

Gloria Maris	41 (1-2)	1-37	Antwerpen, mei 2002
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RED SEA MOLLUSCA

Part 11

Class : *Gastropoda*

Family : *Mitridae*

E. Wils (1) & G. Verbinnen (2).

Genus Mitra Lamarck, 1798

1. *Mitra ambigua* Swainson, 1829

Fig. 1

Zool. Illustr. Vol.1 (6); pl.30, fig.2.

Rare throughout the searched areas. At the proper Red Sea two specimens were collected: one subadult at Lotus Bay (north of Safaga) and a second one, an adult, collected in the area of Port Sudan. Both specimens were collected between coral formations in the intertidal zone. During all our expeditions in the Gulf of Aqaba *M. ambigua* has never been found.

Note: Several reports and listings concerning the Red Sea (Cook, 1885, Turner, 1997 and Dekker & Orlin, 2000) do not mention *M. ambigua*.

Nota: In verscheidene rapporten aangaande de Rode Zee (Cook, 1885, Turner, 1997 en Dekker & Orlin, 2000) wordt *M. ambigua* niet vermeld.

2. *Mitra bovei* Kiener, 1838

Fig. 2

Icon. Coq. Vivant. Vol.2; pp.9-10, n°.7, pl.2, fig.5.

Locally common. Regularly collected in shallow to very shallow water at Milton Beach (Nabq) and Ras Mohammed (Gulf of Aqaba). In the vicinity of Hurghada, Safaga and El Quseir (proper Red Sea) the species was fairly common.

Note: In several places (Hurghada, Sharm el Naga, Algisos, and Ras abu Sôma) *M. bovei* used to be very common. Very large specimens up to 60mm were collected during the earlier expeditions. But a lot of biotopes are polluted now and the species is overcollected. Even more common species like *Cypraea grayana* Schilder, 1930 - *Cymatium aquatile* (Reeve, 1844) - *Conus flavidus* Lamarck, 1810 - *Nerita quadricolor* Gmelin, 1791 and *Cellana rota* Reeve, 1846 are nowadays hard to find in these habitats.

Nota: In verschillende plaatsen zoals Hurghada, Sharm el Naga, Algisos, en Ras abu Sôma was de soort algemeen gedurende de eerdere expedities. Zeer grote exemplaren met een lengte van 60mm werden er verzameld. Maar zoals ook andere plaatsen zijn deze biotopen vervuild en de soort is oververzameld. Zelfs de meer algemene soorten zoals *Cypraea grayana* Schilder, 1930 - *Cymatium aquatile* (Reeve, 1844) - *Conus flavidus* Lamarck, 1810 - *Nerita quadricolor* Gmelin, 1791 and *Cellana rota* Reeve, 1846 zijn nu een zeldzaamheid.

3. *Mitra eremitarum* Röding, 1798

Fig. 3

Mus. Bolten., p.136, n°.1709-1713.

(Ref. Martini; IV, t.147, fig.1361.)

M. eremitarum is a widespread species of the intertidal and shallow sublittoral zone. Rather common in the Indo-Pacific. In the northern part of the Red Sea this species is rare. More common in the south (Port Sudan). We collected a few specimens living in sandy substrate in shallow water.

4. *Mitra fasciolaris* Deshayes in Laborde & Linant, 1834

Fig. 5

Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée, p.66, figs.18-19. (Unnumbered plate)

Locally common throughout the searched areas. At Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1992) we daily collected several specimens in shallow water. They were nearly all crabbed. At Coral Beach (Hurghada 2000) living specimens were collected near the reef under stones covered with algae.

5. *Mitra imperialis* Röding, 1798

Fig. 6

Mus. Bolten, p.135, n°.1696.

(Ref. Chemnitz Vol.X, t.151, figs.1432-1433)

Rare in the Gulf of Aqaba and the northern part of the Red Sea. In the proper Red Sea three specimens were collected: one at Sharm el Naga (20km north of Safaga), two at Algisos (20 km south of Safaga).

6. *Mitra incompta* (Lightfoot, 1786)

Fig. 4

Catal. Portland Mus. Vol.11, p.96, lot.2116.

Originally described as *Voluta incompta*

The geographical range of this widespread species does not extend the northern part of the Red Sea. The most northern range where this species was collected during our expeditions is Port Sudan. We collected two specimens there, one adult and one subadult, both living on a sandy bottom in the sublittoral zone.

7. *Mitra nubila* (Gmelin, 1791)

Fig. 8

Syst. Nat. 13 edit., p.3450, n°.143. (Ref. Martyn, Vol.1, tab. 23.)

