



*THE
CONE
COLLECTOR*

#14 - April 2010



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On the Cover:

Two *Conus anabathrum* "Cone Lovers" - Photo courtesy of Randy Allamand.

*Note from
the editor*

The Cone world is in constant movement.

Every month – or nearly so – new taxa are described, new habitats are discovered, geographical ranges are extended, and new information is gathered. You will read about all this in the next pages. A major revision of the group at supraspecific level has been recently proposed. You will read about that too. You will get to know a little better one of us in particular, in our “Who’s Who” section.

Our bulletin aims to be a forum through which all such news can be readily brought to the presence of collectors and researchers alike, not only as a means to stimulate new investigation but also to enable all to be in touch with one another. That is one of the pleasures of collecting shells: to collect friends too.

Much of the efforts of a thoroughly dedicated and active Organizing Committee have been recently concentrated in putting together our projected First International Meeting. We now have what I proudly consider a quite exciting Program. You will read about that here too and I hope that as many of us as possible will travel to Stuttgart next October to take part in this outstanding event. Remember, nothing similar as been done yet, so this is your chance of participating in a historical event!

Obviously, nothing would be possible without the enthusiastic support of our readers and contributors. To all we are grateful.

And without further ado, let’s “talk Cones”!

A.M.

Who's Who in Cones: José Rosado

I was born on the 8th February, 1965 in Maputo (then Lourenço Marques), Mozambique and first got interested in shells about 1973-1974, when my parents took me to the Ponta do Ouro (South Mozambique, near the South African border), where every morning I used to collect dozens of beach-worn shells brought by the tide.

Shortly afterwards, around the end of the 1970s, I met the person who really introduced me to the wonderful world of shells, my late lamented friend César Fernandes. It was then that I began to identify the specimens I had collected so far. I also met Dr. Armando Reis Moura, then the Director of the Instituto de Investigação Científica de Moçambique (IICM), who immediately invited me and a few friends to spend some days at the Maritime Biology centre at Inhaca Island. We collected many shells all around the island and after field work we immediately began their study and identification.

As my enthusiasm and interest in shells grew, I wanted to go a little beyond intertidal collecting, so I began to dive and at the same time I made contacts with crew members from Soviet trawlers operating along the Mozambique coast during the 1980s, a truly memorable period for the discovery of new references for the Mozambican malacological fauna. Roughly in the same period, I met other collectors, such as Kurt Grosh and Isabel Leitão, with whom I exchanged shells in order to obtain specimens from North Mozambique; on the

other hand, going to South Africa I met Werner Massier as well as Dr. R. Kilburn, from the Natal Museum, at Pietermaritzburg, who was very supportive and quite helpful with identifications.

As years went by, and we always aim for something more, in our longing to make new discoveries, I later met Dr. Augusto Cabral, the head of Maputo's Natural History Museum, who invited me to work there. I was with the museum up to 2007, working on biodiversity and systematics and making collecting trips – including trawling expeditions – along the entire Mozambican coast. This gave me the opportunity to find several previously undescribed species; most have been given names since – I have co-authored a few papers – some of them after me.

As it happened, I began to visit other diving locations, so that I would be able to compare different habitats and learn more and more. My travelling took me to Asia (I dived in East China Sea, Japan and Thailand), Martinique (in the Caribbean), to different spots in the Indian Ocean (including South Africa and Tanzania) and to West Africa (where I visited the Cape Verde Islands and Angola; I have travelled three times by land from Maputo to South Angola to look for shells, especially Cones).

I have also taken part in scientific expeditions of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) to Mozambique and to North West Madagascar, under the



leadership of Dr. Philippe Bouchet; next June, all going according to plan, a new such expedition will take me to South Madagascar and I am of course quite looking forward to it.

Rare shells are not always beautiful and beautiful shells are not always rare. I don't suppose there is much doubt about the veracity of such a statement. Obviously, for a collector, even an ugly thing can be of great interest if it is rare but since most of us are primarily motivated by aesthetic aspects, beautiful shells always retain a special appeal to everybody.

All that being so, if a shell is both rare and beautiful, I don't think one could ask for much more from Mother Nature! Our friend Eric Monnier has sent us photos of a number of specimens from his collection that are truly outstanding. Dear reader, no matter how advanced your own collection is, I am sure that you would not mind adding to it any of these wonderful shells.

Figures (All photos by Alain Robin)

Fig 1 – *C. victor* cf. *skinneri*, Flores, Indonesia, 52.1 mm

Fig 2 – *C. marielae*, Marquesas Islands, 38.5 mm

Fig 2 – *C. marielae*, Marquesas Islands, 39.5 mm

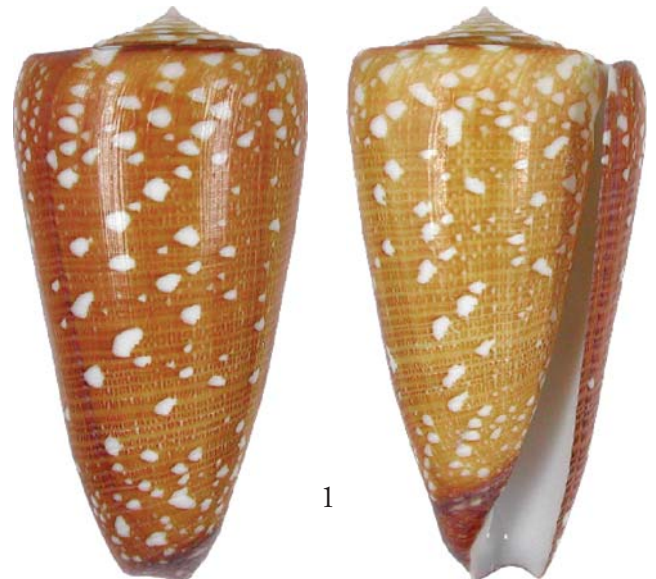
Fig 4 – *C. grondini**, New Caledonia, 43.4 mm

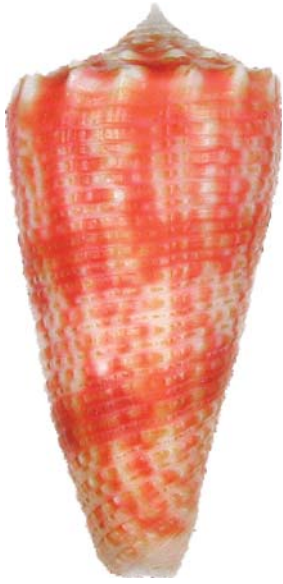
Fig 5 – *C. textilinus*, Marquesas Islands, 52.8 mm

Fig 6 – *C. textilinus*, Vanuatu, 47.0 mm

Fig 7 – *C. textilinus*, Marquesas Islands, 49.0 mm

* Considered as form of *C. moluccensis* Küster, 1838





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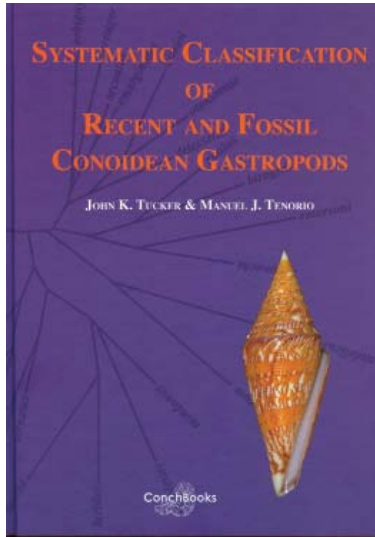


7



Book Review: *Systematic Classification of Recent and Fossil Conoidean Gastropods*

A review by Paul Kersten.



The joint efforts of two well-known scientists and cone experts have resulted in a new classification of what we are used to call *Conus* species. Although several authors, along the history of Malacology tried to present a classification within the single family *Conidae*, most collectors and even authors treated it as one undivided and mono-generic family. All such previous attempts of finer classification more or less used morphology as a basis for their divisions.

In the present work, more than 20 years of cone research by John Tucker were combined with molecular work and cladistic analysis, and of course radular teeth research brought along by Manuel Tenorio.

