

A NEW OPERATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CONOIDEA (GASTROPODA)

P. BOUCHET¹, YU. I. KANTOR², A. SYSOEV³ AND N. PUILLANDRE¹

¹Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Département Systematique et Evolution, UMR 7138, 55, Rue Buffon, 75231 Paris, France;

²A.N. Severtsov Institute of Ecology and Evolution of Russian Academy of Sciences, Leninski Prosop. 33, Moscow 119071, Russia; and

³Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Bolshaya Nikitskaya st. 6, Moscow 1253009, Russia

(Received 14 October 2010; accepted 29 March 2011)

ABSTRACT

A new genus-level classification of the Conoidea is presented, based on the molecular phylogeny of Puillandre *et al.* in the accompanying paper. Fifteen lineages are recognized and ranked as families to facilitate continuity in the treatment of the names Conidae (for 'cones') and Terebridae in their traditional usage. The hitherto polyphyletic 'Turridae' is now resolved as 13 monophyletic families, in which the 358 currently recognized genera and subgenera are placed, or tentatively allocated: Conorbidae (2 (sub)genera), Borsoniidae (34), Clathurellidae (21), Mitromorphidae (8), Mangeliidae (60), Raphitomidae (71), Cochlespiridae (9), Drilliidae (34), Pseudomelatomidae (=Crassispiridae) (59), Clavatulidae (14), Horaiclavidae new family (28), Turridae *s. s.* (16) and Strictispiridae (2). A diagnosis with description of the shell and radulae is provided for each of these families.

INTRODUCTION

The history of classification of the Conoidea can be divided in two main periods. During the first period, from Adams & Adams (1853), Bellardi (1875), Fischer (1887) and Cossmann (1896) to the 1980s (e.g. Powell, 1942, 1966; Morrison, 1965; McLean, 1971), classifications were based solely on the morphology of the 'hard parts' (shell and radula). Contradictions were commonplace and none of these classifications satisfied the malacological community, even if some of them were adopted by other authors (e.g. Kilburn, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995; Chang, 1995, 2001). Actually, only the Conidae (cone snails) and Terebridae (auger snails) were confidently recognized as well-defined groups, all the other constituents being lumped in the artificial group 'turrids', more or less separated into different subfamilies. Indeed, numerous cases of homoplasy for the morpho-anatomical characters used in these pre-1990s classifications are known (Taylor, 1994; Kantor, Medinskaya & Taylor, 1997; Fedosov & Kantor, 2008; Holford *et al.*, 2009), thus rendering earlier classifications questionable. Protoconch characters, in particular, have been much used and much misunderstood (Bouchet, 1990). Inevitably, different authors emphasized different types of characters (radula, foregut anatomy, shape of the shell, protoconch): when one taxonomist recognized a group based on protoconch similarities and ignored the radula morphology, another one stated that the similarity of the protoconch was the result of convergence, and split the group into as many groups as there were radula types. This contributed to the conoideans earning their reputation of 'taxonomic nightmare'.

In 1993, based on anatomical characters (and not just the radula), Taylor, Kantor and Sysoev proposed a completely revised classification that recognized six families. One of their major results was that *Conus*, hitherto a genus in its own monotypic family Conidae, became one of many genera in an expanded family Conidae, which also now contained genera formerly placed in 'Turridae', thus confirming Thiele's (1929) intuitive classification. The Taylor, Kantor & Sysoev (1993) classification formed the basis of the system published by Bouchet & Rocroi (2005; Fig. 1A). Most recently, a new

shell-and-radula classification of the Toxoglossa, with emphasis on *Conus* and other 'cone-like' genera, has been proposed by Tucker & Tenorio (2009; Fig. 1C), who recognized two superfamilies: the Turroidea, grouping together the Turridae of Taylor *et al.* (1993), plus the Terebridae, Drilliidae, Pseudomelatomidae and Strictispiridae, and the Conoidea, corresponding to the Conidae of Taylor *et al.* (1993) except for several of their constituents having been raised to family level.

Based on a dataset of 57 genera and molecular sequences of fragments of one mitochondrial (COI) and three nuclear (28S, 18S and H3) genes, Puillandre *et al.* (2008) published the first molecular phylogeny of Conoidea. Even though ranks differed, most of the lineages defined by Taylor *et al.* (1993) were also retrieved in this molecular approach. The new molecular phylogeny of Puillandre *et al.* (2011) is based on a dataset of 102 conoidean genera (87 'turrids', 5 cones and 10 terebrids) and sequences of three gene fragments (COI, 12S rRNA and 16S rRNA). Because of the high congruency between the classification based on anatomical characters and the molecular tree obtained, we are inclined to think that our understanding of the phylogeny of the Conoidea has now reached a stable position, and that a new classification is warranted. The classification presented below (Fig. 1B) aims to transform the molecular phylogeny into an operational classification by: (1) presenting revised morphological diagnoses for the now redefined families of Conoidea; (2) allocating (sometimes tentatively) all Recent genera recognized or used in current literature to the corresponding family.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Genus-group names have been allocated to the newly defined families based on the following criteria:

- (1) 224 genera were assigned to a family based on shell characters, and phenetic resemblance to those genera with radula and/or molecular characters available; those are marked ¹.
- (2) 103 genera were classified on the basis of radula morphology (both our own and published data), and congruence between radula and molecular characters for those genera that were sequenced; these are marked ².

- (3) 98 genera were classified in a family on the basis of the molecular data; these are marked ³.
- (4) 63 genera and subgenera do not fall easily into the morphological groups resulting from the preceding steps, but they have tentatively been assigned to a family as a working hypothesis; these genera are preceded by a question mark.
- (5) 173 subgenera and/or synonyms are also listed; subgenera are in parentheses, synonyms in square brackets.

Our aim was to provide an exhaustive list of conoidean genus-group names based on Recent type species or reasonably recognized as Recent in the literature. Genera present exclusively in the fossil record are not included. In very few cases, obviously erroneous attribution of Recent species to entirely fossil genera also excluded these genera from our listing. Junior homonyms and *nomina nuda* are also not included because they are unavailable for nomenclatural purposes. When the status of a nominal

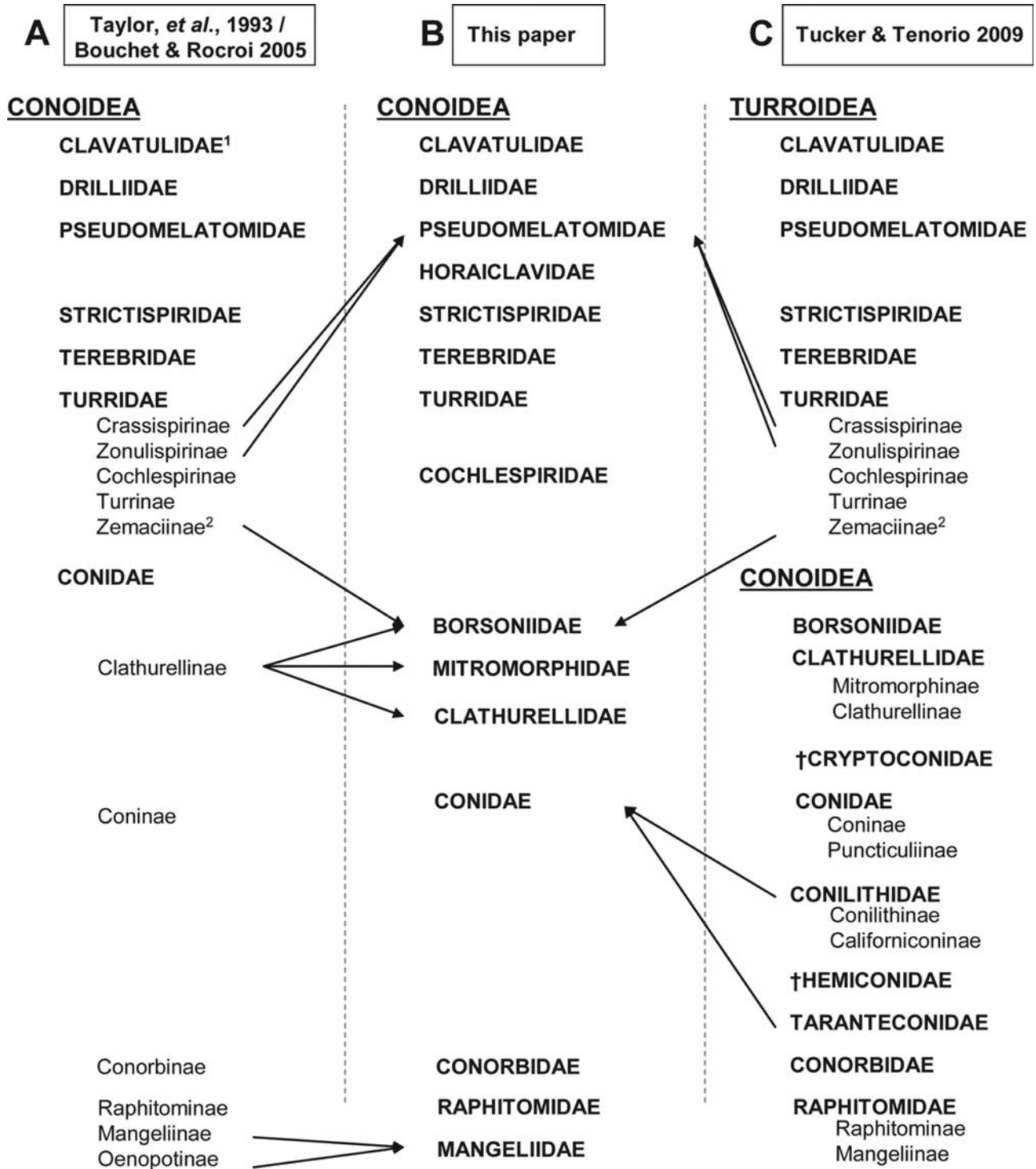


Figure 1. Comparison of the last two conoidean classifications with the new classification proposed in this article. **A.** Taylor *et al.* (1993) and Bouchet & Rocroi (2005). ¹Elevated to familial rank by Bouchet & Rocroi (2005). ²Absent in Taylor *et al.* (1993). **B.** Proposed classification. **C.** Tucker & Tenorio (2009). †Fossil taxa.

genus is uncertain, we adopted a ‘valid until synonymized’ approach; that is, a name is regarded valid (irrespective of our opinion) if it has not been synonymized in literature. The names of synonyms are placed after corresponding valid names (the synonyms applied to the valid subgenus name are positioned after the subgenus name). All the genus and subgenus names are also listed in alphabetic order in Appendix 1.

Radulae

To illustrate the range of radular types in the molecularly defined clades, the radulae were extracted as far as possible from the specimens used for the molecular analyses or from conspecific specimens (after rehydration when soft parts had been dried), cleaned with diluted bleach, rinsed in distilled water, mounted on stubs, air dried, coated with gold-palladium, and investigated with a JEOL JSM 840A scanning electron microscope. Some of the previously photographed radulae (examined by YuIK and/or J.D. Taylor) were additionally illustrated.

For radular descriptions we mostly followed the terminology accepted and discussed by Kantor & Taylor (2000). In radular formulae, the parentheses indicate partial or complete fusion of lateral and rachidian teeth (for more details, see Kantor, 2006).

Ranking and nomenclature

Although the names Conoidea and Toxoglossa are used interchangeably in the taxonomic literature, we have avoided the name Toxoglossa because (i) it is not typified and cannot be used for a family–group name, and (ii) many of the included taxa do not have a toxoglossate radula. Within the Conoidea, ranking of the clades was determined by a conservative approach, thus retaining the names Terebridae and Conidae *s. s.* (the latter including the cone snails *Profundiconus*, *Californiconus*, *Conasprella*, *Conus* and *Taranteconus*) in their accustomed usage at family rank. An alternative would have been to recognize only two families, Conidae *sensu* Taylor *et al.* (1993) and Turridae (including the Turridae, Terebridae, Drilliidae and Pseudomelatomidae), with the resulting inconvenience that Conidae *s. s.* and Terebridae, although monophyletic, would lose their traditional usage and the vast associated literature dealing with these names that largely ignores the Taylor *et al.* (1993) and Bouchet & Rocroi (2005) classifications.

Fourteen clades of rank equivalent to Conidae *s. s.* and Terebridae are recognizable from the molecular phylogenetic tree (Puillandre *et al.*, 2011). Forty-three family–group names within Conoidea are nomenclaturally available (Appendix 2), of which five are based on a genus with a fossil type species (Andoniinae Vera-Pelaez, 2002; Cryptoconinae Cossmann, 1896; Hemiconidae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009; Johnwyattidae Serna, 1979; Siphopsinae Le Renard, 1995). These five cannot be applied to a molecular clade and will not be used in our classification. Names were applied to clades based on the position of their type genus in the tree. If more than one family–group name was applicable, the valid name was determined by priority. If the type genus of a nominal family name was not sequenced, application of the name was determined by reference to the morphologically most similar genus used in the analysis.

Because the molecular taxon sampling is still too patchy for such levels, we have abstained from extending the classification below family level (i.e. subfamilies, tribes), even when some molecular clades obviously match previously recognized ‘subfamilies’ (e.g. Californiconinae, Oenopotinae, Zemaciinae, Zonulispirinae). They are all included in a family (Appendix 2), without precluding their usefulness and potential taxonomic validity.

Illustration of voucher material

Each family (except the Conidae and Terebridae, already extensively covered and illustrated in other recent works, e.g. Röckel, Korn & Kohn, 1995; Terryn, 2007; Tucker & Tenorio, 2009) is illustrated by one or several shells, radulae and protoconchs, covering the morphological variability of the group. As far as possible, specimens used for the molecular analyses were used for illustration. However, since a substantial part of the morphological variability was not covered by our dataset, shells and radulae of other specimens are also illustrated.

SYSTEMATICS

Superfamily CONOIDEA Fleming, 1822

Family Conidae Fleming, 1822

[=Conilithidae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009, **new synonym**;
=Taranteconidae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009, **new synonym**]

Diagnosis: Shell medium-sized to large or very large, normally 20–50 mm, up to 170 mm high, conical or biconical, with narrow aperture and short siphonal canal. Shell with considerable internal remodelling due to inner wall resorption. Spiral sculpture usually developed, axial sculpture absent or in form of shoulder tuberculation. Anal sinus on subsutural ramp, shallow to moderately deep. Operculum present, small, with terminal nucleus. Radula of marginal hypodermic teeth, generally harpoon-shaped, barbed at tip, often with complex inner structure of folds and serration, base small and swollen, tooth canal opening (sub)terminally, rarely laterally. Subradular membrane vestigial. Teeth can be attached to the membrane by long or very long flexible ligament. Tooth wall forms several overlapping layers.

Remarks: in Conidae and the other families that are included in this major clade (family Conidae *sensu* Taylor *et al.*, 1993), the radula consists only of marginal teeth that are usually enrolled with completely overlapping edges (hypodermic). Teeth at their formation in the radular sac are already enrolled and they are attached to the radular membrane only by their bases, sometimes through a long flexible ligament. In the ‘turrids’ with enrolled teeth, these are attached to the membrane along most of its length (Kantor & Taylor, 2000). A molecular phylogeny of the Conidae is currently in preparation (C. Meyer, personal communication).

Included genera:

Africonus Petuch, 1975¹

Asprella Schaufuss, 1869¹

[= *Embrikena* Iredale, 1937]

[= *Fumiconus* da Motta, 1991]

[= *Graphiconus* da Motta, 1991]

Austroconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Bathyconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Calamiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Calibanus da Motta, 1991¹

Californiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009³

Chelyconus Mörch, 1852¹

Conasprella Thiele, 1929³

Conasprelloides Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Conus Linnaeus, 1758³

[= *Coronaxis* Swainson, 1840]

[= *Cucullites* Herrmannsen, 1847]

[= *Cucullus* Röding, 1798]

Cylindrus Batsch, 1789¹ (For authorship of *Cylindrus*, see Dubois & Bour (2010))

[= *Cylinder* Montfort, 1810]

[= *Cylindrella* Swainson, 1840]

Dalliconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Darioconus Iredale, 1930¹
 [= *Erythroconus* da Motta, 1991]
 [= *Regiconus* Iredale, 1930]
Dauciconus Cotton, 1945¹
 [= *Caribiconus* Petuch, 1991]
Dendroconus Swainson, 1840¹
 [= *Clebula* Iredale, 1930]
Ductoconus da Motta, 1991¹
Dyraspis Iredale, 1949¹
Endemoconus Iredale, 1931¹
 [= *Kermasprella* Powell, 1958]
 [= *Mamiconus* Cotton & Godfrey, 1932]
Eremiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Eugeniconus da Motta, 1991¹
Floraconus Iredale, 1930¹
Fulgiconus da Motta, 1991¹
 [= *Thoraconus* da Motta, 1991]
Fusiconus da Motta, 1991¹
Gastridium Modeer, 1793¹
 [= *Rollus* Montfort, 1810]
 [= *Tuliparia* Swainson, 1840]
Genuanoconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Gladioconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Globiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Gradiconus da Motta, 1991¹
Harmoniconus da Motta, 1991¹
Hermes Montfort, 1810¹
 [= *Theliconus* Swainson, 1840]
Jaspidiconus Petuch, 2003¹
Kalloconus da Motta, 1991¹
Kenyonia Brazier, 1896¹
Ketyconus da Motta, 1991¹
Kioconus da Motta, 1991¹
 [= *Ongoconus* da Motta, 1991]
Kohniconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Kuradoconus Shikama & Habe, 1968¹
Lamniconus da Motta, 1991¹
Lautoconus Monterosato, 1923¹
Leporiconus Iredale, 1930¹
Leptoconus Swainson, 1840¹
Lilliconus Raybaudi Massilia, 1994¹
Lindaconus Petuch, 2002¹
 [= *Calusaconus* Petuch, 2003]
 [= *Spuriconus* Petuch, 2003]
 [= *Utriculus* Schumacher, 1817]
Lithoconus Mörch, 1852¹
 [= *Tesselliconus* da Motta, 1991]
Lividoconus Wils, 1970¹
 [= *Splinoconus* da Motta, 1991]
Miliariconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Monteiroconus da Motta, 1991¹
Nataliconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Parviconus Cotton & Godfrey, 1932¹
Perplexiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Phasmoconus Mörch, 1852¹
Pionoconus Mörch, 1852¹
 [= *Heroconus* da Motta, 1991]
 [= *Socioconus* da Motta, 1991]
 [= *Strioconus* Thiele, 1929]
Plicaustraconus Moolenbeek 2008¹
Profundiconus Kuroda, 1956³
 [= *Lizaconus* da Motta, 1991]
Protoconus da Motta, 1991¹ [invalid name]
 [= *Seminoleconus* Petuch, 2003]
Protostrioconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Pseudoconorbis Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Pseudolilliconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Pseudonoduloconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Puncticulis Swainson, 1840¹
Purpuriconus da Motta, 1991¹
 [= *Magelliconus* da Motta, 1991]
Pyrucous Olsson, 1967¹
Quasiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Rhizoconus Mörch, 1852¹
Rhombiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
 [= *Rhombus* Montfort, 1810]
Rolaniconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Sciteconus da Motta, 1991¹
Stellaconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Stephanoconus Mörch, 1852¹
Strategoconus da Motta, 1991¹
Taranteconus Azuma, 1972³
 [= *Cornutoconus* Suzuki, 1972]
Textilia Swainson, 1840¹
Trovaconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Turriconus Shikama & Habe, 1968¹
Varioconus da Motta, 1991¹
Viminiconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹
Virgiconus Cotton, 1945¹
Virroconus Iredale, 1930¹
Vituliconus da Motta, 1991¹
Ximeniconus Emerson & Old, 1962¹
Yeddoconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009¹

Conorbidae de Gregorio, 1880 (Figs 2O, 22C)

Diagnosis (from Tucker & Tenorio, 2009): “Radular tooth: anterior fold is usually present; basal spur is directed toward the apex of the tooth or parallel with the tooth base; the waist, base and C-fold are absent; terminating cusps, serratins and accessory process are also absent. Shell characters: the interior of the shell is extensively remodelled including the columellar region; nodules are absent but cords may be present. Shells can be squatly conical to elongated or biconical.”

Remarks: The type genus of the family is *Conorbis* Swainson, 1840, based on an Eocene type species. The only Recent species that was believed to belong to *Conorbis*, *Conus coromandelicus* E.A. Smith, 1894, was made the type of the new genus *Pseudoconorbis* Tucker & Tenorio, 2009, and included by them in their family Conilithidae (herein in Conidae). In the molecular phylogeny of Puillandre *et al.* (2011), what we have identified as ‘*Benthofascis*’ constitutes an independent lineage (i.e. not included in any other family-ranked clade), characterized by a long branch. This certainly explains why its position is not the same in the Maximum Likelihood analyses (sister group of the Borsoniidae) and in the Bayesian analyses (included in the Borsoniidae). *Benthofascis lozoueti* (the sequenced species) differs from other species of the genus in the absence of inner shell wall resorption (N. Puillandre, personal observations), but the phylogenetic and taxonomic value of this character remains unverified. The problem could be resolved by sequencing other species of *Benthofascis*, which have inner wall resorption. Until then we prefer to keep *Benthofascis lozoueti* within this genus and to apply the name Conorbidae to this lineage.

Included genera:

Artemidiconus da Motta, 1991¹
Benthofascis Iredale, 1936³

Borsoniidae A. Bellardi, 1875

[=Zemaciinae Sysoev, 2003, **new synonym**]
 (Figs 2A–N, 3)

Diagnosis: Shell small to large (5–80 mm), fusiform to biconic, sometimes with strong to obsolete columellar pleats. Sculpture

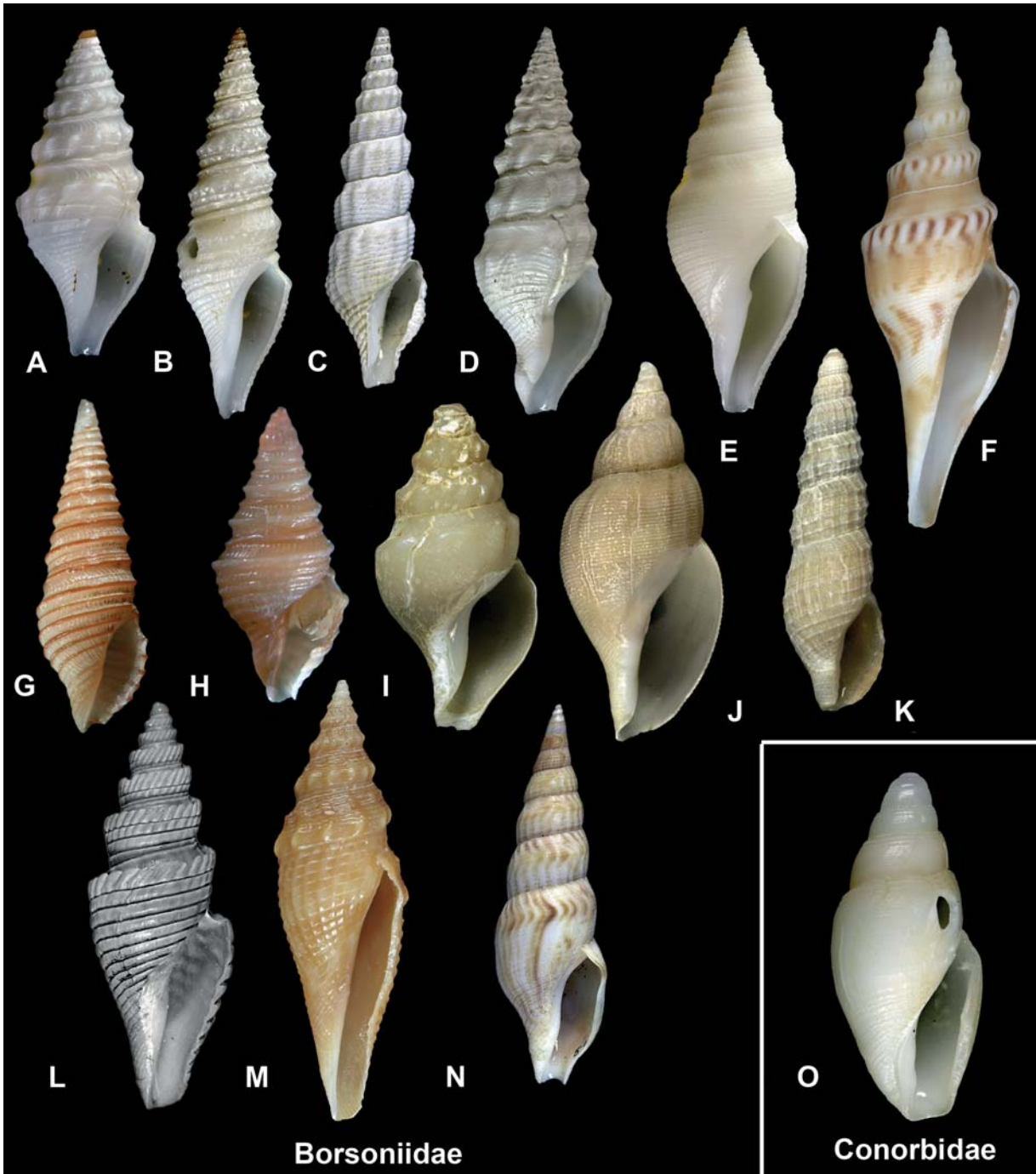


Figure 2. Shells. **A–N.** Borsoniidae. **A.** *Typhlomangelia* sp.**, MNHN IM200717931, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 2, st. CP2269, 07°45.1'S, 156°56.3'E, 768–890 m, SL 14.2 mm. **B.** Borsoniidae gen. 1**, MNHN IM200717911, Philippines, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2333, 9°38.2'N, 123°43.5'E, 584–596 m, SL 17.1 mm (radula: Fig. 3D). **C.** *Darbya liva* Bartsch, 1934, USNM 810565, off Puerto Rico, SL 19.4 mm. **D.** *Borsonia* sp.**, MNHN IM200717932, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 2, st. CP2197, 08°24.4'S, 159°22.5'E, 897–1057 m, male, SL 24.6 mm (radula: Fig. 3B). **E.** *Bathytoma neocaledonica* Puillandre *et al.*, 2010**, paratype, MNHN IM200717857, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. CP2551, SL 44 mm (radula: Fig. 3C). **F.** *Zemacies excelsa* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001**, MNHN IM200911056, New Caledonia, Musorstom 4, st. DW226, 22°47'S, 167°22'E, 395 m, SL 38 mm. **G.** *Tomopleura reevii* (C. B. Adams, 1850)**, MNHN IM200717875, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. T26, 09°43.3'N, 123°48.8'E, 123–135 m, SL 7.7 mm. **H.** *Microdrillia* cf. *optima* (Thiele, 1925)**, MNHN IM200717887, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. T36, 09°29.3'N, 123°51.5'E, 95–128 m, SL unknown (broken). **I.** *Borsonellopsis chrysothemis* (Dall, 1919), SIO (Scripps Institution of Oceanography) M2530, San Diego Trough, off San Diego Co., California, 1244 m, SL 19.3 mm. **J.** *Belaturricula turrita* (Strebel, 1908), USNM 897559, South Georgia Island, 54.3°S, 35.6°W, 238–247 m, SL 49.8 mm. **K.** *Glyptaesopus oldroydi* (Arnold, 1903). 10 m, off Punta Abreojos, Baja California, Mexico, SL 8.3 mm. **L.** *Tropidoturris fossata fossata* (Sowerby, 1903), holotype, SAMC A346, off Cape Vidal, Zululand, 146–182 m, SL 20.4 mm. **M.** *Genota mitriformis* (Wood, 1828)**, MNHN IM200742293, Angola, 30–50 m, SL 30 mm (radula: Fig. 3A). **N.** *Ophiodermella inermis* (Hinds, 1843), USNM 56092, W coast of North America, SL 40.7 mm. **O.** Conorbidae. **O.** *Benthofascis lozaoui* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001**, MNHN IM200742331, New Caledonia, NORFOLK 2, st. DW2147, 22°50'S, 167°16'E, 496 m, SL 16.5 mm. Abbreviation and symbols: SL, shell length; *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (A, B, D, E, G, H), M.G. Harasewych and D. Tippett (C, J, N), R.N. Kilburn (L), J. McLean (I, K).