Originally described as *Voluta nubila*

Rare throughout the searched areas. At Ras um Sidd two specimens were collected

while scuba diving at a depth of approximately 9 metres. The specimens occurred on sand between coral formations. A third, very large specimen (58mm) was collected while snorkelling in the area of Port Sudan.

8. *Mitra townsendi* Melvill, 1904

Fig. 34

Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 6, p.163, pl.10, fig.14.

Rare. Up till 1994 this species was unknown to us. *M. townsendi* was collected during a diving trip off Hurgada. The species was spotted offshore at a depth of approximately 20 metres. Occurring on sand associated with coral formations.

Remark: To our knowledge the distributional range of *M. townsendi* does not reach the Red Sea. We therefore consider *M. townsendi* the first record for the proper Red Sea. The specimen is in the collection of Mr. M. Dirx.

Opmerking: Voor zover we konden nagaan behoort de Rode Zee niet tot het verbreidingsgebied van *M. townsendi*. Daarom beschouwen we het gevonden exemplaar als eerste melding voor de Rode Zee.

9. *Mitra ustulata* Reeve, 1844

Fig. 7

Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.89, pl.13, fig. 89.

Searching for fossil shells at the southern point of Na'Ama Bay (Sharm el Sheikh), we had the opportunity to discover a well preserved and beautiful *Mitra ustulata*.

Remark: Our specimen was found in situ about three metres above sea level. *M. ustulata* has not survived the raised salinity at the period of lower sea level and has probably not succeeded to reoccupy the northern part of the Red Sea.

Opmerking: Ons specimen werd gevonden in site op ongeveer drie meter boven zeeniveau. *M. ustulata* heeft het verhoogde zoutgehalte in de periode van een verlaagd zeeniveau niet overleefd. De soort is er niet in geslaagd het noordelijk deel van de Rode Zee terug in te nemen als leefgebied.

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Subgenus *Nebularia* Swainson, 1840**10. *Mitra (Nebularia) aurora floridula* Sowerby, 1874****Fig. 11**

Thes. Conch., part 4 (1); p.20, n°.267, pl.16, fig.283.

Not common. At Ras Nusrani (Gulf of Aqaba) several specimens were spotted while scuba diving at a depth of 6 metres. All were occurring on sand. In the proper Red Sea we daily collected a few specimens at Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1993). All were occurring near the reef. Since that year this species has never been found in that area anymore.

Note: *M. (N.) a. floridula* differs from the nominal subspecies *M. (N.) aurora* ss (Dohrn, 1861) by the form, which is more slender and by the sculpture, which is generally finer.

Nota: *M. (N.) a. floridula* verschilt van de nominale ondersoort *M. (N.) aurora* ss (Dohrn, 1861) door een slankere vorm en door de sculptuur die fijner is.

11. *Mitra (Nebularia) chrysalis* Reeve, 1844**Fig. 12**

Conch. Icon., Vol.2, Mono. Mitra., spec.200, pl.25, fig.200.

M. (N.) chrysalis is a widespread species of the intertidal and shallow sublittoral zone. During our expeditions at the Gulf of Aqaba and northern part of the Red Sea we were not able to collect this species.

At Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1992) a few specimens were collected in a rocky habitat near the reef.

Note: *M. (N.) chrysalis* is very similar to *M. (N.) cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811. Briefly the former differs by a more cylindrical form, difference in sculpture and a lighter coloration.

Cernohorsky 1976 (402-403, pl.339) mentioned one specimen from the Gulf of Aqaba in the collection Hadar. Turner 1997 considers this species doubtful for the Red Sea.

We confirm *M. (Nebularia) chrysalis* as occurring in the Red Sea

Nota: *M. (N.) chrysalis* is sterk gelijkend op *M. (N.) cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811. De eerstgenoemde verschilt door een meer cilindrische vorm, de sculptuur en zijn lichtere kleur. Cernohorsky 1976 (402-403, pl.339) vermeldt één exemplaar uit de Golf van Aqaba in de collectie Hadar. Volgens Turner 1997 dient de aanwezigheid nog te worden bevestigd.

Wij bevestigen *M. (Nebularia) chrysalis* als voorkomend in de Rode Zee.

12. *Mitra (Nebularia) coronata* Lamarck, 1811**Fig. 13**

Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris. Vol.17, p.214, n°.52.

(Ref. Enc. Méth. pl.371, figs.6a-6b.)

Rare in the Red Sea. Up till 1996 this species was unknown to us. In the same year we collected two specimens in the vicinity of Hurghada. They were crabbed but in

fairly good condition. At Coral Beach (Hurghada 2000) two living specimens were collected near the reef occurring under a stone, which was covered by algae.

Note: Jickeli (1874:22) refers to two specimens in the Dohrn collection.

