

The Strandloper

BULLETIN OF THE CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA



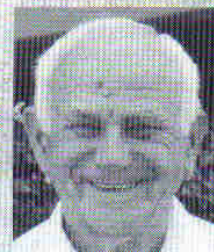
A TRIP TO FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMAS

I must admit that the bulk of my shell collection is from the Indo-Pacific, N.E. Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. When I had to decide where to go for my next shell collecting trip, Madagascar was not recommended, because of political turmoil it was considered unsafe, and India was dropped as it was the beginning of the Monsoon season and extremely hot, so with little hesitation, I chose the West Atlantic - of which Florida and the Bahamas seemed to be the most promising.

On consulting a colleague from New York, with whom I had exchanged shells, he advised me of the localities he knew and recommended, so this was a good initial start. I landed in Miami, and luckily was invited by Kevan and Linda Sunderland, to see their collection. What an amazing endeavour, spanning over many decades. They have accumulated the most extensive and finest collection of over 3000 species of gastropods of the region, with many new and some unnamed species. This was an appropriate introduction into which, for me was indeed a "New World" (as it is termed in historical references). It will not cause raised eyebrows, if I tell that I headed directly for Sanibel Island, although I was warned that it was not the ideal season (it was May, and the winter season is recommended for the area). I found myself wonderful accommodation at Sunshine Island Inn, not far from the beach, with a swimming pool included, and a little separate cabin, ideal for attending to the cleaning of my shells.

I set out on my forays, scouring the beaches, (as I prefer to disturb the habitats as little as possible): Gulfside City Park, Bowman's Beach and Blind Pass Bridge - both Captiva and

A TRIP TO FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMAS



By Zvi Orlin

Sanibel Island sides, and the flats in between with shallow pools of brackish water, inhabited by many *Melongena corona* and *Batillaria minima*. Washed up on the beaches, large specimens of *Atrina rigida* were plentiful, and many other bivalves such as: *Anadara floridana*, *Noetia ponderosa*, *Plicatula gibbosa*, *Argopecten gibbus* in many colors, *Trachycardium egmontianum* and *T. muricatum*, *Raeta plicatula*. *Crepidula fornicata* which is so common in W. Europe, is also found here. The shallows opposite the Lighthouse, at the south end of Sanibel, were a pleasant surprise: at the crack of dawn, at low tide, I found quite a few tourists already searching the area, but we each had our luck - I found 30 species washed up there, including *Strombus alatus*, and a wonderful prize - an intact specimen of *Ficus papyratia* (most of the specimens were broken because of their thin shell), also *Busycon contrarium* (the largest sinistral shell I have found so far, 9 cm long), and *Busycon spiratum*, a dextral sp. identified by its narrow channel at the suture. There I also found 2 interesting Muricidae - *Chicoreus pomum* and *Calotrophon ostarum*. Worthy of note were the large specimens of *Dinacardium vanhiningi*, and *Dosinia discus*. Altogether on Sanibel and Captiva Islands, I collected 65 species.

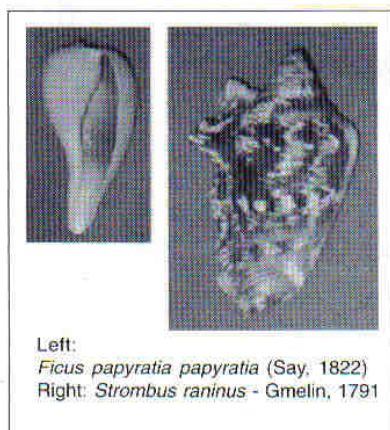
According to my habit, I have to see other aspects of each habitat, and made a short trip to the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge, which turned out to be disappointing, with very little bird life in evidence; but I managed to see a raccoon, which

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walked alongside my car for some distance till he disappeared in the undergrowth. However, my compensation was a visit to the nearby famous Bailey-Mathew Shell Museum. I was introduced to the staff, and saw their impressive collection and library, and heard about some of the research conducted there.

My next stop after leaving Sanibel, was the mangrove flats on Lover's Key State Recreation Area. Here I was greeted in the late afternoon, at low tide, by masses of crabs feeding in the mud, literally thousands of them, covering the ground, which reminded me of the film I saw on TV, about the mass crab migration on Christmas Island. Here I found piles of *Vermicularia spirata* (that



Left:
Ficus papyratia papyratia (Say, 1822)
Right: *Strombus raninus* - Gmelin, 1791

impressive *Turritella*, with its increasing uncoiled lower whorls), interspersed with *Cardita gracilis* and in addition *Tellina angulosa*. I also spotted, to my great surprise the backbone of a Sailcat Fish, which is called the Crucifix Fish (once given to me as a present), as the backbone resembles The Crucifixion.