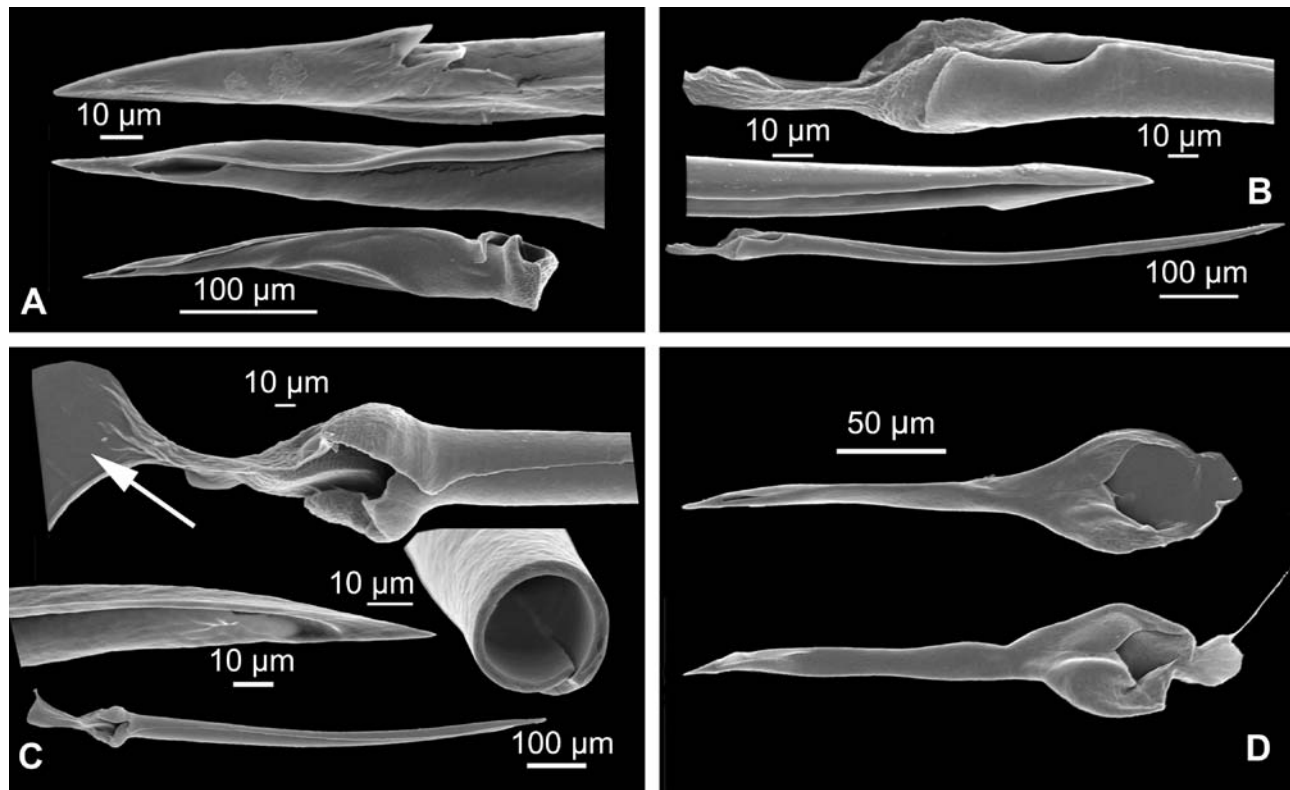


Figure 3. Radulae. Borsoniidae. **A.** *Genota mitriformis* (Wood, 1828)**, MNHN IM200742293 (shell: Fig. 2M). **B.** *Borsonia* sp.**, MNHN IM200717932 (shell: Fig. 2D). **C.** *Bathytoma neocaledonica* Puillandre et al., 2010**, MNHN IM200717857 (shell: Fig. 2E). **D.** Borsoniidae gen. 1**, MNHN IM200717911 (shell: Fig. 2B). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen.

usually well developed, axial ribs sometimes obsolete to absent. Siphonal canal short to moderately long. Anal sinus on sub-sutural ramp, deep. Protoconch when multispiral with up to five whorls, initially smooth and then with arcuate axial riblets, when paucispiral up to two smooth whorls. Operculum with terminal nucleus, fully developed to missing. Radula of hypodermic marginal teeth that usually have a weakly developed solid basal part, often attached to the ligament (marked by an arrow on Fig. 3C). Tooth canal opening (sub)terminally or, sometimes, laterally. At their tip teeth can have weak to rather strong barb(s) (*Genota*, Fig. 3A). Overlapping of the tooth edges is weak (Fig. 3C). In *Zemacies*, the radula is completely absent.

Remarks: This is a rather heterogeneous group. Obviously, it is not fully resolved as it is based on molecular data and comprises rather conchologically different clades. This could be explained by the fact that many taxa of this group are among most ancient of conoideans, known since the Palaeocene (*Zemacies*, *Borsonia*, *Tomopleura*) or Eocene (*Bathytoma*, *Genota*, *Microdrillia*). The loss of apomorphies by mutation could be more important for old taxa (Puillandre et al., 2011).

The names Borsoniinae Bellardi, 1875, and Pseudotominae Bellardi, 1875, were established simultaneously. As First Revisers, under Art. 24 of the ICZN Code, we here give precedence to the former over the latter.

Included genera:

- ?*Apaturris* Iredale, 1917¹
- Aphanitoma* Bellardi, 1875¹
- Asthenotoma* Harris & Burrows, 1891¹
- Austroturris* Laseron, 1954¹
- Bathytoma* Harris & Burrows, 1891³
- (*Micantapex* Iredale, 1936)

- (*Parabathytoma* Shuto, 1961)
- (*Riuguhdrillia* Oyama, 1951)
- ?*Belaturricula* Powell, 1951²
- Borsonella* Dall, 1908²
- Borsonellopsis* McLean, 1971¹
- Borsonia* Bellardi, 1839³
- (*Boettgeriola* Wenz, 1943)
- Cordieria* Rouault, 1848¹
- Darbya* Bartsch, 1944¹
- Diptychophlia* Berry, 1964¹
- Drilliola* Cossmann, 1903²
- Filodrillia* Hedley, 1922¹
- Genota* H. Adams & A. Adams, 1853³
- [= *Genotia* Fischer, 1883]
- ?*Glyptaesopus* Pilsbry & Olsson, 1941²
- Heteroturris* Powell, 1967¹
- Maoritomella* Powell, 1942²
- [= *Naraweena* Laseron, 1954]
- Microdrillia* Casey, 1903³
- [= *Acropota* Nordsieck, 1977]
- Ophioderrella* Bartsch, 1944²
- Paraborsonia* Pilsbry, 1922¹
- Phenatoma* Finlay, 1924²
- Pulsarella* Laseron, 1954²
- Retidrillia* McLean, 2000¹
- Suavodrillia* Dall, 1908²
- Tomopleura* Casey, 1904³
- Tropidoturris* Kilburn, 1986²
- ?*Typhlodaphne* Powell, 1951¹
- Typhlomangelia* G.O. Sars, 1878³
- [= *Viridoturris* Powell, 1964]
- [= *Vexithara* Finlay, 1926]
- Zemacies* Finlay, 1926³

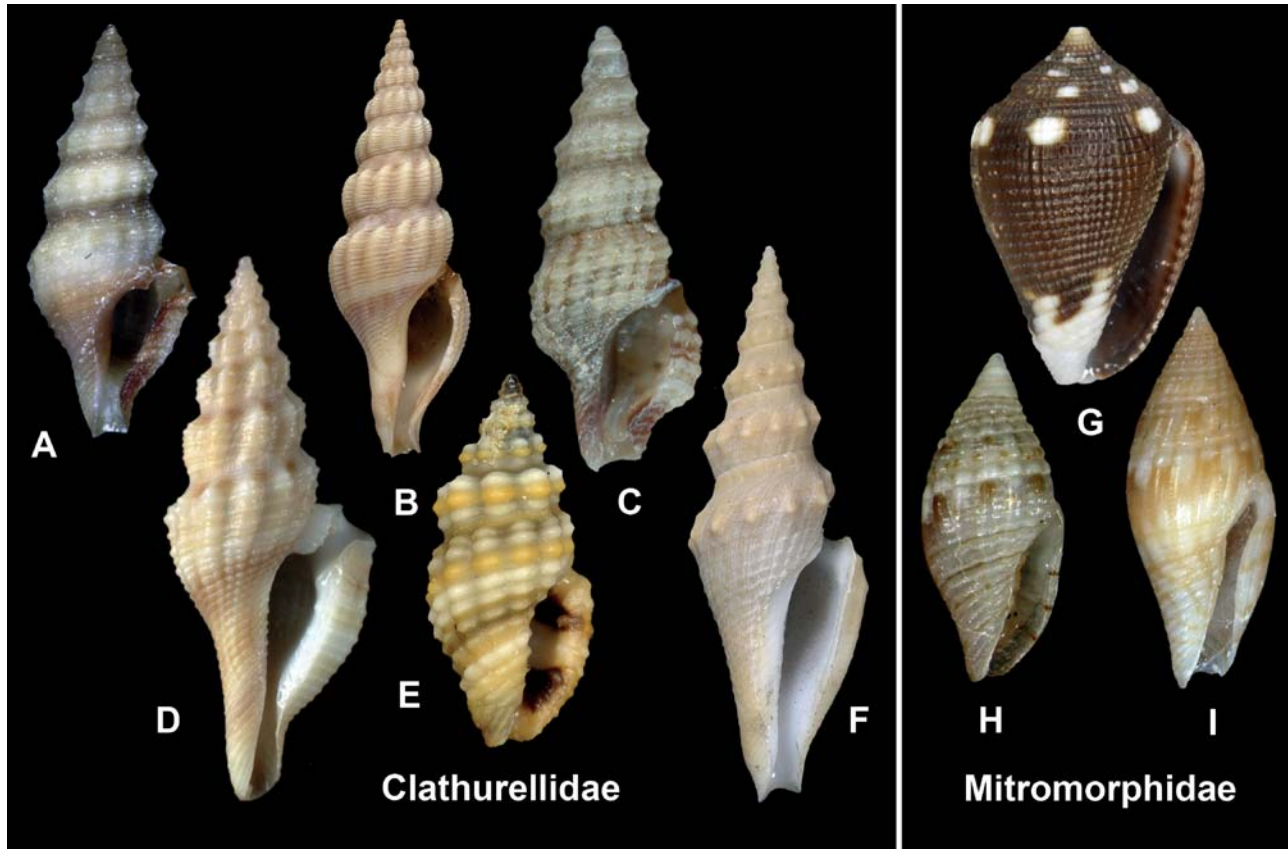


Figure 4. Shells. **A–F.** Clathurellidae. **A.** *Nannodiella ravella* (Hedley, 1922)*, MNHN IM200742350, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. T9, 09°33.5'N, 123°49.5'E, 97–120 m, SL 5.8 mm (radula: Fig. 5A). **B.** *Comarmondia gracilis* (Montagu, 1803), MNHN, Le Brusc, Cap Sicié, Provence, France, 40–100 m, SL 23 mm. **C.** *Etrema* cf. *tenera* (Hedley, 1899)**, MNHN IM200717869, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. S21, 09°41.7'N, 123°50.9'E, 4–12 m, SL unknown (broken). **D.** *Glyphostoma rostrata* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001, MNHN, New Caledonia, BATHUS 4, st. DW896, 20°16'S, 163°52'E, 315–350 m, SL 21.5 mm. **E.** *Lienardia nigroincta* (Montrouzier, 1872)*, MNHN, Touho, New Caledonia, 20°45.2'S, 165°16.3'E, intertidal, SL 6.9 mm (radula: Fig. 5B). **F.** *Strombinoturris crockeri* Hertlein & Strong, 1951, LACM 747–37, off Isabel Island, Mexico, 18–33 m, SL 47.5 mm. **G–I:** Mitromorphidae. **G.** *Lovellona atramentosa* (Reeve, 1849)*, MNHN, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. M2, 09°32.8'N, 123°45.9'E, 0–2 m, SL 9.0 mm (radula: Fig. 6A). **H.** *Mitromorpha metula* (Hinds, 1843)*, MNHN IM200742339, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B8, 09°37.1'N, 123°46.1'E, 3 m, SL 3.1 mm (radula: Fig. 6B). **I.** *Anarithma* sp.*, MNHN, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. S5, 09°37.1'N, 123°46.1'E, 2–4 m, SL 6.9 mm (radula: Fig. 6C). Abbreviation and symbols: SL, shell length; *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (C), M.G. Harasewych and D. Tippett (F), P. Maestrati (D, E).

Clathurellidae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1858
(Figs 4A–F, 5)

Diagnosis: Shell small- to medium-sized (5–40, usually 10–20 mm), fusiform to broadly fusiform, subsutural ramp usually unclearly separated. Sculpture mostly strong, usually cancellate, subsutural fold lacking. Shell surface often microgranular. Apertural armature often well developed, in the form of pleats and denticles on both inner and outer lips; no true columellar pleats. Siphonal canal well expressed, moderately long. Anal sinus on subsutural ramp, deep, often (sub)tubular. Protoconch typically multispiral, up to six whorls, generally smooth with keeled last whorls; when paucispiral, protoconch usually smooth or spirally striated, sometimes with remaining carination in last portion. Operculum always absent. Radula of hypodermic marginal teeth that usually have relatively small solid basal part (Fig. 5). Distinct ligaments not found. At their tip, teeth can have a weak barb.

Included genera:

- Acrista* Hedley, 1922¹
- ?*Adanaclava* Bartsch, 1950¹
- ?*Clathromangelia* Monterosato, 1884¹
- Clathurella* Carpenter, 1857³
- Comarmondia* Monterosato, 1844¹

- [= *Bellatula* Strand, 1929]
- Corinnaeturris* Bouchet & Warén, 1980²
- Crockerella* Hertlein & Strong, 1951²
- Etrema* Hedley, 1918³
- [= *Iraquetrema* Dance & Eames, 1966]
- (*Etrema* Oyama, 1953)
- (*Etremaopsis* Powell, 1942)
- Euclathurella* Woodring, 1928¹
- Glyphostoma* Gabb, 1872²
- (*Euglyphostoma* Woodring, 1970)
- (*Glyphostomops* Bartsch, 1934)
- Lienardia* Jousseume, 1884¹
- (*Thetidos* Hedley, 1899)
- Nannodiella* Dall, 1919³
- Paraclathurella* Boettger, 1895¹
- Pseudoetrema* Oyama, 1953¹
- Strombinoturris* Hertlein & Strong, 1951²
- Turrella* Laseron, 1954¹

Mitromorphidae Casey, 1904, **new rank**
(Figs 4F–H, 6)

Diagnosis: Shell small- to medium-sized, 3–30 mm, usually 5–10 mm high, biconic, of mitriform shape. Sculpture

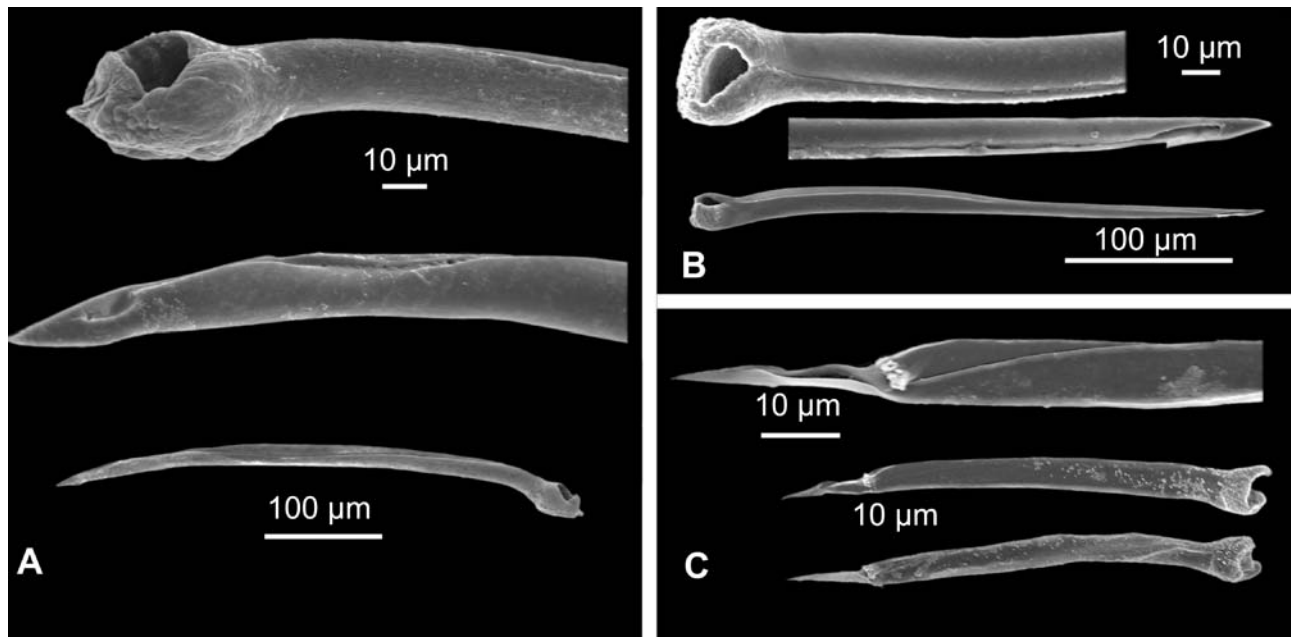


Figure 5. Radulae. Clathurellidae. **A.** *Nannodiella ravella* (Hedley, 1922)*, MNHN IM200742350 (shell: Fig. 4A). **B.** *Lienardia nigrotincta* (Montrouzier, 1872)*, MNHN (shell: Fig. 4E). **C.** *Lienardia jousseaumei* (Hervier, 1896), MNHN, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B7, 9°35.9'N, 123°51.8'E, 4–30 m. Symbol: *, sequenced species.

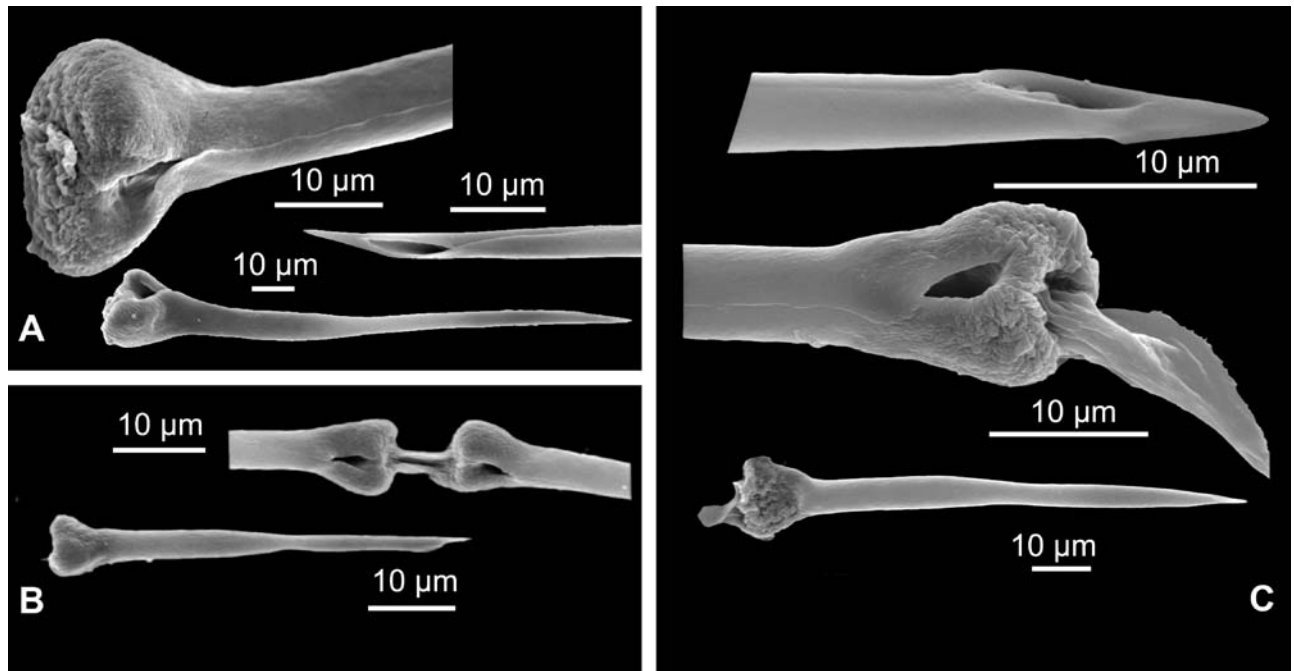


Figure 6. Radulae. Mitromorphidae. **A.** *Lovellona atramentosa* (Reeve, 1849)*, MNHN (shell: Fig. 4G). **B.** *Mitromorpha metula* (Hinds, 1843), MNHN IM200742339 (shell: Fig. 4H). **C.** *Anarithma* sp. *, MNHN (shell: Fig. 4 I). Symbol: *, sequenced species.

rather smooth, with dominant spiral elements. Aperture narrow, with or without 1–3 columellar pleats, sometimes with denticles within. Siphonal canal short or indistinct. Anal sinus from indistinct to rather shallow indentation on weakly pronounced subsutural ramp. Protoconch multispiral or paucispiral, up to 4.5 smooth whorls. No operculum. Radula of hypodermic, marginal, relatively short, awl-shaped teeth with large swollen solid basal part (Fig. 6).

Distinct ligaments present, short. Tooth canal opening subterminally or laterally. At their tip, teeth can have a weak barb (Fig. 6C).

Remarks: Mitrolumninae was established as a substitute name for Diptychomitrinae. Mitromorphidae and Mitrolumninae were published the same year but Mitromorphidae (19 May 1904) has priority over Mitrolumninae (31 August 1904).