Turner 1997 doubts this reference and mentions: "the existence of the species in the Red Sea needs to be confirmed".

We do confirm *M. (Nebularia) coronata* occurring in the Red Sea (collection of the authors).

Nota: Jickeli (1874:22) verwijst naar twee specimens in de Dohrn-collectie. Volgens Turner 1997 is deze vermelding twijfelachtig en dient deze te worden bevestigd.

Wij bevestigen *M. (Nebularia) coronata* als voorkomend in de Rode Zee.

13. *Mitra (Nebularia) cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811

Fig. 14

Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris. Vol.17, p.215, n° .54.

(Ref. Enc. Méth. pl.375, Fig.1.)

Locally common in rocky habitats in the intertidal zone. We collected this widespread species in several areas, but never in a great number.

14. *Mitra (Nebularia) doliolum* Küster, 1839

Fig. 15

Syst. Conch. Cabinet. Vol.5(2), p.96, n° .75, pl.17, figs.1-3.

Rare throughout the searched areas. During all our expeditions in the Red Sea, we only collected two crabbed specimens at Ras Burka 1972 (Gulf of Aqaba). In the following years we were not able to collect this species alive or crabbed. Neither in the Gulf of Aqaba nor in the proper Red Sea.

Note: *M. (N.) doliolum* resembles *M. (N.) cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811 to some degree. Briefly the former differs by the form, which is more slender. The sculpture of the axial ribs is also different and the white axial bands on the body whorl are lacking.

Nota: *M. (N.) doliolum* gelijkt sterk op *M. (N.) cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811. De eerstgenoemde verschilt door zijn slankere vorm. De axiale ribben zijn groter in aantal en duidelijk verschillend. De witte banden op de laatste winding ontbreken.

15. *Mitra (Nebularia) ferruginea* Lamarck, 1811

Fig. 19

Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris. Vol.17, p.200, n° .10.

(Ref. Martini IV, t.149, figs.1381-1381.)

Not Common. *M. (N.) ferruginea* is a widespread species of the intertidal and shallow sublittoral zone. While snorkelling and scuba diving several specimens were collected at Wadi Magresh (1972), Na'Ama Bay (Sharm el Sheikh) and Ras um Sidd (1987). All were found on algae between sandy breaks near the reef.

Note: We noticed that during all the years of our explorations *M. (N.) ferruginea* was only collected in the Gulf of Aqaba, never in the proper Red Sea.

Nota: We merkten op dat gedurende alle jaren van onze exploraties *M. (N.) ferruginea* alleen werd verzameld in de Golf van Aqaba, maar niet in de eigenlijke Rode Zee.

- 16. *Mitra (Nebularia) fraga*** Quoy & Gaimard, 1833 **Fig. 18**
 Voyage L' Astrolabe, Vol.2; p.660, pl.45 bis, figs.28-29.
 Rare throughout the searched areas. Four crabbed and drilled specimens were collected at Na'Ama Bay (Sharm el Sheikh). Later on, a single juvenile specimen of 8mm was found beached at Ras Nusrani. During all our expeditions at the proper Red Sea *M. (N.) fraga* was not found.
Note: Jickeli (1874:30) refers to a record of MacAndrew who collected *M. fraga* in the Gulf of Suez. Cernohorsky 1976 also refers to records from the Gulf of Aqaba. The specimens mentioned are in the collection of Hadar, Clover and Peled. Turner 1997 considers this species doubtful for the Red Sea. We do confirm *M. (Nebularia) fraga* as occurring in the Red Sea .
Nota: Jickeli (1874:30) verwijst naar een specimen verzameld door MacAndrew in the Golf van Suez. Cernohorsky 1976 verwijst tevens naar exemplaren uit de Golf van Aqaba in de collecties van Hadar, Clover en Peled. Turner 1997 beschouwt deze soort als zijnde twijfelachtig in de Rode Zee. Wij bevestigen *M. (Nebularia) fraga* als voorkomend in de Rode Zee.
- 17. *Mitra (Nebularia) luctuosa*** A. Adams, 1853 **Fig. 16**
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, vol.21, Part.XIX, p.133,n^o.9.
 Rare throughout the searched areas. During all our expeditions at the Red Sea, we only collected five specimens while snorkelling near Nuweiba 1994 (Gulf of Aqaba). Two of them were taken alive at the edge of the fringing reef. In the following years we did not succeed in collecting this species alive or crabbed, neither in the Gulf of Aqaba nor in the proper Red Sea.
- 18. *Mitra (Nebularia) rosacea*** Reeve, 1845 **Fig. 17**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.321, pl.38, fig.321.
 While scuba diving off Ras Mohammed we collected one subadult specimen with a length of 18,5mm. During fieldwork this species was identified as a juvenile of *Cancilla (Domiporta) praestantissima* (Röding, 1798).
- 19. *Mitra (Nebularia) ruePELLII*** Reeve, 1844 **Fig. 21**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.116, pl.16, fig. 116.
 Locally common. Up till 1991 we only collected crabbed specimens. When we visited Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1992) for the first time, we collected at least more than twenty specimens in a small area of this great and beautiful bay. All were taken alive from under rocky substrate.
- 20. *Mitra (Nebularia) tabanula*** Lamarck, 1811 **Fig. 33**
 Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris vol.17; p.222, n^o. 79.
 Rare throughout the searched areas. At Ras Nusrani (Gulf of Aqaba) we collected nine crabbed and drilled specimens under boulders. The average size is 12mm. The species has never been found in the proper Red Sea.