This book presents a new classification of the cone shells. It splits the superfamily *Conoidea* into five families, two subfamilies, and 89 genera (of which 27 new ones). There are a few changes to species names because of the choice of masculine names for most of the genera. The actual publication date for *Conus longurionis* is changed in 1850.

The new scheme is based primarily on the radula, with

morphology and other factors used when the radula is not known (e.g. fossils). On the other hand, a lot of technical concepts (cladistics, DNA, etc.) are used to support their classification. Most collectors such as I do not have the background or knowledge to be comfortable with the highly technical justifications of the authors that make some parts of the book not so easy to understand. Nevertheless, the discussions in the systematic classification section will be easily readable by every collector.

Radular morphology is obviously very important in genus assignment. However, radulae are in fact unknown for many species, so genus shifting for certain species – or even the introduction of new genera – will not be unexpected, once information on the radular teeth is obtained. This is not the end of cone systematics, I guess, but an interesting beginning...

Many illustrations (f.i., of radulae) and 11 colour plates with representatives of all families and subfamilies make it not only an interesting but also well presented and attractive book. A must for everyone who is interested in cones.

P.S.

After the release of this book, Dr. Philippe Bouchet noticed that the genus *Protoconus* Da Motta, 1991 is in fact a junior homonym of *Protoconus* Yu, 1979 (monoplacophoran) and *Protoconus* Stinchcomb, 1986.

Since *Seminoleconus* Petuch, 2004 is considered a synonym, then *Seminoleconus* becomes the valid name for this group of species.

Always a Jewel of the Seas!

Our friend Mike Hart, who lives in New Zealand, has recently forwarded a few photos of beautiful specimens of the rare *Conus adamsonii* Broderip, 1836.

The specimens were found in Aitutaki (Cook Islands) where, according to Mike, they are getting harder than ever to find.

They were taken from small sand pockets at a depth of 22 metres, on the ocean side of the reef, which is the usual habitat for Aitutaki.

One specimen is shown with its periostracum on and Mike stresses that it had “the most opaque periostracum I have ever seen.”

Figures

Below & Top Right – 44 mm

Immediate Right – 45 mm



A Somewhat Puzzling Group

Our friend Eric Monnier, has sent along a number of photos of specimens in his collection, all belonging to the same broad “group,” on whose identification some doubts are reasonable.

Figure 1 (below) shows two cones, a “dark” one, of uncertain locality, measuring 33.8 mm, together with a 35.7 mm *Conus mucronatus* from Cebu, Philippines.



Does the smaller specimen represent *C. mucronatus segondensis* Fenzan, 2008 (described in *Vita Malacologica*, no 6, Dec. 2008)?

The next photos (following page) show specimens from the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

From left to right: 27.1 mm Santa Isabel, Solomon Is., (“grangeri” ex.coll.Richard), 32.6 mm Vanuatu, 31.0 mm Solomon Is., 22.6 mm Solomon Is.

Are all these specimens *Conus sutanorcum* Moolenbeck, Röckel & Bouchet, 2008?



By coincidence, our friend Eric Monnier also sent photos of a specimen of *C. adamsonii* from the Marquesas Islands, in his collection. It measures 52.4 mm (above). All these are of course true jewels of the seas that would make any collector quite proud!

Dear reader, you now have all available data. Send in your opinion and with your help we may reach a final conclusion!



Finally, a 37.7 mm from Vanuatu: *sutanorcum* or *mucronatus*? As always, we welcome the opinions of our



readers. But to get us started here are comments from Mike Filmer and Bill Fenzan:

Mike Filmer, upon examining the photos, sent the following comments:

The pictures from Monnier are all *C. mucronatus*. The question as to whether some of them are *C. segondensis* or *C. sutanorum* is open. Firstly, I suspect that *segondensis* is not a subspecies, because it also

occurs in the Philippines (one of Monnier's pictures). For me it is therefore a form of *C. mucronatus* (more rugged and slightly more ovate). I think that *C. sutanorum* is a synonym of *C. segondensis* (the earlier name by pagination); it is generally larger and again more ovate. Therefore and to summarize, both are synonyms (forms) of *C. mucronatus*. No doubt Bill Fenzan and Robert Moolenbeek will think differently.

On the other hand, Bill Fenzan had the following to say:

These shells from Eric Monnier illustrate a dilemma. There is lack of precise information on most lots of shells I have seen from Vanuatu (except the type lot of *C. mucronatus segondensis*), so it is difficult to say if there are one highly variable species there or two. The original lot of *C. mucronatus segondensis* consisted of about 24 very similar shells that are easily separable from 'typical' *C. mucronatus* which is found in populations in a wide range of the Pacific Ocean. I have seen a few lots of *C. mucronatus* labeled as originating from Thailand, but this locality needs confirmation. The problem seems to be that these shells (*C. mucronatus*) are rarely collected in large quantities so variation can be studied based on many specimens with reliable locality data. Even in the SMNS collections (and other museums), lots did not have many specimens and the locality data was not always precise. If *C. mucronatus* were a rare and expensive shell we would probably know more about it. As things stand now, my opinion is that the two left-most shells (from the Solomons & Vanuatu) in the group shot are probably *C. mucronatus segondensis* (this name may have page priority over *C. sutanorcum*, if the two prove to be conspecific - Filmer pers. comm.). The single, small specimen on the extreme right of the group (Solomons) may be a juvenile *C. mucronatus segondensis*. I do not believe *C. grangeri* is a name that is applicable to any of the shells in the photographs. *C. grangeri*, to my knowledge, has only been reported reliably from the Red Sea area. I am still just starting to study variation in the *C. mucronatus* complex, so more precise collection data on these shells will be appreciated.

Stepped Body Cones

Giancarlo Paganelli

Usually the growth of the body whorl in *Conus* is regular and continuous without apparent interruption in pattern or ornamentation. A few specimens with evident axial growth marks are seldom found. It nearly seems that the growth of the body has stopped for a time and has then resumed leaving axially separated stripes, sometimes flat, at times in relief with a spaced convex axial ribs look, most on the dorsum or near the outer lip. Not always are these patterns regularly distributed all around the shell; when it happens, the result is a very charming specimen.

Less than 2% of the specimens in my collection present this characteristic and not all of them in a very evident way. I am very fascinated by these shapes and when it is possible I try to get such specimens, though they are very rare. After reading on TCC No. 10 issue an interesting article by Jon Singleton about a beautiful stepped *C. pulicarius*, I had the spur to show some specimens from my own collection.

Here they are!



achatinus



achatinus



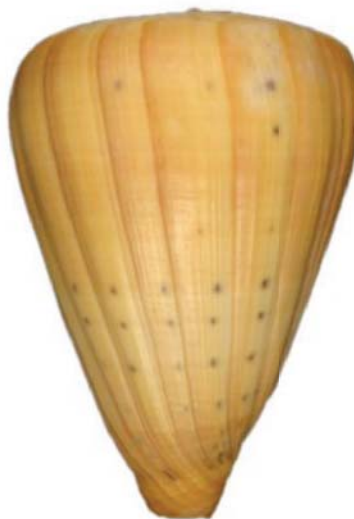
aulicus



aulicus



betulinus



betulinus



betulinus



barthelemyi



amadis



neptunus



janus



eburneus



polyglotta



eburneus



gubernator



gubernator



magus



magus



pulicarius



arenatus



pulicarius



maldivus



maldivus



radiatus



radiatus



glaucus



coronatus



glaucus



imperialis



fuscatus



fuscatus



ammiralis



figulinus



genuanus



figulinus



purpurascens



archon



granarius



regius



monachus



textile



textile



natalis



borgesii



ateralbus



pseudonivifer



quercinus



cinereus



consors



tribblei



striatellus



striatus



striatus



tulipa



ermineus



ebraeus



ermineus



marmoreus



marmoreus



monile



monile



tessulatus



tessulatus



tessulatus



lividus



varius



coffeae



vexillum



characteristicus



zeylanicus



characteristicus

Australian Corner: Jon F. Singleton

Not-So-Little Strangers - 48

I recently had the privilege of sorting through and identifying a box of cones purchased in Cebu. One I found made me think it may be a *C. virgo* with an unusual stepped spire. However, I found others and ended up with seven specimens ranging in length from 40 mm to 65 mm.

