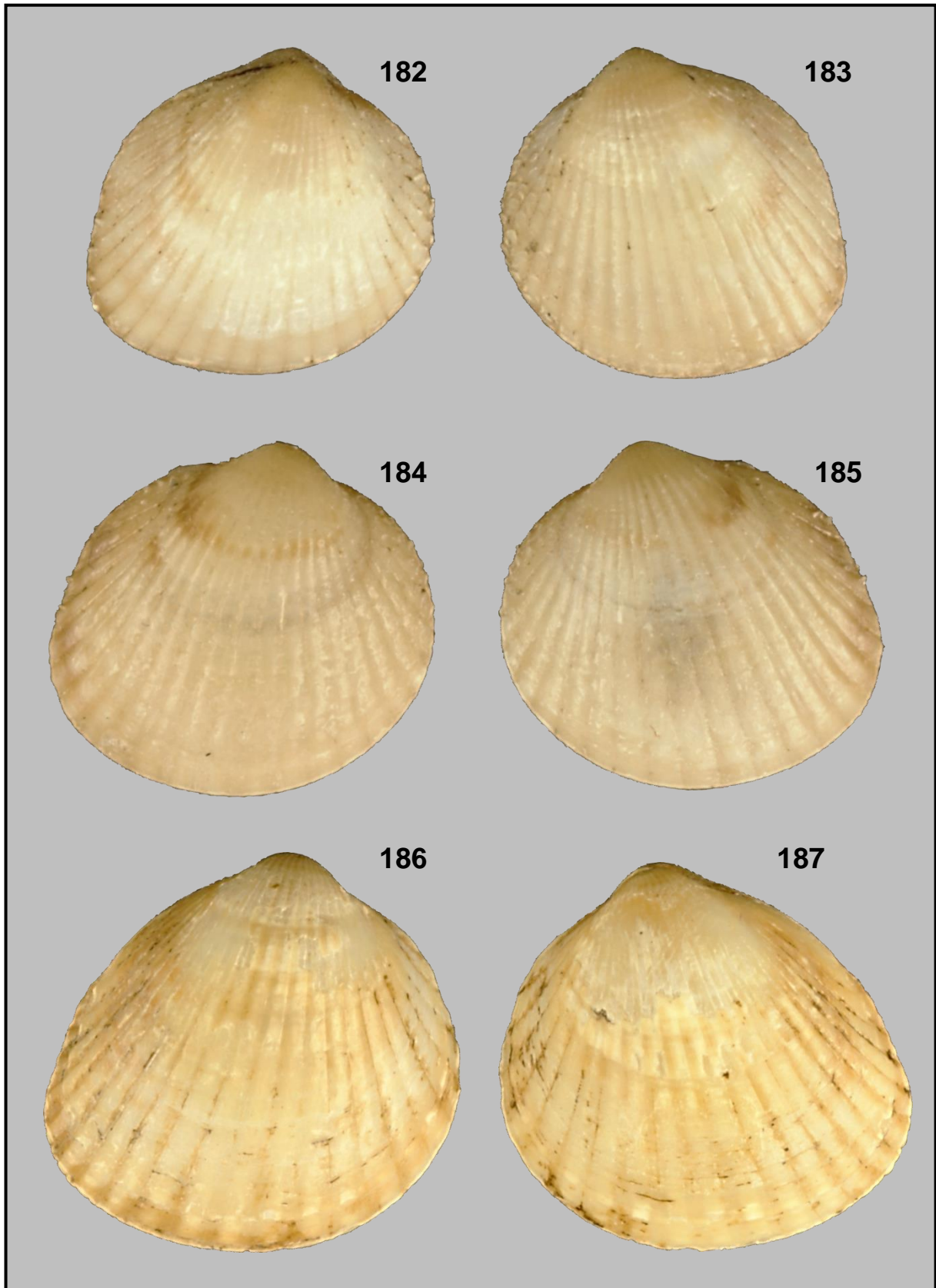


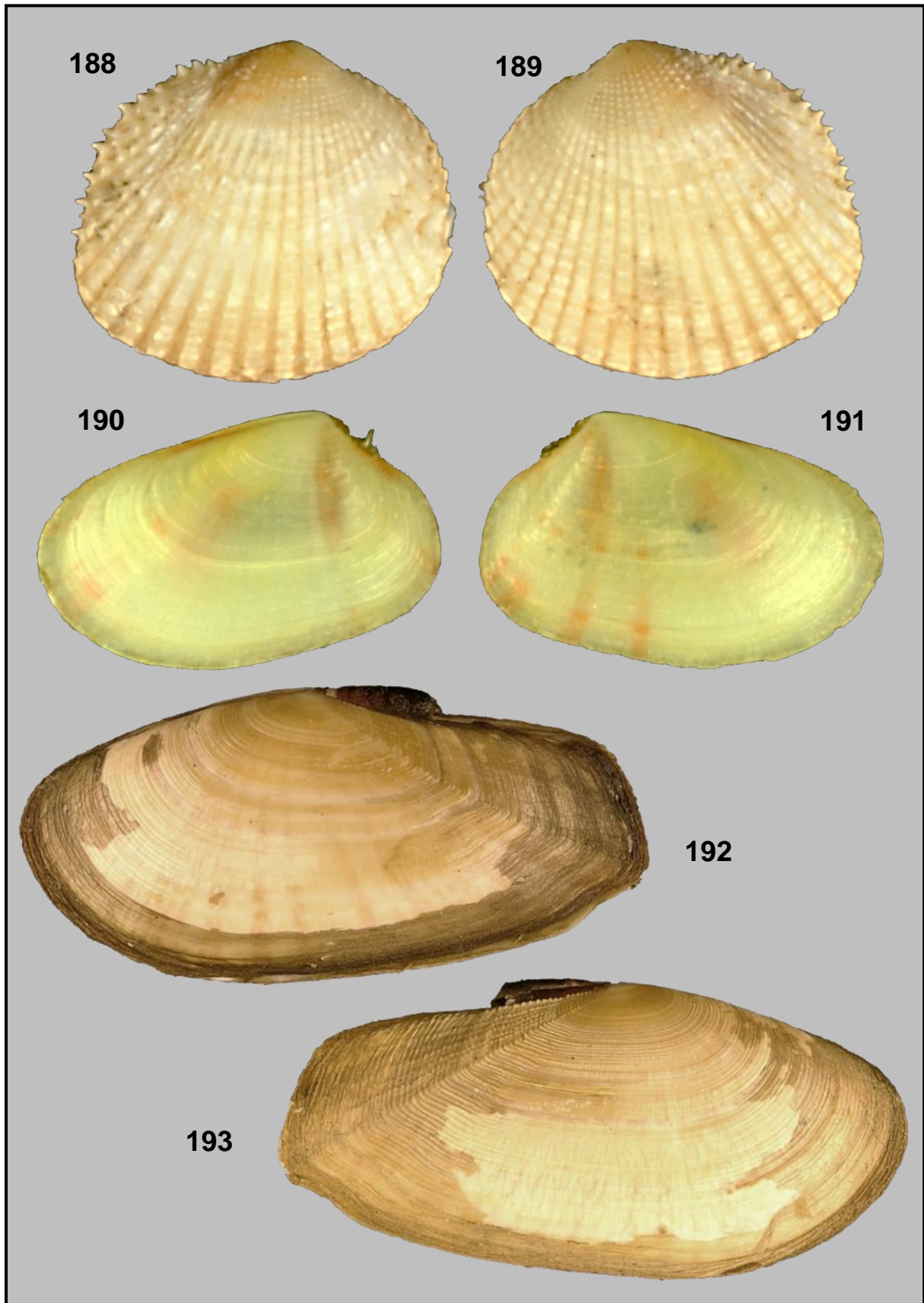
Plate XXX. Figs 170-175. *Myrtea spinifera* (Montagu, 1803); 170-171: H. 9.11 mm L. 10.82 mm; 170: RV; 171: LV; 172-175: H. 10.99 mm L. 12.65 mm; 172: RV; 173: LV; 174: inner view of LV; 175: inner view of RV.