- 21. *Mitra (Nebularia) vexillum*** Reeve, 1844 **Fig. 20**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.183, pl.24, fig.183.
 Before 1996 we only knew this species as a Pleistocenec fossil collected in the raised reefs along the coastline of the Gulf of Aqaba.
 At Algisos (20 km south of Safaga) we collected a single fully adult but crabbed specimen.

Subgenus Strigatella Swainson, 1840

- 22. *Mitra (Strigatella) auriculoides*** Reeve, 1845 **Fig. 35**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.228, pl.28, fig.228.
 Rare in the northern part and proper Red Sea. Several specimens were collected at Ras Nusrani, 1987 (Gulf of Aqaba) all crabbed but in good condition (8 specimens are stored in the collection of the first author).

- 23. *Mitra (Strigatella) litterata*** Lamarck, 1811 **Fig. 36**
 Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris; p.220, n°.70.
 Locally very common. *M. (S.) litterata* is a widespread species. It is occurring in the intertidal and shallow sublittoral zone. At Sharm el Naga (1991) this species was collected in abundance on coral reefs and under rocky substrate.

Genus Cancilla Swainson, 1840

Subgenus Domiporta Cernohorsky, 1970

- 24. *Cancilla (Domiporta) carnicolor*** (Reeve, 1844) **Fig. 22**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.164, pl.21, fig.164.
 Originally described as *Mitra carnicolor*.
 Not Common. While scuba diving at a depth of approximately 5 metres a few specimens were collected at Coral Beach (Eilat 1971). The specimens were collected on sand between coral formations. They have never been found in any other explored area in the Gulf of Aqaba. While diving in the proper Red Sea a few more specimens were collected in the Hurghada area. Three specimens were collected in the intertidal zone at Lotus Bay (north of Safaga). They were crabbed but in good condition. Three more were collected in the vicinity of Hurghada 1993.

25. *Cancilla (Domiporta) filaris* (Linné, 1771)**Fig. 23**

Mantissa Plantarum Altera. p.548-9.

Originally described as *Voluta filaris*

C. (D.) filaris is a widespread species of the intertidal and shallow sublittoral zone. In the searched areas they are hard to find, even though they are rather common in the vicinity of Port Sudan. Only a few specimens were collected near Dahab (Gulf of Aqaba). In the region of the proper Red Sea we collected some crabbed and drilled specimens near Hurghada and Lotus Bay (north of Safaga).

26. *Cancilla (Domiporta) gloriola* Cernohorsky, 1970**Fig. 24**Bull.Auckland Inst. And Mus.n°.8, p.28. Nomen novum pro *Mitra gracilis* Reeve, 1844 non Léa, 1841.

Not common. Two subadult specimens were collected at Dahab 1986. After all the preceding years of expeditions in the Gulf of Aqaba those two specimens were the first ever found. In Na'Ama bay (Sharm el Sheikh 1987) some adult specimens with an average size of 52mm were collected at the intertidal zone. From the proper Red Sea we can only report one specimen collected at Lotus Bay (north of Safaga).

27. *Cancilla (Domiporta) granatina* (Lamarck, 1811)**Fig. 26**

Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris.Vol.17, p.203, n°.19.

Ref. Enc.Méth. pl.371, fig.4.

Originally described as *Mitra granatina*

This widespread species is not common in the Gulf of Aqaba and northern part of the Red Sea. It is more common in the South. The species was occasionally collected in sandy patches between coral reefs. A few specimens were collected at Na'Ama Bay (Sharm el Sheikh) and Ras um Sidd. From the proper Red Sea we report finds from the Hurghada area and Lotus Bay (north of Safaga). The species was more common in the areas of Port Sudan.

28. *Cancilla (Domiporta) praestantissima* (Röding, 1798)**Fig. 9**

Mus. Boltenianum. p.138, n°. 1726-28.

