



*THE
CONE
COLLECTOR*

#21 - October 2012



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Purpuriconus kulkulcan

Petuch, 1980 on the hunt,
off Roatan Island, Honduras.

Photo by Mickey Charteris.

*Note from
the Editor*

Dear friends,

I am very proud to present to you the third issue of TCC for the year of 2012.

I am sure that you will find many things of interest in the next pages, thanks to our dedicated contributors. Obviously, our bulletin could not exist without them and is always open to collaboration. Do send in your articles, photos, collecting trip reports, etc.

The 2nd International Cone Meeting has come and gone and a great success it was! Those who were able to attend the meeting in La Rochelle, France, have spent a most pleasant and interesting weekend. You will read a short report in the present number, while we wait for the publication of a more detailed account.

Once again I thank André Poremski for the effort he always puts into the presentation of each new issue of TCC, making it so graphically appealing.

I wish you a good read and will of course be looking forward to receiving your comments, suggestions, etc.

António Monteiro

Who's Who in Cones: Arnold Zandbergen

It was in 1976 that I stopped collecting various kinds of seashells and decided to specialize on cones; cones and cones only, nothing else. Why I made the decision in favour of the cone family I can't remember but I was intrigued by its simple form combined with a near endless variation in colour and pattern, a fascination that stuck until today. I can well imagine the confusion of non-cone specialists (and some cone collectors as well) when being confronted with this wealth of details. Born in 1955 it follows that I was 21 when I started collecting cones, a decision that would greatly influence my life to the present day.

I started out with a small wooden (!) chest of drawers which I got from Bob Entrop, at that time head of the Zeemuseum Scheveningen and a well-known Dutch amateur malacologist. Unfortunately he was not interested in cones at all. I still have my first cone in my present collection, a *Conus litoglyphus*, although now, 36 years later, I wouldn't look at it twice if offered for sale. It's an ugly, damaged and worn specimen. Nostalgia.

Also about this time I joined the NMV (Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging, the Dutch Malacological Society), which offered an opportunity to stay in contact with the shell world. Mind you, there was no internet back then.

I studied Archaeology at the University of Groningen but as jobs in this profession were (and are) scarce I never became a professional archaeologist. It still remains a nice hobby though. For the past 25 years I was professionally engaged as an ICT manager, ICT being a rising discipline in the 80's of the last century, when I

got my university degree.

An important decision in my life concerning cones was visiting the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam in the 90's on a regular basis. The curator, Rob Moolenbeek, kindly took me under his wing and introduced me to the intricate world of (cone) taxonomy. I also learned about basic collection management – owning a collection makes you responsible for it. My collection is currently stored in closed plastic boxes in metal chests of drawers, and is documented on computer files.



Not only did the Zoological Museum give me access to a huge reference collection, it also offered me the opportunity to visit the extensive libraries of the University, the NMV and the private collection of copies and offprints of Rob Moolenbeek. I copied nearly everything of importance (photographing the older publications – don't worry) and thus collected some 1500 publications about cones: copies, offprints, books, unpublished manuscripts etc.

My main interests are cone taxonomy and lately (for about 5-10 years) juvenile cones. I focus on Indo-Pacific species, but of course I try to keep track of all *Conidae*.

There are but few cones I collected in the wild myself. Not being able to dive, snorkelling is the best I can do on my (very sparse) holidays to cone country. And I was never very successful in that either. My latest holiday to Boa Vista (Cape Verde) yielded one (!) cone in a collectable condition, a *Conus irregularis*. All this despite the fact that Carlos Afonso had kindly and extensively pointed out the best spots on the island. You

Endangered cone species

António Monteiro, Gavin Malcolm
& Günther Herndl

will comprehend my appreciation for the internet and its shell auctions...

Having lived in Zwolle, Groningen and Emmen, I now reside with my wife Marja and our cat Kleintje (“Small One”) in Wachtum, a small rural village with about 300 inhabitants in the north-eastern part of the Netherlands, near the German border.

Together with Rob Moolenbeek and Henny van Vilsteren I’m currently checking the taxonomy of the cones of the newly combined collections of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam and Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden).

Believe it or not, besides cones I have some other interests as well. I love reading books (if you want to know: *The Hunting of the Snark* by Lewis Carroll is my favourite), I’m an ardent though not very skilled Go-player (Go being a Japanese/Chinese board game) and I teach Dutch language and culture to foreign refugees.

Participants in the 2nd International Cone Meeting at La Rochelle had the opportunity to hear Howard Peters’s talk titled “Cone snails: Laying the groundwork for survival of the scarcest”. This focused on the work of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) concerning Cone species.

The IUCN was founded in 1948 and is today the largest professional global conservation network, grouping more than 1,200 member organizations and almost 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts, grouped in 6 commissions in some 160 countries. The Union’s headquarters are located in Switzerland and it has Official Observer Status at the United Nations General Assembly.

During the last week of October 2011 the Biodiversity Synthesis Center at the Field Museum, Chicago hosted a workshop for IUCN. This was described in an article in TCC #19. The purpose of the meeting, was under the leadership of Howard Peters and Professor Callum Roberts of the University of York, was to assess threats to over 640 species of cone snails and at the end of the meeting a preliminary risk assessment for each species was completed, each individual species – as long as sufficient data were available – being placed into one of the following categories: "Least Concern", "Near Threatened", "Vulnerable", "Endangered", "Critically Endangered" "Extinct in the Wild" or "Extinct". These categories are clearly and minutely defined, which shows how thorough the whole study is and the seriousness of both the Endangered and Critically Endangered categories. The criteria for the classification can be found here: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/categories-and-criteria/2001-categories-criteria> .

A unique approach was adopted by Howard by including in the study, all the available sources of expertise including scientists, museum experts, expert collectors and major shell dealers.

Perhaps not too surprisingly, only 11 species of Cones were considered “Endangered” and only 3 are “Critically Endangered”. It may come as a greater surprise to some that all these 14 species live in the Eastern Atlantic, namely in the Cape Verde Islands and Senegal.

The Critically Endangered species are:

- C. lugubris* Reeve, 1849
- C. mordeirae* Rolán & Trovão, 1990
- C. salreiensis* Rolán, 1980

The Endangered species are:

From Senegal:

- C. belairensis* Pin & Leung Tack, 1989
- C. echinophilus* Petuch, 1975
- C. bruguieresi* Kiener, 1845
- C. unifasciatus* Kiener, 1845
- C. cloveri* Walls, 1978
- C. mercator* Linnaeus, 1758
- C. hybridus* Kiener, 1845

From Cape Verde:

- C. ateralbus* Kiener, 1845
- C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843
- C. crotchii* Reeve, 1849
- C. fernandesii* Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008

More detailed information can be obtained by checking the IUCN website at www.redlist.org (simply type “Conus” into the search box and then click on the species names).

The reasons for this situation are well-known and involve pollution and habitat destruction, the latter mainly due to industrial and infrastructure construction in the area. The development of certain areas – to support a steep increase in the tourism industry – leading to the construction of hotels, airports, harbours, marinas, piers, etc., does upset the environment, particularly affecting species with a restricted distribution range,

and this is precisely what is happening in Cape Verde. In Senegal, there is the added problem of a growing population and industrial pollution around the sprawling city of Dakar which is difficult to control in a developing country.

It is also widely recognized that it is not the action of collectors and/or researchers that endanger any given population, provided a little common sense is used to prevent over-collecting. Collectors and/or researchers usually take only limited samples that are more or less meaningless in the total individual count of the population, and moreover the former will not care for juvenile specimens or for specimens bearing scars or other defects, which are left in situ and breed freely, thus ensuring the conservation of the population.