The constant high spire and high gloss body showed them to be very different, and I had thoughts of them being a new species.

Sadly, the source on Cebu took no interest in keeping notes on location, and even had cones from other countries mixed with locally obtained specimens. So, I cannot positively state they are Philippine, but they most likely are, and they certainly look like Philippine material.

The illustrated specimens range in length from 51 mm to 65 mm.



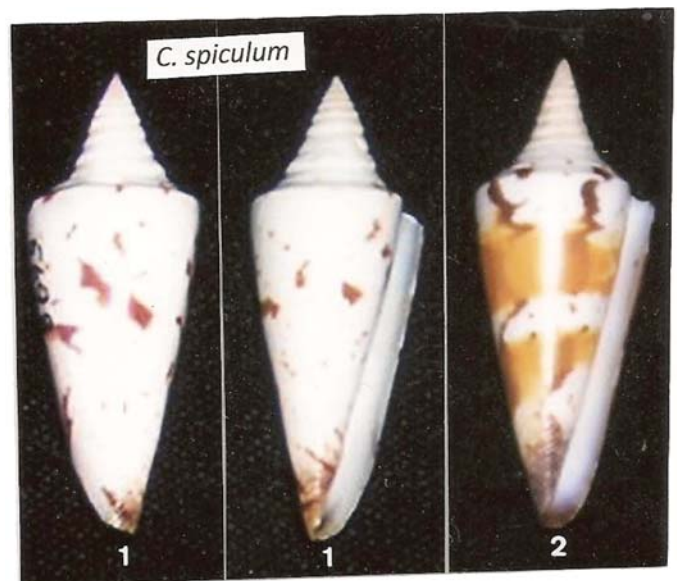
Conus spiculum Reeve, 1849 - 49

Conus spiculum Reeve, 1849 is represented by two syntypes, the largest being 23 × 8 mm. It has a type locality of Cagayan, Mindanao Island, Philippines.

It was in the early 1960s I was diving in Milne Bay, New Guinea, and collected a slim high spired cone which I was not able to identify for several years. I finally placed it as a *C. spiculum*, after viewing a copy of the Reeve Monograph. My specimen was somewhat larger, being 34 × 13 mm. I realized it was similar to *C. generalis*, but the elevated spire made me consider it a full separate species.

It was only five years ago that when sorting through a box of sub-adult *C. generalis* from the Philippines, I found a specimen with full normal colour and pattern, but it had an elevated spire. Without doubt, this was a near perfect match with my *C. spiculum* in shape and size.

So I have now revised my opinion, and consider *C. spiculum* to be just a sub-adult *C. generalis* with an unusually elevated spire.



The Cylindrical Cone - 50

Conus cylindraceus is a very well named species, being elegantly shaped, and tapered to the anterior and the apex, which is usually well rounded in mature specimens. A high gloss cone, in various shades of light to dark brown, with vertical white markings.

The holotype representative is a figure by Broderip & Sowerby I, 1830, size 36 × 12 mm. No original type locality was stated, but later designated as New Caledonia.

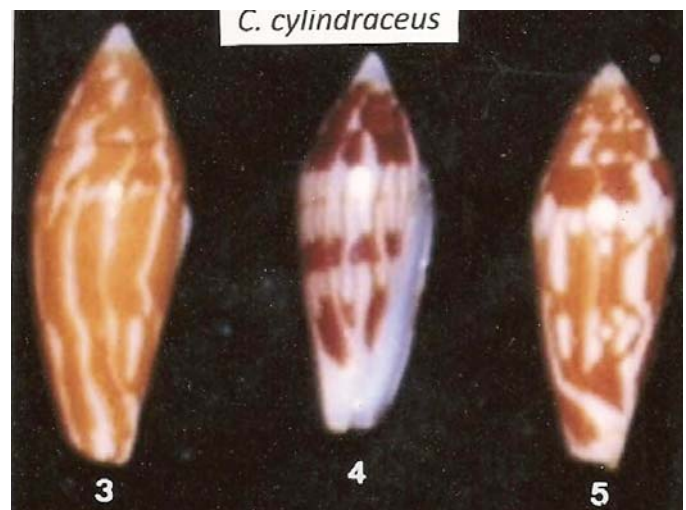
C. cylindraceus is still a rarely collected species today, although its habitat is within shallow water in many regions. I have only ever found one specimen, a dead collected cone from the Seringapatan Reef, off the N. W. Australian coast. It is also known from the Lihou Reef, which is part of the Australian Coral Sea Territories, off the Queensland coast. I was fortunate in obtaining two from a diver visiting the remote region

Nearly all specimens that become available on the market are from the Western Pacific, and east to Hawaii. *The Cone Manual* also indicates Madagascar, but I have never sighted any Indian Ocean specimens other than the N. W. Australian.

The illustrations range from 25 to 37 mm. Besides the Broderip & Sowerby I type figure, Fig. 1 is a Lihou Reef specimen, Fig. 2 from the Philippines, Fig. 3 a Solomon's cone, Fig. 4 Tuamotus and Fig. 5 is from the Marshall Islands.

Reference

1975. D Röckel, W. Korn & A. Kohn.
Manual of the Living Conidae.



Recently Described Taxa

***Conus wilmeri* Sowerby III, 1882 - 50**

Conus wilmeri Sowerby iii, 1882 is represented by a Holotype size 21 × 8 mm, and has a type locality of Port Blair, Andaman Islands. It is one of the old monotypes which have never been placed with any other species with any certainty.

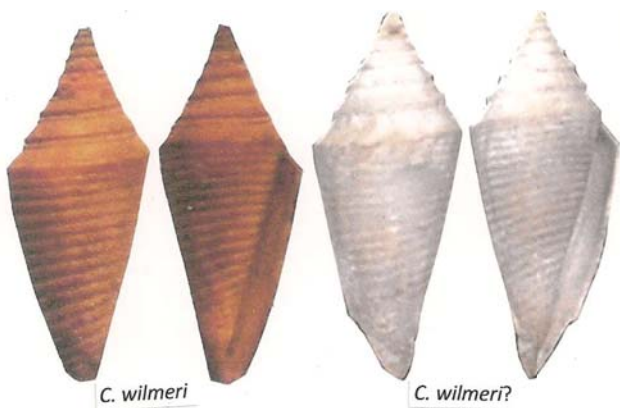
A few years ago I had the task of sorting through a mass of cones which had been in storage for many years. I came across a small off-white cone in a very poor condition, but it had the location of being trawled off Port Blair from a depth of 70 metres. These oddments always interest me, so home it went for some study. It was going through the *Cone Manual* that I spotted a match in shape and sculpture, though the colouration differed. It was an illustration of the Holotype of *Conus wilmeri*.

As well as being well-eroded, my specimen was also missing a chunk of the lip near the anterior, but I was fairly happy with the identification. My specimen is also a bit larger, being 29 × 12 mm.

After a check through my collection, I provisionally consider *C. wilmeri* to be a form of *C. acutangulus*, despite the main body being a shade longer.

Reference

1975. D Röckel, W. Korn & A. Kohn.
Manual of the Living Conidae.



As usual, we hereby remind our readers of the recently published descriptions of new Cone taxa.

***C. trencarti* Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008**

Nolf, Frank & Verstraeten, Johan, « *Conus trencarti* (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Conidae): a new cone from Senegal »

Neptunea, Vol. 8 No. 2

Type locality: Dakar, Senegal

The new species is compared with *C. cacao* Ferrario, *C. cloveri* Walls, *C. guinaicus* Hwass, *C. hybridus* Kiener, *C. pineaui* Pin & Leung Tack and *C. taslei* Kiener.



C. trencarti Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008 (22 mm)

***Conus alainallaryi* Bozzetti & Monnier, 2009**

Monnier, Eric & Bozzetti, Luigi, « *Conus alainallaryi* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia: Conidae) a new species from Colombia »

Malacologia Mostra Mondiale # 65

Type locality: Isla Tortuguilla, Cartagena, Colombia

The new species is compared with *C. kulkulcan* Petuch, *C. cardinalis* Hwass, *C. rosalindensis* Petuch, *C. arangoi* Sarasúa and *C. edwardpauli* Petuch.