(Ref. Martini.IV, t. 149, figs.1388-89.)

Originally described as *Mitra praestantissima*

Rare throughout the searched areas. During all our expeditions, this species was only collected at the Gulf of Aqaba. In Ras el Burka (1972) one live-taken subadult and five crabbed juveniles were collected at the edge of a fringing reef. During a diving trip at Ras um Sidd two adult specimens were collected on sand between coral breaks. At the Bay of Dahab (1989) one crabbed specimen was found.

Note: *C. (D.) praestantissima* is very similar to *C. (D.) filaris* (Linné, 1771) and regarded synonymous by several authors. The former differs by the form, which is more slender and by having a reddish brown cord between the spiral cords.

Nota: *C. (D.) praestantissima* gelijkt sterk op *C. (D.) filaris* (Linné, 1771) en wordt

door verschillende auteurs beschouwd als synoniem. De eerstgenoemde verschilt door zijn veel slankere vorm en door een roodbruine spiraalkoord verweven tussen de spiraalkoorden.

29. *Cancilla* cf. *citharoidea* (Dohrn, 1862)

Fig. 38

Proc. Zool. Soc. London. p.203.

Originally described *Mitra citharoidea*

After a storm we collected one specimen on the beach of Ras Nusrani (Gulf of Aqaba). We are not quite sure about the identity of this specimen. During all our expeditions this specimen is the only one collected (in the collection of the first author).

Genus Neocancilla Cernohorsky, 1966

30. *Neocancilla circula* Kiener, 1838

Fig. 27

Icon. Coq. Vivant. Vol.2, p.21, n°.18, pl.5, fig.13.

Rare. *N. circula* was only collected in the Gulf of Aqaba. In Ras Burka (1972) two crabbed juveniles were collected while snorkelling. While scuba diving near Near Garden (Sharm el Sheikh 1986) one specimen was collected at a depth of 9 metres.

31. *Neocancilla clathrus* (Gmelin, 1791)

Fig. 25

Syst. Nat. ed, 13, p.3457, n°.86.

(Ref. Knorr. pt.III, t.27, fig.3.)

Originally described as *Voluta clathrus*

This species is locally common throughout the searched areas. While snorkelling at Wadi Magresh 1972 (Gulf of Aqaba) we collected three specimens in shallow water. One adult, one subadult and one crabbed juvenile. At Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1992) seven specimens were collected on sand between coral breaks. All of them were subadults.

32. *Neocancilla papilio* (Link, 1807)

Fig. 28

Beschr. Nat. Samml. Rostock, p.127.

Originally described as *Voluta papilio*. No figure.

N. papilio is a common species in the Indo-Pacific. However, it is hard to find in the Gulf of Aqaba and northern part of the Red Sea. The species was occasionally collected in sand between coral reefs. Four specimens were collected under boulders at Dahab 1986. In 1989 one specimen was found in shallow water in the same area. The species is more common in the vicinity of Port Sudan and further to the South.

Genus *Subcancilla* Olsson & Harbison, 1953

- 33. *Subcancilla annulata*** (Reeve, 1844) **Fig. 29**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.103, pl.14, fig.103.
 Originally described as *Mitra annulata*
 Locally common throughout the searched areas. Several specimens were collected at Dahab, Ras um Sidd, and Ras Nusrani (Gulf of Aqaba). All specimens were collected while skin-diving at depths of 2 to 4 metres. We sporadically collected a few specimens at Hurghada, Sharm el Naga and Lotus Bay (north of Safaga). This species seems not to be so common in the proper Red Sea.
- 34. *Subcancilla (Ziba?) interlirata*** (Reeve, 1844) **Fig. 39**
 Conch. Icon., Vol.2, Mono. Mitra., spec.70, pl.10, fig.70.
 Originally described as *Mitra interlirata*.
 Rare. During all our expeditions, this species was never collected at the Gulf of Aqaba.
 Four specimens were collected At Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1992). Two of them are seemingly adult, but they are relatively small for the species (28 and 30mm in length). The remaining ones are juveniles and were crabbed. In Sharm el Naga (south of Hurghada 1993) five crabbed juveniles were collected between coral formations in the intertidal zone.
Note: The generic position of this species is in doubt. Cernohorsky (1991) tentatively affiliated it with *Ziba* fide, B. Wilson 1994.
Nota: De generische plaatsing van deze soort wordt in twijfel getrokken. Cernohorsky (1991) brengt voorlopig de soort onder bij het geslacht *Ziba*, vide B. Wilson 1994

Genus *Scabricola* Swainson, 1840

- 35. *Scabricola coriacea*** (Reeve, 1845) **Fig. 42**
 Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.231, pl.29, fig.231.
 Originally described as *Mitra coriacea*.
 Rare. *S. coriacea* is only collected in the Gulf of Aqaba. At Ras el Burka 1972 eight juvenile specimens were collected. All were crabbed. The average size 10mm. (In the collection of the first author). We have not found one ever since.
- 36. *Scabricola desetangii*** (Kiener, 1838) **Fig. 30**
 Icon. Coquil. Vivant., vol.2, n°.96, p.98-99, pl.29, fig.94.