Then I drove down to the Florida Keys. From my base on Grassy Key, I searched the Atlantic beaches of the Middle Keys: Vaca, Missouri and Ohio, and Key West: Boca Chica Beach. The largest number of species were found on Ohio Key - 44 species in all, on its sandy and rocky shores, with occasional mangroves. After a careful check, I discovered that 34 of these sp. had not been found before by me on the Gulf side of W. Florida. 15 spp. were Gastropods, of them only 4 are also found in Europe: *Diodora cayensis*, *Crepidula aculeata* and *Cymatium labiosum*, which are

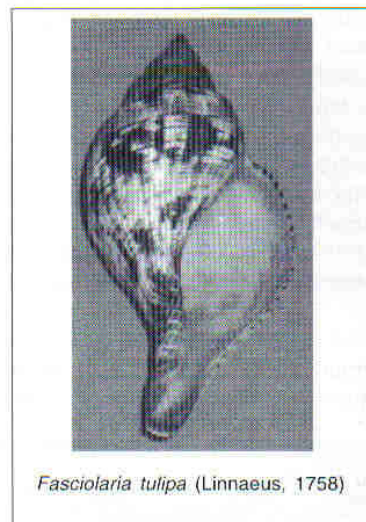
found only in the Canary Islands; and *Bulla striata* (or sometimes here called *B. occidentalis*) which is found in the Azores, Canary Islands and Mediterranean, including Israel. The 19 Bivalves are not found in Europe. Worthy of mention, is that in the above Keys, I found my first *Conus* sp.: *C. jaspideus* and *C. floridanus*. Among the bivalves were 5 Arcidae including the impressive *Arca zebra*, and 2 pearl oysters: *Pinctada imbricata*, *Pteria colymbus*, and a fine specimen of *Chama macerophylla*, yellow in color. In beach drift I also found some microshells, which are still being classified. On Boca Chica Beach, Atlantic side, at low tide the rocky beach exposed a beautiful specimen of *Strombus raninus*, some *Marginellas* which need to be checked, and large specimens of *Codakia orbicularis* and *Lucina pensylvanica*. Altogether in the Keys I found 45 species, which I had not found in W. Florida.

From Miami I flew to Nassau, in the Bahamas, from where there were ferryboats to the surrounding islands. On the south beach on New Providence Island, opposite Nassau, among other species I found fine specimens of *Nerita tessellata* and *N. versicolor*, and *Phyllonotus globosus*, *Olivella exilis* and a Scaphapod: *Antalis antillarum*. The local people were very friendly and helpful, one woman gave me a lift from the beach to the nearest bus stop, going out of her way to assist me. I then went to the Ferryboat Quay, to book for my trip on the first sailing the following morning to the nearby island of Eleuthera. Near the Terminal, restaurants were offering fresh Queen Conch Fries, and I saw innumerable fishermen, with huge Queen Conches - *Strombus gigas*, each weighing about 2 kg, tied on strings on their boats, with holes in them from which they were extracting the body, and the cast off shells were being offered for sale. In Florida it is forbidden to collect this species, with a threat of a \$500 fine on offenders. The Bahamas are apparently not partner to this prohibition.

The fast ferry took only an hour and a

half to Spanish Wells, a small island on the Northern end of Eleuthera, which is a long thin island, east of New Providence. I had decided to search this island for shells. I crossed by a small ferry to the mainland of Eleuthera, and wanted to rent a car and drive to various beaches, but on learning that no insurance could be taken out on the Island, I hired a taxi and benefitted from the local knowledge of the driver. On the Atlantic side I found some large Trochidae: *Cittarium pica*, some other Nerites: *Nerita peloranta* and *N. versicolor*, *Olivella nivea* and 3 spp. of Mytilidae. On the bay side at Hatchet Bay, I found my first beached rather worn specimens of *Strombus costatus*, and *Astraliium phoebium*, an unusual turban, with triangular spines creating a star-shaped figure, formerly classified in the genus *Astraea*.

Being rather disappointed with my finds, I was recommended to try Harbour Island off the N.E. corner of Eleuthera, on the Atlantic side, and decided to spend my last 2 days there.



Fasciolaria tulipa (Linnaeus, 1758)

This turned out to be a wise decision. I crossed by a short ferry ride to the island and found a small homely hotel, with a secluded room with a water tap outside, and a flat concrete surface, suitable for cleaning my shells. This is a small island, only 3 miles long N. to S. and about a mile wide. I immediately

Presidents Report 2001/02

Time has passed and it is AGM time again. The past year was, as before, a year of survival for the Society, with a marked decline in membership – but we managed to survive. Thanks to Kobie and Christelle for their efforts to contact members not paying fees. Kobie and Christelle will report on the finances, the membership situation and the other Groups. It seems at this stage that we have possibly come to the end of the life of the Society. The only chance we have of survival is for something drastic to happen to up our numbers. We will debate this issue after Kobie and Christelle have supplied us with the facts in their report.

A special effort was made to gain members and specifically young ones. Letters were sent out to all the members on all the old lists who have not responded to previous correspondence.

Members of the Executive Committee were involved in the National Expo for Young Scientists. Kobie and Christelle spent a lot of time at the Pretoria show. Some members took part in beach-cleaning exercises.

After Prof. Steyn and Markus Lussi published *Sea Shells of South Africa (Seeskulpe van Suid-Afrika)* in 1998, Professor Steyn and his wife followed up in 1999 with a book on the shells of Jeffreys Bay. The latest publication (a field guide) is specifically aimed at our youth. (Douw en Elize baie dankie vir julle bydra tot die bevordering van ons stokperdjie.)

Thanks to everybody who contributed to the Strandloper. If we do not get material we cannot continue to publish. A special word of thanks to Mike who spends hours of his valuable time preparing the Strandloper. Mike and his family will be relocating to Australia within the near future. Mike has been a member since his childhood years and was actively involved in the activities as Director in the past and as Editor since 1993. Very good wishes to Mike and his family for the future. Mike has promised to continue as a member and give all the assistance he can with publishing the Strandloper.