C. alainallaryi Bozzetti & Monnier, 2009 (40.9 mm)

***C. tacomae* Boyer & Pelorce, 2009**

Boyer, Franck & Pelorce, Jacques, « Description d'un nouveau *Conus* (*Gastropoda: Conidae*) du Sénégal dans le groupe *Conus mediterraneus* »

NOVAPEX 10 (1): 25-32, March 2009

Type locality: Wreck of the sunken cargo ship Tacoma, East of Gorée Island, Senegal.

The new species is compared with *C. desidiosus* A. Adams, *C. mediterraneus* Hwass, *C. bruguieresi* Kiener and *C. echinophilus* Petuch.



C. tacomae Boyer & Pelorce, 2009: Paratype (24.3 mm)

***Conus dorotheae* Monnier & Limpaläer, 2010**

Monnier, Eric & Limpaläer, Loïc, « *Conus dorotheae* (*Gastropoda: Conidae*) A New Species of Cone from the Cape Verde Peninsula in Senegal »

Visaya, Vol. 2, No. 6, January 2010

Type locality: West coast of the Madeleine Islands, Cape Verde Peninsula, Dakar, Senegal.

The new species is compared with *C. guinaicus* Hwass, *C. belairensis* Pin & Tack, *C. cacao* Ferrario, *C. mercator* Linnaeus, *C. unifasciatus* Kiener, *C. taslei* Kiener, *C. trencarti* Nolf & Verstraeten, *C. pineau* Pin & Leung Tack and *C. ermineus* Born.



C. dorotheae Monnier & Limpaläer, 2010: Paratype 4 (39.8 mm)



Conus simonis Bozzetti, 2010: Holotype (22.8 mm)

***Conus simonis* Bozzetti, 2010**

Bozzetti, Luigi, «*Conus simonis* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia: Conidae) a new species from Southeastern Madagascar»

Malacologia, Mostra Mondiale – Cupra Marittima – I/2010, No. 66, February 2010

Type locality: Tolagnaro, Southeastern Madagascar.

The new species is compared with *C. boeticus nitidus* Reeve, *C. achatinus* Gmelin, *C. striolatus decurtata* Dautzenberg and *C. nigropunctatus elatensis* Wils.

***Conus biancae* Bozzetti, 2010**

Bozzetti, Luigi, «*Conus biancae* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia: Conidae) a new species from Southeastern Madagascar»

Malacologia, Mostra Mondiale – Cupra Marittima – I/2010, No. 66, February 2010

Type locality: Sandraviny, Southeastern Madagascar.

The new species is compared with *C. clarus* Smith and *C. cocceus* Reeve.

(Figure on next page...)

Live *Conus anabathrum*

Randy Allamand

These specimens of *Conus anabathrum* Crosse, 1865 were collected on a Sunday morning on exposed muddy sand flats during a minus low tide, Cape Romano Shoals, Goodland, Florida.

This species of cone prefers a muddy sand bottom and during the winter months when there are a few minus low tides is the best time to collect them. The flats are exposed longer and a greater area of flats are exposed during these low tides. As the flats dry out the cones "pop" out of the sand and are sitting there exposed on the flats.

Some of the ones I found were in small pools of water left on the flats. A total of 22 were collected on the trip by six people. I found seven specimens. Some of the shells were covered with algae, suggesting that they may not completely bury themselves in the sand. They are not so easy to see as they blend well into the environment.

The two shells in the pictures are 37mm & 42mm in size. The largest one I found was 45.6mm.

[Note from the Ed.: thanks to Paul Kersten for forwarding the photos and text from Randy]



Conus biancae Bozzetti, 2010: Holotype (40.0 mm) and Paratype (42.9 mm)

Thanks to Paul Kersten, Jacques Pelorce, Johan Verstraeten and Eric Monnier for the photos accompanying this note. Thanks to Luigi Bozzetti for the information and the photos for the last two taxa.





The Rare & Beautiful *Conus marielae*



Conus marielae Rehder & Wilson, 1975 is a rare, beautiful and still poorly known cone from Polynesia, often considered as a subspecies – or even a mere form – of *C. moluccensis* Küster, 1838.

Because of its scarcity, it is always wonderful to have the opportunity to see recently collected specimens, such as this beautiful one, taken by Dorothée Sanwald, from Germany, at Nukuhiva, in the Marquesas Islands, at a depth of about 26 m. The shell measures 34.7 mm.

Etymology of Cone Species Names (Part 2)

António Monteiro

In our last issue, I began a study of the etymology of the names of Cone species, listing most species coming from West Africa and the Mediterranean.

In a number of cases, the etymology was not clear but the help of friends provided answers to such instances, as follows:

C. ambiguus Reeve, 1844

The word *ambiguus* comes from the Latin, meaning “ambiguous” (= of doubtful or uncertain nature; difficult to comprehend, distinguish or classify); a related Latin word is *ambigo* (= to dispute, to disagree). The meaning was in fact clear to me, since the same word exists in Portuguese, under the form “ambíguo”; Reeve’s intention when applying the name was unclear, though.

Giancarlo Paganelli points out that Reeve intended it as meaning “doubtful character.”

C. crotchii Reeve, 1849

According to Giancarlo Paganelli: named after the collector Rev. W. R. Crotch, of Taunton, England

C. irregularis G. B. Sowerby II, 1858

This was an easy one that I simply forgot to include. Giancarlo Paganelli said it all: from the Latin *ir* or *in* (= not) and *regulo* (to regulate): not regulate, without rules. The word “irregular” obviously exists in English (and also in Portuguese), meaning “without symmetry, even shape, formal arrangement, etc.”

C. ermineus Born, 1778

Giancarlo Paganelli suggests that the name *ermineus* may have the same origin as the English “ermine” (corresponding to French “hermine”, the Italian “ermellino” and the Portuguese “arminho”), which is the

name of the Old World weasel *Mustela erminea* Linnaeus (also called “stoat”). The English name “ermine” apparently derived from the Latin *Armenius*, short for *Armenius mus* (= Armenian rat).

That being so, the name would refer to the general colouration of the shell, often whitish on one side and brownish on the other.

C. chytreus Melvill, 1884

The name *chytreus* was the most mysterious one for me. Giancarlo Paganelli pointed out that there is no suggestion in Tryon about its origin.

Paul Kersten suggested that it could be name after David Chytraeus (1530-1600), a German Lutheran theologian and historian His real surname was Kochhafe, which in Classical Greek is χυτράα, from where he derived the Latinized pseudonym “Chyträus”. Chytraeus was professor of the University of Rostock and one of the co-authors of the Formula of Concord.

It was common at that time for a person to take a Greek name once he had become a recognized scholar. It so happens that “Kochhafe” (German) and “Chytraeus” (Greek) both mean “cooking pot.” And Giancarlo stressed this when he pointed out the following:

I think that *chytreus* is from χύτρα, “chýtra” that means pot. This species was described by Melvill as *Conus figulinus chytreus*. As *figulinus* is from *figulus* = potter, *figulinus* = of the potter, terracotta vase, I suppose that the Author added the Greek term to the Latin one.

It does make sense!

Once these doubts and omissions have been settled – and I do consider them settled unless any of our readers can provide further or alternative explanations – there is another issue that must be addressed about the list of West African species: I took the list from Monteiro,

Tenorio & Poppe, *A Conchological Iconography. The family Conidae: the Mediterranean and West African species of Conus*, 2004, which means that the more recently described taxa were omitted from the list. To get the record straight, here are the names of the newer West African species, hopefully with no omissions (and I am sure that anything missing will be quickly pointed out to me). My job here is rendered much easier by the fact that modern descriptions usually include explicit explanation of the name's origin, either under the heading "Etymology" or (as Mike Filmer most appropriately observed) "*Derivatio Nominis*" (= derivation of the name or name derived from).

***C. allaryi* Bozzetti, 2008**

Named after Alain Allary, well-known French conchologist and shell dealer.