Included genera:

- Anarithma* Iredale, 1918¹
Arieli Shasky, 1961¹
 (= *Vexiariella* Shuto, 1983)
Lovellona Iredale, 1917³
Maorimorpha Powell, 1939¹
Mitrellatoma Powell, 1942¹
Mitromorpha Carpenter, 1865³
 [= *Cymakra* Gardner, 1937]
 [= *Helenella* Casey, 1904]
 [= ?*Itia* Marwick, 1931]
 [= *Mitriothara* Hedley, 1922]
 [= *Mitrolumna* Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1883]
Scrinium Hedley, 1922¹

Mangeliidae P. Fischer, 1883, **new rank**

[= *Oenopotinae* Bogdanov, 1987, **new synonym**]
 (Figs 7, 8)

Diagnosis: Shell small to medium size, 3–30 mm, usually 6–12 mm, oval to low- or high-fusiform, usually with comparatively low spire, often with a shoulder angulation. Spiral and axial sculpture both well developed. Shell surface often bearing microsculpture of spirally aligned granules. Subsutural ramp usually not separated sculpturally. Anal sinus on subsutural ramp, shallow to rather deep, rarely tubular. Aperture normally not constrained with strong outgrowths or callus pads, rarely denticulate. Siphon rather short to moderately long. Protoconch typically multispiral, of up to five whorls, with axially ribbed protoconch II; spiral cords on protoconch II present or absent. When paucispiral, protoconch usually spirally lirate. Operculum present, with terminal nucleus (*Oenopotinae*), or normally absent. Radula of marginal teeth of very variable morphology. Teeth can be from semi-enrolled (Fig. 8F, G) to true hypodermic. Frequently side projections around the base are present and there is large irregularly shaped ‘root’ projecting from the base. Barbs may be present, from small to very large (Fig. 8C) or absent (Fig. 8B). Tooth canal opening laterally.

Included genera:

- Acmaturris* Woodring, 1928¹
Agathotoma Cossmann, 1899²
Anticlinura Thiele, 1934³
 [= *Clinuromella* Beets, 1943]
Apispiralia Laseron, 1954¹
Apitua Laseron, 1954¹
Bactrocythara Woodring, 1928¹
Bela Gray, 1847²
 [= *Ginmania* Monterosato, 1884]
 [= *Smithiella* Monterosato, 1890]
Bellacythara McLean, 1971²
Benthomangelia Thiele, 1925³
Brachycythara Woodring, 1928¹
 ?*Cacodaphnella* Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932¹
Citharomangelia Kilburn, 1992²
Cryoturris Woodring, 1828¹
Curtitoma Bartsch, 1941²
 [= *Nematoma* Bartsch, 1941]
 [= *Widalli* Bogdanov, 1986]
Cytharopsis A. Adams, 1865³
Eucithara Fischer, 1883³
 [= ?*Cythara* Schumacher, 1817]
 ?*Euryentema* Woodring, 1928¹
Fehria van Aartsen, 1988¹
Genotina Vera-Peláez, 2004¹
Gingicithara Kilburn, 1992²
Glyphoturris Woodring, 1928¹

- Granotoma* Bartsch, 1941²
Granoturris Fargo, 1953¹
Guraleus Hedley, 1918²
 (= *Euguraleus* Cotton, 1947)
Hemicythara Kuroda & Oyama in Kuroda, Habe & Oyama, 1971¹
Heterocythara Hedley, 1922³
Ithyocythara Woodring, 1928²
Kurtzia Bartsch, 1944²
Kurtziella Dall, 1918²
Kurtzina Bartsch, 1944²
Leiocythara Hedley, 1922¹
Liracraea Odhner, 1924²
 ?*Macteola* Hedley, 1918¹
Mangelia Risso, 1826²
 [= *Cyrtocythara* Nordsieck, 1977]
 [= *Cytharella* Monterosato, 1875]
 [= *Lyromangelia* Nordsieck, 1977]
 [= *Mangeliella* Bucqoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1883]
 [= *Rissomangelia* Monterosato, 1917]
 [= *Rugocythara* Nordsieck, 1977]
 [= *Villiersiella* Monterosato, 1884]
Marita Hedley, 1922¹
Mitraguraleus Laseron, 1954¹
 ?*Neoguraleus* Powell, 1939²
 ?*Notocytharella* Hertlein & Strong, 1955¹
Obesotoma Bartsch, 1941²
Oenopota Mörch, 1852³
 (= *Nodotoma* Bartsch, 1941)
Oenopotella Sysoev, 1988¹
Papillocythara Kilburn, 1992¹
 ?*Paraspirotropis* Sysoev & Kantor, 1984²
Perimangelia McLean, 2000¹
Platycythara Woodring, 1928¹
Propebela Iredale, 1918²
 [= *Antiguraleus* Powell, 1942]
 [= ?*Belalora* Powell, 1951]
 [= *Cestoma* Bartsch, 1941]
 [= *Funitoma* Bartsch, 1941]
 [= ?*Lorabela* Powell, 1951]
 [= *Turritomella* Bartsch, 1941]
 (= *Canetoma* Bartsch, 1941)
Pseudorhaphitoma Boettger, 1895²
Pyrgocythara Woodring, 1928²
Rubellatoma Bartsch & Rehder, 1939¹
Saccharoturris Woodring, 1928¹
Stellatoma Bartsch & Rehder, 1939¹
Suturocythara García, 2008¹
Tenaturris Woodring, 1928²
Toxicochlespira Sysoev & Kantor, 1990³
 ?*Venustoma* Bartsch, 1941¹
Vitjazinella Sysoev, 1988¹
 ?*Vitricythara* Fargo, 1953¹

Raphitomidae A. Bellardi, 1875

(Figs 9, 10)

Diagnosis: Shell very variable in shape and size, from buccinoid to ovate or to elongate-fusiform or high-cylindrical and from about 2 to over 140 mm high. Sculpture variously developed: from nearly smooth shell to well-developed spiral and axial elements, subsutural ramp, when separated from rest of the whorl, usually smooth or with traces of anal sinus growth. Apertural armature rarely well expressed, inner lip usually smooth. Anal sinus either subsutural, shaped as a ‘reversed-L’, or on subsutural ramp, asymmetric, very shallow to rather deep, typically not constrained but sometimes even almost

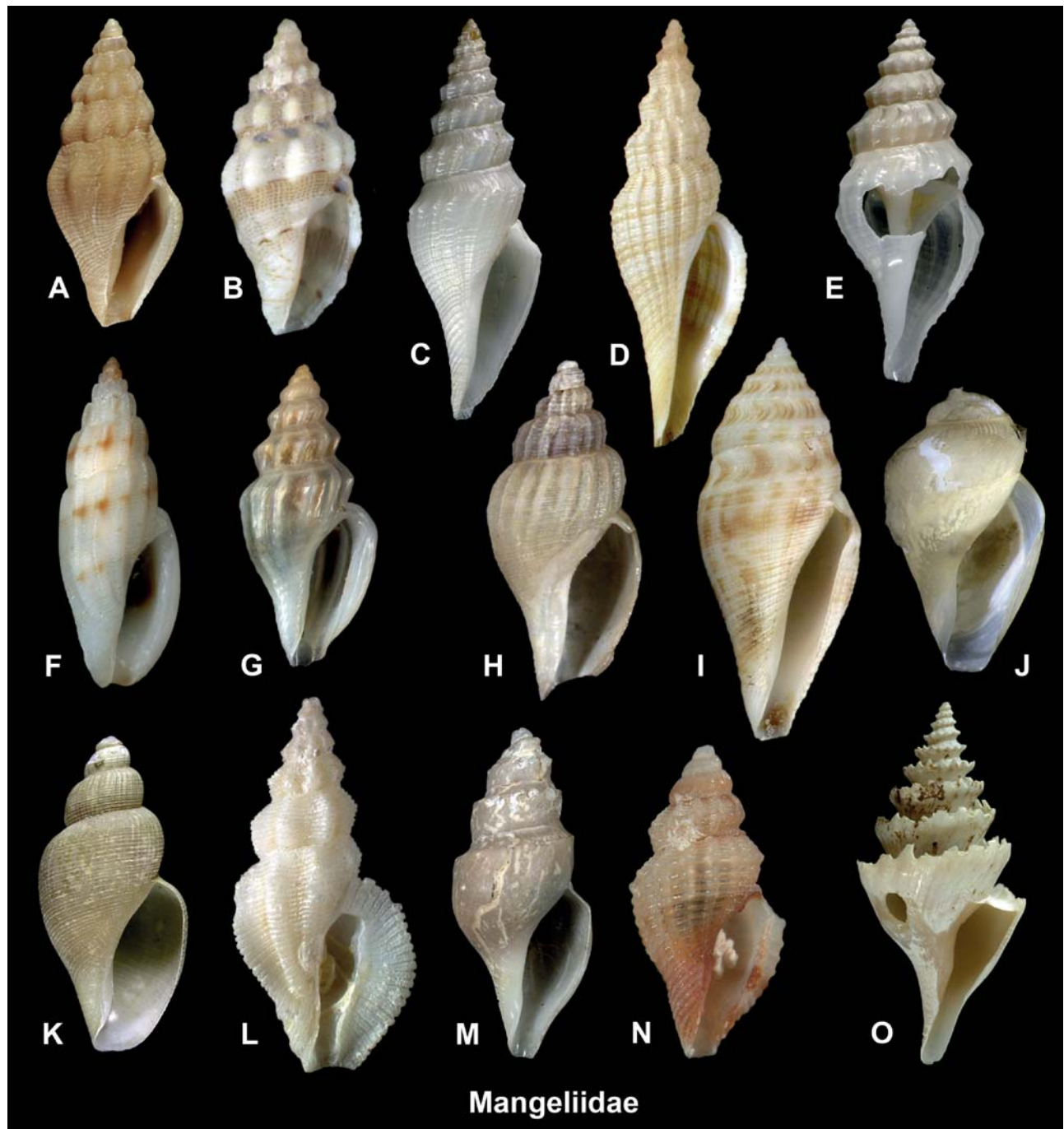


Figure 7. Shells. Mangeliidae. **A.** *Bela clarae* Peñas & Rolán, 2008, paratype, MNHN Moll 21396, Sitges, Vallcarca, Barcelona, Spain, 45–60 m, SL 7 mm. **B.** *Macteola segesta* (Duclos in Chenu, 1850), MNHN, LIFOU 2000, st. 1425, 20°46.8'S, 167°07.2'E, 4–5 m, SL 4.6 mm. **C.** *Benthomangelia* cf. *trophonoidea* (Schepman, 1913)**, MNHN IM200717835, Vanuatu, BOA1, st. CP2462, 16°38'S, 167°57'E, 618–641 m, SL 21 mm (radula: Fig. 8A). **D.** *Citharomangelia* sp., MNHN, Futuna Island, MUSORSTOM 7, st. DW504, 14°20'S, 178°04'E, 300–390 m, SL 15.4 mm. **E.** *Anticlinura* sp.**, MNHN IM200742513, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 2, st. CP2182, 08°47.0'S, 159°37.9'E, 762–1060 m, SL 17.3 mm (radula: Fig. 8E). **F.** *Eucithara* cf. *coronata* (Hinds, 1843)**, MNHN IM200717900, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B8, 09°37.1'N, 123°46.1'E, 3 m, SL 8.7 mm (radula: Fig. 8D). **G.** *Leiocithara* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, BATHUS 2, st. DW719, 22°48'S, 167°16'E, 444–445 m, SL 5.4 mm. **H.** *Oenopota uschakovi* Bogdanov, 1985, holotype, ZIN 37974/1, Iturup Island, Kurile Islands, 44°24.2'N, 147°09'01"E. 160 m, SL 10.3 mm. **I.** *Genotina adamii* (Bozzetti, 1994), MNHN, LIFOU 2000, st. DW1650, 20°54.15'S, 167°01.7'E, 120–150 m, SL 20.0 mm. **J.** *Vitjazinella multicosata* Sysoev, 1988, Paratype, ZMMU 22356, Izu-Bonin Trench, 33°18'N, 149°46'E., 6096 m, SL 7.2 mm. **K.** *Oenopotella ultraabyssalis ultraabyssalis* Sysoev, 1988, holotype, ZMMU Lc-22681, Kurile-Kamchatka trench, 49°29'N, 158°41'E, 7210–7230 m, SL 12.8 mm. **L.** *Pseudorhaphitoma* sp., Coral Sea, Chestfield Plateau, 19 53'S, 158 40'E, 410 m, SL 9.7 mm. **M.** *Paraspirotropis simplicissima* (Dall, 1907), ZIN, off Shikotan I., S Kurile Islands, 1450–1530 m, SL 28.0 mm. **N.** *Heterocithara* sp.**, MNHN IM200717884, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. L46, 09°30.9'N, 123°41.2'E, 90–110 m, SL 3.4 mm. **O.** *Toxicochlespira pagoda* Sysoev & Kantor, 1990**, MNHN IM200717925, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 2, st. CP2227, 6°37.2'N, 156°12.7'E, 508–522 m, SL 18.0 mm (radula: Fig. 8B). Abbreviation and symbol: SL, shell length; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (F, O), P. Maestrati (B, D, G, I, L).

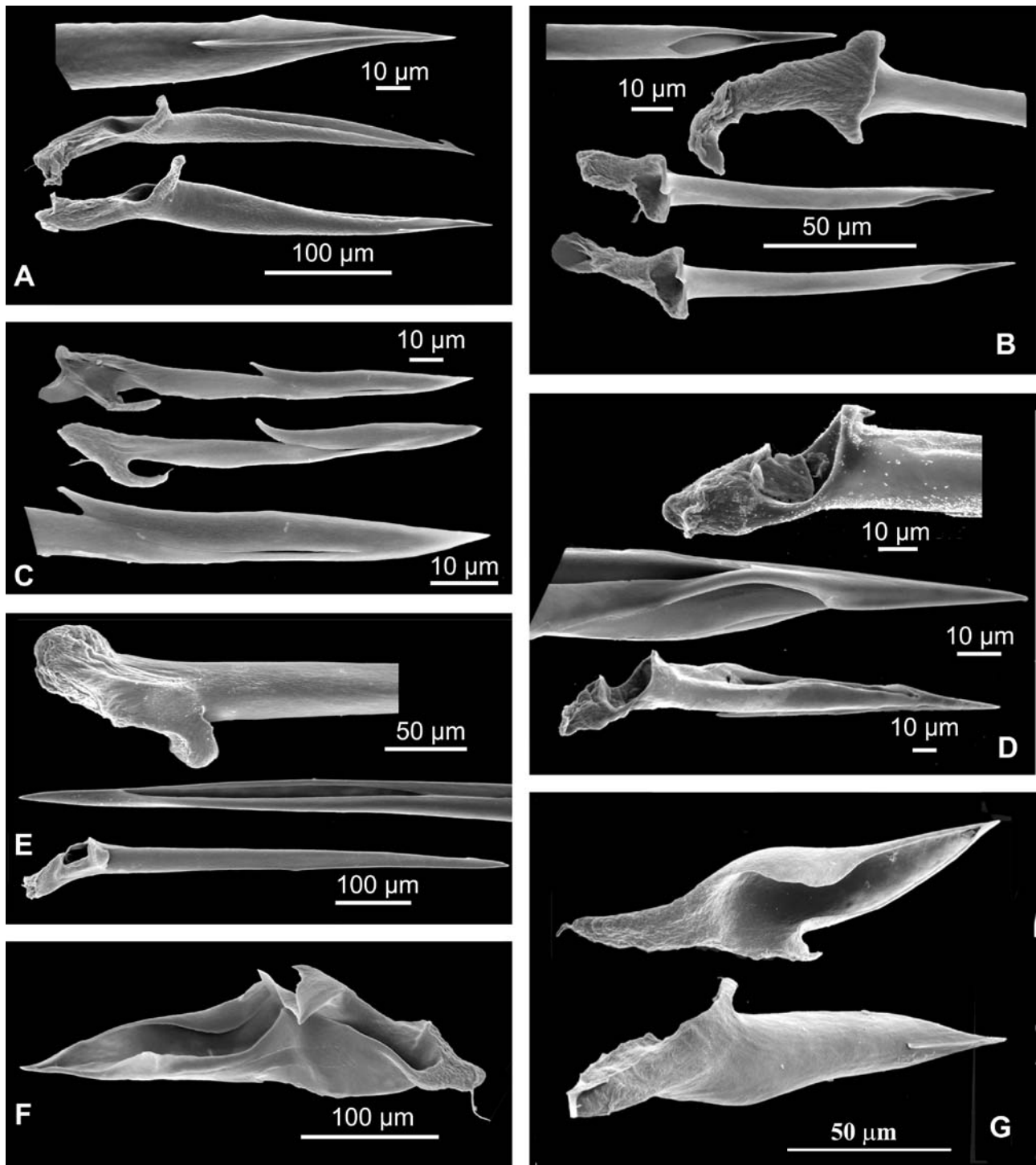


Figure 8. Radulae. Mangeliidae. **A.** *Benthomangelia trophonoidea* (Schepman, 1913), MNHN IM200717835 (shell: Fig. 7C). **B.** *Toxicochlespira pagoda* Sysoev & Kantor, 1990**, MNHN IM200717925 (shell: Fig. 7O). **C.** Mangeliinae gen. 2. MNHN IM200910331, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. S26, 9°41.50'N, 123°51.00'E, 21 m, SL unknown (broken). **D.** *Euclithara* cf. *coronata* (Hinds, 1843)**, MNHN IM200717900 (shell: Fig. 7F). **E.** *Anticlinura* sp.**, MNHN IM200742513 (shell: Fig. 7E). **F.** Mangeliidae gen. sp., MNHN, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. T26, 9°43.3'N, 123°48.8'E, 123–135 m. **G.** *Mangelia powisiana* (Dautzenberg, 1887). Plymouth, England, after Taylor *et al.* (1993). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen.

tubular. Siphon short to rather long. Protoconch typically planktotrophic, multispiral, of 2.5–6.5 whorls, protoconch I often spirally striated, protoconch II with diagonally cancelled sculpture. There are many variations of the basic pattern of the protoconch II sculpture, though a combination of spiral

and axial elements is retained, with the latter usually more pronounced, but protoconchs with a spiral keel and axial pillars (Fig. 23) depart from this pattern. Paucispiral protoconch with predominantly spiral striation. No operculum. Radula of hypodermic marginal teeth of very variable

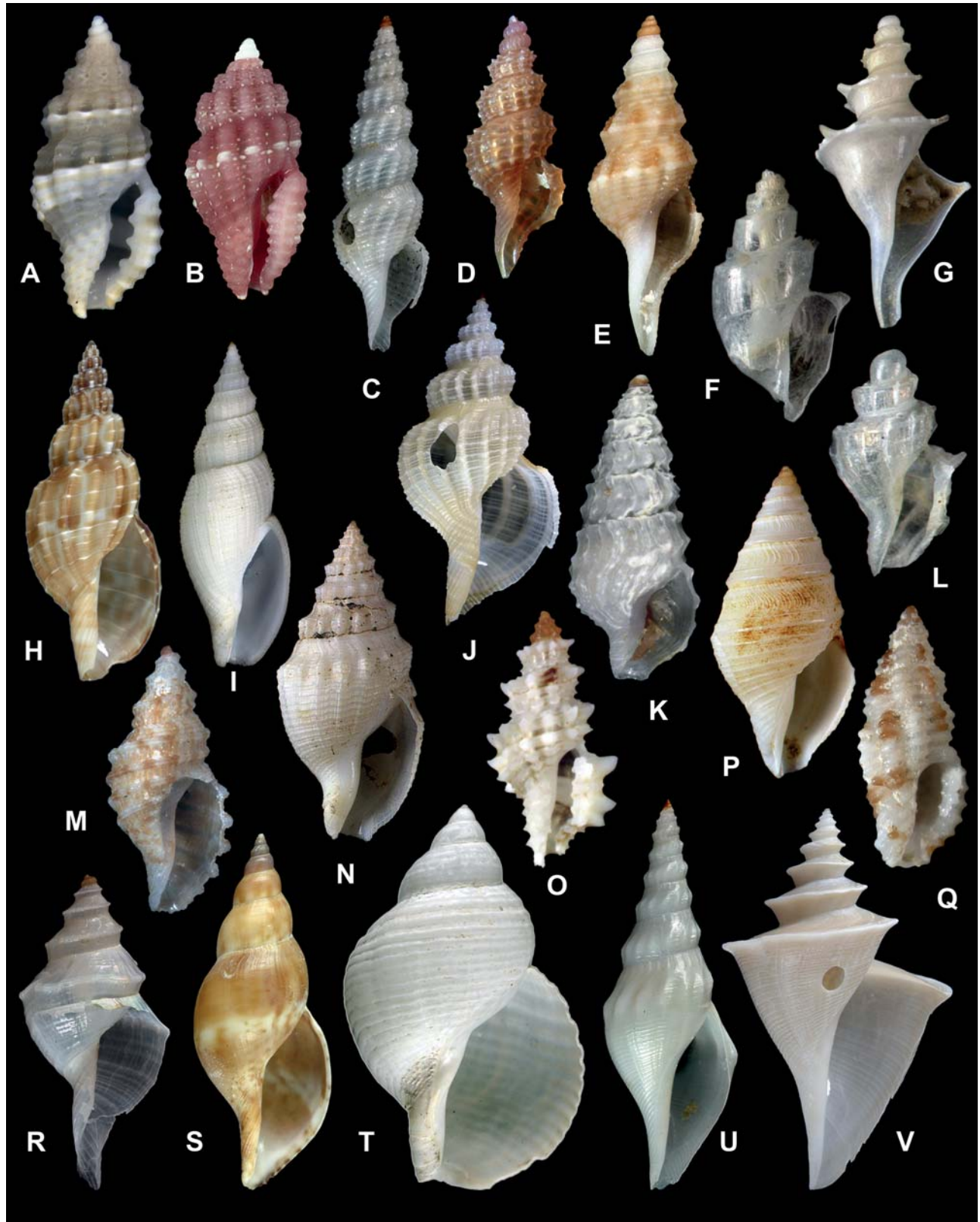


Figure 9. Shells. Raphitomidae. **A.** *Hemilienardia calcicincta* (Melvill & Standen, 1895)*, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B14, 09°38.5'N, 123°49.2'E, 2–4 m, SL 4.6 mm. **B.** *Hemilienardia malleti* (Recluz, 1852), MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st. 1245, 20°45.2'S, 165°16.3'E, intertidal, SL 4.4 mm. **C.** *Rimosodaphnella* sp.**, MNHN IM200717836, Vanuatu, BOA1, st. CP2462, 16°37.5'S, 167°57.4'E, 618–641 m, SL 15.1 mm. **D.** *Veprecula* sp.**, MNHN IM200717883, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. L46, 09°30.9'N, 123°41.2'E, 90–110 m, SL 3.4 mm. **E.** *Glyphostomoides* sp.**, MNHN IM200717892, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. T39, 09°30'N, 123°50.4'E, 100–138 m, SL 7.0 mm. **F.** *Aliceia* sp., MNHN, Wallis Islands, MUSORSTOM 7, st. DW604, 13°21'S, 176°08'W, 415–420 m, SL 4.0 mm. **G.** *Thatcheriasyrinx orientis* (Melvill, 1904), MNHN, New Caledonia, 20°49'S, 165°19'E, 105–110 m, SL 3.6 mm. **H.** *Tritonoturris cumingi* (Powys in Powys & Sowerby, 1835), MNHN, New

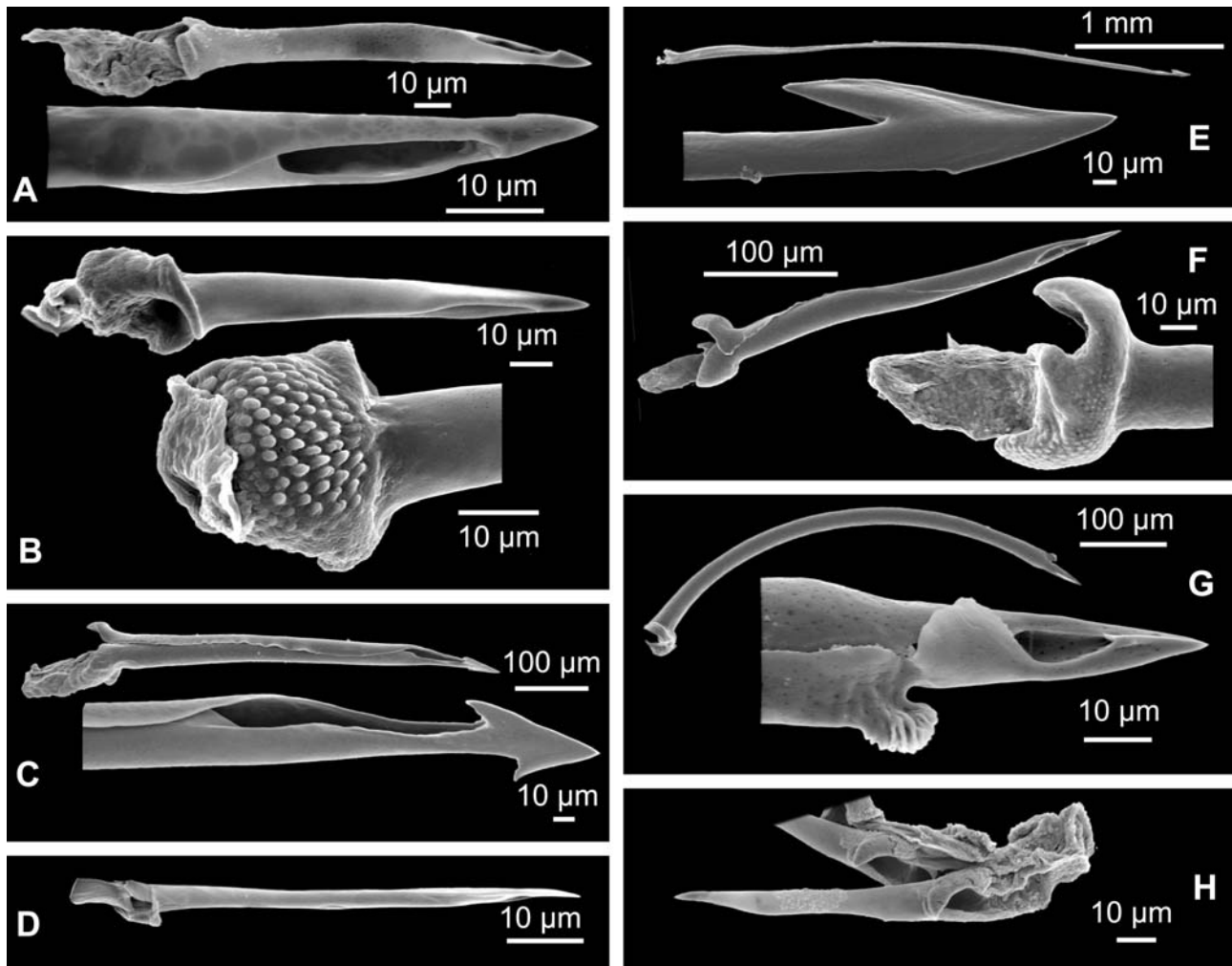


Figure 10. Radulae. Raphitomidae. **A.** *Buccinaria pendula* Bouchet & Sysoev, 1997, MNHN, New Caledonia, BATHUS 4, st. CP948, 20°33'S, 164°57'E, 533–610 m. **B.** *Daphnella pulvisculus* Chino, 2006, MNHN, New Caledonia, BATHUS 4, st. DW927, 18°56'S, 163°22'E, 444–452 m. **C.** *Gymnobela yoshidai* Kuroda & Habe in Habe, 1962, MNHN, Norfolk ridge, NORFOLK 2, st. DW2058, 24°40'S, 168°40'E, 591–1032 m. **D.** *Kermia irretita* (Hedley, 1899), MNHN, New Caledonia, LIFOU 2000, st. 1419, 20°55.6'S, 167°04.5'E, 0–5 m. **E.** *Daphnella cladara* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001, MNHN, Norfolk Ridge, LITHIST, st. CP09, 24°53'S, 168°22'E, 518–540 m. **F.** *Daphnella mitrellaformis* (Nomura, 1940), MNHN, New Caledonia, LIFOU 2000, st. DW1649, 20°54'S, 167°01'E, 150–200 m. **G.** *Miowateria* sp., MNHN, Fidji, MUSORSTOM 10, st. CP1354, 17°43'S, 178°55'E, 959–963 m. **H.** *Spergo fusiformis* (Kuroda & Habe in Habe, 1962), MNHN, Tongatapu, Tonga, BORDAU 2, st. CP1566, 21°02'S, 175°18'W, 530–531 m.

morphology. Teeth can be relatively very long (to 12.8% of shell length in *Daphnella cladara*, Fig. 10E) to very short and reduced (0.13% of shell length in *Spergo fusiformis*, Fig. 10H). Solid base of the teeth from very small (Fig. 10E, G) to rather large (Fig. 10B, F), sometimes side projections around the base

are present (Fig. 10F). Barb(s) present or absent. At least in one species cockscomb-shaped structure is present near the tooth tip (Fig. 10G). Tooth canal opening laterally or subapically. Reduction in radular apparatus and other structures of the anterior foregut is frequent, grading to complete absence.