We remember all the members who died during the past year and recorded our thanks for their contributions. David Freedman was on the Executive in the early days and was editor for Strandloper issues 192 to 210. With the death of Thea Marsch of the Jeffreys Bay Shell Museum the chance of losing the museum seems possible. The local authorities want to change it into a general museum. Please members down south try to save the museum. Over the past few years we have lost the Museum at Gold Reef City and the one owned by the Meyers at Shelly Beach on the Natal South Coast. Fortunately we have saved the exhibition at the Pretoria Zoo. Thanks to all the members who helped to upgrade it and are still willing to clean it from time to time.

During the year we established an archive deposit at UNISA. All the national records of the Society, including all past issues of *Strandlopers*, were sent for safekeeping. These records and publications are available for reading and research but may not be removed from the library. It would be nice to extend the deposit from purely records to incorporate South African papers and documents etc.

Any contributions that members may wish to make would be welcome. Thanks to John, Jeanny and Medea for sorting and lodging our material.

Welcome to the new members and thanks to all the existing members who, with the enthusiasm and a positive attitude, still support us.

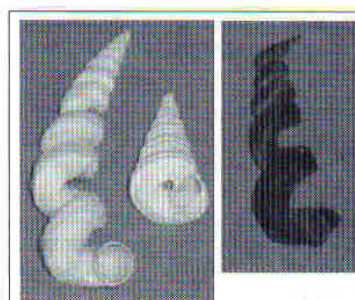
As president I also want to thank the members of the Executive for the time they devote to the Society. Thanks to Christelle and Kobie who computerised all the data.

Last but not the least, I want to say thanks to Susan and Stephan who supported me through the year.

Vellies Veldsman Pr. Sci. Nat.

set out through a tropical forest, to the shore in the east called Pink Beach. Atlantic side, reputed to have received its color from sand created from shells, presumably predominantly pink. In the late afternoon it was low tide, and the wide stretch of sandy beach which was deserted, was interrupted by a few rocky outcrops. Only on these rocks I found 3 interesting Littorinidae, all common: *Tectarius antonii* (of the splash zone), *Nodolittorina angustior* (of the intertidal zone) and *Cenchritis muricatus* (usually found above the high tide line), the latter in large batches. Some Arcidae and Lucinidae were also found in the sandy areas, and I was glad to find 2 specimens of *Spirula spirula* (which I have also found in the Canaries and South Africa), that worldwide Cephalopod, which so much reminds one of a minute Ammonite, that famous 'Index Fossil', found extensively in Israel. That evening while seeking a supermarket, I was once more voluntarily helped by a friendly local resident, who drove me there.

The following morning at the crack of dawn I went to the West bay side coast. As I passed by the fishing boat jetty, on the waterline I saw 2 huge shells, which I immediately recognised as *Strombus gigas*, they both had a slit near the apex, as seen in Nassau, and were empty so they had obviously been discarded by a fisherman. They were very heavy, so I could only take one, a beautiful specimen, with a broadly flared outer lip, mouth pink



L: *Vermicularia spirata* (Philippi, 1836)
R: *Vermicularia knorri* (Deshayes, 1843)

... Continue on Page 9

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2002

Mr President and Fellow Members,

The books of account have been scrutinised by Magda Odendaal C.A. (S.A) and have been found to be in order. The Financial Statements are tabled.

We end the year with a surplus of R1 600.00. Income for the year amounted to R14 747.00, while expenditure totalled R13 147.00. Only three issues of The Strandloper were produced. With the current financial situation it was not possible to bring out four.

The Editor was able to contain the printing costs for The Strandloper at R8 153.31 . Postage remained about the same for this year at R 3 398.00 but is going to increase by about R660.00 for the next financial year. The cost for stationery was kept low through a donation of printing paper.

Distribution of *The Strandloper* has been limited to paid-up members only. We are indebted to Kobie du Preez, who has updated the membership database to an electronic one. This simplified matters when it came to the printing of the address labels. We also have a much clearer picture of the paying members. Only 133 members have paid their subscription to date. It is with regret that the committee had to increase the membership fees to R110.00 per annum for members and R85.00 per annum for Life members. The projected cost for producing and mailing four issues of The Strandloper for next year is R16 000.00. Membership fees will probably not cover the costs and therefore additional funds need to be generated.

Subscriptions were the main source of income for the past financial year. Thanks to every member that contributed. Donations of R550.00 were received compared to R4 760.48 the previous year. There were no sales of books, back-issues of *The Strandloper* and shells for this financial year. The previous year an amount of R 1 385.00 was earned through these various sales.

The CSSA had a stall at the Pretoria Show in September 2001 in conjunction with the ATKV (*Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuur Vereniging*). They carried the cost for the rental of the stall. This was to promote the CSSA. Shells and candles were sold to recover costs for the banners and pamphlets.

No bids were received for the display cabinet, donated by Damian Kislig. A photograph of the cabinet was featured in The Strandloper 266.

The continuing plunge of the value of the Rand has increased the value of subscriptions paid by our overseas members. Thanks to all of them for their continued membership.

Our membership figures are as follows:

Honorary Life members	7	(4 non-paying)
Life members	38	(17 no Strandloper; 5 status unknown)
Full members	163	(29 payment outstanding; 19 no Strandloper)
Non-Paying	<u>27</u>	(13 Exchange; 14 legal deposits)
Total	235	

18 Members resigned and 5 members passed away.

14 Members joined the CSSA. One member is an exchange members and one is non-paying.

The financial picture for the CSSA is somewhat grim but if each member pays his membership fees promptly, canvass actively for new members as well as for donations, the CSSA might be soon on the path of financial recovery.

C. M. Deysel
Treasurer

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Updates for "Marine Shells of South Africa" (English & Afrikaans versions / book format / 1998 edition) by D. G. Steyn and M. Lussi - Compiled by the authors, April 2002.