Such considerations notwithstanding, collectors and researchers are obviously concerned with the conservation of species and of biodiversity generally. This concern was voiced by Philippe Bouchet and others at the La Rochelle meeting and corresponding actions were envisaged. A full voluntary ban on the scientific and leisure collection and also the trade of the Critically Endangered species, was suggested. In addition a voluntary code of conduct would be followed by all those interested in Cones. This proposed that no further specimens should be offered for sale or exchange in any manner through any bourse, website, catalogue or any other means.

However, some of us expressed serious doubts about the effectiveness of such a motion, given that participants in the meeting did not represent the whole or even a significant part of the “Cone community”. We certainly have absolutely no mandate to enforce on others any code of conduct.

Each member of the Cone community should however note the status of these species of the 3 critically endangered species and decide how they wish to respond. With the surviving populations so small,

In memoriam: Edward Wils (1925-2012)

André Delsaerdt, Kirsten Van Laethem

even the off-take of a few live specimens may make a difference.

However, any code of conduct for collecting would have little or no effect on the other species of the Cape Verde and Senegal which are suffering from the effects of developments associated with modern developing areas.

So, our main question in this matter should be “What can we do to show our concern?”

It is only through the expertise of our community of cone collectors that the issues were highlighted. We are the ones who document changing habitats, report about stable or vanishing populations and support organizations like the IUCN that way (how else will they find out if a species is endangered or not?); we discover and describe new species, thus making them known to humankind. Cone collectors, researchers and other interested parties are acutely aware of the conservation issues in modern times and are actually in the front row when it comes to defending Nature.

We do entreat those with the capacity to do so – namely the IUCN and other conservation groups – to appeal to the authorities of those countries – namely, Cape Verde and Senegal – to evaluate any possible measure in the near future to prevent the escalation of the problem. It would be difficult for the governments of Senegal and Cape Verde to stop the progress of developments but we would hope that some form of scientific study could evaluate the status in more detail and make proposals how the developments could be adjusted to improve the chances of survival. The Cone community would be only too willing to help in such a plan.

Edward Wils was co-founder and member of honour of the Royal Belgian Society for Conchology, and has been its true motor for many decades. Thanks to his enthusiasm, many new members found their way to our Society. In earlier years Ed Wils had a Shell+Sea Museum at Lillo. He did not have a University education, was a self-made man instead, but he became a worldwide authority concerning Conidae.

He was a collaborator of the Zoological Museum of Amsterdam and together with the late Dr. H. E. Coomans and Rob Moolenbeek, he started the alphabetical revision of the Conidae (which was published in *Basteria* between 1979 and 1986). Never has a more thorough study been published of the Conidae types.

Ed Wils shared his knowledge with many of us, on the monthly study evenings or at his house. If you wanted to learn something about conchology, you were invited at his home. Some of us became experts at certain families and authors of publications. The basis of what we became was laid by Ward, with a lot of patience.

He also knew almost anything about European molluscs and soon became an all-round conchologist. In 1984, the late Prof Jitzchak Yaron (Beer University, Israel) searched for experts who wanted to co-operate in making an overview of the fauna of the Red Sea, and was impressed by Edward's knowledge. Year after year, Ed Wils travelled to the Red Sea. He founded and was the mentor of a study group for Red Sea molluscs; the result of the group's efforts is a long series of articles in our bulletin *Gloria Maris*.

Eventually, Wils also became a scientific collaborator of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (Brussels). Due to hearing problems Edward became isolated and was no longer capable of attending our monthly meetings. When his wife Suzy passed away, he became very sad.

2nd International Cone Meeting

António Monteiro



Edward Wils was born on 3.09.1925 and he died on 18.07. 2012.

Our Society lost its Icon. Besides his knowledge, Edward was a most friendly man, with no pretension at all, a real friend to many of us. We miss him and are grateful for the knowledge he shared with us, and for the warm evenings, full of jokes that would bring tears of laughter to our eyes...

Dear Edward, thank you for all.



From the 28th to the 30th September a group of about 50 Cone lovers – including collectors, researchers and dealers – got together in the Natural History Museum at La Rochelle, France, for the 2nd International Cone Meeting.

La Rochelle is a very pleasant and welcoming city, founded during the 10th century; because of its western location in the Bay of Biscay, it became an important harbour in the 12th century. The city is historically rich and very well maintained, hence the centre of an important tourism industry: suffice it to say that it harbours the largest marina for pleasure boats in Europe. La Rochelle is home of a very big aquarium, a 7,000 students university and several interesting museums; the Natural History Museum extends into a botanical garden.

The weather during the weekend was wonderful, which added to the enjoyment of all those who attended our meeting. Prof. Georges Richard and Michaël Rabiller, from the Natural History Museum, spared no effort to ensure that everything went according to plan and to the satisfaction of participants. From sessions to meals, from coffee breaks to workshops, from exhibitions of shells and books to the Cone bourse, everything ran smoothly and all those present could benefit from the whole organization and enjoy a great weekend.

Participants in the meeting came from many different – and sometimes far away – countries, like Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Austria, United Kingdom, Norway, United States of America, Australia and South Africa. In the Cone bourse there were more than ten well known dealers, with a vast range of specimens on offer, including many rarities.

Everybody started arriving during Friday. Along the afternoon, the sessions' room in the basement and the bourse – set inside an independent building in the garden – were given the final touches. At 6:00 p.m. the entire group went to the City Hall for a reception by



the local authorities. A delegate of the Mayor welcomed the participants in a short address; afterwards, in the name of the Organizing Committee and all those presents I expressed our thanks and Georges Richard also made a short introductory speech. The meeting was also mentioned in a local Saturday newspaper and part of the exhibitions was filmed for TV, while Prof. Richard was minutely interviewed.

Saturday was packed with the scheduled sessions, after a few welcoming words from the museum's Director. Between talks, workshops and coffee breaks, everybody was kept fully busy until the evening. The talks were vastly interesting and our speakers deserve our warmest thanks for their invaluable contribution to the high level of the event (we were of course sorry that André Poremski and Gabriella Raybaudi Massilia were unable to participate after all). The workshops on the identification of juvenile Cones (coordinated by Arnold Zandbergen) and on radula extraction and study (coordinated by Manuel Jimenez Tenorio) were also quite successful.

During the opening ceremony, Prof. Georges Richard was presented as our Guest of Honour. I had the

honour of saying a few words, as follows:

It is a difficult task to present someone who is well known internationally to an audience who perforce knows him well and is familiar with his almost 150 publications in the field of Malacology, with a special emphasis on Cones.

Professor Georges Richard's fascination with the sea and its many creatures began early and has never stopped throughout his life, and he developed his fruitful career as a collector, a teacher and a researcher. This triplet of interests meant that he has been able to remain accessible to the vast public of shell collectors, even authoring general books on Polynesian molluscs, a fauna he knows particularly well, and at the same time completing deeper research work encompassing different areas, from Ethology or Statistical Biometrics to Systematics and Biochemistry. He has also been active as member of several malacological associations and has contributed to the reunion and revision of collections in different public museums, like the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de La Rochelle, where we so gladly find ourselves today.





I could go on, detailing Georges's curriculum, his many activities and publications, or praising his extensive collections. But I am sure that everybody will rather hear what he himself has to tell us about his life, work and interests.

I will conclude by telling Professor Georges Richard that I am honoured to be able to count him among my friends; that it is a true privilege to be here today, thanks to his kind invitation and initiative, for the 2nd International Cone Meeting, in this wonderful setting provided by the Museum and city of La Rochelle; that it was a pleasure for us all that he accepted our invitation to be the Guest of Honour in this meeting. And to mark the occasion the Organizing Committee hereby presents him this modest gift, a commemorative plaque whose inscription I beg permission to read: "To Prof. Georges Richard, on the occasion of the 2nd International Cone Meeting, acknowledging his outstanding role and his unfailing interest in the study of Cones, which inspired generations of researchers and collectors".

This is how we sincerely feel and I am certain that all those present in this room today and many others that

were unable to come but would undoubtedly like to be here with us share the very same feelings.