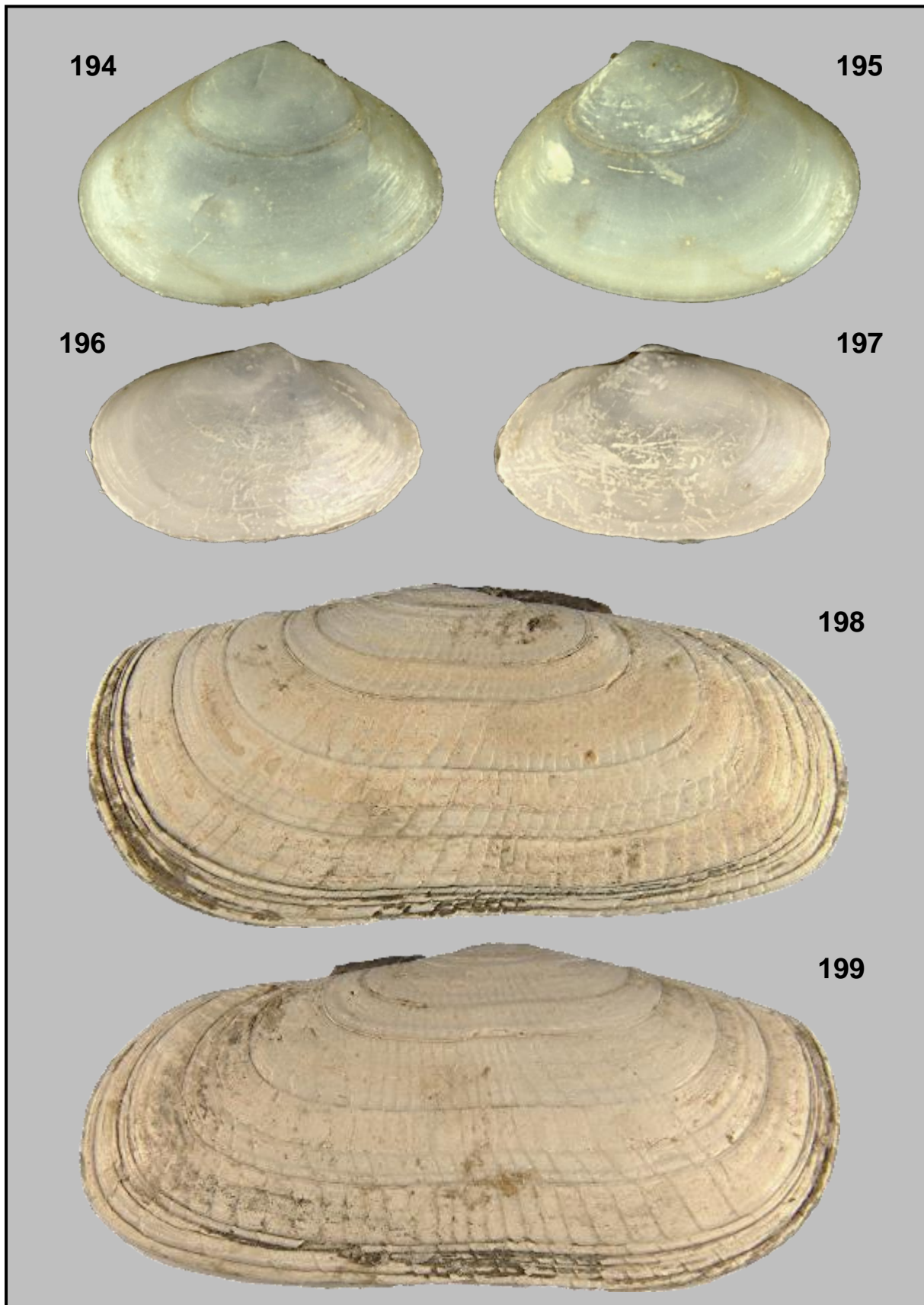
Pl. XXXI. Figs 176-177. *Kellia suborbicularis* (Montagu, 1803). H. 7.08 mm L. 8.35 mm; 176: RV; 177: LV;
 Figs 178-181. *Hiatella arctica* (Linnaeus, 1767). H. 13.17 mm L. 21.61 mm; 178: RV; 179: LV; 180: inner view of LV; 181: inner view of RV.



Pl. XXXII. Figs 182-187. *Parvicardium pinnulatum* (Conrad, 1831); 182-183: H. 6.51 mm L. 7.47 mm; 182: RV; 183: LV; 184-185: H. 7.85 mm L. 8.81 mm; 184: RV; 185: LV; 186-187: H. 10.12 mm L. 11.11 mm; 186: RV; 187: LV.