***C. claudiae* Tenorio & Afonso, 2004**

Named after Claudia Jiménez Albarrán, eldest daughter of the first author, Manuel Jiménez Tenorio.

***C. crioulus* Tenorio & Afonso, 2004**

Named after the Portuguese dialect spoken by the native inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands.

***C. dorotheae* Monnier & Limpaläer, 2010**

Named after Dorothee Trenchart, an experienced diver.

***C. fernandesi* Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008**

Named after the late César Fernandes, well-known Portuguese shell collector and dealer.

***C. isabelarum* Tenorio & Afonso, 2004**

Named after Isabel Albarrán and Isabel Jiménez Albar-

rán, respectively the wife and youngest daughter of the first author.

***C. kersteni* Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008**

Named after Paul H. Kersten, well-known Dutch shell collector, responsible for "An Illustrated Checklist of Recent Conidae" in the Internet.

***C. melissae* Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008**

Named after Melissa Sabino Afonso, daughter of the second author, Carlos Manuel (Camané) L. Afonso.

***C. tacomae* Boyer & Pelorce, 2009**

Named after its type location, the remains of the sunken cargo ship Tacoma

***C. trencarti* Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008**

Named after Alex Trenchart, a French scuba diver.

***C. vulcanus* Tenorio & Afonso, 2004**

Named in reference to the volcanic origin of the Cape Verde archipelago and to the black volcanic rocks present in the sea bottoms where the species lives; the name also refers to the famous aliens featured in the cult TV series *Star Trek*, of which the first author is a great fan.

Quaternary *Conidae* from Lanzarote (Canary Islands, Spain) – Witnesses of Another Period of Warming Only a Few Thousand Years Ago

Klaus Groh

Introduction

Nordsieck & Garcia-Talavera (1979) mention from the archipelagoes of the Madeiras and Canaries three species of *Conidae* to occur, namely *Leptoconus papilionaceus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 and its form *prometheus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 [both misidentification of *Kalloconus pulcher siamensis* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792)], *Lautoconus guinaicus* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) [misidentification of *L. guanche* (Lauer, 1993)], and *Lautoconus genuanus* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) [= *Genuanococonus genuanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)]. The occurrence of that three species is confirmed by Monteiro & al. (2004). Of those the *Kalloconus* is – with some doubts – also believed to live still in the Madeiran archipelago (Segers & al., 2009). That the fauna of *Conidae* in the Canarian archipelago was more diverse in the past, explicit in the last post-glacial warming period now could be proven by the findings of three different species in Quaternary marine deposits in the island of Lanzarote.

The Fossil Bed

The stratum where the fossil *Conidae* come from are brownish calcified sands in an elevation between 2 to 5 meter above actual sea-level situated in the banks of a flat Barranco (dry river-bed) east of the urbanization at the eastern edge of the city of Playa de los Pocillos at the southern coast of Lanzarote, west of the capital Arrecife and the international airport (see maps). Due to Medwenitsch (1970) the marine 5- and 1-2 m terraces of the Canary Islands are dated to the era of the Melahian (the European Flandrian), about 7,500 to 5,000 years B. P.

Findings

The six specimens of *Conidae* (classification follows Tucker & Tenorio 2009) are tentatively determined as:

Figs.1 & 2: *Kalloconus pulcher siamensis* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792)

(Photos of Figs. 1-4 and 7-8 by K. Groh. All scales 1 cm).

K. pulcher siamensis is actually distributed from the Madeiran archipelago in the North to the Canary Islands in the South, not reaching the African mainland (Monteiro & al 2004). In contrary to Recent specimens the thickness of the wall of the body-whorl is with 4.0 – 5.5 mm exceptionally massive. Other findings of the *K. pulcher-byssinus*-complex are known from the Pleistocene of the Canary Islands by Meco & al. (2002) under the name *Conus papilionaceus*, but it's not clear if also those can be referred to *K. pulcher siamensis* or its congener *K. byssinus*, that is nowadays restricted to the coasts of West Sahara and Mauretania and became recently also known from Senegal, where it lives sympatric with *K. p. pulcher* Lightfoot, 1786 and is therefore – showing also differences in the radula – to be considered its own species (Tenorio in litt. 2010) – in contrary to Monteiro & al. (2004) where it is treated as a subspecies of *K. pulcher*.

Fig. 3: *Lautoconus guanche* (Lauer, 1993) – typical form

L. guanche is still present in the Canary Islands and its actual distribution in the African mainland stretches over the coasts of Western Sahara and Mauretania. Quaternary fossil records are not known to me.

Fig. 4: *Lautoconus guanche* (Lauer, 1993) – unnamed turriculated, monochromous form

This form of *L. guanche* at the first view resembles *L. desidiosus* (A. Adams, 1854) which is known to occur in waters around Lampedusa Island in the central Mediterranean Sea and the Portuguese Atlantic coast off Faro, Algarve. In Monteiro & al. (2004) there are figures of two specimens of *L. guanche* (Pl. 9 Fig. 5 and Pl. 12 Fig. 7) that resemble the specimen represented

here, but those have a much more stepped spire and less straight sides. Nevertheless Manuel Tenorio (2010 in litt.) pointed out, that also actually there live populations of *L. guanche* in the North and Southwest of Lanzarote as well as off La Graciosa that may look similar to the specimen shown here. Figures of such Recent specimens are exhibited in Fig. 5 (Lanzarote: Salinas de Janubio) and Fig. 6 (La Graciosa: Playa del Frances). They have been collected and photographed by Manuel Jimenez Tenorio who generously allowed their reproduction.

Figs. 7 & 8: *Chelyconus ermineus* (Born, 1778)

C. ermineus is an amphi-Atlantic species that is known to occur in the Eastern Atlantic actually in the Cape Verde Islands and at the African mainland coast from Senegal to Angola. In the past it was distributed further north than nowadays. This is proved not only by the finding in Lanzarote, but also by the occurrence of records under the name *Conus testudinarius* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 from the Pleistocene of Tunisia (Dautzenberg 1906), Spain and Algeria (Glibert 1960). For the Canary Islands it's apparently the first record.

Discussion

Only few thousand years ago the climate and apparently the water temperature in the mid-eastern Atlantic was warmer than today so that *Conidae* which now live much further south could settle in the Canary Islands. This could be proven by the record of *Chelyconus ermineus*. It should be pointed out, that also Gerber & al. (1989) came in the interpretation of a Pleistocene marine fauna from Porto Santo – also situated about 2 m above the actual sea-level – to the conclusion that in the time of deposition the water around the Madeiran archipelago was probably warmer. They could find 10 out of 108 species which actually only live in more southern waters, under them a thick-shelled, 4.5 cm high *Conus* sp. that due to Dieter Röckel (pers. comm. 1988) is not comparable to Recent species living in the

region nowadays. These specimens might be in the focus of a future contribution. Another prove that the waters of the northern situated Madeiran archipelago was significantly warmer in the Late Quaternary is the occurrence of the nowadays Caribbean *Ficus p. papyratia* Say, 1822 (under the name *Ficus communis* Röding, 1798) from deposits that are dated at an age between 5,200 and 1,890 years B.P. (Krejci-Graf 1964; Pieper 1985) in East Madeira (Hemmen & Groh 1988).

Of *Lautoconus guanche* a turruculated, monochromous form is represented under the few fossils that now is rare around the islands of Lanzarote and La Graciosa. This is the first fossil record of that form in the Canary Islands.

Acknowledgements

I thank Manuel Jimenez Tenorio (Jerez, Spain) for constructive critics and corrections, as well as for giving two pictures of *L. guanche* at my disposal, and António Monteiro (Lisbon, Portugal) for taking care of the manuscript.

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Help needed for Identification of *praecellens* Complex

Brian Hammond

In TCC 10, page 37, there was a discussion concerning identification of *Conus praecellens* and its forms/sub-species. I have 4 specimens in my collection and would very much appreciate any comments/advice from other TCC readers on the identification of these specimens.

Specimen A – This specimen came to me labeled *praecellens* and is 37.0 mm. It originated from Negros Island, Philippines. It was collected between low tide and 40 m in 2006.