Caledonia, SL 20 mm. **I.** *Rocroithys niveus* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001, holotype, MNHN, Vanuatu, 15°08'S 167°12'E, 312–314 m, SL 25.5 mm. **J.** *Pleurotomella* sp.**, MNHN IM200717848, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2625, 20°05'S, 160°19'E, 627–741 m, SL 20.6 mm. **K.** *Taranis* sp.**, MNHN IM200742296, Philippines, AURORA 07, st. CP2749, 15°56.6'N, 121°50.2'E, 473 m, SL 6 mm. A07 1717. **L.** *Nepotilla* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, SMIB8, st. DW146–147, 24°55'S, 168°22', 508–532 m, SL 1.5 mm. **M.** *Eucyclotoma cymatodes* (Hervier, 1899)**, MNHN IM200717903, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. S12, 09°29.4'N, 123°56.0'E, 6–8 m, SL 5.0 mm. **N.** *Buccinaria pendula* Bouchet & Sysoev, 1997, MNHN, New Caledonia, BATHUS 1, st. DE697, 20°34'S, 164°58'E, 570–650 m, SL 7.2 mm. **O.** *Microdaphne morrisoni* Rehder, 1980, MNHN, New Caledonia, SL 4.5 mm. **P.** *Cryptodaphne* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 4, st. DW150, 19°07'S, 163°22'E, 110 m, SL 11.2 mm. **Q.** *Kermia aureolinata* (Hervier, 1897)**, MNHN IM200717878, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B25, 09°29'N, 123°56.1'E, 16 m, SL 4.5 mm. **R.** *Teretioipsis* cf. *hyalina* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001**, MNHN IM200717845, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. CP2651, 21°29'S, 162°36'E, 883–957 m, SL 22.8 mm. **S.** *Daphnella itonis* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001, holotype, MNHN, New Caledonia, 22°48'S 167°16'E, 444–445 m, SL 66.0 mm. **T.** *Phymorhynchus major* Warén & Bouchet, 2001, holotype, MNHN, Site Barbecue, East Pacific Rise, 09°50'N, 104°17'W, 2505 m, SL 72.0 mm. **U.** *Gymnobela* sp.**, MNHN IM200717841, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. CP2648, 21°32'S, 162°30'E, 750–458 m, SL 25.7 mm. **V.** *Thatcheria mirabilis* Angas, 1877**, MNHN IM200717924, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 2, st. CP2184, 08°16.9'S, 159°59.7'E, 464–523 m, SL 32.5 mm. Abbreviation and symbols: SL, shell length; *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (C–E, J, Q, R, U, V), P. Maestrati (F, G, L, P).

Remarks: This is the largest and most variable taxon in the Conoidea, as concerns the number of species, with the largest vertical range (intertidal to hadal depths).

Included genera:

Abyssobela Kantor & Sysoev, 1986¹
 ?*Abyssothauma* Sysoev, 1996¹
Acanthodaphne Shuto, 1971¹
Acanthodaphne Bonfitto & Morassi, 2006¹
Aliceia Dautzenberg & Fischer, 1897¹
Asperdaphne Hedley, 1922¹
 (= *Aspertilla* Powell, 1944)
Austrodaphnella Laseron, 1954¹
 ?*Austropussilla* Laseron, 1954¹
 (= *Metaclathurella* Shuto, 1983)
Bathybela Kobelt, 1905²
 [= *Bathypota* Nordsieck, 1968]
Buccinaria Kittl, 1887²
 [= *Ootomella* Bartsch, 1933]
 [= *Pionotoma* Kuroda, 1952]
Cenodagreutes E.H. Smith, 1967¹
Clathurina Melvill, 1917¹
Clinura Bellardi, 1875¹
Cryptodaphne Powell, 1942¹
Daphnella Hinds, 1844³
 [= *Eudaphnella* Bartsch, 1933]
 [= *Paradaphne* Laseron, 1954]
 (= *Diaugasma* Melvill, 1917)
 (= *Hemidaphne* Hedley, 1918)
Eubela Dall, 1889¹
Eucyclotoma Boettger, 1895³
 [= *Turhyssa* Dall, 1924]
 ?*Exomilus* Hedley, 1918¹
Famelica Bouchet & Warén, 1980¹
Favriella Hornung, 1920¹
Glyphostomoides Shuto, 1983³
Gymnobela Verrill, 1884³
 [= *Majox* Nordsieck, 1968]
 [= *Watsonaria* Nordsieck, 1968]
 (= *Theta* Clarke, 1959)
Hemilienardia Boettger, 1895³
Isodaphne Laseron, 1954¹
Kermia Olivier, 1915³
Kuroshiodaphne Shuto, 1965¹
Leiosyrinx Bouchet & Sysoev, 2001²
Lusitanops Nordsieck, 1968¹
Magnella Dittmer, 1960¹
Microdaphne McLean, 1971¹
Microgenia Laseron, 1954¹
Mioawateria Vella, 1954¹
Neopleuromoides Shuto, 1971¹
Nepotilla Hedley, 1918²
Pagodidaphne Shuto, 1983¹
Paramontana Laseron, 1954²
Philbertia Monterosato, 1884²
 [= *Leufroyia* Monterosato, 1884]
 [= *Lineotoma* Nordsieck, 1977]
 [= *Peratotoma* Harris & Burrows, 1891]
Phymorhynchus Dall, 1908²
Pleuromella Verrill, 1873³
 [= *Azorilla* Nordsieck, 1968]
 [= *Azorita* Nordsieck, 1968]
 [= *Anomalotomella* Powell, 1966]
 [= *Fusidaphne* Laseron, 1954]
 [= *Tasmadaphne* Laseron, 1954]
 (= *Cyrtoides* Nordsieck, 1968)
Pontiothauma E.A. Smith, 1895²
Pseudodaphnella Boettger, 1895²

(*Qii* Zhang, 1995)
Raphitoma Bellardi, 1848³
Rimosodaphnella Cossmann, 1915³
Rocroithys Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001²
Spergo Dall, 1895²
 (= *Speoides* Kuroda & Habe in Habe, 1962)
Stilla Finlay, 1926¹
Taranidaphne Morassi & Bonfitto, 2001¹
Taranis Jeffreys, 1867³
 [= ?*Allo* Lamy, 1934]
 [= ?*Feliciella* Lamy, 1934]
 [= *Fenestrosyrinx* Finlay, 1926]
 ?*Teleochilus* Harris, 1897¹
 [= *Litachilus* Powell, 1944]
Teretia Norman, 1888²
Teretiopsis Kantor & Sysoev, 1989³
Thatcheria Angas, 1877³
 [= *Cochlioconus* Yokoyama, 1928]
 ?*Thatcheriasyrinx* Powell, 1969¹
Thatcherina Vera-Peláez, 1998¹
 ?*Thesbia* Jeffreys, 1867²
Tritonoturris Dall, 1924³
Truncadaphne McLean, 1971¹
Tuskaroria Sysoev, 1988¹
Typhlosyrinx Thiele, 1925²
Vepracula Melvill, 1917³
 [= *Mordica* Dall, 1924]
Vepridaphne Shuto, 1983¹
Xanthodaphne Powell, 1942²
Zenepos Finlay, 1928¹

Cochlespiridae Powell, 1942
 (Figs 11A–D, 12)

Diagnosis: Shell of moderate size, about 20–30 mm, up to 100 mm high, high-pagodiform to fusiform, with a tall spire and usually a long siphonal canal. Axial sculpture poorly developed or absent, subsutural ramp usually smooth. Anal sinus deep, on subsutural ramp. Protoconch paucispiral, smooth. Operculum with terminal nucleus. Radula 1–0–R–0–1. Rachidian broad, subrectangular or arched, with a single rather large cusp (Fig. 12), rarely absent (some *Aforia*). Marginal teeth duplex, with well developed accessory limb.

Remarks: This is a clade with poor congruence between molecular and shell characters. The contents of most genera need revision and the family limits remain uncertain.

Sibogasyrinx was proposed as a subgenus of *Leucosyrinx* for two species characterized by a low position of the peripheral angle. During our examination of radulae of species provisionally attributed to *Leucosyrinx*, two distinct radulae types were found, differing in the presence of the rachidian, without apparent congruence with shell morphology. In *Sibogasyrinx pyramidalis*, the type species of *Sibogasyrinx*, as well as in the sequenced specimen (Fig. 11B), the radula is characterized by the presence of a well-developed rachidian. Although the sequenced specimen is conchologically closer to typical *Leucosyrinx*, the molecular sequence suggests affinities to *Cochlespira*.

Included genera:

?*Aforia* Dall, 1889²
 [= *Irenosyrinx* Dall, 1908]
 [= *Danilacarina* Bozzetti, 1997]
 (?*Abyssaforia* Sysoev & Kantor, 1987)
 (?*Dallaforia* Sysoev & Kantor, 1987)
 (?*Steiraxis* Dall, 1896)
 ?*Apiotoma* Cossmann, 1889¹
 ?*Clavosurcula* Schepman, 1913¹

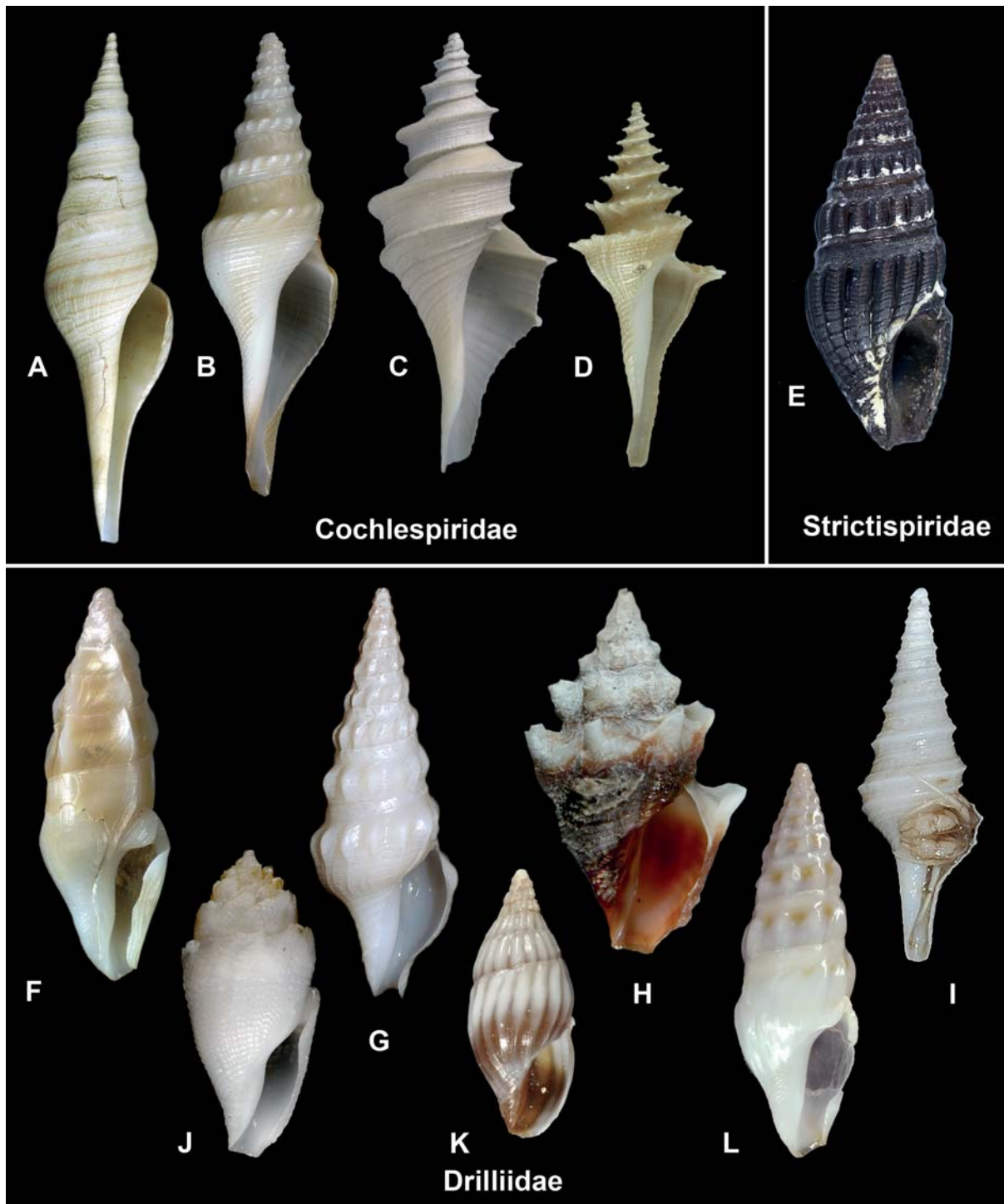


Figure 11. Shells. **A–D.** Cochlespiridae. **A.** *Nihonia maxima* Sysoev, 1997, holotype, MNHN, Indonesia, 09°23'S 131°09'E, 275–246 m, SL 128 mm. **B.** *Sibogasyrinx* sp.**, MNHN IM200717701, Vanuatu, BOA1, st. CP2432, 14°59.7'S, 166°55.0'E, SL 46.0 mm (radula: Fig. 12B, C). **C.** *Aforia multispiralis* Dell, 1990, USNM 870023, N of Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, 62°S, 61.1°W, 1437 m, SL 45.6 mm. **D.** *Cochlespira pulchella* (Schepman, 1913)**, MNHN IM200717920, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2340, 09°29.4'N, 123°44.4'E, SL 22.0 mm. **E.** Strictispiridae. **E.** *Strictispira solida* (C.B. Adams, 1850), USNM 900425, E side of Marquesas Keys, Florida Keys, SL 17.5 mm. **F–L.** Drilliliidae. **F.** *Plagiostropha caledoniensis* Wells, 1995, S New Caledonia, SL 12.2 mm. **G.** *Imaclava unimaculata* (Sowerby I, 1834)* subadult, det. J.A. Todd, NHMUK MOEA 20100529, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-46, 08°31.37'N, 79°05.79'W, 24–25 m, SL 25.5 mm. **H.** *Clavus canalicularis* (Röding, 1798)*, MNHN IM200742345, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B11, 09°29.4'N, 123°56.0'E, 2–4 m, SL 19 mm. **I.** *Cruziturrucula arcuata* (Reeve, 1843)* subadult, det. J. A. Todd, YK; NHMUK 20100542, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-34, 08°26.24'N, 79°09.14'W, 66–68 m, SL = 17.6 mm (radula: Fig. 13E). **J.** *Conopleura striata* Hinds, 1844*, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st. 1311, 20°40.4'S, 164°14.9'E, 10–60 m, SL 15.6 mm. **K.** *Iredalea pupoidea* (H. Adams, 1872)*, MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st. 1240, 20°46.5'S, 165°14'E-165°15'E, 2 m, SL 6.2 mm. **L.** *Splendrilla* sp.**, MNHN IM200717847, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2617, 20°06'S, 160°22'E, 427–505 m, SL 16.4 mm (radula: Fig. 13A, B). Abbreviation and symbols: SL, shell length; *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (B, D, F), A. Fedosov (I, G), M.G. Harasewych and D. Tippett (C, E),

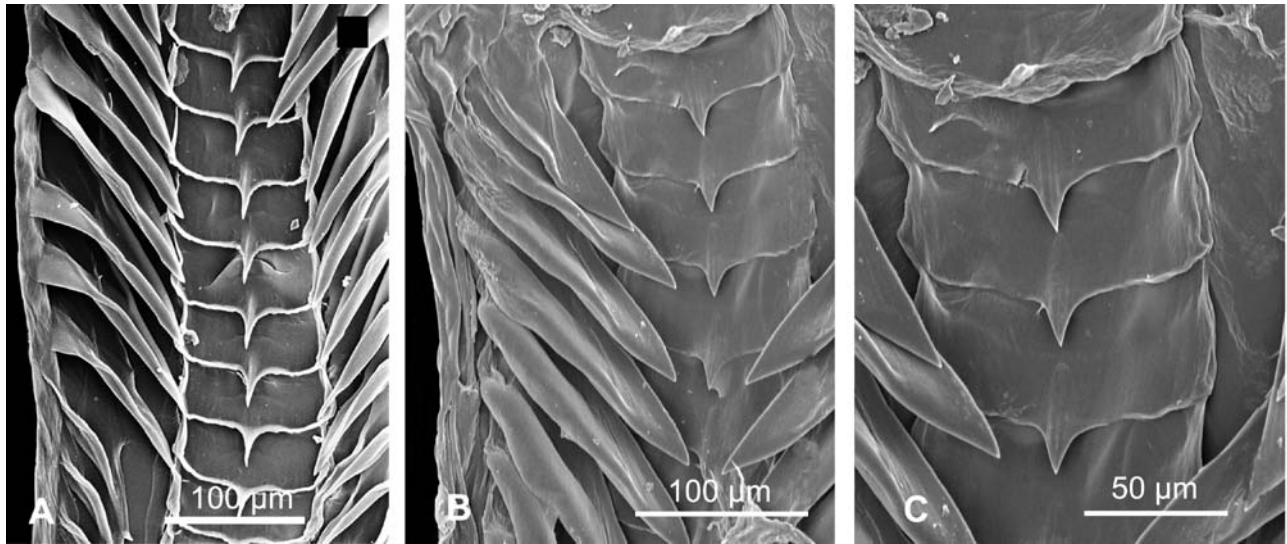


Figure 12. Radulae. Cochlespiridae. **A.** *Cochlespira radiata* (Dall, 1889), MNHN, SE Brazil, after Kantor & Taylor, 2000. **B–C.** *Sibogasyrinx* sp.**, MNHN IM200717701 (shell: Fig. 11B). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen.

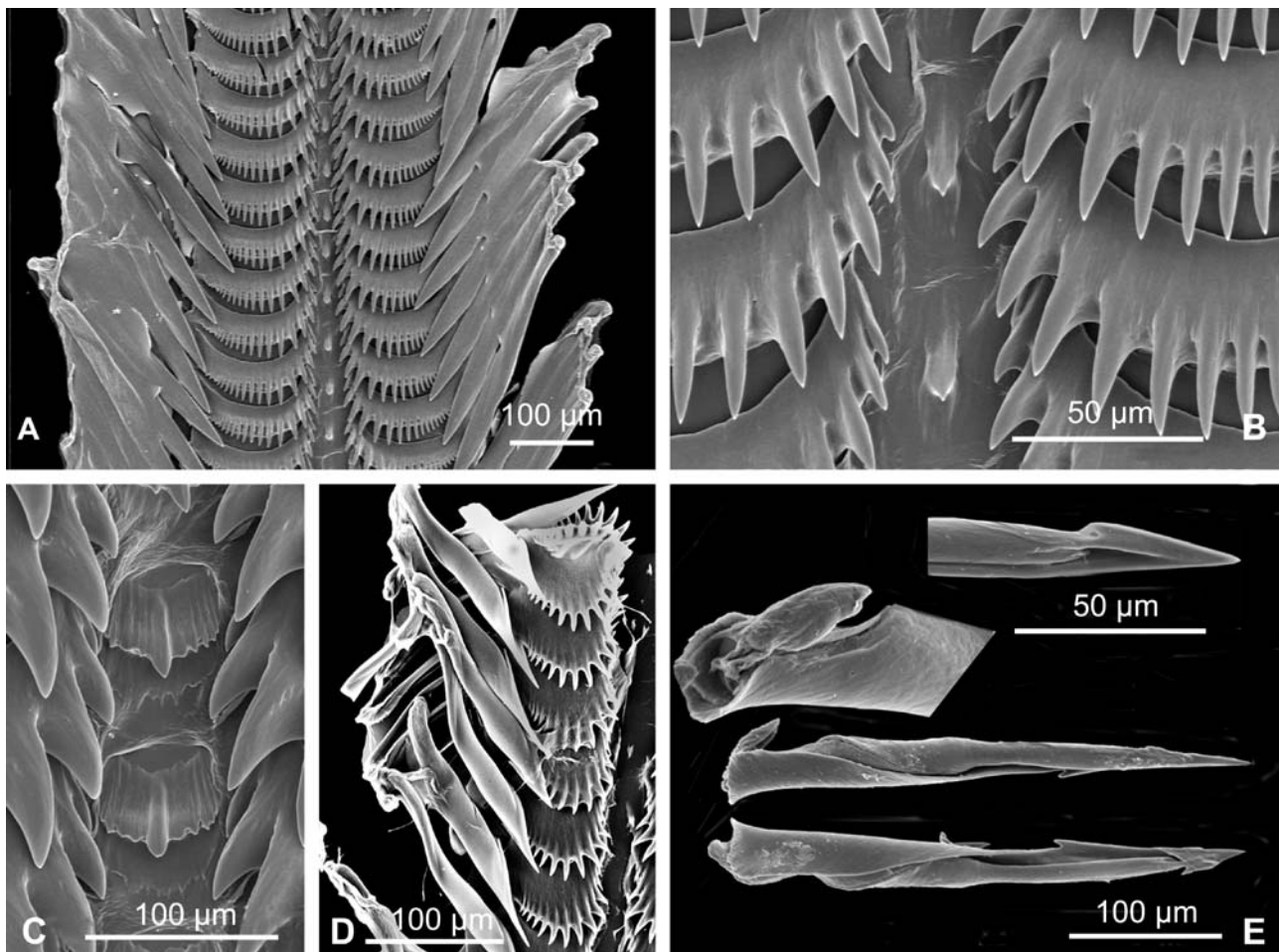


Figure 13. Radulae. Drilliidae. **A–B.** *Splendrilla* sp.**, MNHN IM200717847 (shell: Fig. 11L). **C.** *Clavus exasperatus* (Reeve, 1843), MNHN, New Caledonia, LIFOU 2000, st. 1420, 20°47.7'S, 167°09.35'E, 4–5 m. **D.** *Imaclava pilsbryi* (Bartsch, 1950), after Kantor & Taylor, 2000. **E.** *Cruziturricula arcuata* (Reeve, 1843)**, NHMUK MOEA 20100541, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00–34, 08°26.24'N, 79°09.14'W, 66–68 m (shell: Fig. 11I). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen.