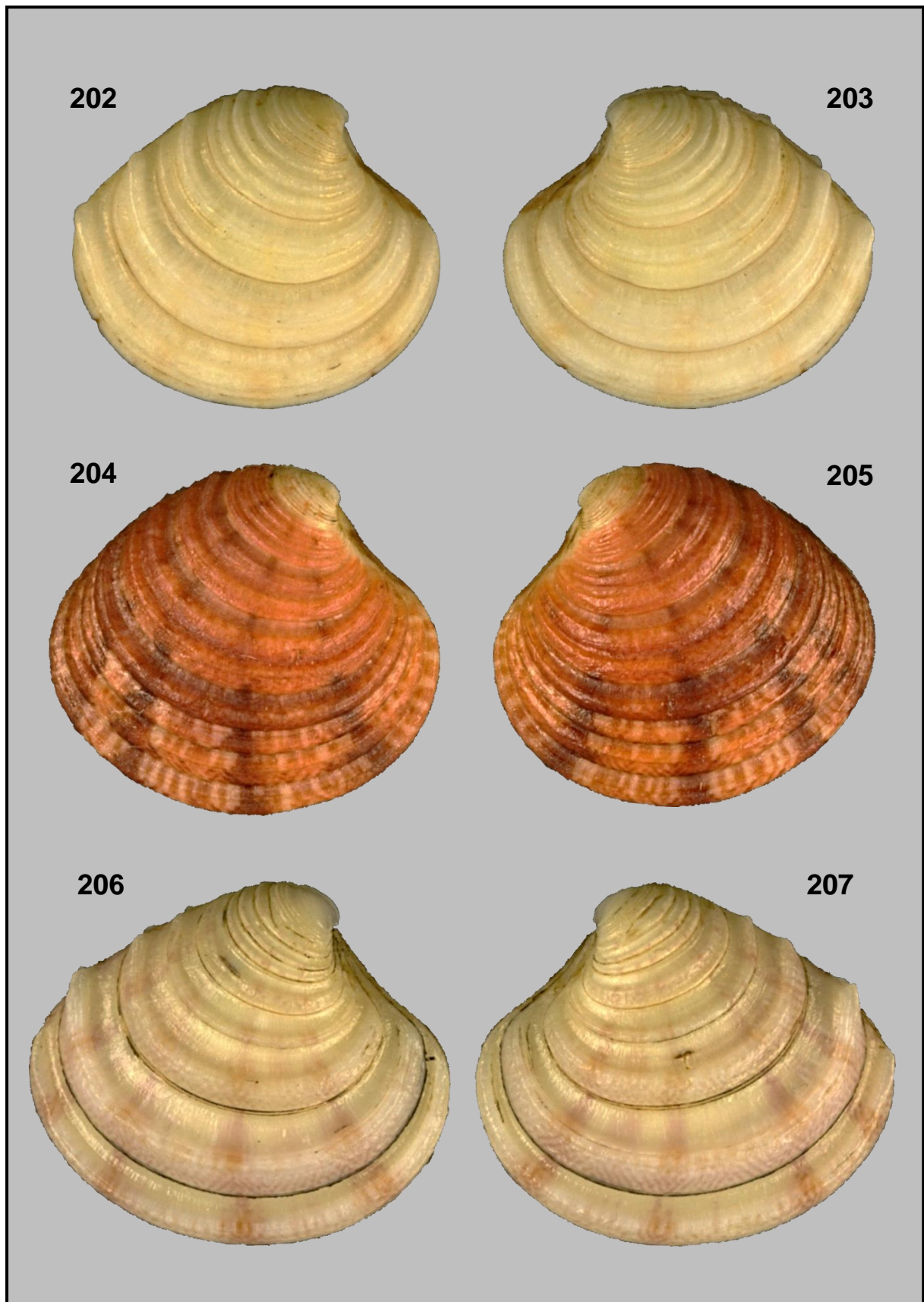
Pl. XXXIII. Figs 188-189. *Parvicardium scabrum* (Philippi, 1844). H. 6.06 mm L. 5.59 mm; 188: RV; 189: LV;
 Figs 190-191. *Angulus pygmaeus* (Lovén, 1846). H. 5.71 mm L. 9.41 mm; 190: LV; 191: RV.
 Figs 192-193. *Gari fervensis* (Gmelin, 1791). H. 23.28 mm L. 49.12 mm; 192: LV; 193: RV.



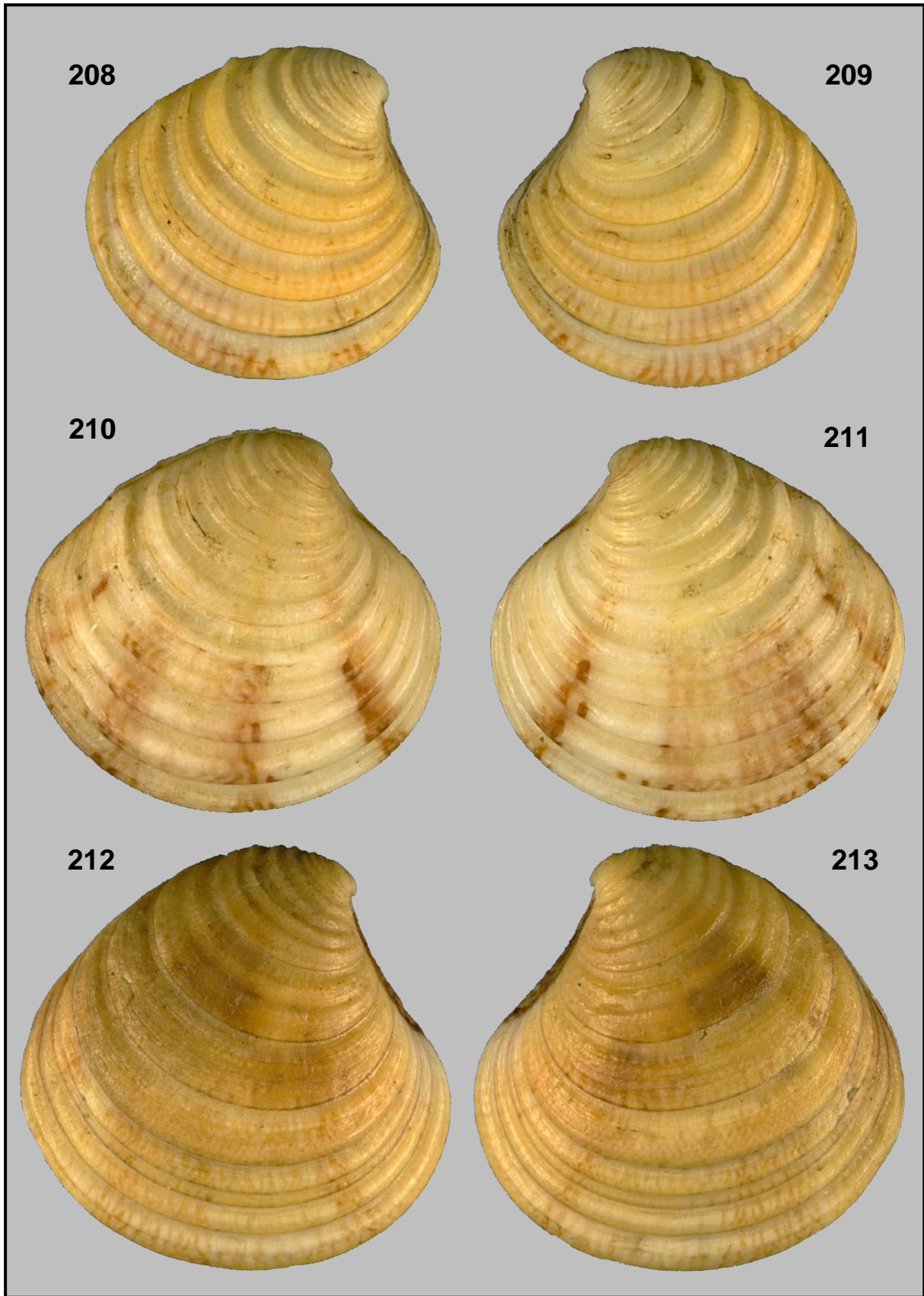
Pl. XXXIV. Figs 194-195. *Abra alba* (W. Wood, 1802). H. 7.70 mm L. 10.57 mm; 194: LV; 195: RV; Figs. 196-197. *Abra nitida* (O.F. Müller, 1776). H. 6.29 mm L. 10.32 mm; 196: LV; 197: RV; Figs. 198-199. *Solecurtus scopula* (Turton, 1822). H. 21.15 L. 42.73 mm; 198: LV; 199: RV.