Originally described as *Mitra desatangsii*

Rare in the northern part of the Red Sea. Only two specimens were collected in the area of Port Sudan. An adult one was collected in sand in shallow water. A second one, a subadult, was spotted on the beach.

37. *Scabricola fissurata* (Lamarck, 1811)

Fig. 10

Annales du Mus.d'Hist. Nat. Paris.vol.17, p.209, n°.34.

(Ref. Enc.Méth. pl.371, fig. 1a-1b.)

Originally described as *Mitra fissurata*

Not common. Several specimens were collected while snorkelling at Nuweiba and Na'Ama Bay (Sharm el Sheikh) Gulf of Aqaba. All were occurring in sand at a depth of 3 to 5 metres. From the proper Red Sea we report some specimens from the Hurghada area. The species is more common at Port Sudan. Several were collected there. All were subadult and occurring in shallow water.

Genus Pterygia Röding, 1798

38. *Pterygia crenulata* (Gmelin, 1791)

Fig. 31

Syst. Nat. 13 ed. p.3452, n°.130.

(Ref. Chemnitz vol. X, t.150, figs.1413-1414.)

Originally described as *Voluta crenulata*

Not common throughout the searched areas. In Ras Nusrani (Gulf of Aqaba) we collected four subadult specimens from under a rock. All were crabbed.

From the proper Red Sea we report some specimens from the Hurghada area and from Port Sudan.

39. *Pterygia nucea* (Gmelin, 1791)

Fig. 32

Syst. Nat. 13 ed. p.3449, n°.43.

(Ref. Gronovius, t. 18, fig. 11.)

Originally described as *Voluta nucea*

Rare. During all our expeditions this species was never collected in the Gulf of Aqaba. In the proper Red Sea a single specimen was collected at Lotus Bay (north of Safaga 1993). One adult and one subadult specimen were collected at Port Sudan.

40. *Pterygia scabricula* (Linné, 1758)

Fig. 41

Syst. Nat.10 ed. p.740, n°.412.

(Ref. Gualtieri : Index testarum, t. 53, fig. D.)

Originally described as *Buccinum scabriculum*

Rare. *P. scabricula* is only collected in the Gulf of Aqaba. While scuba diving at

Ras um Sidd 1986 we collected two specimens. One was taken alive. The second one was crabbed. During the following expeditions we were not able to collect this species again.

Genus "Ziba" H. & A. Adams, 1853

41. "*Ziba*" *duplilirata* (Reeve, 1845)

Fig. 37

Conch. Icon., Vol.2, Mono. Mitra., spec.229, pl.28 , fig.229.

Originally described as *Mitra duplilirata*

Rare. During all the expeditions *Z. duplilirata* was only found in the Gulf of Aqaba. Only two specimens were collected at the beach of Ras Nusrani 1987. (collection of first author). It seems to us that the species occurs in deeper water.

The average size is 7,5mm.

42. "*Ziba*" *pretiosa* (Reeve, 1844)

Fig. 40

Conch. Icon., Vol. 2, Mono. Mitra., spec.116, pl.16, fig.116.

Originally described as *Mitra pretiosa*

Not Common. While scuba diving at a depth of 9 metres we collected one living specimen at Coral Beach (Eilat 1971). The specimen was collected on sand between coral formations. We collected three live specimens and two crabbed ones at Wadi Magresh (1972).

The average size is 16mm.

PLATE 1 - MITRIDAE

- 1 *Mitra ambigua* Swainson, 1829
- 2 *Mitra bovei* Kiener, 1838
- 3 *Mitra eremitarum* Röding, 1798
- 4 *Mitra incompta* (Lightfoot, 1786)
- 5 *Mitra fasciolaris* Deshayes in Laborde & Linant, 1834
- 6 *Mitra imperialis* Röding, 1798
- 7 *Mitra ustulata* Reeve, 1844
- 8 *Mitra nubila* (Gmelin, 1791)
- 9 *Cancilla (Domiporta) praestantissima* (Röding, 1798)
- 10 *Scabricola fissurata* (Lamarck, 1811)