Ladies and gentlemen, a round of applause for our Guest of Honour, Professor Georges Richard!

In the evening, we had the official dinner, consisting of a choice of local products, such as oysters, delicatessen, mussels, local vegetables, cheese and dessert, accompanied by famous local aperitif wines like pineau and cognac. It took place in the library room and was served as a buffet, which once again enabled all those attending to mingle and talk.

Sunday morning we had the final talks and the closure of the whole event at about 1:00 p.m. It was time to pack, dismount the bourse and head to each own destinations. A group that was staying in La Rochelle until Monday took advantage of the sunny afternoon to walk through the city and pay a detailed visit to its famous Aquarium; besides all varieties of fishes, corals, crustaceans, etc. several living molluscs could be seen, including oysters, mussels, abalones, tiger cowries and nautilus!





2nd International CONE MEETING

28 - 30 sept. 2012 - LA ROCHELLE



In all, the 2nd International Cone Meeting was a huge success – and inevitably contacts and conversations are already under way to prepare the third meeting, to be announced!

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, I extend my warmest thanks to all those attending this brilliant event. Special thanks are due to the members of the

Committee themselves, for their unfailing enthusiasm, skills and thoroughness in the preparation of everything. And it is only fair to underline the important activity of Manuel Jimenez Tenorio, who organized the definitive program, to Prof. Georges Richard for his initial invitation to La Rochelle and to Michaël Rabiller, who went well beyond the call of duty to make sure that absolutely no detail was left unattended.

A true survivor

Diana Carvalho & António Monteiro

1. A short history of Lisbon's Natural History museum

Visitors to Lisbon today, with an interest in Natural History, may decide to pay a visit to the Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência (MNHNC) and its adjacent Botanical Garden. The museum is in fact a multacentennial institution, whose long and occasionally troubled existence deserves some reference. It all began in mid 18th century, more precisely in 1768.

In November 1755, most of the city of Lisbon was destroyed by a strong earthquake; seismologists today estimate that it reached a magnitude in the range of 8.5-9.0 on the moment magnitude scale [4]. The earthquake itself was followed by a tsunami (believe by some to have reached the height of 20 metres) and numerous fires. It was one of the deadliest seisms ever registered in Europe, having killed at least 10,000 people. Portugal was then ruled by King Joseph I and his prime minister, Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo took matters in hand immediately after the catastrophe, directly initiating the reconstruction of the city. His prompt response and great strength and effectiveness earned him an ever growing influence on the king, who gave him the title of Count of Oeiras in 1759 and of Marquis of Pombal in 1770. An ardent supporter of the Enlightened Absolutism, the Marquis of Pombal had a great influence in the modernization not only of Lisbon as a city, as it was rebuilt after the mighty earthquake, but also of the Portuguese society as a whole. He was, for instance, responsible for the abolition of slavery in Portugal, in 1761.

Among other initiatives, the Marquis of Pombal undertook a profound reformation of Portuguese education, expelling the Jesuits in 1759 – thus creating the basis for the existence of secular schools – introduced vocational training and added departments of Mathematics and Natural Sciences to the University of Coimbra.

To help him in this vast restructuring effort, he

created many new teaching posts for several of which he engaged important foreign teachers. One of these teachers was the Italian naturalist Domenico Agostino Vandelli (1735-1816), who played a central role in the development of Natural History and Chemistry in Portugal in the late 18th century and early 19th century.

Vandelli studied Medicine in the University of Padua and from 1761 onwards he corresponded extensively with Carl von Linné, who named the plant genus *Vandellia* after him. In 1764, he was assigned the task of creating the Real Museu e Jardim Botânico da Ajuda, in Lisbon, for the education of the grandsons of King Joseph I. Both the garden and the museum came into existence in 1768. According to João Brigola, the whole project included a Natural History Cabinet, a Library and Map Room, a “Casa do Risco” (drawings and engravings), a Laboratory of Chemistry, a Preparation Room, a warehouse and the Botanical Garden. Its activities were varied and included receiving natural products from national and foreign institutions, supplying natural products to the Court and hospitals, formulating scientific advices, supplying material for museums' collections, etc.

The specimens, which have enriched its collections were acquired or collected on several expeditions. The Viagens Filosóficas, supported by the king, probably had the greatest impact on the projection of the collections in the international community. Domenico Vandelli, who was also a professor of Botany at the University of Coimbra supplied the scientific supervision of several such expeditions, which were headed by former students of the university, such as the naturalists Alexandre Rodrigues Ferreira, Joaquim José da Silva, Manuel Galvão da Silva and João da Silva Feijó, who did research in Brazil, Angola, Goa and Mozambique, and Cape Verde, respectively.

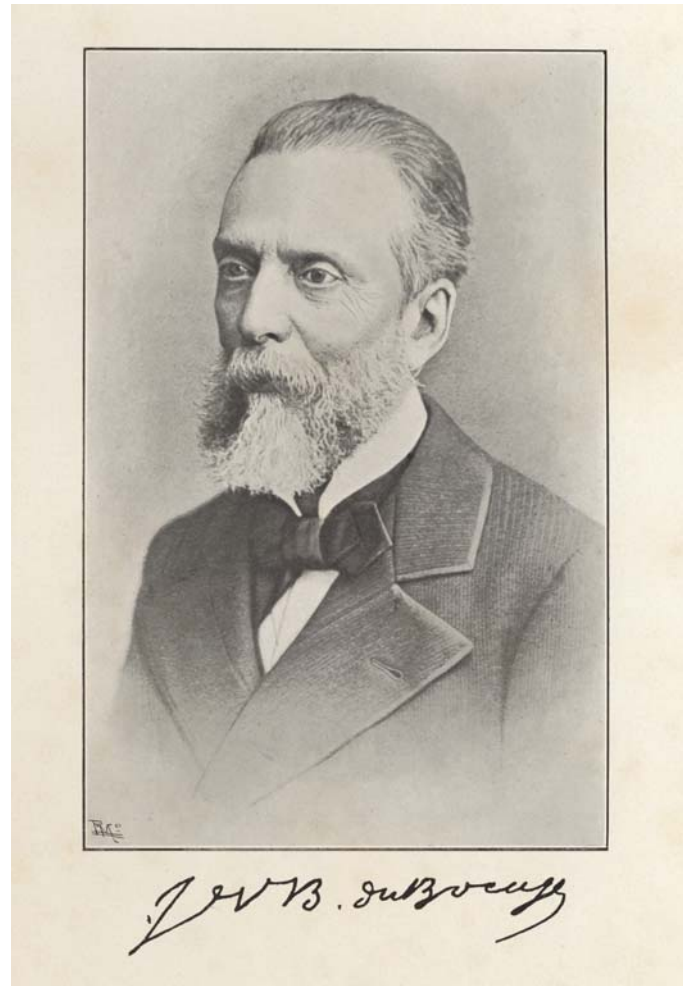
The notoriety of the collections could not fail to be noticed across borders and when in 1808 Napoleon's

troops invaded Portugal, under the command of General Jean-Andoche Junot, they were accompanied by the important French naturalist Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844), whose mission was to take the most interesting specimens present in Lisbon's museum to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. This mission he accomplished with determination and in fact this episode represented the first great loss in the history of the collection.

In 1836, the museum was transferred to the Real Academia das Ciências, and this transference was in fact the second negative episode in its history, because during the transference several specimens and labels were either damaged or lost entirely. At last, in March 1858 and by royal demand, the museum and its collections finally came to the present address, at that time the location of Lisbon's Escola Politécnica, created in 1837 to give scientific and technical formation to future army and navy officers.

In May 1858, José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1823-1907) was appointed for the position of director of the Section of Zoology, taking under his care the collections of Mineralogy, Paleontology, Conchology and Zoology. The 50 years of his leadership were a time of great activity, leading to enormous growth of the collections: many national and international researchers made donations and there are also records of frequent exchanges with other European museums.