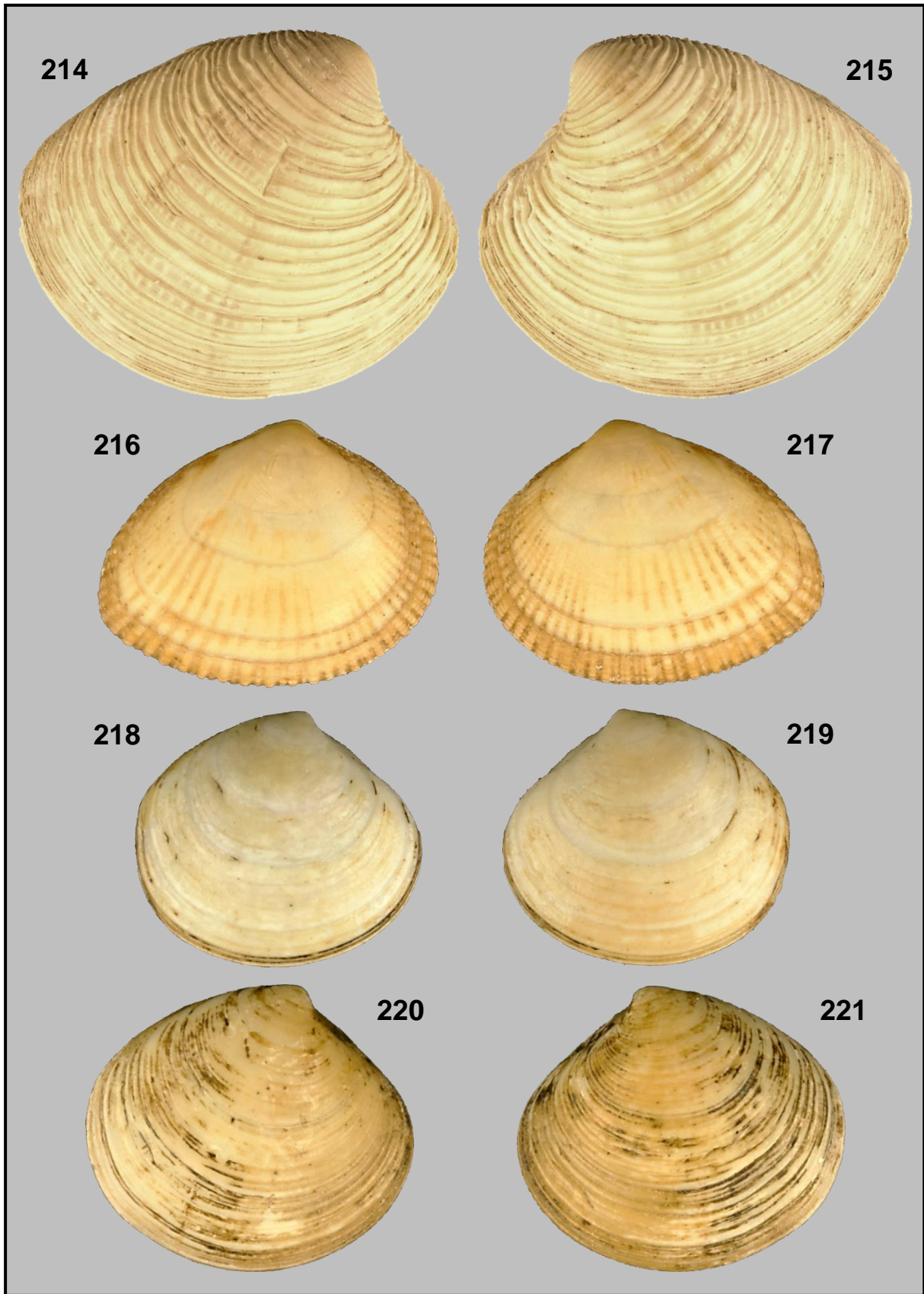
PI. XXXV. Figs 200-201. *Arctica islandica* (Linnaeus, 1767). H. 88.52 mm L. 95.28 mm; 200: RV; 201: LV.