It doesn't really resemble any of those illustrated in *Phillipine Marine Molluscs* Vol. 2, Plate 648. The closest however would probably be one of those identified as bicolor.

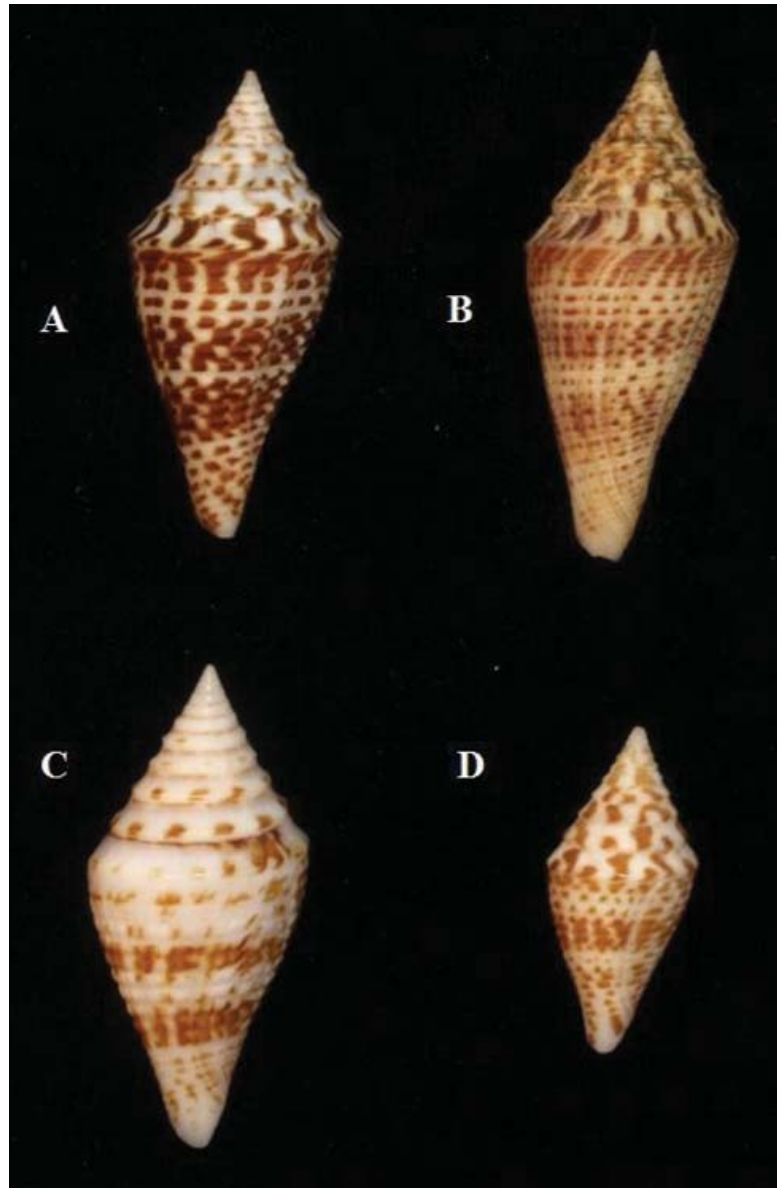
Specimen B – This specimen came to me labeled *praecellens* and is 40.0 mm. It was trawled from Tayabas Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

It is most similar in pattern to number 5 labeled *subaequalis* but has a much shorter spire in relation to the body whorl.

Specimen C – This specimen came to me labeled *Conus bicolor* and is 37.7 mm. It was trawled from 100 to 150 m near Aliguay Island, N of Dipolog, N Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Although lighter in colour it most resembles no 6 on plate 648.

Specimen D – This specimen came to me labeled *Conus subaequalis* (obviously spelt wrongly) and is 25.3 mm. It was labeled as originating from the South China Sea.

It most closely resembles no5 on plate 648. It does have a spire almost as long as the body whorl a characteristic mention in Sowerby's description of *subaequalis*.



Two Interesting Specimens

Brian Hammond

Following suggestions by the Editor, I would like to present two interesting specimens from my collection.

First, an unusual specimen of *Conus pertusus* Hwass, 1792. The shell is 29.0 mm long and originated from Bohol, Philippine Islands. It was collected by local fishermen using tangle nets, back in 2000. The specimen is very attractive, mainly a lovely red on the dorsal side but a beautiful yellow on the ventral side.



The second specimen is a *Conus leopardus* Röding, 1798. It is quite large (111.0 mm) and has a very unusual pattern. Coming from Palawan, Philippines, it was netted from 32 m in June, 2004.



Now This is a True Cone Lover!!



Our friend Rick McCarthy, from Georgia, U.S.A., is undoubtedly a Cone lover. Just look at the license plate he got for his car!

We could not do anything like that in Portugal – as, I am sure, in several other countries – but Rick certainly made the best of his possibilities.

Anyone for a ride?

Willem Labeij, Dutch Artist

Paul Kersten

Willem Labeij (born in Rotterdam, in 1943) is and remains a true citizen of the world. He lived successively in South Limburg, Friesland, Iceland, Germany and Ireland, and five years on a coaster brought him to all corners of the world. After training as a medical illustrator and having attended the Jan van Eyck Art Academy in Maastricht, Labeij established himself as an independent artist. Presently he occupies himself with painting and photography. But Willem Labeij is also a naturalist.

During his travels at sea his interest for tropical sea shells grew – especially when he was in Paraguay, South America – and he was also struck by the beauty of orchids, having grown more than 300 species in Friesland (Netherlands) and Germany. For some time he fanatically collected land snails and "he did moss," as they say. In Iceland and Ireland he continued studying and specializing in liverwort and hepatics (and developing an interest in all kinds of micro-organisms living on moss, like amoebae). Most specimens can be found in herbal collections. After a time Labeij finally ended his studies of mosses, which are meticulously documented in pencil sketches and watercolor, in a number of sketch books.

Although Willem makes paintings and sculptures too, his shell photos will obviously have most interest for our readers, as he uses shells and very often Cones, in his compositions. Looking at the images he creates, we can safely state that he stands in the great Dutch tradition of oil painting. Willem is inspired by the Dutch painter Adriaen Coorte (about 1665 - 1707) who mainly painted still lives and whose works – made chiefly between 1683 and 1707 – often depict sea shells.

His work is distributed over collections in several countries and can be seen at expositions as the running one in the Zeemuseum in Scheveningen, The Netherlands.

(Examples of his fine work are on the next page)





Comments on TCC #13

From Lyle Therriault

I have only read the first 7 pages of the latest TCC and it is excellent so far! The prospect of a website dealing specifically with Caribbean Cones will fill a huge void left in the wake of popular cone areas such as the Philippines. Although I could not get the website to come up, I am sure André will make it spectacular with his photography and niche for collecting rarer species that are only vaguely described and/or photographed in good quality.

From Rick McCarthy

I would like to commend you and the rest of the staff and contributors for a job well done on this last issue (and every issue). I enjoyed it thoroughly and cannot express enough how wonderful it is to have such an interesting and informative publication available for us serious "Cone Heads"!

From Giancarlo Paganelli

Many thanks for sending January 2010 issue and my compliments for the interesting articles. Another important chapter on *Conus* knowledge. Many thanks also to the people that worked together on this project; particularly António and André.

From Klaus Groh

Many thanks for sending me the new TCC no. 13. Again an impressive work done by the editor, the layout and especially all contributors. Congratulations!

From Mike Filmer

As usual I am delighted with issue 13 of the Cone Collector – once more congratulations to you and André.

I was especially interested in David Touitou's article on *C. episcopatus* and I will be sending you a short follow

up to this soon.

Also in regard to the short article on an unusual specimen of *C. imperialis* form *fuscatus* by Giancarlo Paganelli I will be sending you a picture of an unusual *C. imperialis* in my collection.

I agree with Paul Kersten that there is a need for much more information on juvenile cones. I have hundreds in my collection including two hundred species that I have indentified (I think) and many unidentified. It will be a major task for me to photograph and publish these but some day I might attempt it.