As Malacology is a dynamic science, additions and changes are inevitable. This list provides an invaluable tool and hopefully renders the book up to-date.

Page	Shell no.	Updates, additions or errata
Front flap		conchologists to read conchologists
Subscribers list		Hays, Brian to read Hayes, Brian
10/11	8	<i>Diodora australis</i> (Krauss, 1848) to read <i>Diodora kraussi</i> Herbert & Warén, 1999
14/15	27	<i>Patella argenvillei</i> Krauss, 1848 to read <i>Scutellastra argenvillei</i> (Krauss, 1848)
14/15	28	<i>Patella miniata</i> Born, 1778 to read <i>Cymbula miniata</i> (Born, 1778)
14/15	29	<i>P. miniata sanguinans</i> (Reeve, 1856) to read <i>Cymbula miniata sanguinans</i> (Reeve, 1856)
14/15	30	<i>Patella tabularis</i> Krauss, 1848 to read <i>Scutellastra tabularis</i> (Krauss, 1848)
14/15	31	<i>Patella compressa</i> Linnaeus, 1758 to read <i>Cymbula compressa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
14/15	32	<i>Patella oculus</i> Born, 1778 to read <i>Cymbula oculus</i> (Born, 1778)
14/15	33	<i>Patella granatina</i> Linnaeus, 1758 to read <i>Cymbula granatina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
14/15	34	<i>Patella longicosta</i> Lamarck, 1819 to read <i>Scutellastra longicosta</i> (Lamarck, 1819)
16	36	Last line to read: <i>Scutellastra natalensis</i> (Krauss, 1848) is similar, but smaller and with black granules
16/17	35	<i>Patella cochlear</i> Born, 1778 to read <i>Scutellastra cochlear</i> (Born, 1778)
16/17	36	<i>Patella granularis</i> Linnaeus, 1758 to read <i>Scutellastra granularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
16/17	37	<i>Patella barbara</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) to read <i>Scutellastra barbara</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
16/17	38	<i>Patella pica</i> Reeve, 1854 to read <i>Scutellastra exusta</i> (Reeve, 1854)
16/17	39	<i>Patella obtecta</i> Krauss, 1848 to read <i>Scutellastra obtecta</i> (Krauss, 1848)
16/17	40	<i>Patella flexuosa</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1834 to read <i>Scutellastra flexuosa</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)
16/17	41	<i>Patella saffiana</i> Lamarck, 1819 to read <i>Cymbula adansonii</i> (Dunker, 1853)
16/17	42	<i>Patella aphanes</i> Robson, 1986 to read <i>Scutellastra aphanes</i> (Robson, 1986)
16/17	43	<i>Patella concolor</i> Krauss, 1848 to read <i>Helcion concolor</i> (Krauss, 1848)
18		Under Family: <i>Diloma</i> species are not known as "alikeukel" or harvested Trochidae for food. This applies to <i>Turbo sarmaticus</i> & <i>T. cidaris</i> .
20	52b	<i>Gibbula multicolor</i> fm. <i>hera</i> Turton, 1932 to read <i>Gibbula multicolor</i> fm. <i>biporcata</i> A. Adams, 1850
24/25	74-78	<i>Diloma</i> to read <i>Oxysteles</i> . Some experts use <i>Oxysteles</i> as a subgenus
26/27	88	<i>Turbo ponsonbyi</i> Sowerby, 1897 to read <i>Bothropoma ponsonbyi</i> (Sowerby, 1897)
28	91	(Krauss, 1848) to read (Dunker in Krauss, 1848)
29	93	Top row (large red specimens with turquoise spots below suture) is <i>Tricolia kochii</i> (Philippi in Krauss, 1848)
32	107	35mm to read 25mm; columella light purple, parietal region off-white
32	108	(Philippi, 1847) to read (Krauss in Philippi, 1847)
32	109	(Philippi, 1847) to read (Krauss in Philippi, 1847)
32	110	(Philippi, 1847) to read (Krauss in Philippi, 1847)