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PLATE 2 – MITRIDAE

11 *Mitra (Nebularia) aurora floridula* Sowerby, 1874

12 *Mitra (Nebularia) chrysalis* Reeve, 1844

13 *Mitra (Nebularia) coronata* Lamarck, 1811

14 *Mitra (Nebularia) cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811

15 *Mitra (Nebularia) doliolum* Küster, 1839

16 *Mitra (Nebularia) luctuosa* A. Adams, 1853

17 *Mitra (Nebularia) rosacea* Reeve, 1845

18 *Mitra (Nebularia) fraga* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833

19 *Mitra (Nebularia) ferruginea* Lamarck, 1811

20 *Mitra (Nebularia) vexillum* Reeve, 1844

21 *Mitra (Nebularia) ruepelli* Reeve, 1844

PLATE 3 – MITRIDAE

- 22 *Cancilla (Domiporta) carnicolor* (Reeve, 1844)
- 23 *Cancilla (Domiporta) filaris* (Linné, 1771)
- 24 *Cancilla (Domiporta) gloriola* Cernohorsky, 1970
- 25 *Neocancilla clathrus* (Gmelin, 1791)
- 26 *Cancilla (Domiporta) granatina* (Lamarck, 1811)
- 27 *Neocancilla circula* Kiener, 1838
- 28 *Neocancilla papilio* (Link, 1807)
- 29 *Subcancilla annulata* (Reeve, 1844)
- 30 *Scabricola desetangsii* (Kiener, 1838)
- 31 *Pterygia crenulata* (Gmelin, 1791)
- 32 *Pterygia nucea* (Gmelin, 1791)



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PLATE 4 – MITRIDAE

33 *Mitra (Nebularia) tabanula* (Lamarck, 1811)

34 *Mitra townsendi* Melvill, 1904

35 *Mitra (Strigatella) auriculoides* Reeve, 1845

36 *Mitra (Strigatella) litterata* Lamarck, 1811

37 "*Ziba*" *duplilirata* (Reeve, 1845)

38 *Cancilla cf. citharoidea* (Dohrn, 1862)

39 *Subcancilla (Ziba?) interlirata* (Reeve, 1844)

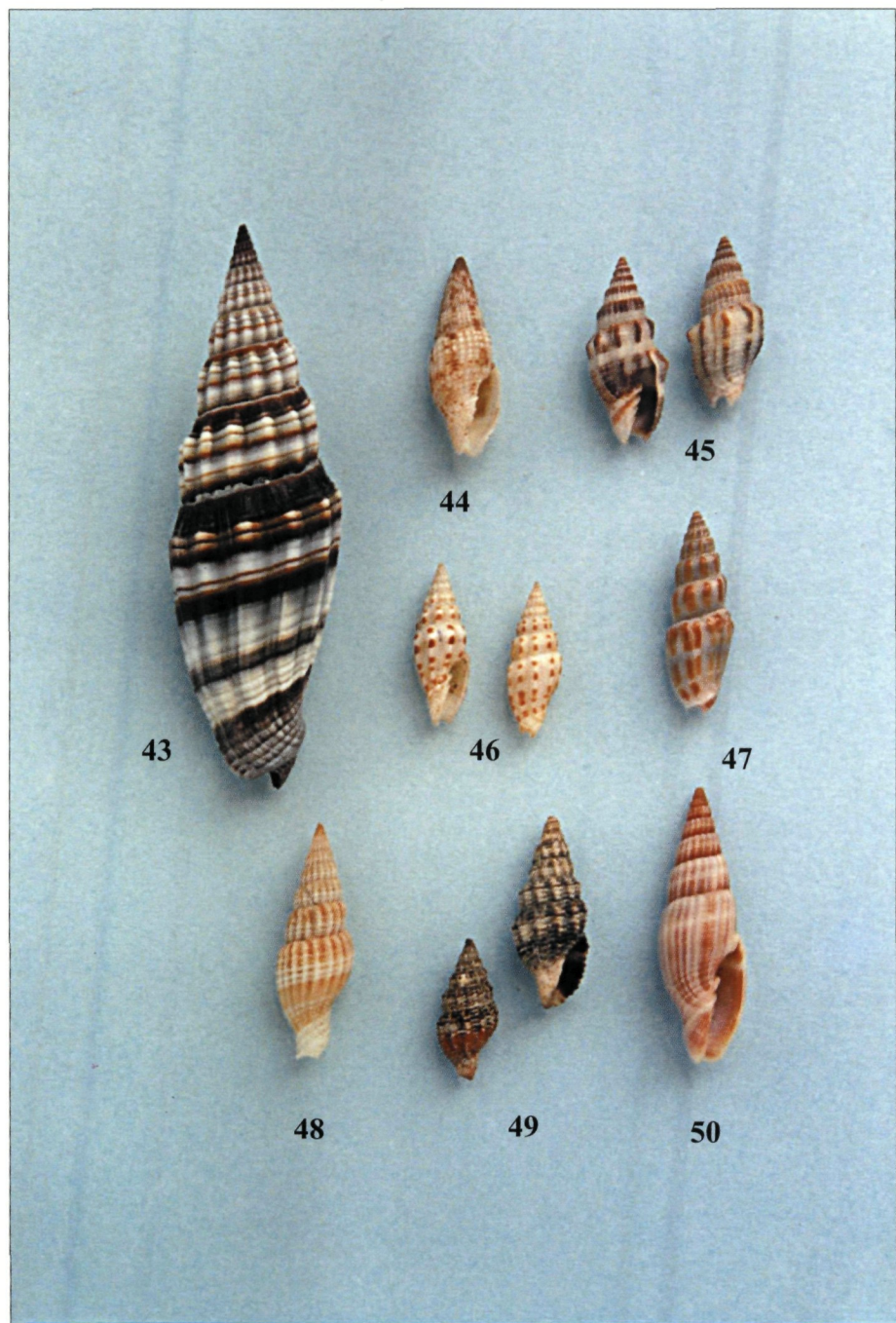
40 "*Ziba*" *pretiosa* (Reeve, 1844)