Great efforts were made to add to the collections, with specimens from Portugal, Macaronesia, Brazil and Africa and Barbosa du Bocage published in 1862 his guide *Instruções Práticas sobre o modo de coligir, preparar e remeter produtos zoológicos para o Museu de Lisboa*, to foster the obtention of specimens from the Portuguese colonies. In particular, in 1859-60, Barbosa du Bocage got in touch with Paris's Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle and managed to obtain a few interesting collections as compensation for what Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire had taken from our museums.



José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1823-1907)

Among the considerable number of specimens that were acquired or donated during that most fruitful period, mainly a result of systematic collecting by explorers sent by the Portuguese government to the African colonies, we must highlight the donation of the collection of the Portuguese king D. Pedro V, rich in birds and shells, made by his brother and successor D. Luís.

The museum achieved a certain international standard and in 1905 Barbosa du Bocage's efforts were officially acknowledged by the Council of the Escola Politécnica, who determined that the zoological section of Lisbon's National Museum was renamed as "José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage Museum"; from then on, it was

always known as “Museu Bocage”.

After the death of Barbosa du Bocage, a period of relative stagnation ensues, coinciding with the political turmoil that marked the end of the monarchy and the establishment of the republican regime in Portugal in 1910 (following which the old Escola Politécnica became the Faculty of Sciences of the recently created Lisbon’s University). Only in the thirty years period from 1826 to 1956, under the directorship of Ricardo Jorge (1886-1972) did any significant work get done in the museum again, with the restoration, recuperation and reorganization of collections, separating the “public collection” from the “scientific collection” and organizing collections for pedagogical purposes. At the same time, intensive searches for specimens of marine fauna, especially invertebrates, was initiated, because they had a low representation. Nevertheless, being understaffed, the museum was closed to the public and it remained so well into the second half of the 20th century.

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2. *Cylinder gloriamaris* (Chemnitz, 1777), the quintessential rarity

The “Glory of the Sea” cone was known to European collectors and researchers since mid-eighteenth century and was described by the Danish clergyman Johann Hieronymus Chemnitz (1730-1800) in 1777, under the name *Conus gloriamaris*. The holotype is in the Zoologisk Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Tucker & Tenorio [12] have now placed it in the genus *Cylinder* Montfort, 1810.



C. gloriamaris Chemnitz
(107.8 and 96.7 mm; coll. A. Monteiro)

As Peter Dance [6] aptly puts it: “It is not clear why

it should have caught the popular imagination at all. It is attractive, but not exceptionally so (...). Why it was given such a resounding name is not known, but doubtless this has contributed to its popularity.” Marsh & Rippingale [7] agree on the point of not exceptional attractiveness, as they write: “This species while not the most beautiful in the family is nevertheless the most glamorous. Every collector dreams of owning a specimen, and some fortunate few may realize this dream in the coming years. Good luck to them.” Walls [13] goes one step farther when he states bluntly that “specimens are often distinctly ugly for such a rare and famous shell; they have subdued patterns and may be covered with heavy patternless growth marks over the body whorl.”

Well, the new species surely captivated Chemnitz’s imagination and the pompous name it was given must have added an aura of importance, magnificence and desirability to it from the very start, thus somewhat belying Shakespeare’s well known ascertainment:

“What’s in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet”

(Romeo and Juliet, II, ii, 1-2)

Other Cone species have shared the “glory” in the *C. gloriamaris* name: *Gladioconus granulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is popularly referred to as the “Glory of the Atlantic” Cone and *Leptoconus milneedwardsi* (Jousseume, 1894) as the “Glory of India” Cone, whereas in 1961 Kuroda & Ito described *Kioconus gloriakiiensis*, the “Glory of Kii” Cone and more recently (2009) Poppe & Tagaro described *Cylinder glorioceanus*, the “Glory of the Oceans” Cone.

Quoting from Monteiro [8], Cones probably caused the strongest impression not only in collectors but also in researchers. About two hundred years ago, John Mawe (1764-1829) wrote: “There is, perhaps, no other genus which holds so important a station in collections

as the Cones, a distinction to which it is eminently entitled, from the matchless beauty and endless variety of the species”. As a matter of fact, amongst the names attributed to Cones along the centuries there are some honouring royalty (*regius, imperialis, princeps*), some of the highest ranks in the military hierarchy (*generalis, capitaneus, ammiralis*) or in Church status (*cardinalis*), whereas no such names are to be simultaneously found in other families.

All in all, Peter Dance’s assessment of the beauty of the shells of *C. gloriamaris* is perhaps a bit stern. There are certainly other species of Cones that could easily compete with it in terms of beauty. Even accounting for individual taste, specific names like *pennaceus, marmoreus, ammiralis, textile*, etc., etc., readily spring to mind. But it is undeniable that the delicately intricate pattern of *C. gloriamaris* easily and often flatteringly stands comparison with any other.



C. gloriamaris Chemnitz
(117.5 and 126.3 mm; coll. A. Monteiro)

Be that as it may, the fact remains that for about two centuries, *C. gloriamaris* was considered to be perhaps the most desirable of all shells. According to Mary Saul [11], it is “one of the few shells which has made ‘front-page’ news; it has been made the central theme of a book [*The Glory of the Sea*, by Darley Dale – a pseudonym of the Victorian novelist Francesca Maria Steele – published by the Religious Tract Society in 1887]; has been stolen from a museum [the theft occurred in 1951 at the American Museum of Natural History]; and has changed hands at some of the highest prices ever paid for individual shells [as late as 1957 a specimen was sold for US\$2,000.00 – at a time when the average cost of a new house is estimated in something like US\$12,000.00].”

It is probably not too surprising that the great desirability of *C. gloriamaris* gave rise to a number of legends and anecdotes. One of them tells of a famous collector, the proud owner of one specimen that he believed to be unique until a second one came up for auction; he promptly paid a huge amount, outbidding everybody else, to have it in his hands, upon which he crushed it beneath his heel, exclaiming something to the effect that his was now the only specimen indeed. This of course is quite an improbable tale and a most weird attitude. It was told in the mid-nineteenth century by Samuel Pickworth Woodward (1821-1865) as involving a French collector and no less than the famous Danish malacologist Christian Hee Hwass (1731-1803), either one or the other being the acquirer and destroyer of the specimen belonging to the other. According to Peter Dance [4], the falsity of the whole story with said interpreters can be readily deduced from the fact that Hwass’s specimen of *C. gloriamaris* is in fact preserved in the Natural History Museum of Geneva, while the only French collector known to have been in possession of one during Hwass’s time was the Duke Charles Alexandre de Calonne (1734-1802), whose specimen is housed in London’s Natural History Museum.

Halfway between fact and fantasy, reports are known

of collectors being physically shaken by the mere sight of such a marvel and hence restraining from even handling a specimen, for fear of dropping it. The great British traveler and collector Hugh Cuming (1791-1865) found a pair of live specimens under a rock, at Jacna, in the island of Bohol, southern Philippines, and is reported to have “almost fainted” at the sight; the truth of the matter is, though, that Cuming was less than impressed, by his find, especially since both specimens were small juveniles and in a letter he wrote to Richard Owen in 1837 he positively stated that he owned other shells that he considered more valuable than *gloriamaris*. The exact reef where Cuming had found his specimens was later said to have been destroyed by some catastrophe, which was then believed to cause *C. gloriamaris* to become “as extinct as the Great Auk or the Dodo” (James Cosmo Melville (1845-1929), in 1884, according to Bouchet & Mermet [2]; in 1895, in *Journal of Conchology* vol. 8, p. 72 (footnote), according to Peter Dance [5]). And in fact no specimens were found for about sixty years after 1896.