Page	Shell no.	Updates, additions or errata
33	103/107	figures transposed
33	108/109	figures transposed
34/35	114	<i>Protoma capensis</i> to read <i>Protomella capensis</i> . Some experts use <i>Protomella</i> as a subgenus
36	123	18mm to read 8mm
44	152	50mm to read 30mm
46/47	159	<i>Lippistes helicoides</i> (Gmelin, 1791) to read <i>Separatista separatista</i> (Dillwyn, 1817)
48/49	165	<i>Crepidula capensis</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1835 to read <i>Crepidula dilatata</i> Lamarck, 1822
54/55	196	<i>Trivia oryza</i> should read <i>Trivirostra poppei</i> Fehse, 1999
54/55	197	<i>Trivia</i> to read <i>Trivirostra</i>
54/55	198	<i>Trivia</i> to read <i>Trivirostra</i>
54/55	199	<i>Trivia</i> to read <i>Niveria</i>
54/55	198	(Reeve, 1846) to read (Gaskoin, 1846)
58	209b	<i>Cypraea edentula</i> fm. <i>nahoonensis</i> to read <i>Cypraea edentula nahoonensis</i>
61	214	<i>Cypraea cohenae</i> is figured, not <i>C. alfredensis</i>
62	222b	<i>Cypraea fimbriata</i> fm. <i>durbanensis</i> to read <i>Cypraea fimbriata durbanensis</i>
62	228	<i>C. staphylaea</i> fm. <i>laevigata</i> Dautzenberg, 1932 to read <i>C. staphylaea</i> fm. <i>nolani</i> Lorenz, 1989
64	236	The large South African form to read The large African subspecies
64/65	239	<i>Cypraea lamarecki</i> to read <i>Cypraea lamareckii</i>
66/67	243	<i>Cypraea oweni</i> to read <i>Cypraea owenii</i>
74/75	272	<i>Cabestana cittaeea</i> (Linnaeus, 1768) to read <i>Cabestana cittaeea dolaria</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)
76	287b	<i>Argobuccinum pustulosum proditor</i> (Frauenfeld, 1865) is a valid subspecies and occurs off Tristan da Cunha. It is not found off the South African coast.
78/79	291	correct name and author of shell illustrated is <i>Linatella pallida</i> Parth, 1996
78	293	(Broderip, 1832) to read (Broderip in Sowerby, 1833)
78/79	294	<i>Gyrinium cuspidataeformis</i> Kira, 1956 to read <i>Gyrineum pusillum cuspidataeforme</i> (Kira, 1956)
84		Under Family: crustaceae to read crustaceans/lanthnidae
88	334	(Vokes, 1978) to read Vokes, 1978
88	336b	Transkei to read NE Cape
108/109	427-429	<i>Cominella</i> to read <i>Aprocominella</i> , some authors use the latter as a subgenus
110	436	Küster, 1885 to read Küster, 1858
110	438	A. Adams, 1850 to read A. Adams, 1851
110	439	A. Adams, 1850 to read A. Adams, 1851
114/115	452	<i>Engina alveolata</i> (Kiener, 1836) to read <i>Engina mundula</i> Melvill & Standen, 1885
116/117	467	<i>Bullia ancillaeformis</i> E. A. Smith, 1906 and <i>Ancillista deponesi</i> Kilburn, 1998 may represent the same species
116/117	468	<i>Bullia natalensis</i> to read <i>Bullia natalense</i>
118	471	Reeve, 1846 to read Gray, 1839
122	496	Thiele, 1925 to read (Thiele, 1925)
122/123	498	<i>Nassarius</i> sp. to read <i>Nassarius lawsonorum</i> Kilburn, 2000

Page	Shell no.	Updates, additions or errata
130	523b	(Sowerby, 1892) to read Sowerby, 1892
136	550b	Distribution map to read Jeffrey's Bay to NE Cape
136/137	550c	<i>Marginella piperata</i> fm. <i>lutea</i> to read <i>Marginella lutea</i>
136	551	E. A. Smith, 1901 to read E. A. Smith, 1899
138/139	554	<i>Marginella strigata</i> to read <i>Marginella piperata</i> fm. <i>strigata</i>
138	555	(Gaskoin, 1840) to read Gaskoin, 1840
138/139	558	May prove to be a valid species, namely <i>Marginella unifasciata</i> (Turton, 1932)
138/139	559	<i>Hyalina keenii</i> to read <i>Prunum keenii</i>
138/139	561	<i>Hyalina electrina</i> to read <i>Hydroginella electrina</i>
138/139	560b	fm. <i>ponsonbyi</i> to read golden form
140/141	562	<i>Persicula lucida</i> to read <i>Hyalina lucida</i>
144	584	Distribution map to read East London to Natal south coast
146/147	591	<i>Mitra subruppelli</i> to read <i>Mitra subruppeli</i>
150	605	Distribution map to read False Bay to Cape Agulhas
150	609	Distribution map to read False Bay to Cape Agulhas
154/155	626	The shell figured is <i>Tylotiella herberti</i> Kilburn, 1988. <i>T. burnupi</i> is more slender with straighter sides
158	655	<i>Conus biliosus</i> Röding, 1798 to read <i>Conus biliosus</i> (Röding, 1798)
158/159	653	<i>Conus betulinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 to read <i>Conus leopardus</i> (Röding, 1798)
159	650/651	figures transposed
162/163	666	<i>Conus lohri</i> Kilburn, 1972 to read <i>Conus pennaceus</i> Born, 1778
162/163	667	<i>Conus lynceus</i> Sowerby, 1858 to read <i>Conus inscriptus</i> Reeve, 1843
162/163	668	<i>Conus sugillatus</i> Reeve, 1844 to read <i>Conus muriculatus</i> Sowerby, 1833
162/163	670	<i>Conus frigidus</i> Reeve, 1848 to read <i>Conus flavidus</i> Lamarck, 1810
164/165	681b	<i>Conus sponsalis</i> fm. <i>parvatus</i> to read <i>Conus parvatus</i>
164/165	685	<i>Conus typhon</i> Kilburn, 1975 to read <i>Conus nielsenae typhon</i> (Kilburn, 1975)
166/167	686	<i>Conus zulu</i> Petuch, 1979 to read <i>Conus betulinus zulu</i> (Petuch, 1979)
166	692	24mm to read 12mm
172	711	E. A. Smith, 1906 to read (E. A. Smith, 1906)
178	733	(Forsskål, 1775) to read (Forsskål in Niebuhr, 1775)
188/189	771	<i>Dentalium longitrossum</i> to read <i>Antalis longitrossum</i>
198/199	807	<i>Modiolus capensis</i> to read <i>Arcautula capensis</i>
202	824	Distribution map to read Oranjemund to Cape Town
204/205	834	<i>Isognomon nucleus</i> (Lamarck, 1819) may be a senior synonym of <i>I. rupella</i> (Dufó, 1840)
208/209	843	<i>Lima perfecta</i> E. A. Smith, 1904 to read <i>Fukama perfecta</i> (E. A. Smith, 1904)
208/209	845	<i>Limaria rotundata</i> (Sowerby, 1843) to read <i>Limaria tuberculata</i> (Olivier, 1792)
208/209	847	<i>Crassostrea margaritacea</i> to read <i>Striostrea margaritacea</i>
214	869	Linnaeus, 1758 to read (Linnaeus, 1758)