I also enjoyed your detailed article on Etymology. I suggested to Robert Moolenbeek that they use Etymology in their two articles on new cones from the Marquesas and Fiji (*Vita Malacologica* 6 (28) but they preferred to use the Latin term *Derivatio Nominis* – it might be worth pointing out in the next issue that this has the same meaning as Etymology.

Finally for now I have just received a complimentary copy of John Tucker & Manolo's new book on Classification. I had also had the opportunity to comment on the draft early last year. No doubt there will be much discussion and some conflict of views on this work. It may be worth including a session on this subject at the Cone Collectors Meeting in Stuttgart in the Autumn.

From Brian Hammond

A PLEA FROM THE HEART

I am a scientist by trade, but in the field of Chemistry not Biology. I have been an avid cone collector for over 50 years now but still have a lot to learn about this fascinating group of molluscs. When António started *The Cone Collector* I thought what a wonderful idea at last amateur collectors have a newsletter where we can share the specimens in our collections, our comments, experiences and ideas. This is something I would of

loved when I started collecting cones in the 1960's but information then was hard to get, very few good books, no internet, no collector to collector interface.

Firstly I would like to thank António for the tremendous job he has done in producing this newsletter that has gone from strength to strength with each issue. However I have some worries about the future. In issue 11 there was a very long and very scientific paper on *Conus anemone*. Having been a researcher in the past and written scientific papers I can appreciate the huge amount of work that John Tucker carried out to produce this paper. My concern is not about the paper itself or its contents but about whether *The Cone Collector* is the right place to publish such detailed scientific study? I feel that a précis of the paper and its conclusions were all that was needed in our newsletter. It was stated in the original rules for *The Cone Collector* that it was not a scientific publication. My fears are that it could head in that direction which I personally would not like to see and would take away from its uniqueness to amateur collectors.

On a different point I feel that some of the comments made about the *Shells of the Philippines* book were very harsh, resulting in a very lengthy and detailed reply from Guido Poppe. I have concerns that *The Cone Collector* should not be used as a forum for a verbal fight between enthusiasts. Yes it was designed to be a forum for discussion and for people to air their views on a given subject. However there is a fine line between constructive criticism and inappropriate comment. I felt that some of the statements made were bordering on the second of these. This is a worrying trend we should not allow a wonderful newsletter to be tainted by.

The Editor replies:

I generally agree with Brian, of course.

First, TCC is not a scientific bulletin. If it were, I would certainly have to have referees for at least some

of the articles included, and in that case we could use it to describe new species, etc.; this is something I never wanted and still don't.

Nevertheless, I feel that some more advanced articles are perfectly acceptable and at home in our bulletin. Our aim is to please a wide range of readers interested in Cones, from the youngest amateurs to the professional researchers. This means that I always try to have a good balance between the more scientific papers and the lighter ones and I think that more or less everybody is more or less pleased with the weight of each section in successive issues.

Secondly, I certainly would not want TCC's pages to be used for personal disputes and would not accept submissions that I felt were offensive in any way to parties involved.

When it came to the discussion about the Philippines' book, I agree that it motivated a heated discussion - as I was sure would be the case - but well within limits of politeness and objective criticism. Any harsher terms can be attributed, as far as I see, to the enthusiasm that writers put in their arguments.

However, your comments are quite useful as guidelines for the future.

Brian adds:

Thanks for your reply and I hope you understand my concerns and that I haven't upset you in anyway with my comments as that was not the intention. I am sure what has happened so far is acceptable and I was not trying to suggest it wasn't. I just felt that it was a worrying trend and although I am more than happy with the issues so far I would hate things to get more scientific and more critical at the expense of the more general and very interesting articles that *The Cone Collector* is wonderful for.

Obituary

This is obviously the kind of news we always regret to include, but we must inform of the recent passing away of our friend Frits Fonteijn, a Dutch Cone collector.

Readers of *The Cone Collector* may remember an article by him concerning *Conus aurantius*, which we published in a previous issue.



Frits Fonteijn (1924-2010)

The waves of the sea he was so fond of took him away.



Work of Willem Labeij

1st International Cone Meeting



Deutsche Malakozoologische Gesellschaft e.V. (DMG)



Friedrich-Held-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Weichtierkunde e.V.

Organizing an international event is bound to be a heavy task, especially if the organizers are set on doing everything in their power to turn it into a big success! And we certainly want our First International Cone Meeting, to be held in Stuttgart next October, to be as successful as possible! Nevertheless, we have a saying in Portugal that goes more or less like this: he who runs for pleasure does not get tired. That's exactly how members of the organizing Committee feel, doing every conceivable effort for pleasure and trying to think ahead of any conceivable detail so that everything runs smoothly when the time comes. And that is also why we are not tired and will not get tired until we see it through. Perhaps just a bit tired afterwards... but it will have been worth it!

Speaking of the Organizing Committee, I should point out that it currently includes six members: to the five indicated in our previous issue we were glad to add our old friend Klaus Groh, from Germany, whose help is proving invaluable.

We are also proud to be able to acknowledge the active support of the following well-known organizations:



ConchBooks GbR



Club Conchylia e.V.

At the present moment, we have even further and more exciting news to impart with our readers. As a matter of fact, many of you would have already received the Program for the Meeting, which is shown below. The Organizing Committee is quite glad to have secured the participation of a number of high-quality speakers who will undoubtedly have many things to teach us all in their presentations.



Remember, however, that our primary goal is to have a good time and discuss among ourselves as many aspects as possible of our common passion, Cone collecting. In spite of the obviously high scientific standard of our speakers, we certainly do not think of our Meeting as any sort of scientific congress that could perhaps put off potential attendees less inclined for theoretical or technical biological aspects. Just as in the pages of *The Cone Collector*, we aim to have something for everybody, from beginners to advanced professional malacologists. And with your help and your presence we will succeed.

It should be pointed out that the subjects chosen for presentations are the result of the many replies to the

survey we sent several months ago. Thanks again to all that took the time to answer it, as it enabled us to select topics that were top on most people's wishes, instead of just following our hearts and risking a less interesting program.

So, without further ado, I give you the program:

PROGRAM

Friday, October 1st

- Registration of attendees

The desk for registration will open at the Museum at 10:00 h.

A welcome packet will be provided to attendees with program, directory of attendees, information about Stuttgart and the SMNS museum, name tag (with species name of identification work group), as well as tickets for general admission to the SMNS museum.

The Museum Cafeteria will be open for snacks and discussion/get together. It will be also open for lunch (at attendee expenses, a la carte).

The cones for the identification workshop will be on display.

- Dealer table setup for Mini Bourse, under the Auditorium

Each dealer that wants to offer Symposium-related material (shells, books etc.) will get a free 2-m-table for display. The room with the mini-bourse will be closed during the sessions.

- Guided tours to the SMNS Cone Collections from Cafeteria, in assembled groups of 5-8 people each. Tours will last about 30 minutes; last one to begin at 17:30 h. The tours will be available also on Sat-

urday and Sunday until 18:00 h.

- 16:00 – 18:00 Mini Bourse

Coffee/water/snacks will be available in Auditorium (included in registration cost)

Saturday, October 2nd

The registration desk will be open from 9:00 h.