C. gloriamaris retained its great rarity status until the end of the 1960s, when more than one hundred specimens were collected by divers at Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands. Since then, improved collecting techniques – namely in the Philippines – have greatly reduced the level of rarity of the species and its geographical range has been enlarged. Röckel et al [10] give it as “Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Fiji; also recorded from E. Indonesia” and state that it lives in depths of 10 to 300 metres.

According to Peter Dance [4], the very first recorded specimen of *C. gloriamaris* was included as “Lot 6 ‘Gloria maris’” in a 1757 catalogue for the sale of shells owned by a Dutch collector named Schluyster. It was sold to the Count Adam Gottlob Moltke (1710-1792), a Dane, who lent it to Chemnitz for description; the accompanying engraving was by the hand of Franz

Michael Regenfuss (1713-1780), a German artist.



C. gloriamaris Chemnitz
(126.8 and 144.3 mm; coll. A. Monteiro)

Ten years after that first sale, a second specimen was sold to the Dutch dealer Friedrich Christian Meuschen (1719-?1800). By 1792, and according to Jean Guillaume Bruguière (1750-1798) the only specimens known were in the collections of Hwass, Pierre Lyonet (1706-1789) – another Durchman – Moltke and Calonne. Needless to say, the origin of all of these specimens was mostly unknown, being vaguely indicated as anything from Japan to New Guinea.

In mid-1865, Lovell Augustus Reeve (1714-1865), the famous natural history dealer, conchologist and publisher wrote to Frederick McCoy, Director of the National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, in these terms: “Would you like to avail yourself of the rare opportunity of purchasing a specimen of the most valuable of all shells, the *Conus Gloria-maris*? There are 10 specimens known altogether, 3 in the Museums of

Paris, Leyden and Copenhagen, and 7 in England. Of these seven only 3 are of full size, (...).”

The now gone rarity of *C. gloriamaris* led more than one author up to a certain date to try to keep an accurate record of every existing specimen. Lists were published by Melvill (1887), the Spanish Florentino Azpeitia Moros (1927) and, in 1949, by the Dutch malacologist Wouter Sophie Suzanna van Benthem Jutting (1899-1991), the latter recording the existence of 22 specimens in collections and a number of others known from literature only. Peter Dance [4] also presents such a listing, comprising 41 specimens and references to others.



C. gloriamaris Chemnitz
(70 mm and 36 mm; coll. A. Monteiro)

Of particular interest here is specimen 21 in Dance’s list, which belonged to the collection of the King of Portugal.

Following the information given by Peter Dance [4], Florentino A. Moros (Noticia de un Nuevo ejemplar de *Conus Gloria maris* y revisión de los ya conocidos con seguridad, y de otros cuya existencia es mas o menos incierta, *Revta R. Acad. cienc. exact, Madr.*, 23:511-30, 1 pl.) and Burnay & Monteiro [3], we find that that particular Specimen is supposed to be handled by a Spanish sailor referred to as Gilly, in an uncertain

date, from whom it passed to a Señor Elizalde, a dealer from Cádiz, Spain, for the sum of 800 francs; it was then acquired by Verreaux, from Paris who passed it on to R. Damon, a dealer who finally sold it to the King of Portugal. Although the date for this final purchase is uncertain, Burnay & Monteiro [3] indicate that the king in question must have been either D. Pedro V (who reigned from 1853 to 1861) or D. Luís (who reigned from 1861 to 1889).

According to Almaça [1], the acquisition should be attributed to D. Luís. As a matter of fact, in his paper on shells in Portuguese collections, this author indicates that with the specimen in question two labels have been preserved. The older label identifies the species as “*Conus Gloria-maris* Chemn.” and bears two pencil annotations, respectively “N 2” on the upper right hand corner, and “136-a” on the lower left hand corner; the more recent label reads “Registo das colecções e depósitos do Museu/Nº 136-a/*Conus Gloria-maris* Ch./D. Luís de Bragança” (“Register of the collections and deposits of the Museum/Nr. 136-a/*Conus Gloria-maris* Ch./D. Luís de Bragança”). This does seem to indicate that the specimen was acquired by D. Luís and either offered or at least deposited in the collection of Lisbon’s Museum, probably together with the shell collection belonging to D. Luís’s older brother D. Pedro V. As a matter of fact, in 1863, after the death of D. Pedro V, the new king offered his brother’s collections to the Lisbon Museum, but it is known that D. Luís also added to the collections.

Moros also informs that this particular *gloriamaris* was on public display in a showcase in Lisbon’s Natural History museum by the end of the 19th century. Peter Dance [4] states that it has never been figured, but that changed in 1989, because a black and white photo can be found in Almaça [1].

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3. A true survivor

In 1978, a great fire destroyed virtually all the vast zoological collections of the Bocage Museum in Lisbon. Hundreds of type specimens and dozens of samples of species already extinct disappeared entirely (Almaça 2000).



The museum burned to the ground – as the photo clearly shows – which was obviously a major loss for the city and the country. Not only the collections were destroyed, but also a very important library that included precious books such as the most famous works of Kiener, Reeve and many others, including pre-Linneans, not to mention many other extremely rare and valuable books, like Audubon's celebrated publications on birds. In the same building was the Faculty of Sciences of the university of Lisbon, which was also almost totally destroyed.

Nowadays, in spite of expected the financial difficulties, the museum – now renamed Museu Nacional de História Natural e da Ciência (MNHNC) – does a great effort to accomplish its multiple mission that involves a didactic vector (through the public presentation of permanent and temporary exhibitions) as well as a scientific vector (research and development, and the rebuild of reference collections); in particular, the museum actively participates in international collection and research networks and scientific committees.

Through the work of its staff and also of teams of volunteers, the MNHNC, albeit struggling with difficult work conditions and lack of financial resources, has been able to take advantage of the collaboration of several donors, sponsors, and friends from other research and higher education institutions, and obvious such collaboration is always sought and welcomed.

The museum's current aims, to fulfill its potential regarding exhibitions, educational activities, research and collections, as well as acting as a powerful tourism and cultural agent in Lisbon, include the following:

- Reinforce its position as a reference institution for other natural history museums in Portugal;
- Reinforce its contribution to increase the scientific literacy in Portugal;

- Reinforce its responsibility as the guardian of exceedingly important national natural history collections and thus of our natural history heritage;
- Reinforce its role in the preservation of our natural patrimony and in the conservation of geobiodiversity.
- Reinforce its high quality research within the national and international context;
- Reinforce its credibility as a science and scientific information creator;
- Discover new ways to financial opportunities centred in the strengthening of a self-aware society.

Naturally, all of this requires a great effort, which those presently in charge are more than willing to make in order to promote the role of the MNHNC within Portuguese society.

* * *

Among the appalling destruction brought to both the building itself and its precious contents – including a priceless zoological library where most of the most famous 18th and 19th century works on Natural History could be found – not everything was destroyed. One shell remained unharmed, its fabulous story as a classical rarity and almost mythological aura having contributed for its protection and ultimate safety: the specimen of *C. gloriamaris* that had once belonged to the king of Portugal, number 21 in the list established by Peter Dance [2]. Because of its acknowledged value and significance, instead of being kept with the general collection, it was protected in a fire-proof safe. That enables us today the pleasure of examining the specimen and sharing a few images with our readers.



C. gloriamaris Chemnitz
(84.7 × 28.6 mm; coll. MNHNC)

Albeit small for the species, this specimen is fully mature, with a total of 12 whorls and is in excellent condition. The two labels mentioned above are also preserved and we reproduce them below.