Page	Shell no.	Updates, additions or errata
216/217	870	<i>Codakia tigrina</i> Linnaeus, 1758 to read <i>Codakia tigrina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
220	887	1.5mm to read 2.5mm
222/223	895	<i>Fulvia natalensis</i> to read <i>Fulvia natalense</i>
222	900	<i>Trachycardium</i> to read <i>Trachycardium</i>
234/235	953/954	<i>Sanguinolaria</i> to read <i>Hiatula</i>
234/235	955	<i>Sanguinolaria capensis</i> (Sowerby, 1889) to read <i>Psammotellina capensis</i> Sowerby, 1889
236/237	956-958	<i>Abra</i> to read <i>Iactra</i>
238		Family: TRAPEZIIDAE to read Family: TRAPEZIDAE
240/241	973	<i>Tivela platyaulax</i> to read <i>Comus platyaulax</i>
246	1003	Distribution map to read Cape Town to East London
250		Add: Cernohorsky, W. O. 1971. Indo-Pacific Pisaniinae and related Buccinid Genera. <i>Auckland Inst. Mus.</i> 8:137-167.
250		Herbert, D. G. & Warén, A. 1999. South African Mollusca described by Ferdinand Krauss: their current status and notes on type material housed in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm. <i>Ann. Natal Mus.</i> 40:205-243.
251		Kilburn, R. N. 1998. The Limidae of South Africa and Mozambique (Mollusca:Bivalvia): genera <i>Limaria</i> , <i>Limatula</i> , <i>Divarilima</i> , <i>Ctenoides</i> and <i>Fukama</i> : <i>Ann. Natal Mus.</i> 39:203-247.
253	Addendum	Add: Architectonicidae / <i>Architectonica laevigata</i> (Lamarck, 1816) / Abbott & Dance(1990), pp. 61
253	Addendum	Add: Costellariidae / <i>Austromitra bathyraphe</i> (Sowerby, 1900) / Strandloper 219 pp. 3
253	Addendum	Add: Comidae / <i>Comus betulinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 / Kilburn & Rippey(1982), pp.146
253	Addendum	Cardiidae / <i>Ctenocardia formicata</i> (Sowerby, 1841) / Drivas & Jay(1988), pp. 141
253	Addendum	Add: Ranellidae / <i>Cymatium rubeculum</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) / Drivas & Jay(1988), pp. 65
253	Addendum	Add: Cypraea / <i>Cypraea poraria</i> Linnaeus, 1758 / Drivas & Jay (1988), pp. 55
253	Addendum	Add: <i>Dentimargo procrita</i> (Kilburn, 1977) / Kilburn(1977), pp. 195
253	Addendum	<i>Emarginula sibogae</i> to read <i>Emarginella sibogae</i>
253	Addendum	Add: Buccinidae / <i>Engina lineata</i> (Reeve, 1846) / Cernohorsky(1971), pp. 160
253	Addendum	<i>Favartia alfredensis</i> to read <i>Pterynotus alfredensis</i>
253	Addendum	<i>Favartia maraisi</i> to read <i>Pterynotus maraisi</i>
253	Addendum	Add: Haliotidae / <i>Haliotis pustulata</i> (Reeve, 1846) / Strandloper 211 pp. 5
253	Addendum	Add: Hipponicidae / <i>Hipponix foliaceus</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1835
253	Addendum	Add: Limidae / <i>Limaria orientalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1771) / Drivas & Jay(1988), pp. 62
253	Addendum	Add: Ranellidae / <i>Linatella succincta</i> (Linnaeus, 1771) / Drivas & Jay(1988), pp. 62
253	Addendum	Add: Coralliophiliidae / <i>Magilus lamarckii</i> (Deshayes, 1863) / Kosuge & Suzuki(1985), plate 48
253	Addendum	Mitrella ligula (Duclos, 1840) to read <i>Mitrella albina</i> (Kiener, 1841) / Drivas & Jay(1988), pp. 88
253	Addendum	Add: Buccinidae / <i>Pisania decollata</i> (Sowerby, 1833) / Cernohorsky(1971), pp. 141
253	Addendum	Add: Buccinidae / <i>Pisania ignea</i> (Gmelin, 1791) / Cernohorsky(1971), pp. 141
253	Addendum	second to last line: <i>Sinum planatum</i> (Récluz, 1843) to read <i>Sinum halitoides</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
253	Addendum	last line to read Turbinidae <i>Turbo marmoratus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 Drivas & Jay (1988), p. 35
253	Addendum	Add: Costellariidae / <i>Vexillum amabile</i> (Reeve, 1845) / Drivas & Jay (1988), pp. 105

A TRIP TO FLORIDA AND THE BAHAMAS

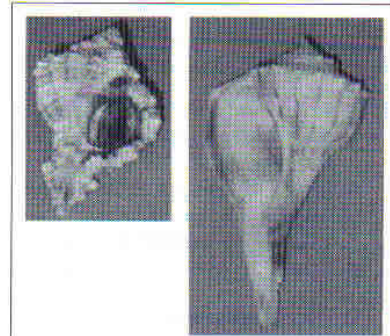
... From Page 2

inside, and marginally whitish and light brown, also on the columellar callus. I was overjoyed, and took it promptly back to my room, as I couldn't carry it around while shelling. (Subsequently it measured 26cm and weighed 1.85 kg). It was low tide, and I found many shells not seen by me before. As I was walking past, a lady wading in the shallows noticed I was collecting shells, and saying that she lives there, and can collect many more, gave me all the shells she had found that day, and afterwards more which she had collected previously, including a *Cypraea zebra*. I continued encircling the island,

and found some interesting specimens on the rocky northern shore, in a sandy cove. Altogether on Harbour Island I collected over 70 species.