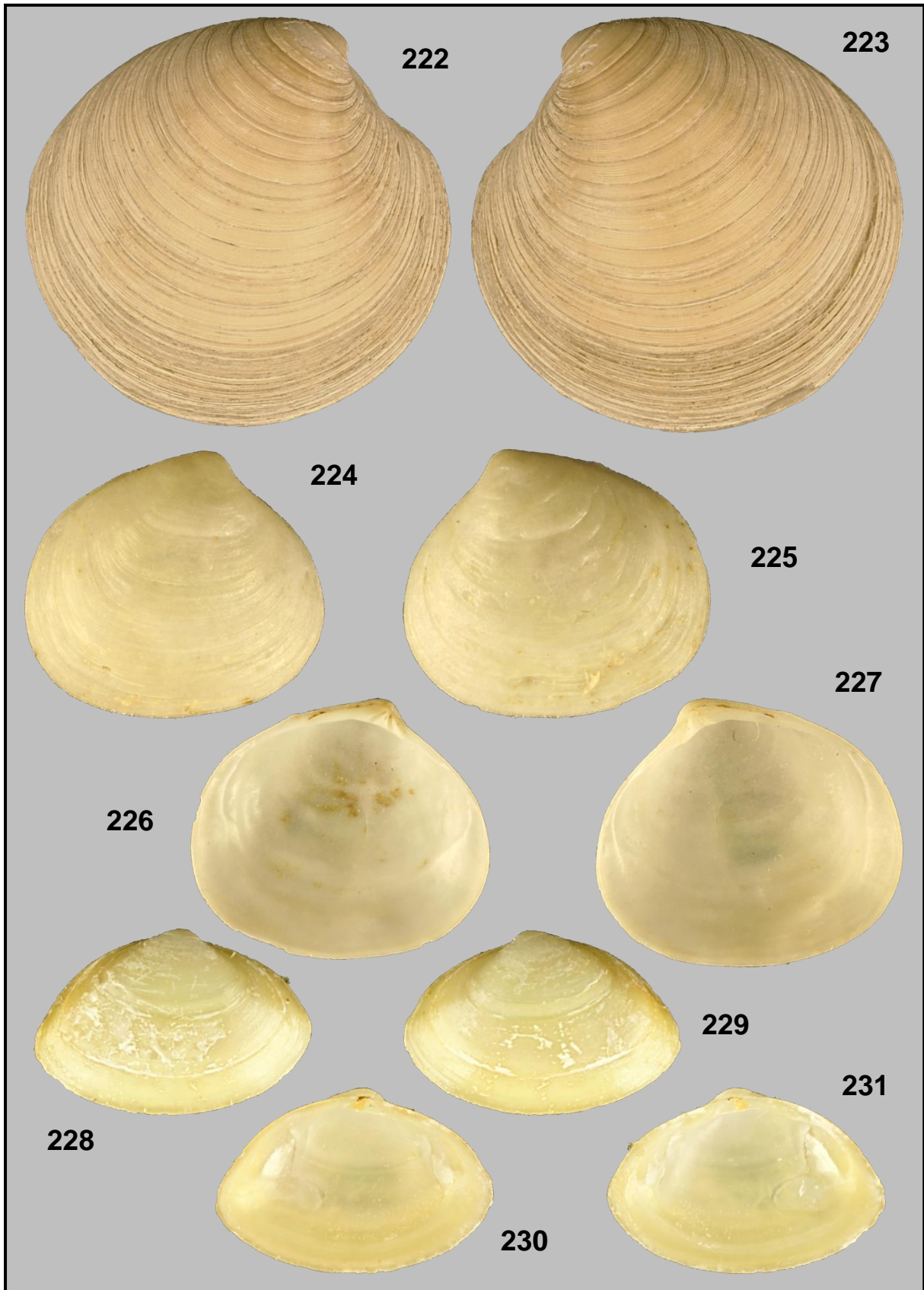
PI. XXXVI. Figs 202-207. *Clausinella fasciata* (da Costa, 1778); 202-203: H. 12.25 mm L. 14.01 mm; 202: RV; 203: LV; 204-205: H. 13.01 mm L. 14.47 mm; 204: RV; 205: LV; 206-207: H. 13.49 mm L. 15.37 mm; 206: RV; 207: LV.



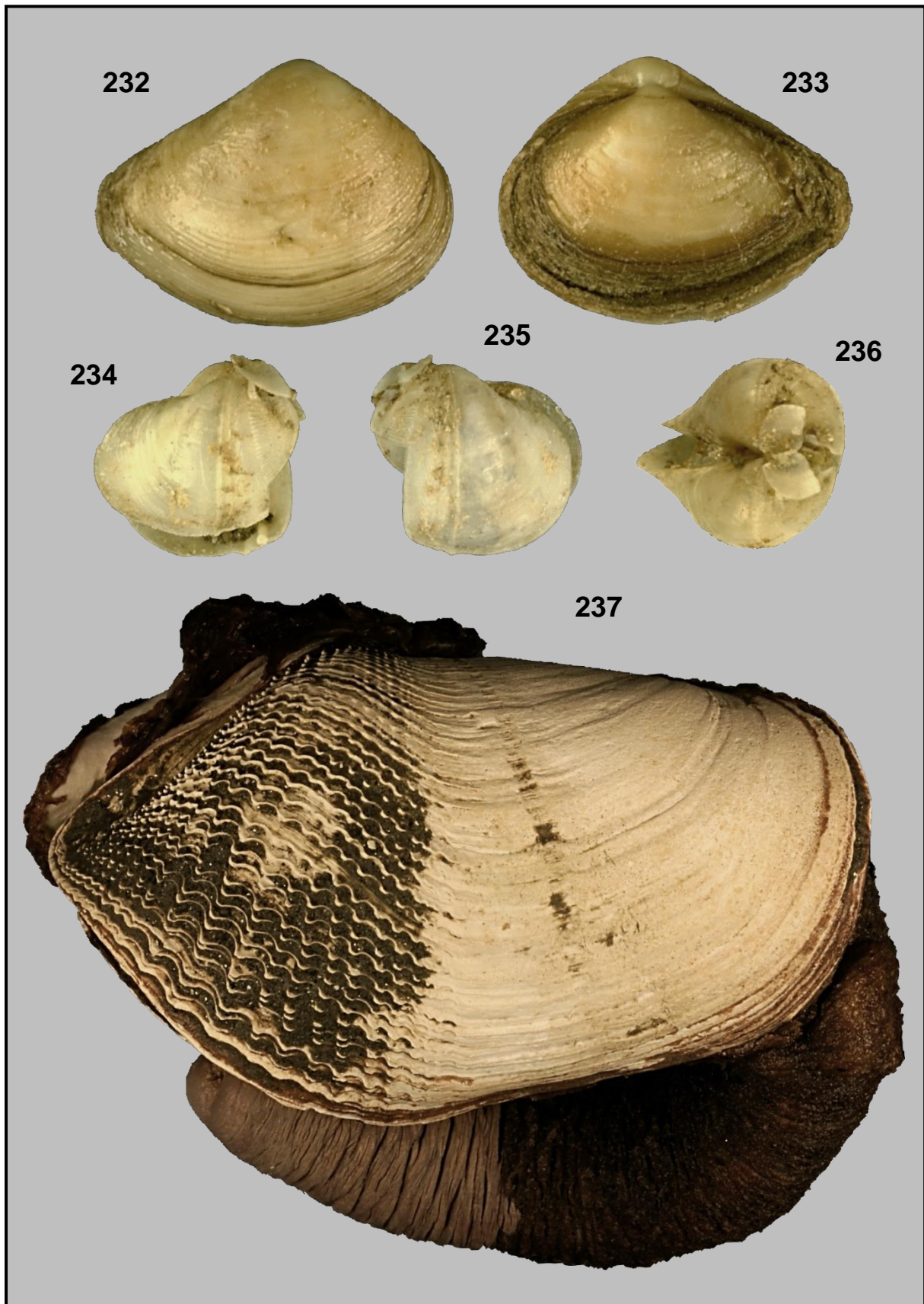
PI. XXXVII. Figs 208-213. *Clausinella fasciata* (da Costa, 1778); 208-209: H. 15.22 mm L. 15.98 mm; 208: RV; 209: LV; 210-211: H. 17.93 mm L. 19.19 mm; 210: RV; 211: LV; 212-213: H. 26.09 mm L. 26.39 mm; 212: RV; 213: LV.