Cochlespira Conrad, 1865³
 [= *Ancistrosyrinx* Dall, 1881]
 [= *Coronasyrinx* Powell, 1944]
 [= *Pagodasyrinx* Shuto, 1969]
 ?*Nihonia* MacNeil, 1961¹
Sibogasyrinx Powell, 1969³

Drilliidae Olsson, 1964
 (Figs 11F–L, 13)

Diagnosis: Shell small- to medium-sized, usually 15–25 mm, up to 50 mm high, with a rather high spire and usually truncated base. Spiral sculpture often obsolete. Anal sinus on subsutural ramp, deep, (sub)symmetrical, sometimes tubular. Protoconch usually paucispiral (up to two whorls), smooth or abapically carinate. Operculum with terminal nucleus. Radular formula 1-1-R-1-1, rarely 1-1-0-1-1, central tooth small, from narrow unicuspid (Fig. 13B) to subrectangular with additional cusps (Fig. 13C), rarely reduced to completely absent. Lateral teeth broad, pectinate, and arched, marginal teeth from simple flat and sharply pointed (Fig. 13A) to duplex with slightly thickened edges and to loosely enrolled with the small barb near the tip (*Imaclava*, Fig. 13D).

Remarks: The genera *Cruziturricula* and *Fusiturricula* form an unsupported group that is sister to Drilliidae. In the studied *Cruziturricula arcuata* (Reeve, 1843), the very characteristic radula differs from the Drilliidae: 1-0-0-0-1. Marginal teeth are loosely enrolled with little overlap of the edges, with two barbs on the tip and a tongue-shape extension at the base (Fig. 13E). The type species of *Fusiturricula*, *Turris fusinella* Dall, 1908, is different from what is currently conceived as belonging to that genus (e.g. Williams, 2006), but those species are similar to *Cruziturricula sensu auct.* The only data on the radula was provided by Powell (1966: 31), who stated (without mentioning the species): “Radula of marginals only, wishbone-type, but long and narrow”. Although *Cruziturricula* and *Fusiturricula* definitely do not belong in Drilliidae and may represent a new family, they are here provisionally placed in Drilliidae for lack of a better alternative.

Included genera:

?*Acinodrillia* Kilburn, 1988¹
Agladrillia Woodring, 1928³
Bellaspira Conrad, 1868¹
Calliclava McLean, 1971³
Cerodrillia Bartsch & Rehder, 1939³
 (*Lissodrillia* Barsch and Rehder, 1943)
Clavus Monfort, 1810³
 [= *Clavicantha* Swainson, 1840]
 [= *Eldridgea* Bartsch, 1934]
 [= *Tylotia* Melville, 1917]
Clathrodrillia Dall, 1918³
Conopleura Hinds, 1844³
Crassopleura Monterosato, 1884¹
 ?*Cruziturricula* Marks, 1951³
Cymatosyrinx Dall, 1889²
Douglassia Bartsch, 1934¹
Drillia Gray, 1838³
Elaeocyma Dall, 1918²
Eumetadrillia Woodring, 1928¹
Fenimorea Bartsch, 1934¹
 ?*Fusiturricula* Woodring, 1928³
 (?*Fusisyrinx* Bartsch, 1934)
Globidrillia Woodring, 1928²
Imaclava Bartsch, 1944³
Iredalea Oliver, 1915³
 [= *Brephodrillia* Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932]
Kylix Dall, 1919²
Leptadrillia Woodring, 1928²

Neodrillia Bartsch, 1943²
Orrmaesia Kilburn, 1988²
 ?*Paracuneus* Laseron, 1954¹
Plagiostropha Melville, 1927²
Splendrillia Hedley, 1922³
 (*Hauturua* Powell, 1942)
Spirotropis G.O. Sars, 1878²
 ?*Stenodrillia* Korobkov, 1955¹
Syntomodrillia Woodring, 1928²
Tylotiella Habe, 1964²

Pseudomelatomidae Morrison, 1965

(Figs 14–16)

Diagnosis: Shell small to rather large, 15–100 mm high, claviform to fusiform. Spiral and axial sculpture generally well developed, often strong. Subsutural fold often present. Anal sinus on subsutural ramp, usually moderately deep to very deep, often constrained by callus rendering anal sinus subtubular. Protoconch usually paucispiral, sometimes multispiral, with up to three whorls, smooth or sometimes axially or spirally sculptured on later whorls. Operculum with terminal nucleus.

Radula very variable; four types are recorded:

1-(1-R-1)-1 – *Comitas* type (includes also *Knefastia* and *Antiplanes*). The central formation is rather variable in degree of development of the rachidian tooth and fusion of three teeth. In some *Comitas* (Fig. 15C, D), the central formation looks like single well-defined tooth [as in *Comitas murrayoolga* (Garrard, 1961)], while in *Comitas onokeyana vivens* Dell, 1956, *Knefastia* and *Antiplanes*, the rachidian is totally reduced and the formation appears as two poorly developed paired plates (reduced laterals) (Fig. 15B). Marginal teeth in *Comitas* and *Knefastia* flat, broadly oval, with thickened edges and teeth tips and without pronounced accessory limb. In *Antiplanes* marginal teeth narrowly elongate, with well-developed accessory limb.

1-1-0-1-1 – *Crassiclava* type. Differs from the *Comitas* type by the better defined laterals (Fig. 15E, F) that are low, arcuate and sharply curved towards the midline of the ribbon.

1-0-R-0-1 – *Pseudomelatoma* type (also includes *Hormospira* and *Tiariturris*, Fig. 15A). Rachidian with strong cusp and subrectangular base (contrary to the other types with a central formation formed by fused lateral and rachidian). Despite neither ontogeny nor folding of the radula have been examined, we tentatively treat this structure as a true rachidian. Marginal teeth simple, solid and strongly curved, attached to the membrane by rather a narrow base and free along most of their length.

1-0-0-0-1 – Most genera of the family. Marginal teeth elongated, narrow, flat, with thickened edge (e.g. *Funa*, *Carinodrillia*, Fig. 16C), or trough-shaped in transverse section, sometimes with small barb near the tip (*Cheungbeia*, Fig. 16E), which may become semi-enrolled (e.g. *Pyrgospira*, *Pilsbryspira*, *Zonulispira*, Fig. 16B), to nearly hollow, where limbs overlap at significant length of the teeth (*Ptychobela*, Fig. 16D).

Remarks: Anatomically, Pseudomelatomidae is the most variable family of Conoidea. Most genera were formerly included in the subfamily Crassispirinae, but the nomenclaturally valid name for this clade is Pseudomelatomidae. Its constituents includes several taxa that were previously recognized as separate (sub)families: Zonulispirinae, characterized by semi-enrolled marginal radular teeth (a character found in several branches of the clade), and Pseudomelatominae, defined on the basis of the very characteristic solid marginal teeth and strongly developed rachidian.

The genus *Leucosyrinx* has long been a convenient genus for placement of turreted-fusiform species, mostly from deep water of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific. Currently, it is a mixture of species of probably different taxonomic position, and the

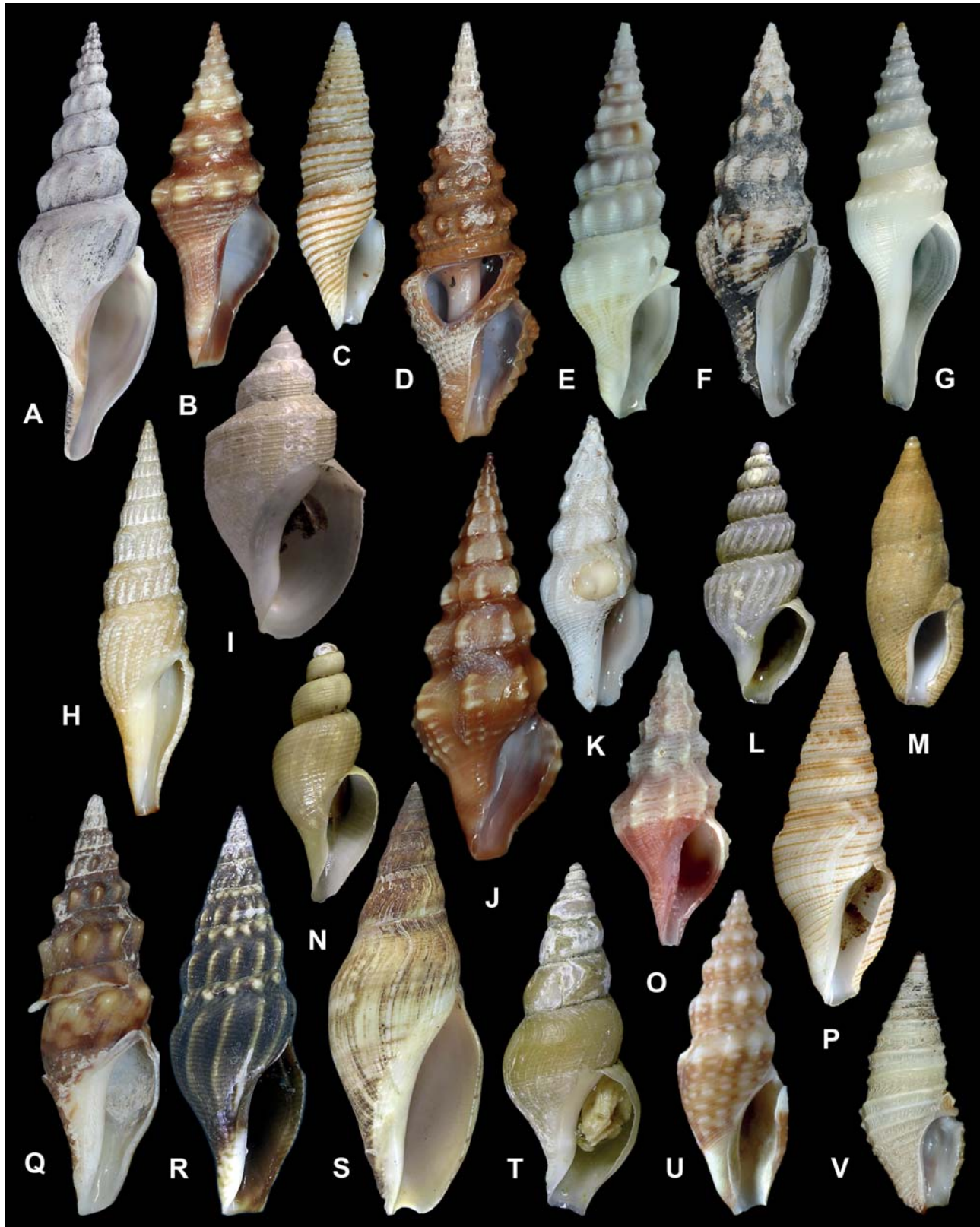


Figure 14. Shells. Pseudomelatomidae. **A.** *Comitas* sp.**, MNHN IM200717918, Philippines, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2388, 09°26.9'N, 123°34.5'E, 762–786 m, SL 113.8 mm (radula: Fig. 15C, D). **B.** *Knefastia tuberculifera* (Broderip & Sowerby, 1829)*, NHMUK MOEA 20100534, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-18, 08°19.50'N, 78°47.71'W, 25–32 m, SL 36.6 mm. **C.** *Otitoma* sp.**, MNHN IM200717905, Philippines, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2348, 09°26.6'N, 123°52.5'E, 196–216 m, SL 17.2 mm. **D.** *Pyrgospira aenone* (Dall, 1919)**, det. J. A. Todd, YK, NHMUK MOEA 20100539, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-18, 08°19.50'N, 78°47.71'W, 25–32 m, SL 36.2 mm. **E.** *Inquisitor* sp.**, MNHN IM200717851, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2625, 20°05'N, 160°19'E, 627–741 m, SL 32.2 mm (radula: Fig. 16F). **F.** *Funa incerta* (Smith, 1877)**, NHMUK MOEA 20100553, st. 70, off southern Hong Kong, SL 42.8 mm. **G.** *Leucosyrinx* sp.**, MNHN IM200717846, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. CP2600, 19°38'S, 158°46'E, 603–630 m,

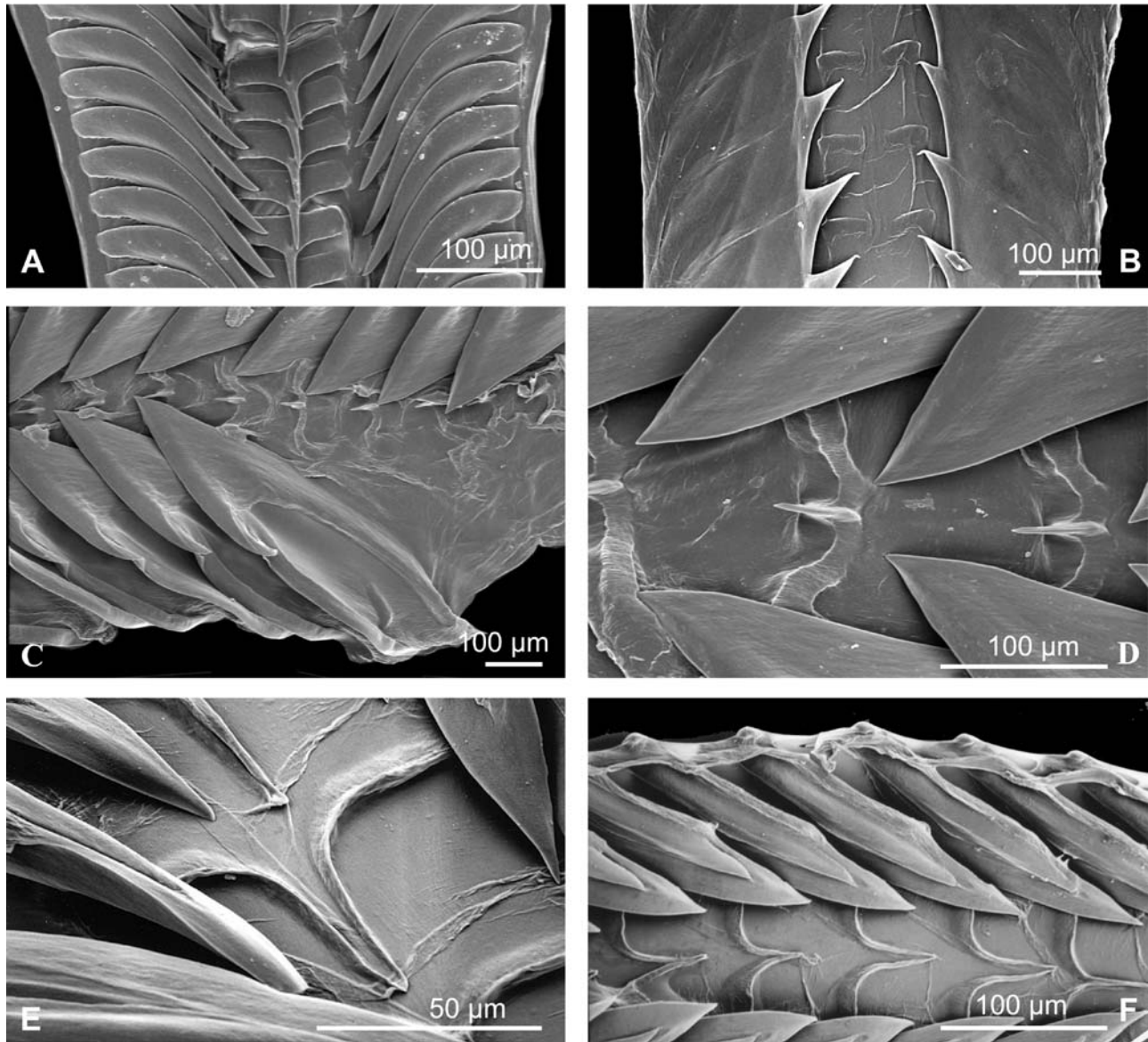


Figure 15. Radulae. Pseudomelatomidae. **A.** *Tiariturris spectabilis* Berry, 1958**, NHMUK MOEA 20100540, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-34, 08°26.24'N, 79 09.14'W, 66–68 m (shell: Fig. 14Q). **B.** *Comitas onokeana vivens* Dell, 1956, MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st. 1269, after Kantor & Taylor (2000). **C, D.** *Comitas* sp.**, MNHN IM200717918 (shell: Fig. 14A). **E, F.** *Crassiclava turricula* (Sowerby, 1834), Off Nacascola, West side of Bahia Culebra, Costa Rica, after Kantor *et al.* (1997). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen.

SL 27.1 mm (radula: Fig. 16A). **H.** *Hindsiclava alesidota* (Dall, 1889)**, det. J. A. Todd, NHMUK MOEA 20100524, Lower Florida Keys, JTD-01-15, 24°33.47'N, 81°07.72'W, 117–148 m SL 37.9 mm. **I.** *Conorbela antarctica* (Strebel, 1908) USNM 894465, Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands, 56.27°S, 27.5°W, 208–375 m, SL 23.6 mm. **J.** *Carinodrillia dichroa* Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932*, det. J. A. Todd, NHMUK MOEA 20100531, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-18, 08°19.50'N, 78°47.71'W, 25–32 m, SL 23.0 mm (radula: Fig. 16C). **K.** *Cheungbeia robusta* (Hinds, 1839)*, NHMUK MOEA 20100558, st. 70, off southern Hong Kong, South China Sea, SL 21.2 mm (radula: Fig. 16E). **L.** *Plicisyrinx vitjazi* Sysoev & Kantor, 1986, holotype, ZMMU Lc-22382, E of northern Honshu, Japan, 40°55.2'N, 144°53.3'E, 3880–4000 m, SL 13.9 mm. **M.** *Maesiella maesae* McLean & Poorman, 1971, LACM 1513, holotype, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, SL 9.2 mm. **N.** *Kurilohadalia elongata* Sysoev & Kantor, 1986, holotype, ZMMU Lc-22401, Kurile-Kamchatka Trench, 43°55' N, 149°47' E, 8080–8160 m, SL 12.5 mm. **O.** *Crassispira quadrilirata* (E.A. Smith, 1882)**, MNHN IM200717755, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. L46, 09°30.9'N, 123°41.2'E, 90–110 m, SL 14.0 mm. **P.** *Epideira sibogae* (Schepman, 1913), MNHN, Vanuatu, MUSORSTOM 8, st. DW1097, 15°05'S, 167°11'E, 281–288 m, SL 24.1 mm. **Q.** *Tiariturris spectabilis* Berry, 1958**, det. J. A. Todd, NHMUK MOEA 20100540, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-34, 08°26.24'N, 79 09.14'W, 66–68 m SL 48.7 mm (radula: Fig. 15A). **R.** *Pseudomelatoma penicillata* Carpenter, 1864, USNM 130590, California, SL 28.1 mm. **S.** *Megasurcula carpenteriana* (Gabb, 1865), USNM 523713, California, SL 84.1 mm. **T.** *Antiplanes sanctioannis* (E.A. Smith, 1875), ZMMU Lc-17096, off northern Kurile Islands, 49°40.9'N, 154°41'E, 142 m, SL 37.2 mm. **U.** *Naudedrillia* sp., New Caledonia, VAUBAN, st. 3, 22°17'S, 167 °12'E, 390 m, SL 19.0 mm. **V.** *Zonulispira* sp.*, NHMUK MOEA 20100537, det. J. A. Todd, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-18, 08°19.50'N, 78°47.71'W, 25–32 m, SL 21.2 mm (radula: Fig. 16B). Abbreviation and symbols: SL, shell length; *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (A, G), A. Fedosov (B–F, H, J, K, Q), M.G. Harasewych and D. Tippett (R, S), P. Maestrati (U), J. McLean (M).

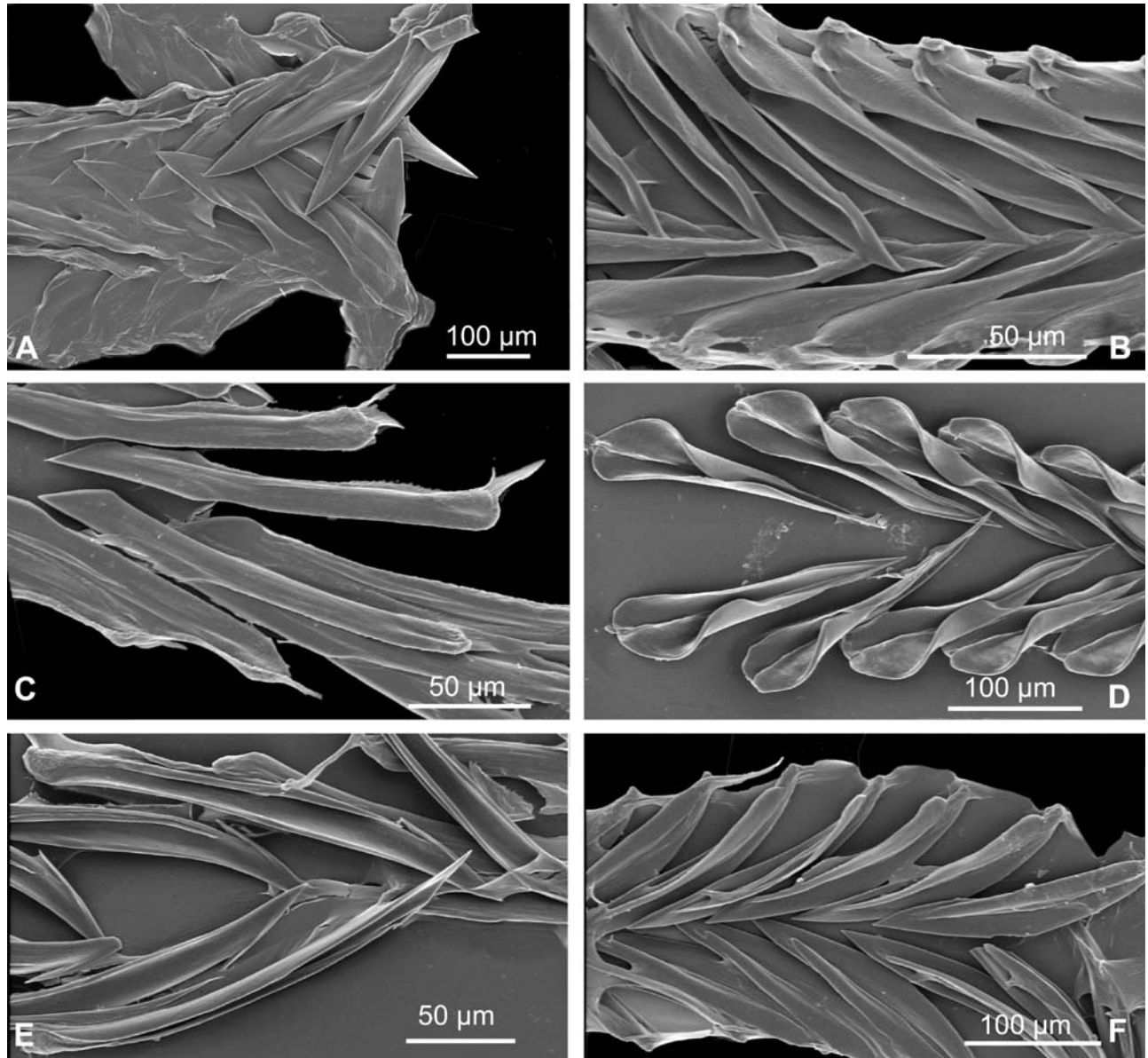


Figure 16. Radulae. Pseudomelatomidae. **A.** *Leucosyrinx* sp.**, MNHN IM200717846 (shell: Fig. 14G). **B.** *Zonulispira* sp.**, NHMUK MOEA 20100536, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-18, 08°19.50'N, 78°47.71'W, 25–32 m (shell: Fig. 14V). **C.** *Carinodrillia dichroa* Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932**, NHMUK MOEA 20100530, Gulf of Panama, JTD-00-18, 08°19.50'N, 78°47.71'W, 25–32 m (shell: Fig. 1 J). **D.** *Ptychobela suturalis* (Gray, 1838)**, det. J.A. Todd, YK, NHMUK MOEA 20100560, off southern Hong Kong, Sta. 71. **E.** *Cheungbeia robusta* (Hinds, 1839)*, NHMUK MOEA 20100557, coll. B. Morton, off southern Hong Kong, Sta. 70 (shell: Fig. 14K). **F.** *Inquisitor* sp.**, MNHN IM200717851 (shell: Fig. 14E). Symbols: *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen.

membership of the genus needs revision. The type species from the northern Atlantic, *Leucosyrinx verrilli* (Dall, 1881), has a radula consisting of only duplex, rather robust marginal teeth (Powell, 1966: text fig. B12), a radula type also found by us in Indo-Pacific species (Fig. 16A). A second type of radula is found in *Sibogasyrinx*, originally described as a subgenus of *Leucosyrinx*, and which clusters in the molecular tree with the Cochlespiridae (see under that family). In our study, true *Leucosyrinx* appears to be sister to the Pseudomelatomidae, but this relationship has poor support. As a working hypothesis, we tentatively include *Leucosyrinx* in the Pseudomelatomidae.