On my return to Nassau, I joined a snorkeling expedition to the surrounding coral reefs. They turned out to be unimpressive, but one location was memorable – 26 Reef Sharks were counted in the depths below where we were swimming, they were attracted by the fish heads lowered in a bucket with holes, to a depth of about 10 m. Fortunately none came up to the surface, where we remained very close to the boat. I visited the local Botanic Gardens, which regrettably had been devastated by a hurricane 2 years earlier, and would take many more years to restore.

Thus ended my sojourn to one of the most interesting corners of the West Atlantic. I returned with over 180 species, very few which could be found in the East



Left: *Chicoreus pomum* (Gmelin, 1791)
Right: *Busycon contrarium* - Conrad, 1840

Atlantic or Mediterranean. I thoroughly enjoyed the close contact with the natural habitats I had visited, saw many interesting birds, new to me, and some unusual environments. But I was also enriched by close contacts with fine people, malacologists, shell collectors and simple kind folk, who always add the human touch to my ventures.

BAHAMIAN SEASHELLS. A Thousand Species from Abaco, Bahamas. - By Colin Redfern, 2001, 280p. 124plates 18 in color.



The author spent 18 years living on Abaco, and afterwards returned annually,

so his book sums up 37 years of collecting shells on this group of islands, and is based on over 100 000 specimens. Collecting was from beaches, including beach drift, shallows by wading and snorkelling, dredging and Scuba diving to a depth of 15m and some sediment sampling from deeper waters. The study included the Islands of Great Abaco, Little Abaco, together with the off-lying Abaco Cays. Of special importance is that many microshells are included among the species reviewed.

The first section of the book is devoted to descriptions of all the species, with scientific name, author and common name, each one covered by an illustration in the second section of the book. The descriptions are very detailed, and are concluded by a mention of the mollusc's habitat, which is also helpful. The species

are numbered according to systematic order. I found the book very satisfactory in helping to make positive identifications of specimens that I had found in the adjacent Islands of New Providence and Eleuthera.

Owing to the fact that no suitable publisher could be found for the book, Colin had to arrange publication himself. Hence the illustrations were photographed mainly in black and white (over 100 plates), and often more than one specimen, from 2 different angles. Some also have enlarged details of the protoconch. Opposite each plate of photographs, is a descriptive column of the species, giving size and habitat and designating if there is also a colored illustration with its number (for quick reference), and finally the text page of description.

Mention is made if each specimen was taken alive, or from sediment, beach drift etc.

There are 18 colored plates, many of these

The editor welcomes original articles, news, shelling reports, feedback, advertisements (rates on application) and any other material likely to be of interest to members of the Society. Illustrations are especially welcome. Scanned images should be in the highest possible resolution (preferably not .jpg files) and have to be send on a cd.

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or e-mail her at
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Afrikaanse artikels is baie welkom
- met die voorbehoud dat 'n
Engelse opsomming daarmee
saam verskyn.

... Continue on Page 11

Minutes of the AGM meeting held on the 08th May 2002 at the Bridge Club Building, 26th street, Menlopark Pretoria

1. Welcome:

The president welcomed all members of the Conchological Society of Southern Africa and visitors present at the AGM. A quorum was present and the meeting pronounced open.

2. Approval of minutes of the AGM held on 05th May 2001:

The minutes was read by the secretary, proposed for approval by Maurice Evans and seconded by Bill Kruger. The minutes were approved by the meeting.

3. Matters Arising from previous minutes:

3.1. Life Membership

The committee decided to issue certificates to members with more than 25 years of membership that are in good standing, rather than change the constitution again. Certificates will go out with the next Strandloper to those not present. The following members complied:

Brown, K.L; Dogterom, A.J; Els, M.S; Van den Berg, L; Wallace, M.R; Willemse, J; Znatowics, L

4. Presidents Report: (Attachment 1)

Vellies Veldsman read his Presidents Report.

5. Financial Report: (Attachment 2)

Christelle Deysel read her Financial report. Joh Groenewald, seconded by Maurice Evans, proposed it for approval. The financial report was accepted by the meeting.

6. New Matters:

6.1. Feedback from the Groups: The secretary read a summarized version of the information received. (Attachment 3)

Group	Members	Meetings	Activities
Border	11 (dropped from 20)		Shelling Excursions, assist East London Museum in research projects, is working on reference identification cards for each family
Vrystaat (Bloemfontein)	8 (14 visitors that attend from time to time)	Quarterly	Shelling excursions to local freshwater fossis sites, identification evenings
Pietermarizburg	8	Quarterly, very informal	Talks on families by dr. Kilburn form Natal Museum
Pretoria	26	Monthly	Identification evenings, talks on families, shell related topics, maintain shell exhibit at Pretoria Zoo, had an exhibit at the Pretoria International Show for the CSSA
Durban	12	Monthly	Very active, family discussions, shelling excursions, share 3 meetings with South Coast Group
Port Elizabeth	5	Quarterly	Not active on the moment
Southern Natal	10	Monthly	Family discussions or genera if family is big

At this point the President raised the question whether the Society is still viable and if we shouldn't think of discontinuing it in the light of the drop in membership and difficult financial situation.