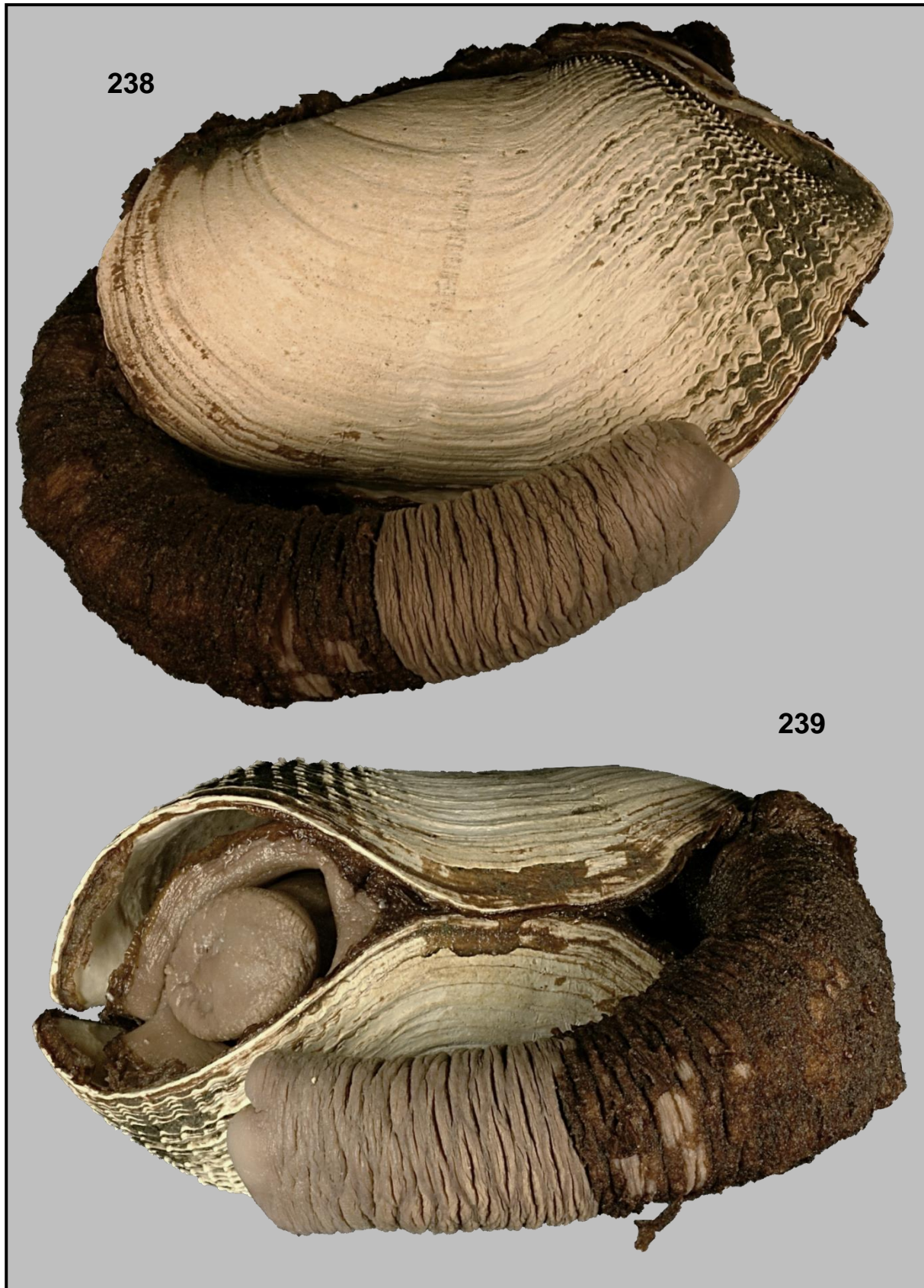
PI. XXXVIII. Figs 214-215. *Chamelea striatula* (da Costa, 1778). H. 27.94 mm L. 32.46 mm; 214: RV; 215: LV; Figs 216-217. *Timoclea ovata* (Pennant, 1777). H. 11.28 mm L. 14.73 mm; 216: RV; 217: LV; Figs 218-221. *Gouldia minima* (Montagu, 1803); 218-219: H. 9.96 mm L. 11.33 mm; 218: RV; 219: LV; 220-221: H. 11.21 mm L. 12.83 mm; 220: RV; 221: LV.