Included genera:

- ?*Abyssocomitas* Sysoev & Kantor, 1986²
- Aguilaria* Taylor & Wells, 1994²
- ?*Anticomitas* Powell, 1942¹

Antimelatoma Powell, 1942¹

Antiplanes Dall, 1902²

[= *Rectiplanes* Bartsch, 1944]

[= *Rectisulcus* Habe, 1958]

Austrotoma Finlay, 1924¹

?*Benthodaphne* Oyama, 1962¹

Burchia Bartsch, 1944²

Buridrillia Olsson, 1942²

Calcatodrillia Kilburn, 1988²

Carinodrillia Dall, 1919³

?*Carinoturris* Bartsch, 1944²

Cheungbeia Taylor & Wells, 1994³

Comitas Finlay, 1926³

Compsodrillia Woodring, 1928²

(*Mammillaedrillia* Kuroda and Oyama in Kuroda, Habe & Oyama, 1971)

?*Conorbela* Powell, 1951²
Conticosta Laseron, 1954¹
Crassiclava McLean, 1971²
Crassispira Swainson, 1840³
 (= *Crassispirella* Bartsch & Rehder, 1939)
Cretaspira Kuroda & Oyama in Kuroda, Habe & Oyama, 1971¹
Dallspira Bartsch, 1950²
Doxospira McLean, 1971²
Epipeira Hedley, 1918²
 [= *Epidirona* Hedley, 1931]
Funa Kilburn, 1988³
Gibbaspira McLean, 1971²
Glossispira McLean, 1971²
Hindsiclava Hertlein & Strong, 1955³
 [= *Turrigemma* Berry, 1958]
Hormospira Berry, 1958²
Inquisitor Hedley, 1918³
Knefastia Dall, 1919³
 ?*Kurilohadalia* Sysoev & Kantor, 1986²
Kurodrillia Azuma, 1975¹
 ?*Leucosyrinx* Dall 1889³
Lioglyphostoma Woodring, 1928²
Lioglyphostomella Shuto, 1970¹
Maesiella McLean, 1971²
Megasurcula Casey, 1904²
 ?*Meggittia* Ray, 1977¹
Miraclathurella Woodring, 1928²
Monilispira Bartsch & Rehder, 1939²
Naudedrillia Kilburn, 1988²
Otitoma Jousseau, 1898³
 [= *Thelecytharella* Shuto, 1969]
 ?*Paracomitas* Powell, 1942¹
Pilsbryspira McLean, 1971³
 (= *Nymphispira* McLean, 1971)
Plicisyrinx Sysoev & Kantor, 1986²
Pseudomelatoma Dall, 1918³
 ?*Pseudotaranis* McLean, 1995²
Ptychobela Thiele, 1925³
 [= ?*Brachytoma* Swainson, 1840]
Pyrgospira McLean, 1971³
 ?*Rhodopetoma* Bartsch, 1944²
Sediliopsis Petuch, 1988¹
 ?*Shutonia* Van der Bijl, 1993¹
Striospira Bartsch, 1950²
Tiariturris Berry, 1958³
Viridrillia Bartsch, 1943¹
 [= *Viridrillina* Bartsch, 1943]
Zonulispira Bartsch, 1950³

Clavatulidae Gray, 1853
 (Figs 17A–F, 18)

Diagnosis: Shell medium-sized to rather large (usually 15–30 mm, up to 85 mm high), broad-fusiform to turreted-fusiform, with high spire and usually moderately long siphonal canal. Subsutural ramp usually well developed, with very shallow to rather deep anal sinus situated on its lower part or shifted abapically, with apex at almost a peripheral position. Sculpture variously developed, from almost smooth shell surface to well-developed axial ribs and spiral cords. Protoconch only known as paucispiral, up to *c.* 2.5 smooth whorls. Operculum with medio-lateral nucleus. Radular formula 1-(1-R-1)-1. The central formation is composed of very thin, broad, plate-like lateral teeth and a small, but sometimes strong, narrow rachidian. The central formation is variously developed, sometimes appearing as a pronounced tooth (Fig. 18B), sometimes clearly consisting of three elements

(*Clionella sinuata*, see Taylor *et al.*, 1993; Fig. 18A, B), to its nearly complete reduction (Fig. 18C). Marginal teeth usually duplex, with sharp-edged major limb and a deep socket where an accessory limb is inserted, often with angulation distal to the socket (arrow in Fig. 18E). In *Toxiclionella* the marginal teeth are hypodermic, loosely enrolled, attached along their length to radular membrane, having two barbs at the tip and a tooth canal opening subterminally (Fig. 18D).

Remarks: The genus *Gemmuloborsonia* represents a sister group to the (Clavatulidae + Horaiclavidae) clade, but this node is not well supported. Because it resembles much more the Clavatulidae than the Horaiclavidae in terms of shell and radular characters (Fig. 18F), *Gemmuloborsonia* is provisionally included in the former family. If further studies support that hypothesis, then the diagnosis of the Clavatulidae should be amended to account for the presence of weak columellar pleats and multispiral Turridae-type protoconch present in *Gemmuloborsonia*.

Included genera:

Benthoclionella Kilburn, 1974²
Caliendrula Kilburn, 1985¹
Clavatulata Lamarck, 1801³
Clionella Gray, 1847²
 ?*Fusiturris* Thiele, 1929¹
 [= *Tyrrhenoturris* Coen, 1929]
 ?*Gemmuloborsonia* Shuto, 1989³
Makiyamaia Kuroda in MacNeil, 1961¹
Perrona Schumacher, 1817³
 (= *Tomellana* Wenz, 1943)
Pusionella Gray, 1847³
 [= *Netrum* Philippi, 1850]
Scaevatulata Gofas, 1989¹
Toxiclionella Powell, 1966²
Trachydrillida Nolf & Swinnen, 2010¹
Turricula Schumacher, 1817³
 [= *Surcula* H. & A. Adams, 1853]

Horaiclavidae new family
 (Figs 17G–R, 19)

Type genus: *Horaiclavus* Oyama, 1954.

Diagnosis: Shell generally small, 5–25 mm, usually 7–15 mm high, shortly claviform, with relatively low spire and a short, truncated, poorly differentiated siphonal canal. Subsutural ramp usually poorly differentiated. Axial sculpture almost always present, usually as strong sinuate ribs. Spiral sculpture normally weak or obsolete, often with glossy shell surface. Anal sinus on subsutural slope, weak to moderately deep, often constrained by callus. Protoconch of up to 3.5 medially carinate but otherwise smooth whorls when multi-spiral, but usually paucispiral and smooth. Operculum with terminal nucleus. Radular formula: 1-0-0-0-1. Marginal teeth duplex, with lanceolate major limb and usually narrow accessory limb, which is inserted in a shallow socket. Major limb often with angulation lateral to the place of accessory limb insertion. Rarely (some *Paradrillia*, cf. Kilburn, 1988, Fig. 17; *Inkinga*, Fig. 19B) the additional limb is of similar size to the major limb and the teeth become trough-shaped in transverse section, with a collar near the base (arrows in Fig. 19B). In several species of *Horaiclavus* the radular apparatus is absent.

Remarks: This family shares many characters with Pseudomelatomidae, conchologically differing by a small stout shell with short siphonal canal and usually poorly developed spiral sculpture.

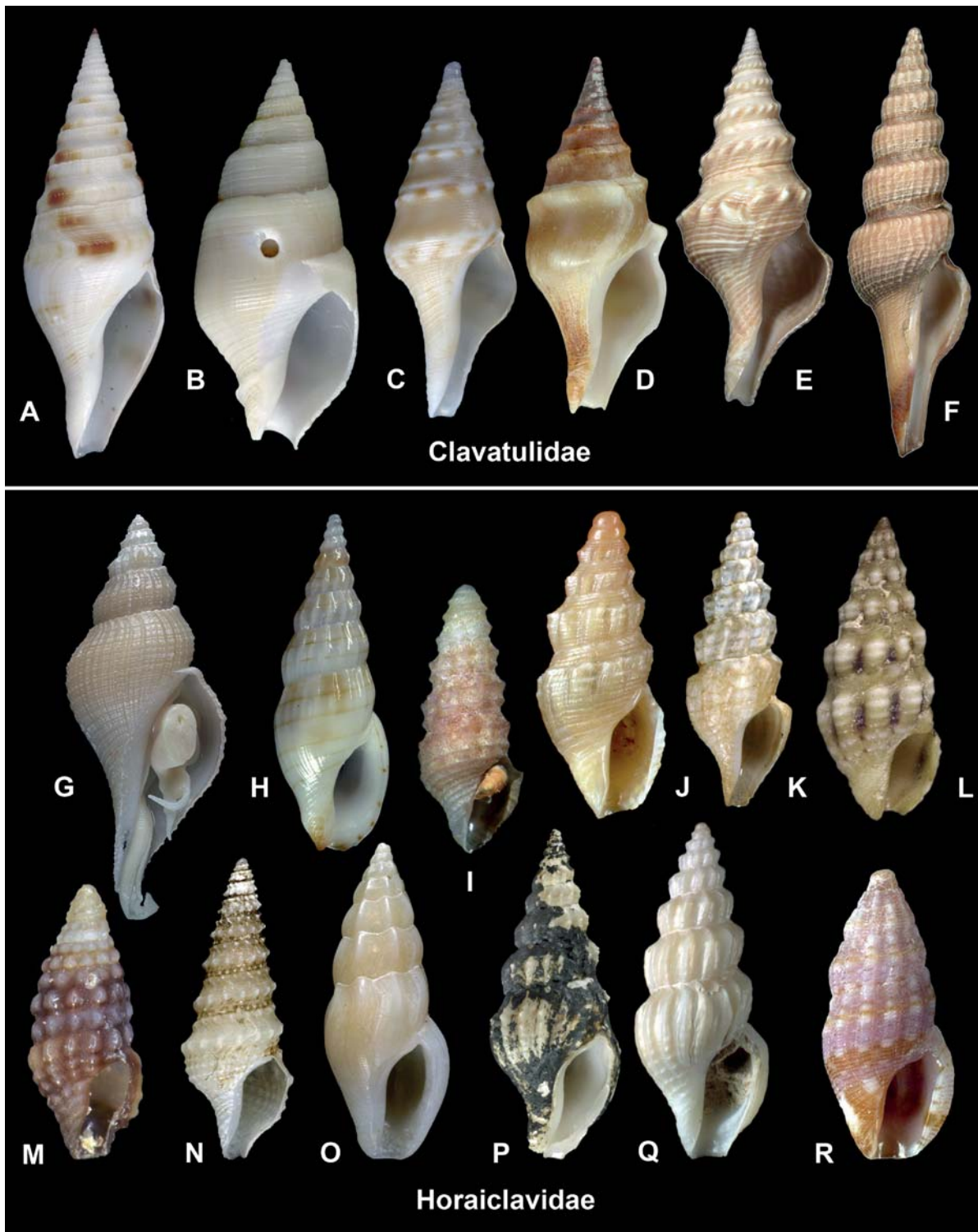


Figure 17. Shells. **A–F.** Clavatulidae. **A.** *Gemmuloborsonia colorata* (Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001)**, MNHN IM200717849, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2619, 20°06'S, 160°23'E, 490–550 m, SL 45.5 mm (radula: Fig. 18F). **B.** *Pusionella compacta* Strebel, 1914**, MNHN IM200717830, Cacuaco, Bengo Prov., Angola, 5–10 m, SL 24.1 mm (radula: Fig. 18C). **C.** *Clavatula xanteni* Nolf & Verstraeten, 2006**, MNHN IM200717829, Ilha de Luanda, Luanda Prov., Angola, 40–60 m, SL 20.5 mm (radula: Fig. 18E). **D.** *Perrona subspirata* (von Martens, 1902)**, MNHN IM200717833, Moçâmedes, Namibe Prov., Angola, 5–10 m, SL 24.9 mm. **E.** *Turricula javana* (Linnaeus, 1767), S India, SL 63 mm. **F.** *Fusiturris undatiruga* (Bivona, 1838), Sierra Leone, 60–80 m, SL 43 mm. **G–R:** Horaiclavidae. **G.** *Marshallena philippinarum* (Watson, 1882), MNHN Philippines, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2334, 09°37.5'N, 123°40.2'E, 606–631 m, SL 26 mm. **H.** *Horaiclavus splendidus* (A. Adams, 1867)**, MNHN IM200717840, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2631, 21°03'S, 160°44'E, 372–404 m, SL 18.0 mm (radula: Fig. 19D). **I.** *Ceritoturris pupiformis* (Smith, 1884)**, MNHN IM200717888, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. T36, 09°29.3'N, 123°51.5'E, 95–128 m, SL 3.4 mm (radula: Fig. 19C). **J.** *Inkinga* sp., New Caledonia, NORFOLK 1, st. DW1737, 22°52'S, 167°12'E, 343–400 m, SL 11.1 mm. (radula: Fig. 19B). **K.** Horaiclavidae gen. 1**, MNHN IM200742501, Solomon Islands, SALOMON 2, st. CP2219, 07°58.3'S, 157°34.4'E, 650–836 m, SL 10.1 mm. **L.** *Buchema interpleura* (Dall & Simpson, 1901), USNM 900896, Lemon Cay, San Blas Islands, Panama, Caribbean Sea, 2 m, SL 10.0 mm. **M.** *Carinapex minutissima* (Garrett, 1873), MNHN,

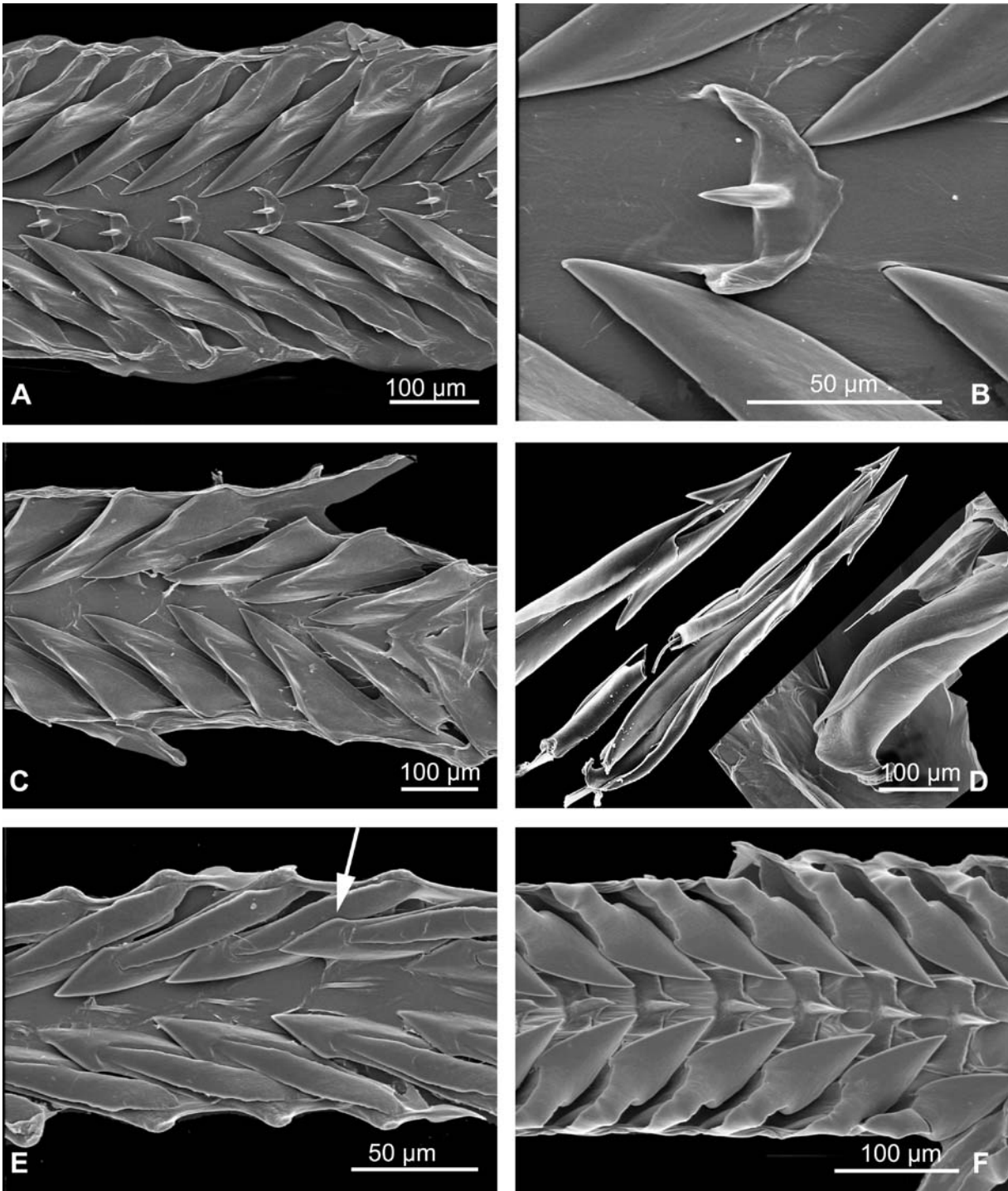


Figure 18. Radulae. Clavatulidae. **A, B.** *Turricula nelliae* (E.A. Smith, 1877)**, NHMUK MOEA 20100551, Danang, Vietnam. **C.** *Pusionella compacta* Strebler, 1914**, MNHN IM200717830 (shell: Fig. 17B). **D.** *Toxiclionella tumida* (Sowerby, 1870), South Africa, after Kantor & Taylor (2000). **E.** *Clavatula xanteni* Nolf & Verstraeten, 2006**, MNHN IM200717829 (shell: Fig. 17C). **F.** *Gemmuloborsonia colorata* (Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001)**, MNHN IM200717849 (shell: Fig. 17A). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen. Arrow, see text.

New Caledonia, LIFOU 2000, st. 1457, 20°46.8'S, 167°02.75'E, 5–10 m, SL 3.1 mm. **N.** *Paradrillia* sp.**, MNHN IM200742475, Philippines, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2396 09°36.3'N, 123°42.0'E, 609–673 m, SL 11.5 mm (radula: Fig. 19A). **O.** *Haedropleura septangularis* MNHN, Finistère, France, 20–30 m, SL 11 mm. **P.** *Anguloclavus* sp.**, MNHN IM200717908, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2332, 09°38.8'N, 123°45.9'E, SL 19.0 mm. **Q.** *Ivaoa* sp., New-Caledonia, MUSORSTOM6, st. DW489, 20°48'S, 167°06'E, 700 m, SL 13.5 mm. **R.** *Anacithara themeropsis* (Melvill & Standen, 1896), MNHN, LIFOU 2000, st. 1427, 20°47.6'S, 167°10.2'E, 10 m, SL 4.5 mm. Abbreviation and symbols: SL, shell length; *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen. Photo credits: B. Buge (B–D, H, I, P, O), M.G. Harasewych and D. Tippett (L), P. Maestrati (J, Q, R).

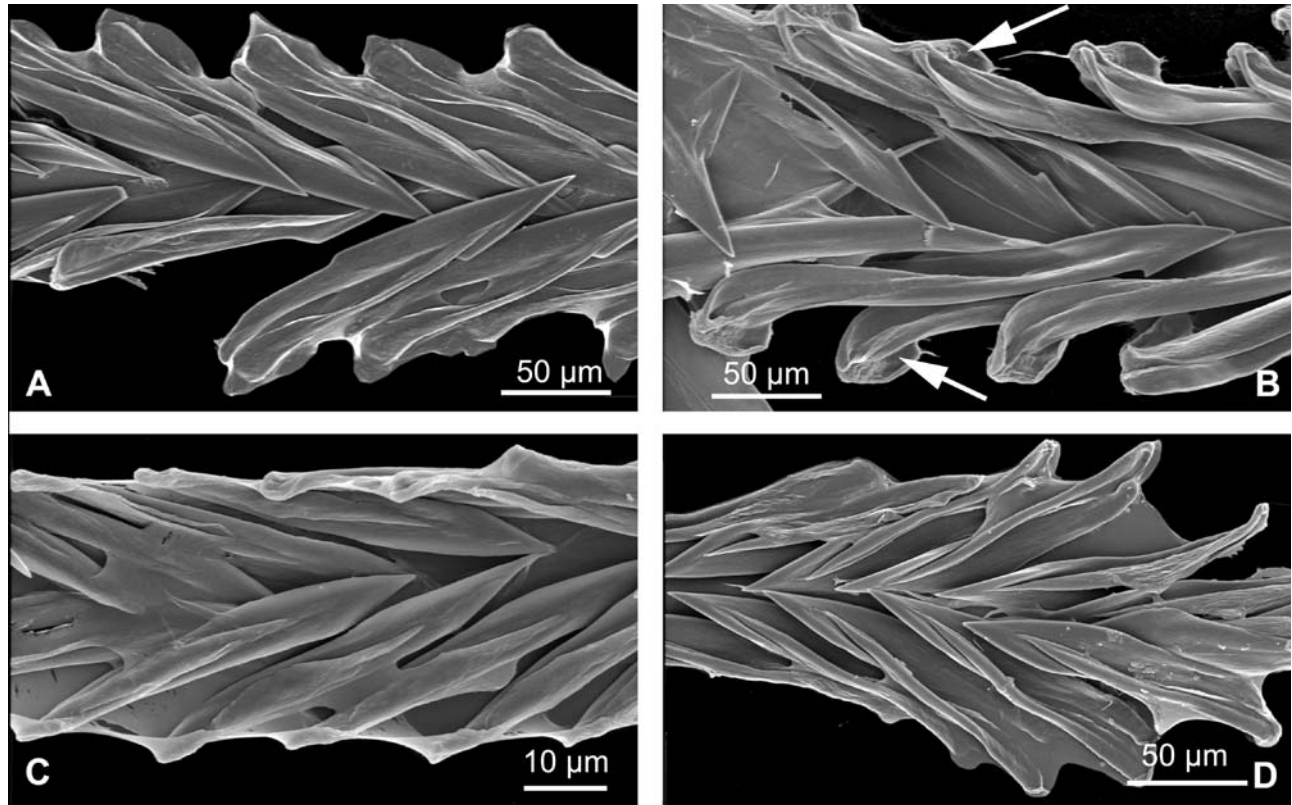


Figure 19. Radulae. Horaiclavidae. **A.** *Paradrillia* sp.**, MNHN IM200742475 (shell: Fig. 17N). **B.** *Inkinga* sp., MNHN (shell: Fig. 17J). **C.** *Ceritoturris pupiformis* (E.A. Smith, 1884)**, MNHN IM200717888 (shell: Fig. 17I). **D.** *Horaiclavus splendidus* (A. Adams, 1867)**, MNHN IM200717840 (shell: Fig. 17H). Symbol: **, sequenced specimen. Arrows, see text.

Radulae also are rather similar to many representatives of Pseudomelatomidae and no clear cut distinctions were found. Genera currently included in Horaiclavidae have been usually included in the Crassispiridae (= Pseudomelatomidae), and the clear molecular-based division between the two clades seems to be not so clearly reflected in shell-based distinction. Therefore, the generic composition of the family is somewhat provisional and needs confirmation by further molecular data and/or a detailed analysis of conchological and radular characters.