This still very beautiful specimen of *C. gloriamaris* is in fact a true survivor and of course a specimen of great historical as well as biological significance, a reminder of heroic times when little was yet known about the living world and the many beautiful creatures

A great rarity from New Caledonia

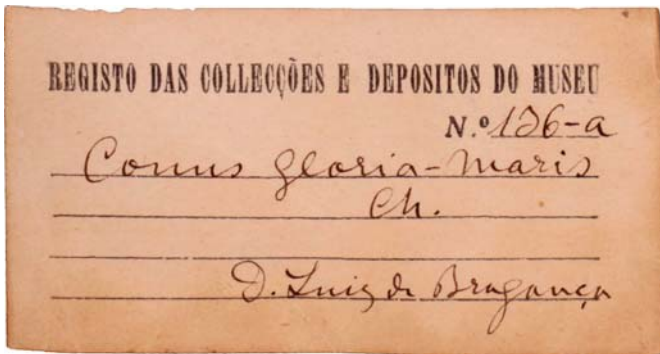
Eric Monnier

I present here some photos of an ultra-rare *Cylinder pacificus* Röckel & Moolenbeek, 1996 that I have just acquired.

As far as I know, only three other specimens are known, currently in the Museums of Paris and Amsterdam (Leiden). They were found in Wallis at a depth of 600 metres and are in rather bad condition.

This one has an unknown origin, but it is in very good condition and, as far as I can ascertain, at 25.8 mm it is the World Record Size.

The photos are by Alain Robin.



populating it. Even though *gloriamaris* is no longer a synonym of extreme rarity, this is still a specimen to be seen with a kind of reverential awe as a representative of a time when the feeling of mystery was much more pervasive, driving naturalists to the four corners of the World in search of natural wonders and never before seen creatures.

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Acknowledgements

The authors thank Prof. António Frias Martins for his help in obtaining one of the references listed above.

Cone types in Portuguese institutions⁽¹⁾

António Monteiro

(1) The first part of this article was published in TCC #19

2. The taxa described by Paes da Franca

Maria de Lourdes Paes da Franca (1926-2009) was a Portuguese biologist who did research in the field of marine Biology. With her husband Pedro Emílio Guerreira da Franca, who was the captain of the ship Baldaque da Silva, she took part in the Missões de Investigação de Biologia Marítima to the African Portuguese colonies, in the late fifties.

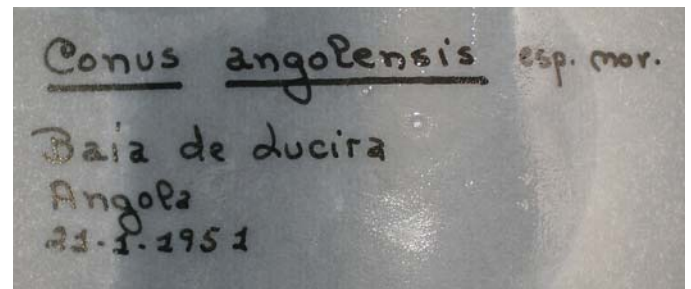
15.1.09



As a result of her study of the specimens collected during those missions, she described two taxa for the family *Conidae*, namely *Conus angolensis* Paes da Franca, 1957 and *Conus lucirensis* Paes da Franca, 1957. Both descriptions were published in *Trabalhos da Missão de Biologia Marítima em Angola* #13 (p.79-80). The holotypes were initially kept in the Museu de Biologia Marítima de Lisboa, now extinct, and later

transferred to the Museu Bocage (presently Museu Nacional de História Natural e das Ciências).

Since the Museu Bocage was totally destroyed by fire in 1978, it was feared that the types had been lost. In any case, I contacted Diana Carvalho, the Marine Invertebrates curator in the museum (thanks to my good friend António Manuel Malaquias, currently with the Bergen Museum, at the Universitetsmuseet i Bergen, for establishing the initial contact) to find out more about the type specimens and was pleasantly surprised by the news that they had indeed survived the fire! That meant that I was able to photograph the holotypes:



C. angolensis Paes da Franca, 1957 is a synonym of *C. zebroides* Kiener, 1845. The holotype (29 × 19 mm) has the periostracum preserved.

Conus Lucirensis esp. nov.
Baia de S.^{ra} Marta
Angola
4-9-1951



C. lucirensis Paes da Franca, 1957 is a synonym of *C. chytrens* Melville, 1884. The holotype (16 × 10 mm) has the periostracum preserved.

Besides the two Paes da Franca holotypes, another should be present in the collections of the Museu Nacional de História Natural e das Ciências: that of *C. maioensis* Trovão, Rolán & Félix-Alves, 1990.

As a matter of fact, the original description, published in *Publicações Ocasionais da Sociedade Portuguesa de Malacologia* #15, states (on page 74): “Holotype deposited in Museu Bocage, Lisboa (No. 15459)”. Since the taxon was described in 1990, twelve years after the big fire that destroyed the museum, there was every reason to expect that the specimen was safely preserved. Not so! Not only there is no trace of the holotype in the museum, but there is even no specimen of *C. maioensis* at all in the collections; the number mentioned in the

description corresponds to... a wolf!

There is no explanation for the missing holotype. Perhaps the register number was attributed before the specimen was actually delivered to the museum but it never got there. Unfortunately, the two Portuguese authors, my old friends Herculano Trovão and Ilídio Félix-Alves, are both deceased and the other author, my good friend Emilio Rolán would have nothing to do with the delivery of the type specimen to the museum.

Accordingly, the holotype of *C. maioensis* must be considered lost.

3. The taxa described by Trovão

Herculano Trovão (1923-2001) was born in Lisbon and since his early youth he was very keen on aquatic sports, namely swimming, having won several tournaments, from 1938 onwards. Around 1954 he began scuba diving – he organized in Sesimbra, near Lisbon, the first World championship of spearfishing – and was one of the founding members of the Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas (CPAS), a diving club created in 1953 that has prosecuted along the years a vast action, encompassing the fields of scuba diving, underwater photography, marine biology and archaeology. Professionally, he worked as a lamp manufacturer and also as a freight forwarder.

In 1970, 1971 and 1972, Trovão took part in diving expeditions to the ancient Portuguese colonies of Angola, S. Tomé e Príncipe and Cabo Verde, organized by CPAS, during which numerous samples of the local malacological fauna were collected. A large proportion of the specimens brought back to Lisbon were Cones and Herculano Trovão began studying them and trying to identify them.

He soon realized there some of the specimens under study actually were undescribed, which led him – after familiarizing himself with his chosen subject through

a selected bibliography – to publish the descriptions of several new taxa. The holotypes – and a few paratypes – of several of Trovão's new taxa were kept in CPAS, as the institution possesses a small malacological museum.

Very recently, I had the opportunity of getting in touch with CPAS's director, Margarida Farrajota, who kindly guided me through their collections and enabled me to photograph the holotypes. In all, seven type specimens are indicated in the original descriptions as being deposited in CPAS:



Conus amethystinus Trovão, 1975

The description was published in the *Boletim do Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas*, 4(2), p. 9. The holotype measures 34.2 × 19.1 mm. *C. amethystinus* Trovão, 1975 is a synonym of *C. carnalis* Sowerby III, 1878.



Conus albuquerquei Trovão, 1978

The description was published in the *Boletim do Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas*, 4(4), p. 11. The holotype measures 12.7 × 7.5 mm.



Conus bocagei Trovão, 1978

The description was published in the *Boletim do Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas*, 4(4), p. 17. The holotype measures 27.2 × 16.8 mm.



Conus naranjus Trovão, 1975

The description was published in the *Boletim do Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas*, 4(2), p. 12. The holotype measures 18.1 × 10.7 mm.



Conus tevesi Trovão, 1978 (new name for *Conus musivus* Trovão, 1975)

The description was published in the *Boletim do Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas*, 4(4), p. 18. The holotype measures 33.3 × 18.6 mm.

At the time of writing, the holotype of *Conus cepasi* Trovão, 1975 (46.6 × 26.4 mm) could not be found in the collections of CPAS.



Conus nobrei Trovão, 1975

The description was published in the *Boletim do Centro Português de Actividades Subaquáticas*, 4(1), p. 5. The holotype measures 17.1 × 10.6 mm.

A note on *Conus gracilissimus*

Alessandro Zanzi

I recently came into possession of a *Conus gracilissimus* coming from Panama.