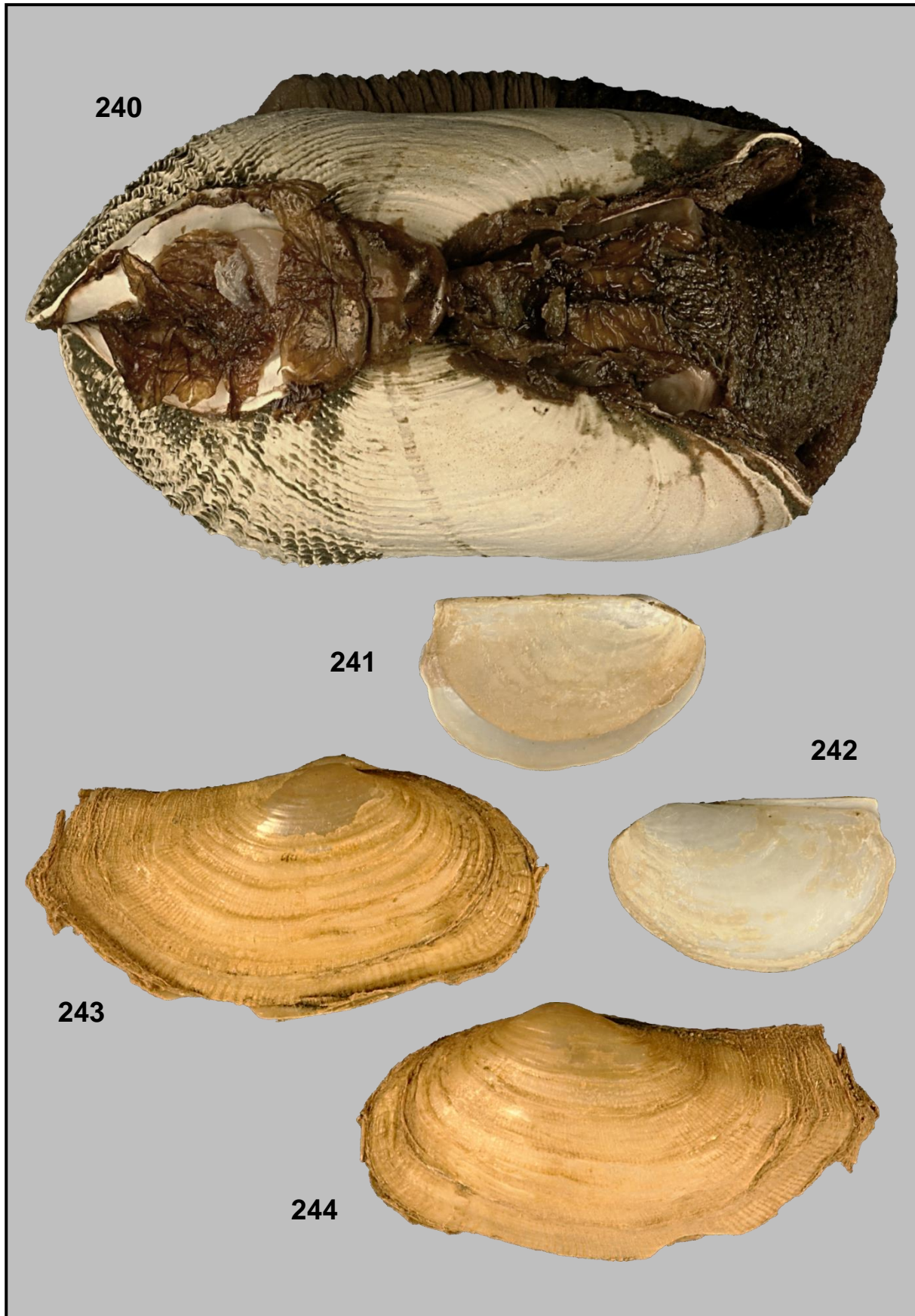
PI. XXXIX. Figs 222-223. *Dosinia lupinus* (Linnaeus, 1758). H. 42.12 mm L. 42.90 mm; 222: RV; 223: LV;
 Figs 224-227. *Mysia undata* (Pennant, 1777). H. 12.15 mm L. 13.56 mm; 224: RV; 225: LV; 226: inside view of
 LV; 227: inside view of RV;
 Figs 228-231. *Spisula elliptica* (Brown, 1827). H. 7.70 mm L. 11.63 mm; 228: RV; 229: LV; 230: inside view of
 LV; 231: inside view of RV.



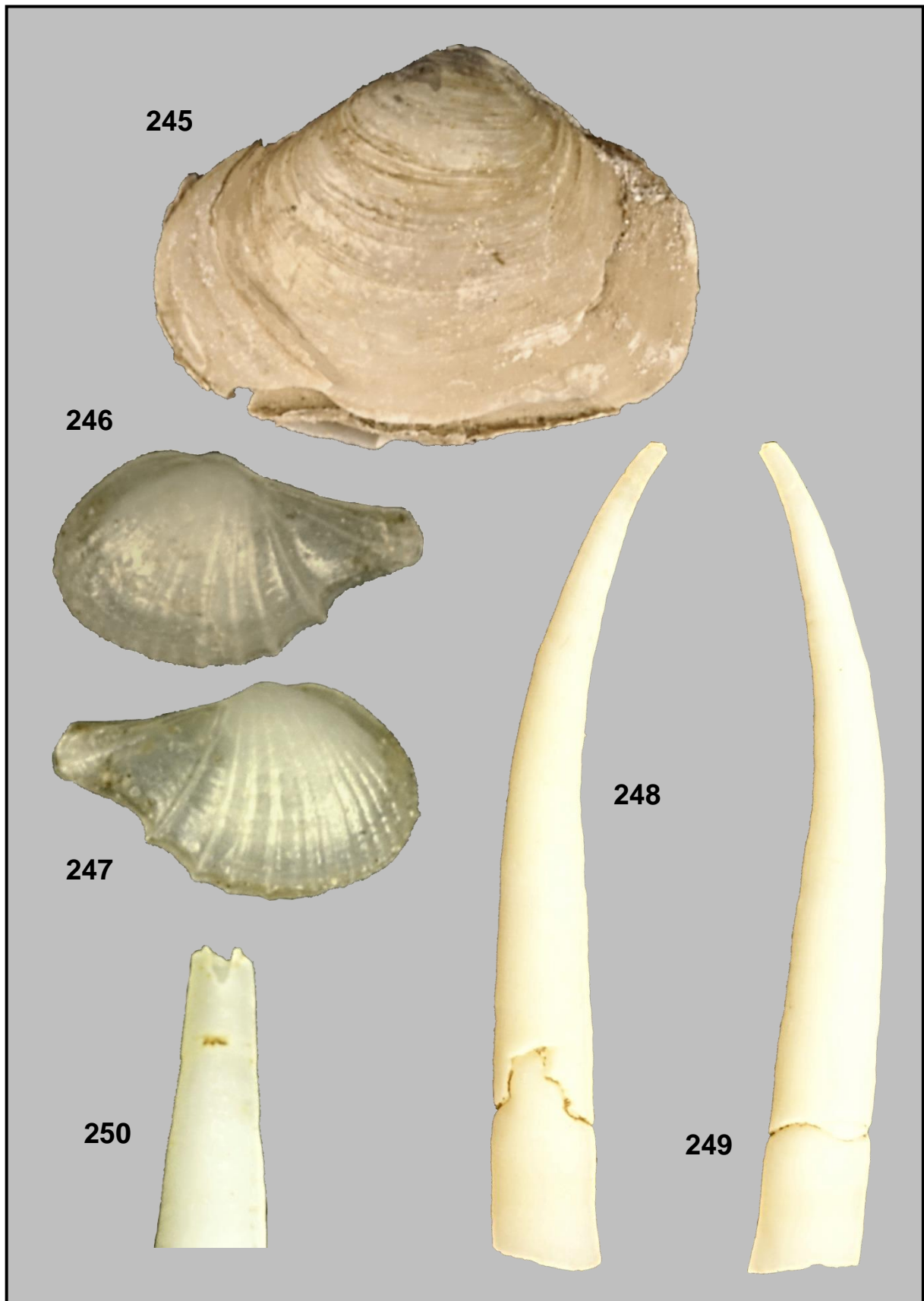
Pl. XXXX. Figs 232-233. *Corbula gibba* (Olivi, 1792). H. 8.86 mm L. 11.70 mm; 232: RV; 233: LV;
 Figs 234-236. *Xylophaga dorsalis* (Turton, 1819). H. 7.74 mm L. 7.56 mm; 234: RV; 235: LV; 236: dorsal view;
 Figs 237. *Zirfaea crispata* (Linnaeus, 1758). H. 58.78 L. 98.51 mm. LV.