Included genera:

- Anacithara* Hedley, 1922³
Anguloclavus Shuto, 1983³
 ?*Aoteadrillia* Powell, 1942²
 ?*Austrocarina* Laseron, 1954¹
Austrodrillia Hedley, 1918¹
 (*Regidrillia* Powell, 1942)
Buchema Corea, 1934²
Carinapex Dall, 1924³
Ceritoturris Dall, 1924³
Coronacomitas Shuto, 1983¹
Cytharoclavus Kuroda & Oyama in Kuroda, Habe & Oyama, 1971¹
 ?*Darrylia* García, 2008¹
Graciliclava Shuto, 1983¹
Haedropleura Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1883²
Horaiclavus Oyama, 1954³
Inodrillia Bartsch, 1943¹
 [= *Inodrillara* Bartsch, 1943]
 [= *Inodrillina* Bartsch, 1943]
Inkinga Kilburn, 1988¹
Iwaoa Kuroda, 1940¹
 ?*Marshallena* Allan, 1927²

- [= *Sugitanitoma* Kuroda, 1959]
Mauidrillia Powell, 1942²
 ?*Micropleurotoma* Thiele, 1929²
Naskia Sysoev & Ivanov, 1985¹
Nquma Kilburn, 1988²
Paradrillia Makiyama, 1940³
 [= *Vexitomina* Powell, 1942]
 [= *Alti-clavatula* MacNeil, 1960]
 ?*Pseudomilvus* Powell, 1944¹
Psittacodrillia Kilburn, 1988¹
Striatoguraleus Kilburn, 1994¹
 ?*Thelecythara* Woodring, 1928¹

Turridae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1853
 (Figs 20 and 21)

Diagnosis: shell of medium to large size (usually 20–30 mm, up to 110 mm high), short- to high-fusiform, usually with a high spire and a long (rarely short and truncated) siphonal canal. Axial sculpture weak or absent. Anal sinus on whorl periphery. Protoconch typically multispiral, up to six whorls, protoconch I smooth, protoconch II with arcuate axial riblets; reduced paucispiral protoconch usually smooth, may have arcuate axial riblets. Operculum fully developed, with terminal nucleus. Radular formula typically 1-(1:R:1)-1. Small and narrow rachidian and plate-like laterals are fused together, together constituting a central formation of different development (Kantor, 2006), varying from a well-defined broad central tooth (Fig. 21B) to a tooth clearly formed of three elements (Fig. 21A) through a gradual reduction of rachidian and/or laterals to complete absence (Fig. 21D). Marginals duplex, of variable morphology, from broadly oval and flattened (Fig. 21E, F) with nearly equally developed limbs to awl-

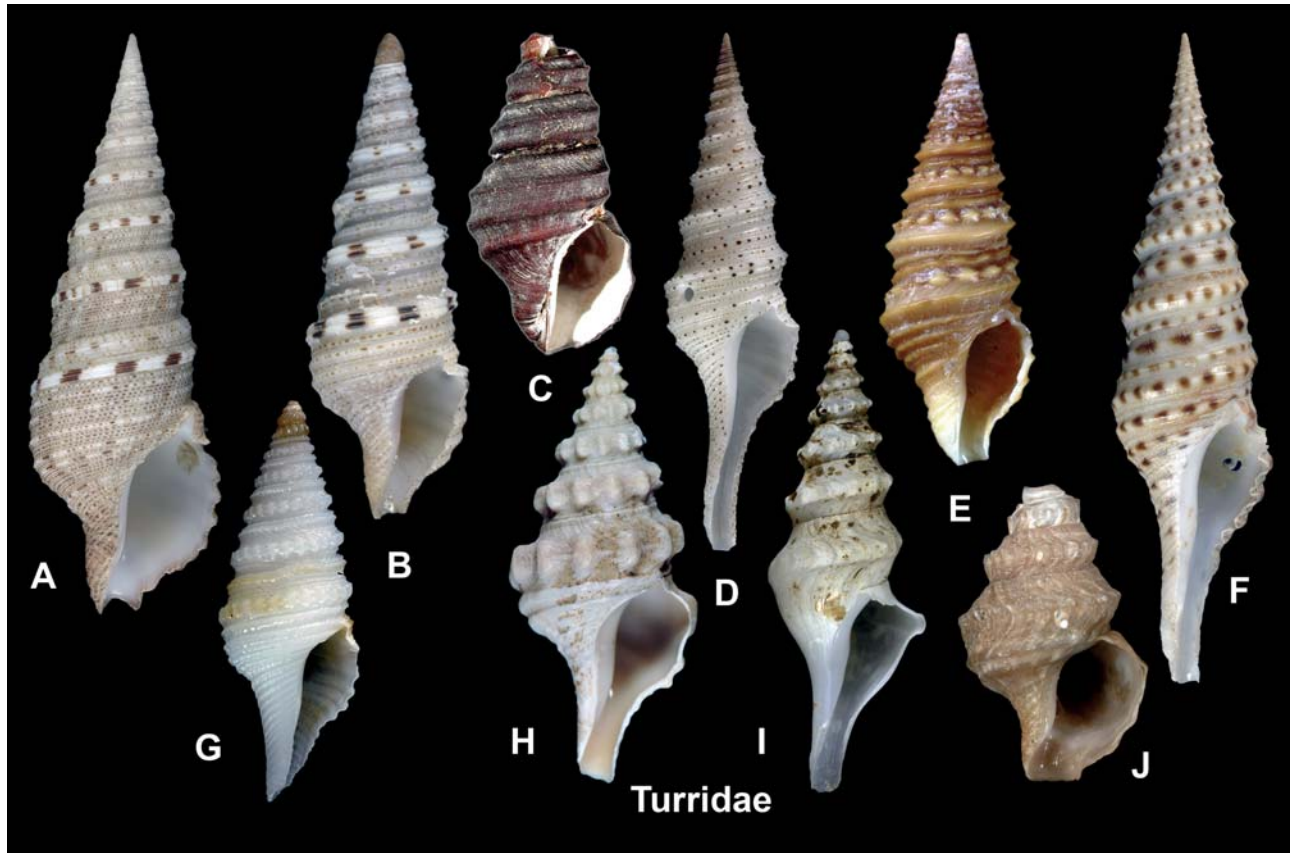


Figure 20. Shells. Turridae. **A.** *Xenuroturrus legitima* Iredale, 1929**, MNHN IM200717684, Vanuatu, SANTO 2006, st. DR087, 15°38.5'S, 167°15.1'E, 13 m, SL 57.0 mm (radula: Fig. 21C). **B.** *Iotyrris cingulifera* (Lamarck, 1822)**, MNHN IM200717685, Vanuatu, SANTO 2006, st. FS84, 15°33.6'S, 167°16.6'E, 8–9 m, SL 15.5 mm (radula: Fig. 21D). **C.** *Decollidrillia nigra* Habe & Ito, 1965, ZMMU uncatalogued, southern Kurile Islands, SL 12.8 mm. **D.** *Lophiotoma acuta* (Perry, 1811)**, MNHN IM200717860, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. R44, 09°33.3'N, 123°43.9'E, 2 m, SL 44.0 mm. **E.** *Turridrupa acutigemmata* (E.A. Smith, 1877), New Caledonia, 46 m, SL 26.5 mm. **F.** *Turris babylonia* (Linnaeus, 1758)**, MNHN IM200717754, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. R42, 09°37.1'N, 123°52.6'E, 8–22 m, SL 79.4 mm. **G.** *Gemmula rarimaculata* (Kuroda & Oyama, 1971)**, MNHN IM200717838, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2533, 22°18'S, 159°28'E, 360–370 m, SL 13.7 mm. **H.** *Ptychosyrinx chilensis* Berry, 1968, USNM 870005, S of Coquimbo, Chile, 31.1° S, 71.8° W, 179–187 m, SL 21.1 mm. **I.** *Lucerapex* cf. *casearia* (Hedley & Petterd, 1906)**, MNHN IM200742448, Philippines, PANGLAO 2005, st. CP2363, 09°06.0'N, 123°25.0'E, 437–439 m, SL 21.0 mm (radula: Fig. 21 E). **J.** *Cryptogemma corneus* (Okutani, 1966), ZIN 58809/1, off Shikotan I., Kurile Islands, 1450–1530 m, 12.3 mm. Abbreviation and symbol: SL, shell length; **, sequenced specimen.

shaped and divided only in basal part (Fig. 21A). In most cases, the major limb is large and knife-shaped, while the accessory limb is dorsal and more weakly developed (Fig. 21). In *Iotyrris*, marginal teeth have equally developed limbs that form a shallow broad trough (Fig. 21D).

Remarks: This group is well defined by its usually narrowly fusiform shell with obsolete axial sculpture and peripheral anal sinus. However, the genus *Lucerapex*, although fully conforming conchologically, occupies a position on the tree (sister group to Turridae + Terebridae) that excludes it from the Turridae. It is nevertheless tentatively included here in Turridae.

Included genera:

- Cryptogemma* Dall, 1918²
- Decollidrillia* Habe & Ito, 1965¹
- Epidiarella* Iredale, 1913¹
- [= *Austrogemmula* Laseron, 1954]
- Gemmula* Weinkauff, 1875³
- [= *Eugemmula* Iredale, 1931]
- (*Pinguiggemula* MacNeil, 1960)
- Iotyrris* Medinskaya & Sysoev, 2001³
- Kuroshioturrus* Shuto, 1961¹
- Lophiotoma* Casey, 1904³

- [= *Lophioturrus* Powell, 1964]
- ?*Lucerapex* Iredale, 1936³
- Polystira* Woodring, 1928³
- [= *Oxytropia* Glibert, 1955]
- Ptychosyrinx* Thiele, 1925³
- [= *Bathybermudia* Haas, 1949]
- Turridrupa* Hedley, 1922³
- Turris* Batsch, 1789³ (For authorship of *Turris*, see Dubois & Bour (2010))
- [= *Pleurotoma* Lamarck, 1799]
- [= *Pleurotomus* Blainville, 1810]
- (*Annulaturrus* Powell, 1966)
- Unedogemmula* MacNeil, 1961²
- Xenuroturrus* Iredale, 1929³
- [= *Clamturrus* Iredale, 1931]

Strictispiridae McLean, 1971
(Figs 11E, 22A, B)

Diagnosis: Shell medium-sized, to 20 mm, claviform. Spiral and axial sculpture well developed, shoulder with a marked subsutural fold. Anal sinus deep, laterally directed. Parietal callus

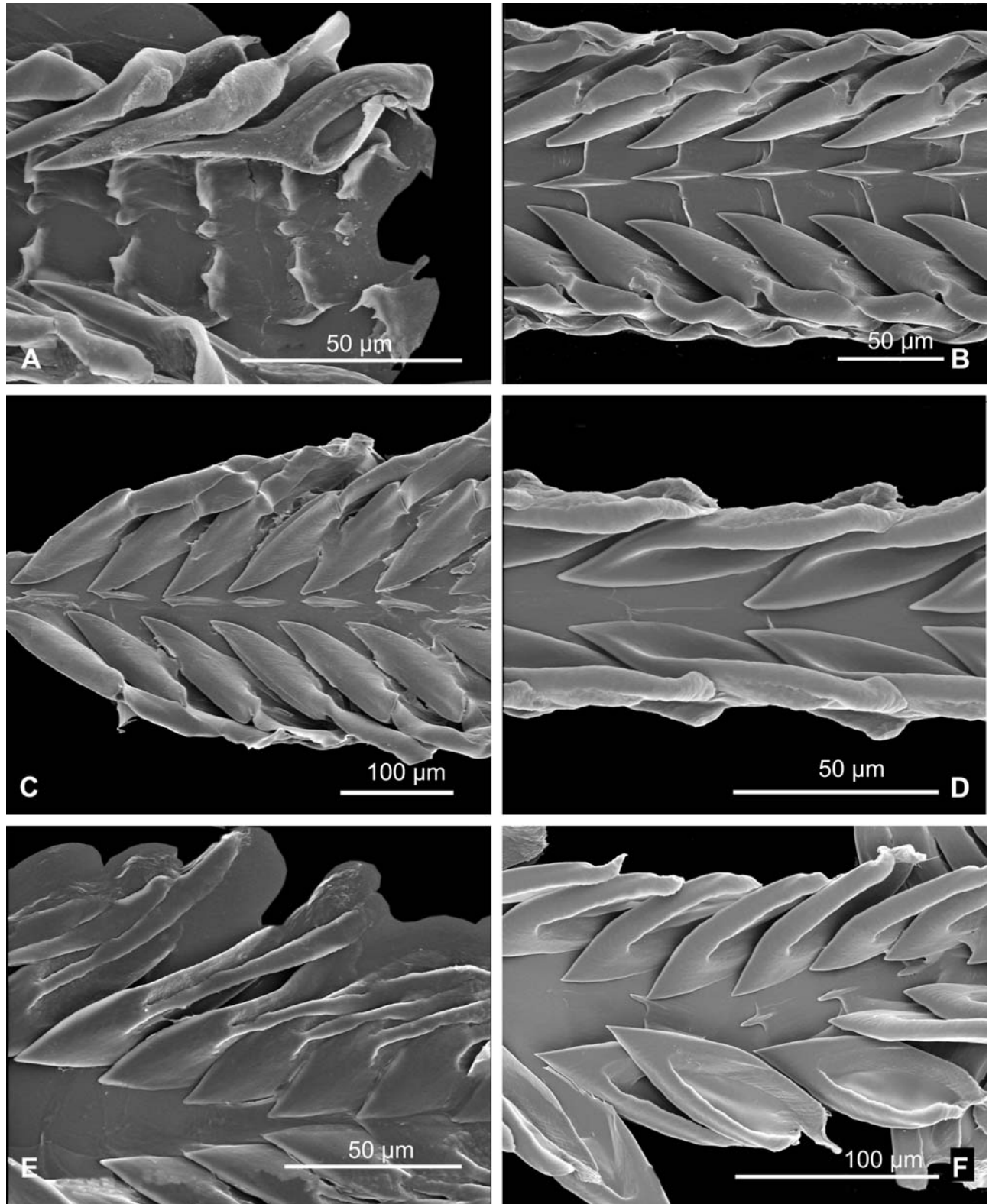


Figure 21. Radulae. Turridae. **A.** *Turridrupa* cf. *armillata* (Reeve, 1845), MNHN IM200740773, Coral Sea, EBISCO, st. DW2607, 19°33'S, 158°40'E, 400–413 m. **B.** *Gemmula kieneri* (Doumet, 1840), MNHN, Vanuatu, MUSORSTOM 8, st. CP1123, 15°07'S, 166°55'E, 262–352 m. **C.** *Xenuroturrus legitima* Iredale, 1929, MNHN IM200717684 (shell: Fig. 20A). **D.** *Iolyrris cingulifera* (Lamarck, 1822)**, MNHN IM200717685 (shell: Fig. 20B). **E.** *Lucerapex* cf. *casearia* (Hedley & Petterd, 1906)**, MNHN IM200742448 (shell: Fig. 20I). **F.** *Turris crispa* (Lamarck, 1816), MNHN, Ile Ouen-Baie du Prony, st. 80, 22°31'S, 166°28'E, 33 m, SS 39 mm. Symbols: **, sequenced specimen.

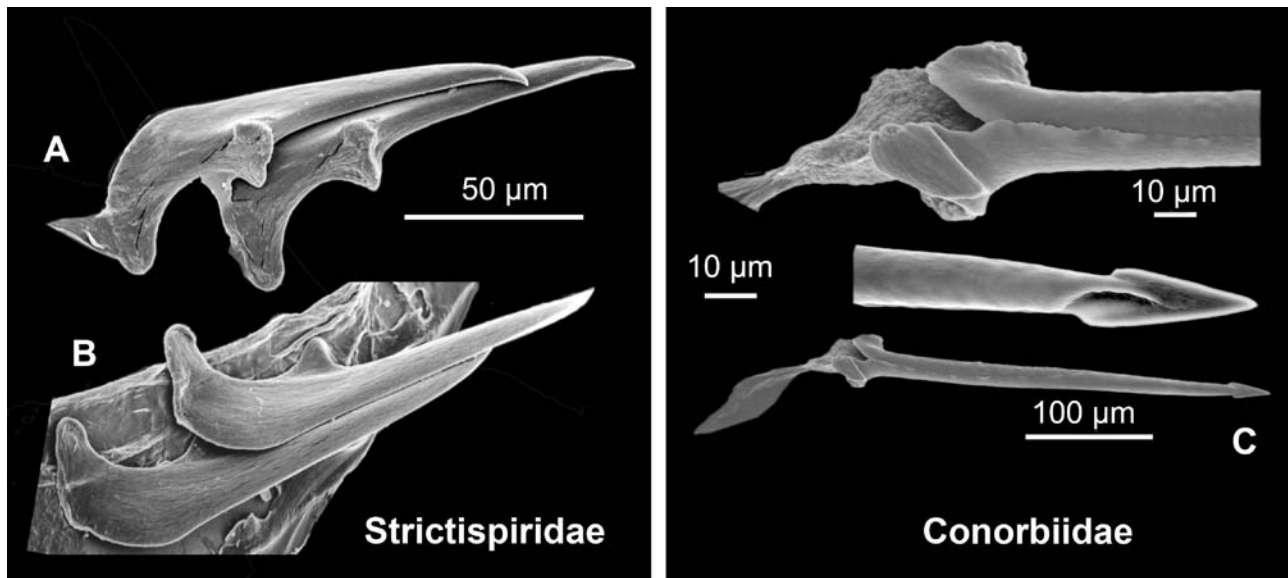


Figure 22. Radulae. **A, B.** Strictispiridae. *Strictispira paxillus* (Reeve, 1845), British Virginia Islands, ANSP. **A.** teeth detached from the membrane and showing the large median flange. **B.** Two teeth, showing the large median flange attached to the membrane. Photo submit: J.D. Taylor (A, B). **C.** Conorbiidae. *Benthofascis lozoueti* Sysoev & Bouchet, 2001, MNHN IM200742331 (shell: Fig. 2O).

well developed. Protoconch paucispiral in all species examined, smooth. Operculum leaf-shaped, with terminal nucleus. Radula consisting of a pair of solid awl-shaped marginal teeth that have a prominent flange, located above the base of the tooth and firmly attached to the radular membrane.

Remarks: We did not obtain any material of Strictispiridae for molecular analysis and the position of the family group remains unclear. The shell resembles that of Pseudomelatomidae and the shape of the radular marginal teeth is also somewhat similar to *Pseudomelatoma*, *Hormospira* and *Tiariturris*, but it differs in the absence of the rachidian. Among the examined species of *Strictispira*, *S. paxillus* is characterised by rather unusual characters, such as the absence of the venom gland together with very large and powerful odontophore (Kantor & Taylor, 1994). Until molecular data are available, we conservatively treat this family as valid, following Taylor *et al.* (1993).

Included genera:

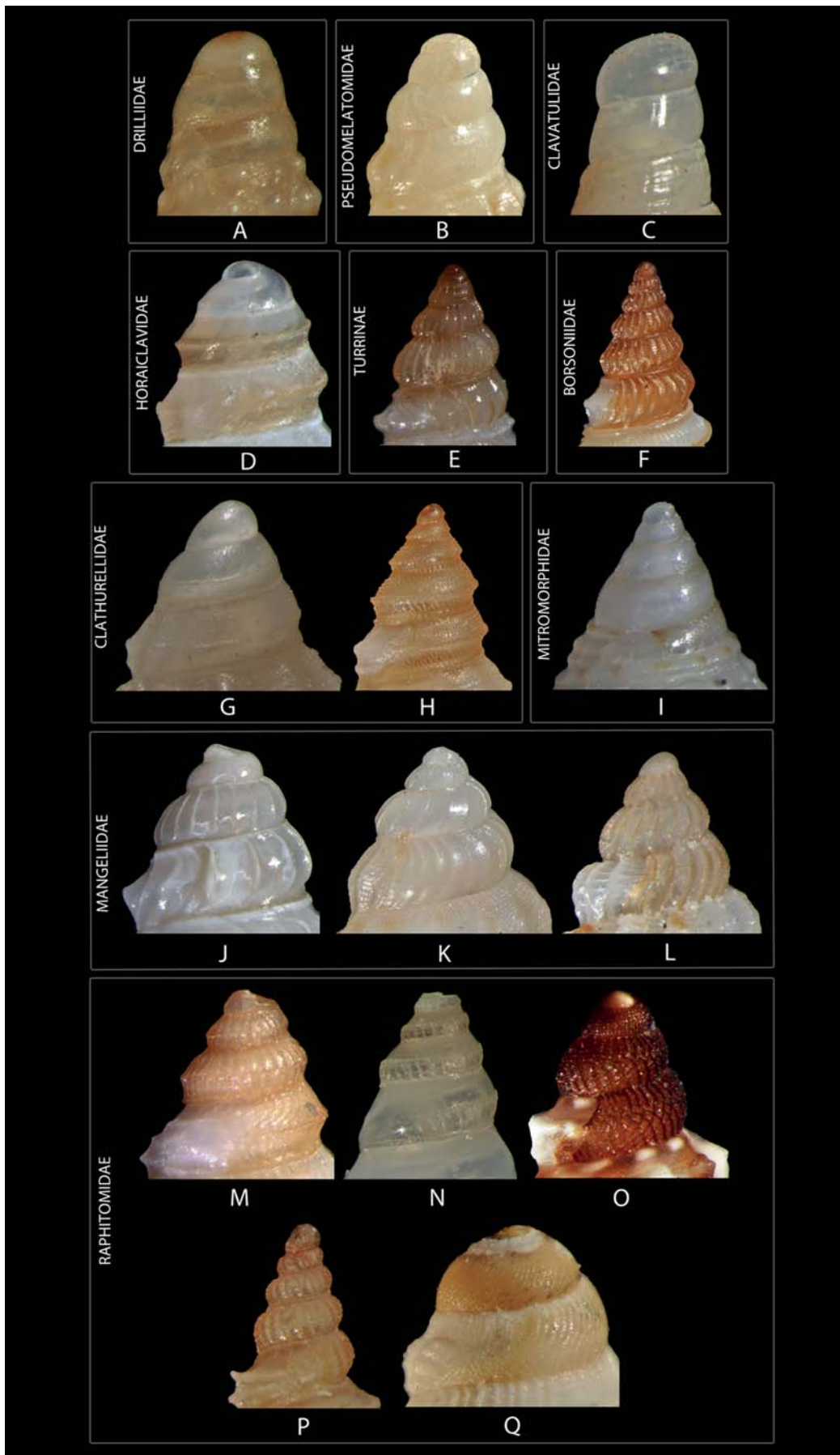
Strictispira McLean, 1971²
Cleospira McLean, 1971²

Terebridae Mörch, 1852

Diagnosis: Shell medium-sized to large, 8–270 mm, usually 30–100 mm high, auger-shaped, with high to very high multi-whorled spire and flattened shell profile, aperture relatively small. Siphonal canal short, anal sinus not pronounced. Protoconch with up to 5 smooth whorls when multispiral. Radular formula 1–0–0–0–1 but radular apparatus absent in many species. Marginal teeth range from solid and curved to hypodermic, with or without small barb at the tip. Hypodermic teeth without solid bases. In some species (e.g. *Impages hectica*) the walls of the teeth are penetrated by numerous holes.

Included genera (After Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1987; Terry, 2007; Terry & Holford, 2008):

- Cinguloterebra* Oyama, 1961³
- Clathroterebra* Oyama, 1961³
- Duplicaria* Dall, 1908¹
 - [= *Diplomeriza* Dall, 1919]
 - [= *Myurellisca* Bartsch, 1923]
 - [= *Pervicacia* Iredale, 1924]
- Euterebra* Cotton & Godfrey, 1932³
 - [= *Gradaterebra* Cotton & Godfrey, 1932]
 - [= *Partecosta* Dance & Eames, 1966]
- Granuliterebra* Oyama, 1961¹
- Hastula* H. & A. Adams, 1853³
 - [= *Acuminia* Dall, 1908]
 - [= *Egentelaria* Rehder, 1980]
 - [= *Hastulina* Oyama, 1961]
- Hastulopsis* Oyama, 1961³
- Impages* E.A. Smith, 1873¹
- Microtrypetes* Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932¹
- Myurella* Hinds, 1845³
 - [= *Decorihastula* Oyama, 1961]
- Oxymeris* Dall, 1903³
 - [= *Acus* Gray, 1847 (non Müller, 1774)]
 - [= *Nototerebra* Cotton, 1947]
- Pellifronia* Terry & Holford, 2008¹
- Perirhoe* Dall, 1908¹
 - [= *Abretiella* Bartsch, 1923]
 - [= *Dimidacus* Iredale, 1929]
- Pristiterebra* Taki & Oyama, 1954¹
 - [= *Laeviacus* Oyama, 1961]
- Strioterebrum* Sacco, 1891³
 - [= *Brevimyurella* Oyama, 1961]
 - [= *Punctoterebra* Bartsch, 1923]
- Terebra* Bruguière, 1789³
 - [= *Myurellina* Bartsch, 1923]
 - [= *Panaterebra* Olsson, 1967]
 - [= *Paraterebra* Woodring, 1928]
 - [= *Subula* Schumacher, 1817]
 - [= *Terebrum* Montfort, 1810]
- Terenolla* Iredale, 1929³
- Triplostephanus* Dall, 1908¹



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank B.A. Marshall, M.G. Harasewych, R.N. Kilburn, M.J. Tenorio, J.K. Tucker and D. Tippett for constructive comments and help in completing the lists of genera and subgenera. A.E. Fedosov, J.D. Taylor, J. McLean, M.G. Harasewych and D.L. Tippett supplied shell and radula pictures. J.A. Todd provided specimens for dissection and photography. Barbara Buge curated and photographed the voucher specimens in MNHN.

REFERENCES

ADAMS, H. & ADAMS, A. 1853. *The genera of recent Mollusca*. John Van Voorst, London.

BELLARDI, L. 1875. Novae pleurotomidarum Pedimonti et Liguriaefossilium: dispositionis prodromus. *Bollettino della Societa Malacologica Italiana*, **1**: 16–24.

BOUCHET, P. 1990. Turrid genera and mode of development: the use and abuse of protoconch morphology. *Malacologia*, **32**: 69–77.

BOUCHET, P. & ROCROI, J.-P. 2005. Classification and nomenclator of gastropod families. *Malacologia*, **47**: 1–397.

BRATCHER, T. & CERNOHORSKY, W.O. 1987. *Living terebras of the world*. American Malacologists, New York.

CHANG, C.-K. 1995. Reevaluation of the classification of Turridae. *Bulletin of Malacology, Taiwan*, **19**: 49.

CHANG, C.-K. 2001. *Small turrids of Taiwan*. W. M. Thorsson, Taiwan.

COSSMANN, M. 1896. *Essais de paléonchologie comparée, vol. 2*. Paris.

DUBOIS, A. & BOUR, R. 2010. The distinction between family-series and class-series nomina in zoological nomenclature, with emphasis on the nomina created by Batsch (1788, 1789) and on the higher nomenclature of turtles. *Bonn Zoological Bulletin*, **57**: 149–171.

FEDOSOV, A. & KANTOR, Y. 2008. Toxoglossan gastropods of the subfamily Crassispirinae (Turridae) lacking a radula, and a discussion of the status of the subfamily Zemaciinae. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, **74**: 27–35.

FISCHER, P. 1887. *Manuel de conchyliologie et de paléontologie conchyliologique*. F. Savy, Paris.

HOLFORD, M., PUILLANDRE, N., TERRY, Y., CRUAUD, C., OLIVERA, B.M. & BOUCHET, P. 2009. Evolution of the Toxoglossa venom apparatus as inferred by molecular phylogeny of the Terebridae. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, **26**: 15–25.

KANTOR, Y. & TAYLOR, J.D. 1994. The foregut anatomy of *Strictispira paxillus*. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, **60**: 343–346.

KANTOR, Y. & TAYLOR, J.D. 2000. Formation of marginal radular teeth in Conoidea (Neogastropoda) and the evolution of the hypodermic envenomation mechanism. *Journal of Zoology*, **252**: 251–262.

KANTOR, Y.I. 2006. On the morphology and homology of the “central tooth” in the radula of Turridae (Conoidea: Turridae). *Ruthenica*, **16**: 47–52.

KANTOR, Y.I., MEDINSKAYA, A.I. & TAYLOR, J.D. 1997. Foregut anatomy and relationships of the Crassispirinae (Gastropoda, Conoidea). *Bulletin of the Natural History Museum of London (Zoology)*, **63**: 55–92.

KILBURN, R.N. 1983. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 1. Subfamily Turridae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **25**: 549–585.

KILBURN, R.N. 1985. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 2. Subfamily Clavatulinae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **26**: 417–470.