This fact allows me to illustrate a consideration made by Petuch in 1988 in "New Caribbean Molluscan Faunas" about *Conus pacei* (Petuch, 1987): "This new deep water Bahamian species also resembles the Caribbean Pliocene fossil species *C. gracilissimus* Guppy, but differs in lacking the row of beads along the shoulder. *Conus gracilissimus* may be the direct ancestor of *C. pacei*."



Conus pacei
(Petuch, 1987)
Holotype



[AZFC N. 428-01]
Conus gracilissimus
(Guppy 1866) - [18,8 x
6,6] Miocene - Gatun
Fm. - Panama



Unusual specimens of *C. tornatus*

Bart Groenendaal

Here are three very special (very pustulose) specimens of *Conus tornatus* Sowerby 1833.

The specimens have the following sizes from left to right: 29.78mm, 30.19mm and 30.12mm. They were dredged off Cebaco Island, West-Panama in 1994, at a depth of 120 feet, on sand.

To me they are somewhat special for all my other *C. tornatus* are smooth (which is normal of course).



Etymology of cone species names H-K

António Monteiro

Continuing the study of the etymology for Cone species names, here are the species with names beginning with H, I and J.

I should point out that the list of species names used for this etymological study has absolutely no intention of making any assessment of taxonomical validity. Names of species and some subspecies are discussed and it should be remembered that many authors consider some subspecies in these listings as full species, whereas others consider some species as subspecies (if not even synonyms) of others.

Renewed thanks to all those listed previously who contributed to this work. Special thanks to Kelly Dhondt for her incessant support and many useful suggestions.

* * * * *

habui Lan, 2002

Named after Shingo Habu, Japanese malacologist

hamamotoi Yoshida & Koyama, 1984

Named after Masayuki Hamamoto, Japanese shell collector

hamanni Fainziber & Mienis, 1986

Named after Gregg Hamann, American conchologist

harlandi Petuch, 1987

Named after Wayne M. Harland (b. 1946), American conchologist

havanensis Aguayo & Farfante, 1947

Named for Havana, the capital of Cuba

helgae Blöcher, 1992

Named after Helga Blöcher, the author's wife

henckesi Coltro, 2004

Named after Carlos Alberto Henckes, a Brazilian

conchologist

hennequini Petuch, 1993

Named after Francis Hennequin, a French conchologist

hieroglyphus Duclos, 1833

From the Latin, meaning “hieroglyphical”, referring to the pattern of the shell

hirasei Kira, 1956

Named after Yoichiro Hirase (1859-1925), Japanese malacologist

hivanus Moolenbeek, Zandbergen & Bouchet, 2008

From “Hiva”, the local name of the islands and inhabitants of the Marquesas Archipelago

honkeri Petuch, 1988

Named after Thomas Honker, American conchologist and shell dealer

hopwoodi Tomlin, 1936

Named after A. Tindell Hopwood (1897-1969), British naturalist

howelli Iredale, 1929

Named after Herbert Howell, Scottish conchologist, having moved to Australia

hyaena Hwass, 1792

From the Latin, meaning “hyena”, probably referring to the colour of the shell

hyaena concolor Sowerby, 1841

From the Latin, meaning “uniformly coloured” or “of the same colour”

hyaena mutabilis Reeve, 1844

From the Latin, meaning “changing” or “changeable”

hypochlorus Tomlin, 1937

From the Greek *hypo*, a prefix meaning “under” or “sub”, and *chloros*, meaning “light green”

ichinoseana Kuroda, 1956

Named for the Ichinose Bank at the western end of Tosa Bay, Shikoku, Japan, the type locality

ignotus Cargile, 1998

From the Latin, meaning “unknown” (referring to the fact that the exact locality, habitat, and many important animal characteristics of the species remained unknown at the time of description)

ikedai Ninomiya, 1987

Named after Hitoshi Ikeda, Japanese malacologist

immelmani Korn, 1998

Named after Willie Immelman, a South African conchologist

imperialis Linnaeus, 1758

From the Latin, meaning “imperial”

imperialis compactus Wils, 1970

From the Latin *copingere*, meaning “to bind/join together”

imperialis fuscatus Linnaeus, 1758

From the Latin *fuscus*, meaning “dark”, hence the “darkened” Cone

imperialis queketti Smith, 1906

Named after either Edwin John Quekett (1808-1847), English botanist, or his brother John Thomas Quekett, (1815-1861), founders of the Microscopical Society in London

infrenatus Reeve, 1848

From the Latin *freno*, meaning “bridle”, hence the “bridled” Cone. Some clarification is needed here: the verb *infrenare* means “to put on a bridle, furnish with a bridle” and so the past participle *infrenatus* means

“bridled, furnished with a bridle”; but in several dictionaries two meanings for the adjective *infrenatus* can be found: 1) past part. of *infrenare*; 2) without a bridle.

inscriptus Reeve, 1843

From the Latin, meaning “inscribed”, referring to the pattern of the shell

inscriptus yemenensis Bondarev, 1997

Named after the Republic of Yemen, in the southwestern Arabian Peninsula

inscriptus adenensis Smith, 1891

Named after the Gulf of Aden (Arabian Sea between the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa)

inscriptus bangladeshianus da Motta, 1985

Named after the state of Bangladesh, in South Asia

inscriptus cuneiformis Smith, 1877

From the Latin, meaning “cuneiform”, probably referring to the pattern of shells (*cuneus* means “a wedge”)

inscriptus maculospira Pilsbry & Johnson, 1921

From the Latin, meaning “spire with blotches”

insculptus Kiener, 1845

From the Latin, meaning “sculpted” or “engraved”

iodostoma Reeve, 1843

From the Greek word *stoma*, meaning “mouth” and *ioeidès*, meaning “violet coloured”; hence, the violet-mouthed Cone

ione Fulton, 1938

Etymology unknown. It could refer to “Io” (genitive *Ionis*), known in Greek mythology as the nymph who was seduced by Zeus and who was changed into a heifer by Hera. The Greek word *ion* also means “violet” (the flower, *Viola odorata*)

jacarusoi Petuch, 1998
Named after Jim Jacaruso, American conchologist

janowskyae Tucker & Tenorio, 2011
This name honours Juying Janowsky, the wife of Robert (Bob) Janowsky, American shell dealer

janus Hwass, 1792
Named after Janus, a deity in Roman mythology (Janus was the god of transitions, hence of doors, gateways and time; the month “January” is named after him)

jaspideus Gmelin, 1791
From the Latin *iaspideus*, meaning “looking like jasper” or “of the jasper kind”

jaspideus stearnsii Conrad, 1869
Named after Robert Edwards Carter Stearns (1827-1909), an American malacologist

jaspideus verrucosus Hwass, 1792
From the Latin *verruca*, meaning “wart”, hence the “warty” Cone

jeanmartini Raybaudi, 1992
Named after Jean Claude Martin, a French shell collector

jesusramirezi Cossignani, 2010
Named after Jesus Ramirez, a Colombian naturalist

jickelii Weinkauff, 1873
Named after Carl Friedrich Jickeli (1850-1925), a German malacologist

joliveti Moolenbeek, Röckel & Bouchet, 2008
Named after Michel Jolivet, Ambassador of France in Fiji and Cone collector

jourdani da Motta, 1984
Named after Kenneth Lee Jourdan (b. 1943),

American conchologist from St. Helena Island

jucundus Sowerby, 1887
From the Latin *iucundus*, meaning “pleasant” or “delightful”

jucundus stanfieldi Petuch, 1988
Named after Bernard (“Bernie”) Stanfield, who collected the first specimens in the Bahamas

julieandreae Cargile, 1995
Named after Julie Andreae Cargile (the author’s wife or daughter?)

julii Liénard, 1870
Named after Juli (bio ?)