9:30

Opening of the Meeting by António Monteiro (Chairman)

Opening remarks by the SMNS Director Prof. Dr. Johanna Eder

Introduction of our Guest of Honour: Dr. Dieter Röckel

(Chairman António Monteiro)

10:00

Plenary Lecture by Dr. Thomas F. Duda, Jr. (Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology - Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Michigan, USA): "Evaluating phylogenies and species boundaries in *Conus* with molecular sequence data"

11:00

Coffee break (included in registration cost)

(Chairman António Monteiro)

11:30

Session Lecture by Dipl.-Geol. Hans-Jörg Nie-

derhöfer (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany): "The SMNS and its Cone holdings"

12:00

Session Lecture by Dr. Manuel Jiménez Tenorio (Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Cádiz, Puerto Real, Spain): "Systematic classification of recent and fossil Conoidean gastropods"

12:30

Lunch in cafeteria (included in registration cost)

13:45

Group photograph (immediately after lunch, by SMNS Staff photographer)

(Chairman Hans-Jörg Niederhöfer)

14:00

Session Lecture by Paul Kersten (Hoornaar, The Netherlands): "Internet Resources for Cone collectors and researchers"

14:30

Session Lecture by Dr. Christian Melaun (Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre, Frankfurt am Main, Germany): "Morphology, structure & pattern of *Conus* species"

15:00

Session Lecture by Prof. Dr. Dietrich Mebs (Toxinomics Foundation, Geneva, Switzerland): "CONCO - The Cone Snail Genome Project for Health"

15:30

Coffee break (included in registration cost)

(Chairman : William J. Fenzan)

16:00

Identification Workshop: presentation, group assembly and team work

17:30

Mini Bourse

20:00

Dinner catered at the museum cafeteria (included in registration fees). Dr. Dieter Röckel will be our guest of honour

Sunday, October 3rd

9:30

Morning welcome/Announcements

(Chairman: Manuel J. Tenorio)

9:35

Plenary Lecture by Prof. Dr. Baldomero Oliveira (Department of Biology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA): "Status of Conotoxins Research"

10:30

Coffee break (included in registration cost)

(Chairman: William J. Fenzan)

11:00

Identification Workshop (continuation): Results presentation (*)

(Chairman: António Monteiro)

12:30

Official closing remarks

13:00

Lunch in cafeteria (at your own expense, a la carte)

14:00

Mini Bourse

18:00

Closing

Guided collection tours will continue (last one to start at 17:30).

(*) – The specimens to be used in the Identification Workshop have already been selected from the collections of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, in Stuttgart, and duly photographed. Participants will soon have access to the photos, in order to be able to do some homework! In any case, they will be published in our July issue too.

Currently, registration of attendees is underway. This is a crucial step, as we obviously need some critical mass, so to speak, to turn what remains a mere project into a blossoming reality. We did have a large number of favourable replies to our survey, which encouraged to go ahead in the first place (there would be no point in organizing anything without such initial guarantees of

being able to get together a significant number of interested people).

Of course we realize that not every one will be able to attend the Meeting: budget problems, timing difficulties, travelling restrictions and other such factors will keep some of you away, no matter how much each would like to be present. That cannot be helped. The only consolation for those who will be unable to go is that if our Meeting is half as successful as we sincerely hope it to be, it will most certainly be but the first of many to be held in other locations and in different places, perhaps near you (and then there will be really no excuse for missing it!).

So, we urge everyone to register. You will have received the proper Registration Form but in any case we are reproducing it below. It is also available on line from our site www.theconecollector.net

Keep tuned for further information in the next months. I hope to see as many of us in Stuttgart as possible. Let's do it!

REGISTRATION

Please fill out the following form and send before 15 May 2010 to:

Hans-Jörg Niederhöfer
Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart
Rosenstein 1
D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany

Phone:
0049-711-8936-267

Fax:
0049-711-8936-100

Email:
niederhoefer.smns@naturkundemuseum-bw.de

Registration

Part 1



PERSONAL INFORMATION

(for the meeting directory)

Name (last, first, title (if any) for the directory):

Postal address:

Phone number:

Email address:

Brief summary of cone collecting interest to help attendees remember you when they read the meeting directory of attendees later (e.g. Specialist in a particular geographic area, species-group, etc.):

Please check this box if you give permission to distribute this information in a directory to each of the other meeting attendees. This will facilitate continued contact among attendees after the end of the meeting.

SPECIAL NOTE: Please note here if you have any dietary or allergy restrictions on the food for the meeting. We will relay this information to the catering manager to ensure the food provided is acceptable for all attendees:

Registration

Part 2



LODGING (HOTEL) INFORMATION

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Commundo Tagungshotel Stuttgart (www.commundo-tagungshotels.de) for meeting attendees. This hotel is very near to convenient public transportation (S-bahn commuter train) linking the airport, main train station, and the museum where our meeting will be held. Three-day public transit passes for unlimited travel within the city (and to the airport) at the group rate of Euros 10.30 each can be requested from the hotel reception on arrival.

Single rooms (1 person) for two nights (1 October & 2 October) are available at 45 euros/night (90 euros for both nights), including breakfast.

Double rooms (2 people) with a French bed (140 cm wide) are available at 65 euros/night (130 euros for both nights), including breakfast.

A limited number of small apartments (2 people) with a bed 180 cm wide and a kitchenette are available at 79 euros/night (158 euros for both nights), including breakfast.

Only one suite is available at this hotel for booking at the normal rate.

Our block of rooms has been reserved under the group authorization number: 44325/1. Please use this number when reserving a room (or rooms) during the dates 1-3 October 2010. Attendees who want to stay at the hotel beyond these dates must negotiate a rate on their own.

Important note: The Organizing Committee has reserved the block of rooms at the hotel for meeting attendees, but each attendee must contact the hotel directly and arrange his/her own stay!!

Please just indicate below how many rooms of each type you plan to reserve so we can try to ensure there are enough available when you contact the hotel to arrange your stay. We must know these numbers early so that rooms are able to be reserved. You may still register for the meeting after 15th May 2010, but if you do so we will not be able to guarantee you are able to reserve a room at this hotel at the special meeting rates listed above.

Single room(s)

Double room(s)

Small apartment

The best way to book is to send an e-mail directly to the reception in Stuttgart (Rezeption.Stuttgart@commundo-tagungshotels.de) with an remark to the group authorization number 44325/1. If you use the reservation form of the website of the hotel everything will be managed by the headquarters of the commundo-tagungshotels in Leipzig and there the staff has no information about our special conditions. So it is very important, that we use for our e-mails the address from the reception in Stuttgart!

Registration

Part 3



REGISTRATION FEE

A fee of **Euros 50.00** is needed for the meeting, except as noted below.

This covers costs for coffee/water/snack service during the meeting breaks, a small lunch on Saturday (2 October), a small gift for our special guest of honour (Dr. Dieter Röckel), and a catered buffet dinner Saturday evening at the museum. Use of museum facilities, welcome package, and staff support are being provided free by the SMNS museum. Table for sale of cone shells, books and other materials related to cones will also be provided free to all attendees on an equal basis. Please contact Klaus Groh (klaus.groh@conchbooks.de) to request a table. Only single tables (dimensions 180 cm x 80 cm) will be provided to each attendee (only one table to a person) to encourage a wide variety of materials are available.

Payment options (Payments will be managed by ConchBooks in support of this meeting):

1) Credit card (registration fee needs to include the 1.50 euro credit card fee)

Payment with Visa, Euro/Master card, Euro 5150, American Express - 51.50 euros

Credit card number:

Expiration date:

Security code:

2) Paypal (registration fee also needs to include small Paypal fees)

Amount:

European Community: 51.50 euros

Outside European Community: 52.50 euros

Name of payee: ConchBooks

Paypal account: conchbooks@conchbooks.de (note e-mail address must be lowercase)

3) Cash (by registered mail at sender's risk)

Please include a note with sender's name, amount sent and purpose of payment (i.e. Cone Meeting).

Registration

Part 4



DEALER INFORMATION

All meeting attendees will have an equal opportunity to sell cone-related materials at the mini bourse during the meeting. See above for the basic guidelines. Information about the facilities at the museum where the mini bourse will be held is available from Klaus Groh or Hans-Jörg Niederhöfer. A separate room that is protected by the museum security alarm system will be used for the mini bourse. Please note, however, that the museum can not accept any liability for loss or damage to materials because non-museum property is not covered under museum insurance policies.

The room for the mini bourse is located in the main museum building immediately below the auditorium where the meeting speakers will present their talks. Three mini bourse openings are planned: one during attendee registration on Friday (1 October from 10:00 – 18:00 hours, except for lunch 12:00 - 13:00 hours), one after programs on Saturday (2 October from 18:00 - 20:00 hours) before the dinner, and a final session on Sunday (3 October from 13:00 - 16:00 hours) after the official closing of the meeting at 12:00 noon. All attendees participating in selling do not need to be at each of these mini bourse openings unless they want to use all opportunities available.

Please indicate here if you would like a table for sale of cones, books or cone-related materials:

We hope to see your contribution in the next TCC!