Pl. XXXI. Figs 238-239. *Zirfaea crispata* (Linnaeus, 1758). H. 58.78 mm L. 98.51 mm; 238: RV; 239: view of the underside.



PI. XXXXII. Fig. 240. *Zirfaea crispata* (Linnaeus, 1758). H. 58.78 mm L. 98.51 mm. Dorsal view;
 241-242. *Pandora pinna* (Montagu, 1803). H. 8.37 mm L. 13.64 mm; 241: RV; 242: LV;
 243-244. *Lyonsia norwegica* ("Chemnitz" Gmelin, 1791). H. 18.13 mm L. 34.76 mm; 243: RV; 244: LV.



PI. XXXXIII. Fig. 245. *Thracia devexa* G.O. Sars, 1878. H. 6.77 mm L. 9.78 mm. LV;
 Figs 246-247. *Cardiomya costellata* (Deshayes, 1833). H. 3.12 mm L. 5.61 mm; 246: LV; 247: RV;
 Figs 248-250. *Antalis entalis* (Linnaeus, 1758). 35.06 mm; 250: apex.

First record of a live-taken *Conus glorioceanus* Poppe & Tagaro, 2009

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Keywords: Mollusca, CONIDAE, *Conus glorioceanus*.

Abstract: The first live-taken specimen of *Conus glorioceanus* Poppe & Tagaro, 2009 is discussed and compared with the apparently dead-taken type material.

Abbreviations:

DM: private collection David Monsecour

Discussion: The description of *Conus glorioceanus* Poppe & Tagaro, 2009 was based on a single shell from the region between Recodo, Zamboanga City and Perlas Island, Mindanao, Philippines (Fig. 2). Soon after the description, a second specimen from the same locality turned up (see Monteiro, 2010 and Poppe & Tagaro, 2011). About two years after its description (2011), only a handful of specimens were known, all from the same locality and all very close to each other when it comes to shape and pattern, as described by Poppe & Tagaro: “The base color of the body whorl is white and this is covered with a fine pattern of small triangles, usually called ‘tents’. These tents are more dense in some areas and as such form two broad, darker, spiral bands. As a result, there is a pale spiral band at mid-whorl, ornamented with two very thin darker bands. The color of the pattern is light golden brown. Within this general pattern and especially within the two darker bands, there are even darker axial streaks. The inside of the aperture is solid pure white.”

None of the shells was live taken, as all came from crab traps, set about 80 meters deep.

Yet, in March 2011, the present author acquired a specimen undoubtedly belonging to *C. glorioceanus* from off Labuan, Zamboanga, which was found in crab nets set at 80-100m (Fig. 1). Part of the animal was still present, but unfortunately it proved useless for anatomical studies as it had not been preserved in the correct way to allow for them. This specimen’s colour is somewhat different from all specimens

known so far: the colour of the pattern is not light golden brown, but a vivid reddish brown, with the two darker bands turning darker brown with black streaks. The aperture is translucent near the lip, which allows the outer colour to shine through, but then becomes pink, instead of “solid pure white” in all specimens known so far. I therefore assume that we are here looking at the very first live-taken specimen of *C. glorioceanus* and that all specimens known so far were dead-collected, including the holotype, which only allowed the species’ authors to describe the colour pattern the way they did. Finally, more live-taken specimens have been discovered since early 2011.

Following Röckel, Korn & Kohn (1995: 20-22), I have calculated the RD, PMD and RSH of the specimen discussed here and compared it with the holotype’s. This survey yields the following results:

	Holotype	Surveyed shell
RD	0.58	0.58
PMD	0.88	0.89
RSH	0.13	0.17

As both the RD and the PMD are to be considered identical, this survey only proves the present specimen has a somewhat higher spire than the holotype (RSH), even though they clearly remain within Röckel et al.’s range of the moderate high spire (given as RSH = 0.12-0.23).

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Fig. 1. *Conus glorioceanus* Poppe & Tagaro, 2009. DM. Off Labuan, Zamboanga, Philippines. In crab nets at 80-100m. March 2011. 38.6 x 18.5 mm.



Fig. 2. *Conus glorioceanus* Poppe & Tagaro, 2009. Holotype. National Museum of the Philippines. Between Recodo, Zamboanga City and Perlas Island, Mindanao, Philippines. 49.6 x 25.1 mm. After Poppe & Tagaro (2009). Imaged used by courtesy of Mr. Guido Poppe.