kalafuti da Motta, 1987
Named after Theodore (Ted) Kalafut, American conchologist

kanakinus Richard, 1983
Named after the Kanak people, which were the indigenous Melanesian inhabitants of New Caledonia

kashiwajimensis Shikama, 1971
Named after Kashiwajima, a locality in southern Japan

keatiformis Shikama & Oishi, 1977
From the Latin, meaning “shaped like *C. keati*”

kerstitchi Walls, 1978
Named after Alex Kerstitch, American malacologist

kevani Petuch, 1987
Named after Kevan Sunderland, American conchologist

kiicumulus Azuma, 1982
Named for Kii, a peninsula in Japan, and the Latin *cumulus*, meaning “heap” or “pile”, from where

“cumulus”, a large white puffy cloud

kimioi Habe, 1965

Named for Kimio Sugimoto, a shell collector from Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku, Japan

kinoshitai Kuroda, 1956

Named after Toraichiro Kinoshita (1903-1966), Japanese malacologist

kinoshitai calliginosus Shikama, 1979

From the Latin, meaning “misty” (in Latin, it is written *caliginosus*, with only one “l”)

kinoshitai tamikoe Shikama, 1973

Named after Mrs. Tamiko Oishi, a Japanese shell collector

kintoki Coomans & Moolenbeek, 1982

(etymology unknown)

klemae Cotton, 1953

Probably named after a Miss M. Klem, in the family of Walter Klem, a South Australian shell collector

korni Raybaudi, 1993

Named after Werner Korn, German zoologist

kremerorum Petuch, 1988

Named after Lee and Janet Kremer, American conchologists and shell dealers

kuiperi Moolenbeek, 2006

Probably named after Johannes (Hans) Gijsbertus Jacobus Kuiper (b. 1914), a Dutch malacologist

kulkulcan Petuch, 1980

Named after Kukulcan, the “plumed serpent”, a Maya deity

kulkulcan edwardpauli Petuch, 1998

Named after Edward D. Paul, American conchologist

kuroharai Habe, 1965

Named after Kazuo Kurohara, Japanese malacologist

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Addenda

A) About the etymology for *C. baccatus* Sowerby, 1877: In a previous instalment of this work on etymology, I have indicated that the specific name originated «from the Latin, meaning “frenzied”». In the meantime, I have found out that in English “baccate” means “berrylike” or “bearing berries” (from the Latin *bacca* meaning “berry”). This is a much more acceptable etymology for the species, in view of the shape and sculpture of the shells of this species.

B) Kelly Dhondt has made the following comments on a few names covered in the previous instalment of this series of articles:

episcopatus da Motta, 1982

The name means “close to *episcopus*” (because the species used to be wrongly identified as *C. episcopus* Hwass, 1792). The Latin *episcopatus* also means “the office and dignity of a bishop”, but the name was surely given after the word/name *Conus episcopus*

flavus Röckel, 1985

From the Latin, meaning “yellow” or “flaxen-coloured”

floridulus Adams & Reeve, 1848

From the Latin *floridus*, meaning “blooming”, hence the “little blooming” Cone. As a matter of fact, *floridulus* is the diminutive of *floridus*, but *floridulus* itself also means “blooming”

furvus Reeve, 1843

From the Latin, meaning “dark”, “swarthy” or “black”

Three new outstanding specimens

Philippe Quiquandon

furvus granifer Reeve, 1849

From the Latin *granum*, meaning “grain”, hence the “grained” Cone, with “fer” (from the verb *ferre* = to carry), meaning “who carries” (like in “lucifer” = the carrier of the light)

gigasulcatus Moolenbeek, Röckel & Bouchet, 2008

From the Latin *gigas* meaning “very large”: a very large member of the so-called *sulcatus* group. “Gigas” (Greek and Latin) means “very large”, but also “mighty”; “sulcatus” means “ploughed” / “plowed”

gilvus Reeve, 1849

From the Latin, meaning “cream-coloured”, “brickcoloured” ou “pale yellow”

glaucus Linnaeus, 1758

From the Latin *glaucus*, meaning “silvery-gray”, “grayish” or “greenish blue”

gubernator Hwass, 1792

From the Latin, the “governor Cone”. The Latin word *gubernator* means “steersman, pilot”

I am proud to present three new World Record Size specimens. Not only these specimens are huge, but they are also in excellent condition and very beautiful!

Conus guinaicus Hwass, 1792 – 61.52 mm





Conus aurisiacus Linnaeus, 1758
105.9 mm





Conus bandanus nigrescens Sowerby, 1859
147.17 mm



A few corrections to TCC # 20

António Monteiro

In our latest issue, a few errors crept surreptitiously onto our pages!

First of all, you will have noticed that the contents of pages 42 and 43 should have been interchanged: the “New Publications / New Taxa” section begins on page 42, is interrupted on page 43 by Jon Singleton’s note on *C. gabryae* and then proceeds on page 44.

Secondly, Eric Monnier wrote to state the following:

While the latest issue of TCC was superb as usual, I wish to point out two corrections that are required:

Page 49: *Conasprella lorenzi* Monnier & Limpalaër, 2012

Type locality is not “Lavanono, Madagascar” but : off Ramsgate, Kwazulu Natal, Republic of South Africa.

Pages 51 and 52: *Cylindrus scottjordani* and *Phasmoconus sogodensis* ont pour auteurs : Poppe, G.T., Monnier E. & Tagaro S.P.

[Very sorry about the confusion, Eric! My fault entirely.]

Finally, Armando Verdasca – who obviously knows much more about fishes than I do – pointed out the following:

Page 56: The fish identified as “Angelfish” is in fact a “Surgeonfish”; what we see in the photo is a school of *Acanthurus leucosternon* (Bennett, 1833), usually known as the “Powder Blue Surgeonfish”, which is quite common in the Indian. On the lower left corner of the photo we also spot the tail of some parrotfish.

Page 60: This is a true (juvenile) “Angelfish”, probably a *Pomacanthus semicirculatus* (Cuvier, 1831).

A few nice live photos of *Conus kulkulcan*

Mickey Charteris



Some thoughts about the previous issue of *The Cone Collector*

R. M. (Mike) Filmer

1) I was very interested and pleased to read the “Notes on *Conus moncuri* from New Ireland” because when I described this species there was no information available about the habitat or the animal. This additional information serves to confirm the validity of this species which has been doubted by some. The species is now known to exist in the South China Sea, Vietnam, The Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

2) I wish to comment as follows on John Tucker’s Review of my website.

I agree it would have been useful to include the details of when lectotypes, neotypes or representative types were designated in addition to my having given the names of designators. It is interesting that nobody, including John, raised this point in respect of my book which was the basis of the website and which has been available for eleven years.

As I understand it a “Catalogue” does not require a Bibliography. Tomlin (1937) did not include one nor did Kohn et al. (Kohn & Riggs 1979 “Catalogue of Recent and Fossil *Conus* 1937-1976,” Published in *Journal of Molluscan Studies* 45 and subsequent updates with additional authors). To include an appropriate Bibliography would probably treble the size of the work. Once again nobody suggested this during the eleven years the book was available.

The images without captions are clearly stated, in the Introduction, to be those referred to in the text related to each taxon.

I agree it would have been useful to include the details of when lectotypes, neotypes or representative types were designated in addition to my having given the names of the designators. In fact when moving from the book to the website one of the challenges that we faced was to create an IT project with clearly defined objectives and an achievable plan. We considered a number of alternatives for inclusion in the website including original descriptions and up to date information on ranges and habitats but decided to keep it simple and, as far as possible, include only factual data (except of course under Taxonomic status where my personal opinion appears).

John Tucker and indeed any one else has of course the right to dispute some of what I call factual data such as the validity of species names and in a number of cases I have agreed with John’s opinion and introduced changes through the updates.

In the future I would welcome any comments and suggestions regarding the data provided or names or images missing.

Best regards!

**We hope to see
your article in
the next TCC!**