KILBURN, R.N. 1986. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 3. Subfamily Borsoniinae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **27**: 633–720.

KILBURN, R.N. 1988. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 4. Subfamily Drilliniinae, Crassispirinae and Strictispirinae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **29**: 167–320.

KILBURN, R.N. 1991. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 5. Subfamily Taraninae. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **32**: 325–339.

KILBURN, R.N. 1992. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 6. Subfamily Mangeliinae, section 1. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **33**: 461–575.

KILBURN, R.N. 1993. Turridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 6. Subfamily Mangeliinae, section 2. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **34**: 317–367.

KILBURN, R.N. 1994. Turridae [s.l.] (Mollusca: Gastropoda) of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 7. Subfamily Crassispirinae, section 2. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **35**: 177–228.

KILBURN, R.N. 1995. Turridae (s.l.) of southern Africa and Mozambique (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Conoidea) Part 8. Conidae: subfamily Mangeliinae, section 3. *Annals of the Natal Museum*, **36**: 261–269.

MCLEAN, J.H. 1971. A revised classification of the family Turridae, with the proposal of new subfamilies, genera and subgenera from the Eastern Pacific. *Veliger*, **14**: 114–130.

MORRISON, J.P.E. 1965. On the families of Turridae. In: *The Thirty-First Annual Meeting of the American Malacological Union*, pp. 1–2. New York.

POWELL, A.W.B. 1942. The New Zealand Recent and fossil Mollusca of the family Turridae. With general notes on turrid nomenclature and systematics. *Bulletin of the Auckland Institute and Museum*, **2**: 1–192.

POWELL, A.W.B. 1966. The molluscan families Speightiidae and Turridae. An evaluation of the valid taxa, both Recent and fossil, with lists of characteristic species. *Bulletin of the Auckland Institute and Museum*, **5**: 5–184.

PUILLANDRE, N., KANTOR, Y.I., SYSOEV, A.V., COULOUX, A., MEYER, C., RAWLINGS, T., TODD, J.A. & BOUCHET, P. 2011. The dragon tamed? A molecular phylogeny of the Conoidea (Gastropoda). *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, **77**: 259–272.

PUILLANDRE, N., SAMADI, S., BOISSELIER, M.C., SYSOEV, A.V., KANTOR, Y.I., CRUAUD, C., COULOUX, A. & BOUCHET, P. 2008. Starting to unravel the toxoglossan knot: molecular phylogeny of the “turrids” (Neogastropoda: Conoidea). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution*, **47**: 1122–1134.

Figure 23. Protoconchs. Only multispiral protoconchs are illustrated. **A.** Drilliliidae. *Iredalea* sp. (= *aureolinea*), MNHN, New Caledonia, LIFOU 2000, st. 1441, 20°46.4'S, 167°02.0'E, 20 m. **B.** Pseudomelatiinae. *Inquisitor cf. nodicostatus* Kilburn, 1988, MNHN, New Caledonia, MUSORSTOM 6, st. DW391, 20°47'S, 167°06'E, 390 m. **C.** Clavatulidae. *Clavatula strebeli* Knudsen, 1952, MNHN, Ilha de Luanda, Angola, 40–60 m. **D.** Horaiclavidae. *Ceritoturris pupiformis* (E.A. Smith, 1884)*, MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st.1249, 20°49'S, 165°19'E, 80–140 m. **E.** Turridae. *Gemmula* sp., MNHN IM200740766, Coral Sea, EBISCO, DW2625, 20°05'S, 160°20'E, 627–741 m. **F.** Borsoniidae. *Microdrillia fastosa* (Hedley, 1907), MNHN, New Caledonia, SMIB 8, st. DW146, 24°55'S, 168°22'E, 514–522 m. **G, H.** Clathurellidae. **G.** *Clathurella curtisiana* (Hedley, 1922), MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st.1261, 20°46'S, 165°15'E, 45–56 m. **H.** *Nannodiella acricula* (Hedley, 1922), MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st.1261, 20°46'S, 165°15'E, 45–56 m. **I.** Mitromorphidae. *Mitromorpha metula*** (Hinds, 1843), MNHN IM200717898, Philippines, PANGLAO 2004, st. B8, 9°37.1'N, 123°46.1'E, 3 m. **J–L.** Mangeliidae. **J.** *Benthomangelia* sp., MNHN, Fiji, BORDAU 1, st. CP1407, 16°40'S, 179°39'E, 499–529 m. **K.** *Neoguraleus* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, CONCALIS, st. DW2982, 18°02'S, 163°04'E, 320–337 m. **L.** *Pyrgocythara notabilis* (E.A. Smith, 1888), MNHN, New Caledonia, LIFOU 2000, st. 1429, 20°47.5'S, 167°07.1'E, 8–18 m. **M–Q.** Raphitomidae. **M.** *Neopleurotomoides* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, BIOCAL, st. CP75, 22°19'S, 167°23'E. **N.** *Famelica* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, BATHUS 4, st. DW914, 18°49'S, 163°15'E, 600–616 m. **O.** *Tritonoturris cumingi* (Powys, 1835), MNHN, Touho, New Caledonia, st. 1357, 22°30.2'S, 166°26.4'E, 22–35 m. **P.** *Veprecula* sp., MNHN, New Caledonia, MONTROUZIER, st. 1306, 20°39.1'S, 164°12.4'E, 11–13 m. **Q.** *Pleurotomella packardii* Verrill, 1872, MNHN, INCAL, Porcupine abyssal plain, st. WS10, 47°27'N, 09°40'W, 4354 m. Symbol: *, sequenced species; **, sequenced specimen.

- RÖCKEL, D., KORN, W. & KOHN, A.J. 1995. *Manual of the living Conidae. Vol. 1, Indo-Pacific*. Christa Hemmen Verlag, Wiesbaden.
- TAYLOR, J.D. 1994. Foregut anatomy of the larger species of Turrinae, Clavatulinae and Crassispirinae (Gastropoda: Conoidea) from Hong-Kong. In: *Third International Workshop on the Malacofauna of Hong Kong and Southern China* (B. Morton, ed.), pp. 195–213. Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong.
- TAYLOR, J.D., KANTOR, Y.I. & SYSOEV, A.V. 1993. Foregut anatomy, feedings mechanisms and classification of the Conoidea (= Toxoglossa) (Gastropoda). *Bulletin of the Natural History Museum of London (Zoology)*, **59**: 125–170.
- TERRYN, Y. 2007. *A collectors guide to Recent Terebridae (Mollusca: Neogastropoda)*. ConchBooks, Hackenheim.
- TERRYN, Y. & HOLFORD, M. 2008. The Terebridae of the Vanuatu Archipelago with a revision of the genus *Granuliterebra* Oyama 1961. *Visaya*, Supplement **3**: 6–118.
- THIELE, J. 1929. *Handbuch der systematischen Weichtierkunde*. G. Fischer, Jena.
- TUCKER, J.K. & TENORIO, M.J. 2009. *Systematic classification of Recent and fossil conoidean gastropods*. Conchbooks, Hackenheim, Germany.
- WILLIAMS, M. 2006. *Shallow-water Turridae of Florida and the Caribbean*. M. Williams, Tallevast, Florida.

APPENDIX 1:
INDEX OF GENERA AND SUBGENERA

Genus-group taxa removed from Conoidea are preceded by an asterisk.

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Abretiella</i>	Terebridae
<i>Abyssaforia</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>Abyssobela</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Abyssocomitas</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Abyssoshauma</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Acamptodaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Acanthodaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Acinodrillia</i>	?Drilliidae
<i>Acmaturris</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Acrista</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Acropota</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Acuminia</i>	Terebridae
<i>Acus</i>	Terebridae
<i>Adanaclava</i>	?Clathurellidae
<i>Aforia</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>Africonus</i>	Conidae
<i>Agathotoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Agladrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Aguilaria</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Aliceia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Allo</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Alticlavatula</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Anacithara</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Anarithma</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Ancistrosyrinx</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Anguloclavus</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Annulaturreis</i>	Turridae
<i>Anomalotomella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Anticlinura</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Anticomitas</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Antiguraleus</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Antimelatoma</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
* <i>Antimitra</i>	Buccinidae
<i>Antiplanes</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Aoteadrillia</i>	?Horaiclavidae
<i>Apaturreis</i>	?Borsoniidae
<i>Aphanitoma</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Apiotoma</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>Apispiralia</i>	Mangeliidae

Continued

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Apitua</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Arielia</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Artemidiconus</i>	Conorbidae
<i>Asperdaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Aspertia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Asprella</i>	Conidae
<i>Asthenotoma</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Austrocarina</i>	?Horaiclavidae
<i>Austroconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Austrodaphnella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Austrodrillia</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Austrogemmula</i>	Turridae
<i>Austropusilla</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Austrotoma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Austroturreis</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Azorilla</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Azorita</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Bactrocythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Bathybela</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Bathybermudia</i>	Turridae
* <i>Bathyclionella</i>	Buccinidae
<i>Bathyconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Bathypota</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Bathytoma</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Bela</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Belalora</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Belaturreis</i>	?Borsoniidae
<i>Bellacythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Bellaspira</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Bellatula</i>	Clathurellidae
* <i>Belomitra</i>	Buccinidae
<i>Benthoclionella</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Benthodaphne</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Benthofascis</i>	Conorbidae
<i>Benthomangelia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Boettgeriella</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Borsonella</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Borsonellopsis</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Borsonia</i>	Borsoniidae

Continued

CLASSIFICATION OF CONOIDEA

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Brachycythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Brachytoma</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Brephodrilgia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Brevimyurella</i>	Terebridae
<i>Buccinaria</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Buchema</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Burchia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Buridrilgia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Cacodaphnella</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Calamiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Calcatodrilgia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Calibanus</i>	Conidae
<i>Caliendrula</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Californiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Calliclava</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Calusaconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Canetoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Cariboconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Carinapex</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Carinodrilgia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Carinoturris</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Cenodagreutes</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Ceritoturris</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Cerodrilgia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Cestoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Chelyconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Cheungbeia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Cinguloterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Citharomangelia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Clamturris</i>	Turridae
<i>Clathrodрилgia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Clathromangelia</i>	?Clathurellidae
<i>Clathroterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Clathurella</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Clathurina</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Clavatula</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Clavicantha</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Clavosurcula</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>Clavus</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Clebula</i>	Conidae
<i>Cleospira</i>	Strictispiridae
<i>Clinura</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Clinuromella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Clionella</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Cochlespira</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Cochlioconus</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Comarmondia</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Comitas</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Compsodrilgia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Conasprella</i>	Conidae
<i>Conasprelloides</i>	Conidae
<i>Conopleura</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Conorbela</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Conticosta</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Conus</i>	Conidae
<i>Cordieria</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Corinnaeturris</i>	Clathurellidae

Continued

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Cornutoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Coronacomitas</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Coronasyrinx</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Coronaxis</i>	Conidae
<i>Crassiclava</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Crassispira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Crassispirella</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Crassopleura</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Cretaspira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Crockerella</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Cruziturricula</i>	?Drilliidae
<i>Cryoturris</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Cryptodaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Cryptogemma</i>	Turridae
<i>*Cryptomitra</i>	Buccinidae
<i>Cucullites</i>	Conidae
<i>Cucullus</i>	Conidae
<i>Curtitoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Cylinder</i>	Conidae
<i>Cylindrella</i>	Conidae
<i>Cylindrus</i>	Conidae
<i>Cymakra</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Cymatosyrinx</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Cyrtocythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Cyrtoides</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Cythara</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Cytharella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Cytharoclavus</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Cytharopsis</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Dallaforia</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>Dalliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Dallspira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Danilacarina</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Daphnella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>*Daphnellopsis</i>	Muricidae
<i>Darbya</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Darioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Darrylia</i>	?Horaiclavidae
<i>Dauciconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Decollidrilgia</i>	Turridae
<i>Decorihastula</i>	Terebridae
<i>Dendroconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Diaugasma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Dimidacus</i>	Terebridae
<i>Diplomeriza</i>	Terebridae
<i>Diptychophlia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Douglassia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Doxospira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Drillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Drilliola</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Ductoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Duplicaria</i>	Terebridae
<i>Dyraspis</i>	Conidae
<i>Egentelaria</i>	Terebridae
<i>Elaeocyma</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Eldridgea</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Embrikena</i>	Conidae

Continued

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Endemoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Epideira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Epidirella</i>	Turridae
<i>Epidirona</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Eremiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Erythroconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Etrema</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Etremopa</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Etremopsis</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Eubela</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Eucithara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Euclathurella</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Eucyclotoma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Eudaphnella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Eugemmula</i>	Turridae
<i>Eugeniconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Euglyphostoma</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Euguraleus</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Eumetadrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Euryentmema</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Euterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Exomilus</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Famelica</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Favriella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Fehria</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Feliciella</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Fenestrosyrinx</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Fenimorea</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Filodrillia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Floraconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Fulgiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Fumiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Funa</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Funitoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Fusiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Fusidaphne</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Fusisyrinx</i>	?Drilliidae
<i>Fusiturricula</i>	?Drilliidae
<i>Fusiturris</i>	?Clavatulidae
<i>Gastridium</i>	Conidae
<i>Gemmula</i>	Turridae
<i>Gemmuloborsonia</i>	?Clavatulidae
<i>Genota</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Genotia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Genotina</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Genuanoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Gibbaspira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Gingicithara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Ginnania</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Gladioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Globiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Globidrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Glossispira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Glyphostoma</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Glyphostomoides</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Glyphostomops</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Glyphoturris</i>	Mangeliidae

*Continued*Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Glyptaesopus</i>	?Borsoniidae
<i>Graciliclava</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Gradaterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Gradiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Granotoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Granoturris</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Granuliterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Graphiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Guraleus</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Gymnobela</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Haedropleura</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Harmoniconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Hastula</i>	Terebridae
<i>Hastulina</i>	Terebridae
<i>Hastulopsis</i>	Terebridae
<i>Hauturua</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Helenella</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Hemicythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Hemidaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Hemilienardia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Hermes</i>	Conidae
<i>Heroconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Heterocithara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Heteroturris</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Hindsiclava</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Horacilavus</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Hormospira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Imaclava</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Impages</i>	Terebridae
<i>Inkinga</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Inodrillara</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Inodrillia</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Inodrillina</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Inquisitor</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Iotyrris</i>	Turridae
<i>Iraquetrema</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Iredalea</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Irenosyrinx</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Isodaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Ithycythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Itia</i>	?Mitromorphidae
<i>Iwooa</i>	Horacilavidae
<i>Jaspidiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>*Jumala</i>	Buccinidae
<i>Kalloconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Kenyonia</i>	Conidae
<i>Kermasprella</i>	Conidae
<i>Kermia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Ketyconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Kioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Knefastia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Kohniconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Kuradoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Kurilohadalia</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Kuroadrillia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Kuroshiodaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Kuroshioturris</i>	Turridae

Continued

CLASSIFICATION OF CONOIDEA

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Kurtzia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Kurtziella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Kurtzina</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Kylix</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Laeviacus</i>	Terebridae
<i>Lamniconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Lautoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Leiocithara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Leiosyrinx</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Leporiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Leptadrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Leptoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Leucosyrinx</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Leufroyia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Lienardia</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Lilliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Lindaconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Lineotoma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Lioglyphostoma</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Lioglyphostomella</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Liracraea</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Lissodrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Litachilus</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Lithoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Lividoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Lizaconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Lophiotoma</i>	Turridae
<i>Lophioturris</i>	Turridae
<i>Lorabela</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Lovellona</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Lucerapex</i>	?Turridae
<i>Lusitanops</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Lyromangelia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Macteola</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Maesiella</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Magelliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Magnella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Majox</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Makiyamaia</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Mamiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Mammillaedrillia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Mangelia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Mangiliella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Maorimorpha</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Maoritomella</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Marita</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Marshallena</i>	?Horaiclavidae
<i>Mauidrillia</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Megasurcula</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Meggittia</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Metaclathurella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Micantapex</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Microdaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Microdrillia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Microgenia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Micropleurotoma</i>	?Horaiclavidae
<i>Microtrypetes</i>	Terebridae

Continued

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Miliariconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Mioawateria</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Miraclathurella</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Mitraguraleus</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Mitrellatoma</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Mitrihara</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Mitrolumna</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Mitromorpha</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Monilispira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Monteiroconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Mordica</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Myurella</i>	Terebridae
<i>Myurellina</i>	Terebridae
<i>Myurellisca</i>	Terebridae
<i>Nannodiella</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Narraweena</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Naskia</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Nataliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Naudedrillia</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Nematoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Neodrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Neoguraleus</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Neopleurotomoides</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Nepotilla</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Netrum</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Nihonia</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>Nodotoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Notocytharella</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Nototerebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Nquma</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Nymphispira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Obesotoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Oenopota</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Oenopotella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Ongoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Ootomella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Ophiidermella</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Ormaesia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Otitoma</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Oxymeris</i>	Terebridae
<i>Oxytropha</i>	Turridae
<i>Pagodasyrinx</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Pagodidaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Panaterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Papillocithara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Parabathytoma</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Paraborsonia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Paraclathurella</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Paracomitas</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Paracuneus</i>	?Drilliidae
<i>Paradaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Paradrillia</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Paramontana</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Paraspirotropis</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Paraterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Partecosta</i>	Terebridae
<i>Parviconus</i>	Conidae

Continued

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Pellifronia</i>	Terebridae
<i>Peratotoma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Perimangelia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Perirhoe</i>	Terebridae
<i>Perplexiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Perrona</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Pervicacia</i>	Terebridae
<i>Phasmoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Phenatoma</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Philbertia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Phymorhynchus</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Pilsbryspira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Pinguigemmula</i>	Turridae
<i>Pionoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Pionotoma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Plagiostropha</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Platycythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Pleurotoma</i>	Turridae
<i>Pleurotomella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Pleurotomus</i>	Turridae
<i>Plicaustraconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Plicisyrinx</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Polystira</i>	Turridae
<i>Pontiothauma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Pristiterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Profundiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Propebela</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Protoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Protostrioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Pseudexomilus</i>	?Horaiclavidae
<i>Pseudoconorbis</i>	Conidae
<i>Pseudodaphnella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Pseudoetrema</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Pseudolilliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Pseudomelatoma</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Pseudonoduloconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Pseudorhaphitoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Pseudotaraxis</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Psittacodrillia</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Ptychobela</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Ptychosyrinx</i>	Turridae
<i>Pulsarella</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Puncticulis</i>	Conidae
<i>Punctoterebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Purpuriconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Pusionella</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Pyrgocythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Pyrgospira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Pyruconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Qii</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Quasiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Raphitoma</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Rectiplanes</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Rectisulcus</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Regiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Regidrillia</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Retidrillia</i>	Borsoniidae

*Continued*Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Rhizoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Rhodopetoma</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Rhombiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Rhombus</i>	Conidae
<i>Rimosodaphnella</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Rissomangelia</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Riuguhdrillia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Rocroithys</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Rolaniconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Rollus</i>	Conidae
<i>Rubellatoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Rugocythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Saccharoturris</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Scaevatula</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Sciteconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Scrinium</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Sedillopsis</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Seminoleconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Shutonia</i>	?Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Sibogasyrinx</i>	Cochlespiridae
<i>Smithiella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Socioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Speoides</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Spergo</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Spirotropis</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Splendrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Splinoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Spuriconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Steiraxis</i>	?Cochlespiridae
<i>*Steironepion</i>	Columbellidae
<i>Stellaconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Stellatoma</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Stenodrillia</i>	?Drilliidae
<i>Stephanoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Stilla</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Strategoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Striatoguraleus</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Strictispira</i>	Strictispiridae
<i>Strioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Striospira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Strioterebrum</i>	Terebridae
<i>Strombinoturris</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Suavodrillia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Subula</i>	Terebridae
<i>Sugitanitoma</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Surcula</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>*Surculina</i>	Turbinellidae
<i>Suturocythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Syntomodrillia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Taranidaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Taranis</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Taranteconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Tasmadaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Teleochilus</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Tenaturris</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Terebra</i>	Terebridae
<i>Terebrum</i>	Terebridae

Continued

CLASSIFICATION OF CONOIDEA

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Terenolla</i>	Terebridae
<i>Teretia</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Teretiopsis</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Tesselliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Textilia</i>	Conidae
<i>Thatcheria</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Thatcheriasyrinx</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Thatcherina</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Thelecythara</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Thelecytharella</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Theliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Thesbia</i>	?Raphitomidae
<i>Theta</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Thetidos</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Thoraconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Tiariturris</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Tomellana</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Tomopleura</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Toxiclionella</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Toxicochlespira</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Trachydrillida</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Triplostephanus</i>	Terebridae
<i>Tritonoturris</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Tropidoturris</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Trovaconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Truncadaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Tuliparia</i>	Conidae
<i>Turrella</i>	Clathurellidae
<i>Turrhyssa</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Turriconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Turricula</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Turridrupa</i>	Turridae
<i>Turrigemma</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>*Turrijaumelia</i>	Columbellidae
<i>Turris</i>	Turridae
<i>Turritomella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Tuskaroria</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Tylotia</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Tylotiella</i>	Drilliidae
<i>Typhlodaphne</i>	?Borsoniidae
<i>Typhlomangelia</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Typhlosyrinx</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Tyrrhenoturris</i>	Clavatulidae
<i>Unedogemmula</i>	Turridae
<i>Utriculus</i>	Conidae
<i>Varioconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Venustoma</i>	?Mangeliidae
<i>Veprecula</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Vepridaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Vexiariella</i>	Mitromorphidae
<i>Vexithara</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Vexitomina</i>	Horaiclavidae
<i>Villiersiella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Viminiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Virgiconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Viridoturris</i>	Borsoniidae

Continued

Appendix 1. *Continued*

(Sub) genus	Family
<i>Viridrilla</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Viridrilla</i>	Pseudomelatomidae
<i>Virroconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Vitjazinella</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Vitricythara</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Vituliconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Watsonaria</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Widalli</i>	Mangeliidae
<i>Xanthodaphne</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>Xenuroturris</i>	Turridae
<i>Ximeniconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Yeddoconus</i>	Conidae
<i>Zemacies</i>	Borsoniidae
<i>Zenepos</i>	Raphitomidae
<i>*Zetekia</i>	Columbellidae
<i>Zonulispira</i>	Pseudomelatomidae

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ALL THE FAMILY AND SUBFAMILY NAMES AVAILABLE FOR THE CONOIDEA.

(see [Bouchet and Rocroi, 2005](#) for details). The status of names including only fossil genera is not discussed

Acidae Gray, 1853 (nomenclaturally invalid)	Lorinae Thiele, 1925 <i>sensu</i> Thiele (synonym of Mangeliidae)
Andoniinae Vera-Pelaez, 2002 (fossil)	Mangeliidae Fischer, 1883
Belinae Bellardi, 1875 (synonym of Mangeliidae)	Melatomidae Gill, 1871 (synonym of Clavatulidae)
Borsoniidae Bellardi, 1875	Mitrolumnidae Sacco, 1904 (synonym of Mitromorphidae)
Brachytominae Thiele, 1929 (nomen dubium)	Mitromorphidae Casey, 1904
Californiconinae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009 (synonym of Conidae)	Oenopotinae Bogdanov, 1987 (synonym of Mangeliidae)
Clathurellidae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1858	Pervicaciinae Rudman, 1969 (synonym of Terebridae)
Clavatulidae Gray, 1853	Pleurotominae Gray, 1838 (synonym of Turridae)
Clavinae Casey 1904 (nomenclaturally invalid)	Pleurotomellinae Nordsieck, 1968 (synonym of Raphitomidae)
Clionellidae Stimpson, 1865 (synonym of Clavatulidae)	Pseudomelatomidae Morrison, 1965
Cochlespiridae Powell, 1942	Pseudotominae Bellardi, 1875 (synonym of Borsoniidae)
Conidae Fleming, 1822	Puncticuliinae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009 (synonym of Conidae)
Coniilithidae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009 (synonym of Conidae)	Pusionellinae Gray, 1853 (synonym of Clavatulidae)
Conorbidae de Gregorio 1880	Raphitomidae Bellardi, 1875
Conulinae Rafinesque, 1815 (nomenclaturally invalid)	Siphopsinae Le Renard, 1995 (fossil)
Crassispirinae McLean, 1971 (synonym of Pseudomelatomidae)	Speightiidae Powell, 1942 (fossil; doubtfully Conoidea)
Cryptoconinae Cossmann, 1896 (fossil)	Strictispiridae McLean, 1971
Cytharinae Thiele, 1929 (synonym of Mangeliidae)	Taraninae Casey, 1904 (synonym of Raphitomidae)
Daphnellinae Casey, 1904 (synonym of Raphitomidae)	Taranteconidae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009 (synonym of Conidae)
Defranciinae Gray, 1853 (nomenclaturally invalid)	Terebridae Mörch, 1852
Diptychomitrinae Bellardi, 1888 (synonym of Mitromorphidae)	Thatcheriidae Powell, 1942 (synonym of Raphitomidae)
Drilliidae Olsson, 1964	Turriculinae Powell, 1942 (synonym of Clavatulidae)
Hemiconidae Tucker & Tenorio, 2009 (fossil)	Turridae H. Adams & A. Adams, 1853
Horaiclavidae fam. nov.	Zemaciinae Sysoev, 2003 (synonym of Borsoniidae)
Johnwyattidae Serna, 1979 (fossil)	Zonulispirinae McLean, 1971 (synonym of Pseudomelatomidae)
Lorinae Thiele, 1925 <i>sensu</i> Opinion 666 (synonym of Clathurellidae)	