41 *Pterygia scabricula* (Linné, 1758)

42 *Scabricola coriacea* (Reeve, 1845)

PLATE 5 – COSTELLARIIDAE

- 43 *Vexillum (Vexillum) intermedium* (Kiener, 1838)
- 44 *Vexillum (Costellaria) acupictum* (Reeve, 1844)
- 45 *Vexillum (Costellaria) exasperatum* (Gmelin, 1791)
- 46 *Vexillum (Costellaria) alauda* Sowerby, 1874
- 47 *Vexillum (Costellaria) michaui* (Crosse & Fischer, 1864)
- 48 *Vexillum (Costellaria) obeliscus* (Reeve, 1844)
- 49 *Vexillum (Costellaria) leucozonias* (Deshayes in Laborde & Linant, 1834)
- 50 *Vexillum (Costellaria) macrospirum* (A. Adams, 1853)



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PLATE 6 – COSTELLARIIDAE

- 51 *Vexillum (Costellaria) amundum* (Reeve, 1845)
52 *Vexillum (Costellaria) angustissimum* (E. A. Smith, 1903)
53 *Vexillum (Costellaria) blandulum* Turner, 1997
54 *Vexillum (Costellaria) cadaverosum* (Reeve, 1844)
55 *Vexillum (Costellaria) concentricum* (Reeve, 1844)
56 *Vexillum (Costellaria) coronatum* (Helbling, 1779)
57 *Vexillum (Costellaria) daedalum* (Reeve, 1845)
58 *Vexillum (Costellaria) diaconalis* (Melvill & Standen, 1903)
59 *Vexillum (Costellaria) lucidum* (Reeve, 1845)
60 *Vexillum (Costellaria) interruptum* (Anton, 1838)

PLATE 7 – COSTELLARIIDAE

- 61 *Vexillum (Costellaria) malcolmense* (Melvill & Standen, 1901)
- 62 *Vexillum (Costellaria) pacificum* (Reeve, 1845)
- 63 *Vexillum (Costellaria) puerile* (Cook, 1885)
- 64 *Vexillum (Costellaria) roseum* (Broderip, 1836)
- 65 *Vexillum (Costellaria) sculptule* (Reeve, 1845)
- 66 *Vexillum (Costellaria) virgo* (Linné, 1767)
- 67 *Vexillum (Pusia) crocatum* (Lamarck, 1811)
- 68 *Vexillum (Pusia) aureolatum* (Reeve, 1844)
- 69 *Vexillum (Pusia) amabile* (Reeve, 1845)



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PLATE 8 – COLSTELLARIIDAE

70 *Vexillum (Pusia) depexum* (Deshayes in Laborde & Linant, 1834)

71 *Vexillum (Pusia) infaustum* (Reeve, 1845)

72 *Vexillum (Pusia) microzonias* (Lamarck, 1811)

73 *Vexillum (Pusia) cf. oniscinum* (Lamarck, 1811)

74 *Vexillum (Pusia) osiridis* (Issel, 1869)

75 *Vexillum (Pusia) unifasciale* (Lamarck, 1811)

76 *Vexillum (Pusia) pardalis* (Küster, 1840)

77 *Vexillum (Pusia) speciosum* (Reeve, 1844)

78 *Vexillum (Pusia) semicostatum* (Anton, 1838)