The members and committee present felt very strongly that it was viable and desirable to continue with the Society and that the publication of the Strandloper should continue.

- 6.2. **Prize for best article in The Strandloper** – Christelle Deysel proposed that the committee should encourage contributions of articles for the Strandloper by giving a prize for the best original article with a Southern African topic in the Strandloper per financial year. The meeting decided that a trophy will be too difficult to handle and that the committee should investigate other possibilities. Any donations will be welcome. The committee will appoint judges per financial year. Mike Cortie proposed that a profile of the winner should feature in the Strandloper. Kobie du Preez seconded both proposals and it was accepted by the meeting.

7. Exhibition

The theme of the exhibition was 'Anything Shell Related' and was enthusiastically portrayed by four members. It was very hard to determine a winner but the excellent 'Colourtastic' entry of Jelle Lammers made the biggest impression on the judges. His 'Mother and Child' was also a winner. Laurie Smith made a beautiful Cowrie exhibit, Lana Kruger's Scientific and very colourful Mitres was to die for and Stephan Veldsman's Echinoderms something to envy, although not shell related. The secretary will issue certificates to the entrants, going out with the next Strandloper.

Trophy	CSSA AGM	Winner
Silver <i>Afrivoluta pringlei</i>	Best exhibit	Jelle Lammers
Silver cowry	Best Scholar exhibit	Not contested

8. General

- 8.1. **Transvaal Museum** – Laurie Smith reported that most of the older employees are going on pension and that the Society should become involved with the shells. The museum doesn't have a resident Malacologist. Stephan Veldsman reported that he had done voluntary work at the museum and that it might not be worth the while. Only the shells on display are of value. The rest of the shells don't have any scientific value, as all the labels were lost. The committee will investigate.
- 8.2. **Membership** – Membership to a Group but not to the Society was an issue during a previous meeting of the Pretoria Group, and from the committee's side Mike Cortie stressed that if a Group wished to have members not belonging to the Society, they can allow it, but should encourage the person to become a member of the Society and therefore receive a Strandloper.

Dear
Subscribers,



Thank you to the contributors of this issue - without your contributions we would have had no *Strandloper*.

I have good news with reference to paragraph 6.2 of the above-mentioned minutes. I have contacted Mr. Tom Rice (editor of *Of Sea and Shore*) and he has agreed to sponsor a prize for the competition. First prize will be a subscription of one year to *Of Sea and Shore*; the runner-up will receive a copy of the popular *Rice's Prices* (Catalogue of dealer prices). In return the CSSA will sponsor a subscription of *Strandloper* for a year for two of his contributors. The matter was discussed and approved at a committee meeting.

The editor.


... From Page 9. Book Review on Bahamian Seashells

photographs taken of living specimens in the water, which includes many Opisthobranchia. An extensive bibliography is listed and a glossary of terms, used in the text. Overall, printing is clear and layout easy for reference.

Many of the species recorded are also found throughout the Caribbean, in Bermuda, S. Florida, and along the coast in the Gulf of Mexico, and as far south as Brazil.

I should mention that before my shell collecting trip to Florida and the Bahamas, I was searching for updated books on the region, and found that most malacologists were using old books, published a few decades ago, with many names no longer valid. I must congratulate Colin on his important contribution to the literature on the Caribbean Islands, despite the enormous difficulties of publication, and I strongly recommend his publication to all

conchologists. It was a lifetime work, for which he must be highly esteemed by all who seek to increase the scientific knowledge of the Molluscs of the region. I have no doubt that more information will be forthcoming, and some corrections may be suggested, but it is a monumental work, which will be most helpful to all of us interested in this region.

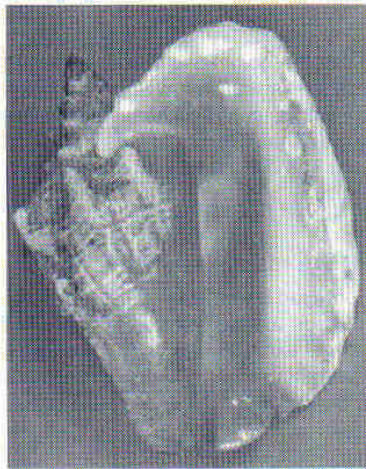


**ALGOA BAY
SPECIMEN
SHELLS**
BRIAN HAYES

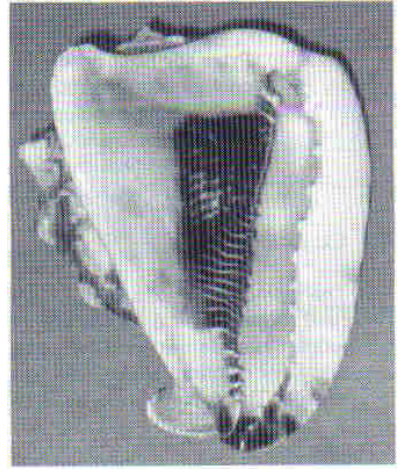
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Left: *Strombus gigas* - Linnaeus, 1758
 Middle: *Fasciolaria ilium hunteria* (Perry, 1811)
 Right: *Cassis tuberosa* - Linnaeus, 1758



Some of Zvi Orlin's finds in the Bahamas

* Travelling Story, Pictures & Book Review
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