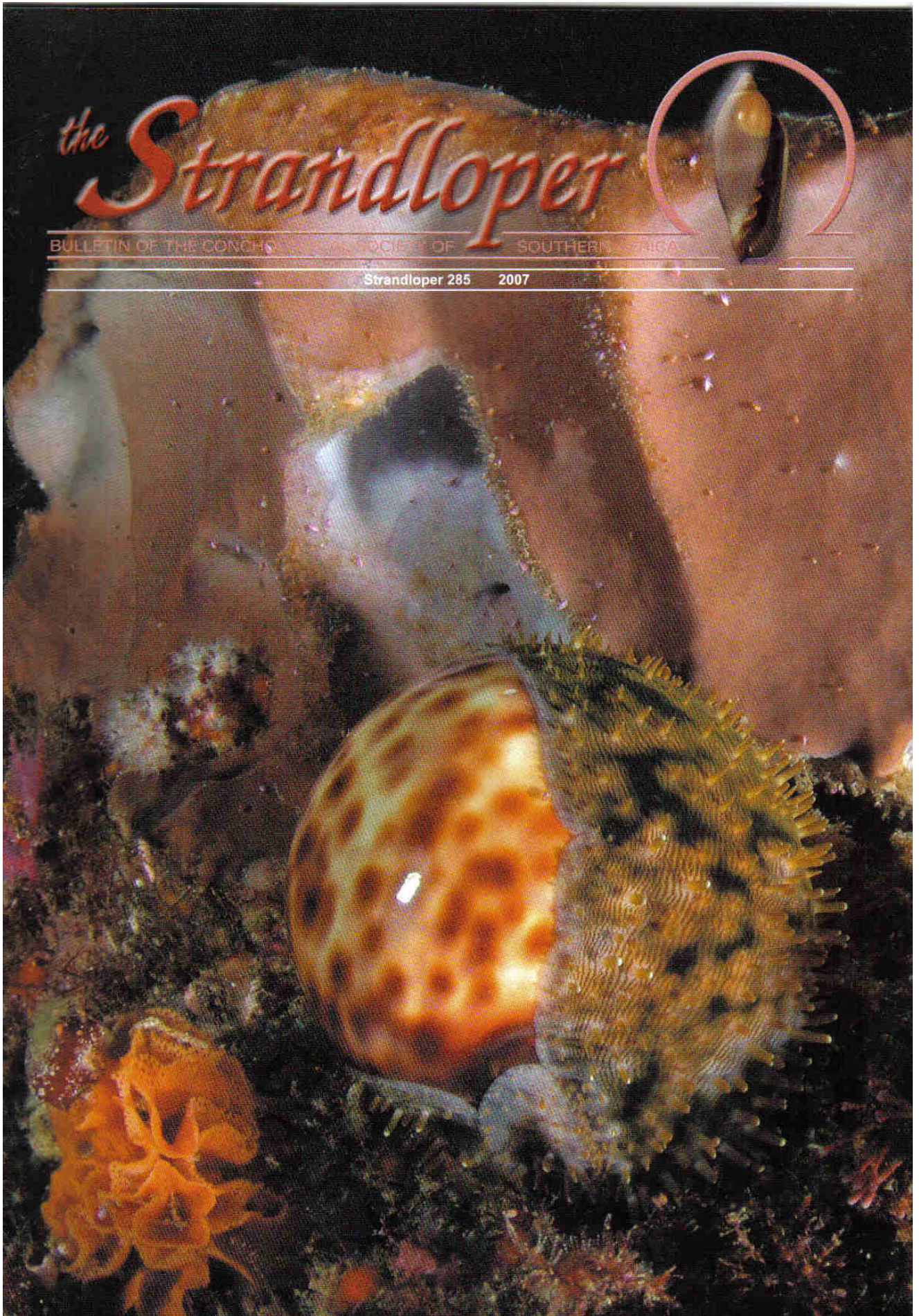


# the Strandloper

BULLETIN OF THE CONCHSOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

Strandloper 285 2007



## Conchological Society of Southern Africa

Founded 1958

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**BLOEMFONTEIN** (Vrystaat Groep) Ds. H. van der Walt,  
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**DURBAN** (Group) Mrs. Rina Matthee,  
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Ed.

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### FRONT PAGE

*Cypraea tigris* Linné, 1758 with soft sponge in the background.

### OPOSITE PAGE

Underwater scene with unknown oyster on the horizon.

Photographer: Valda Fraser

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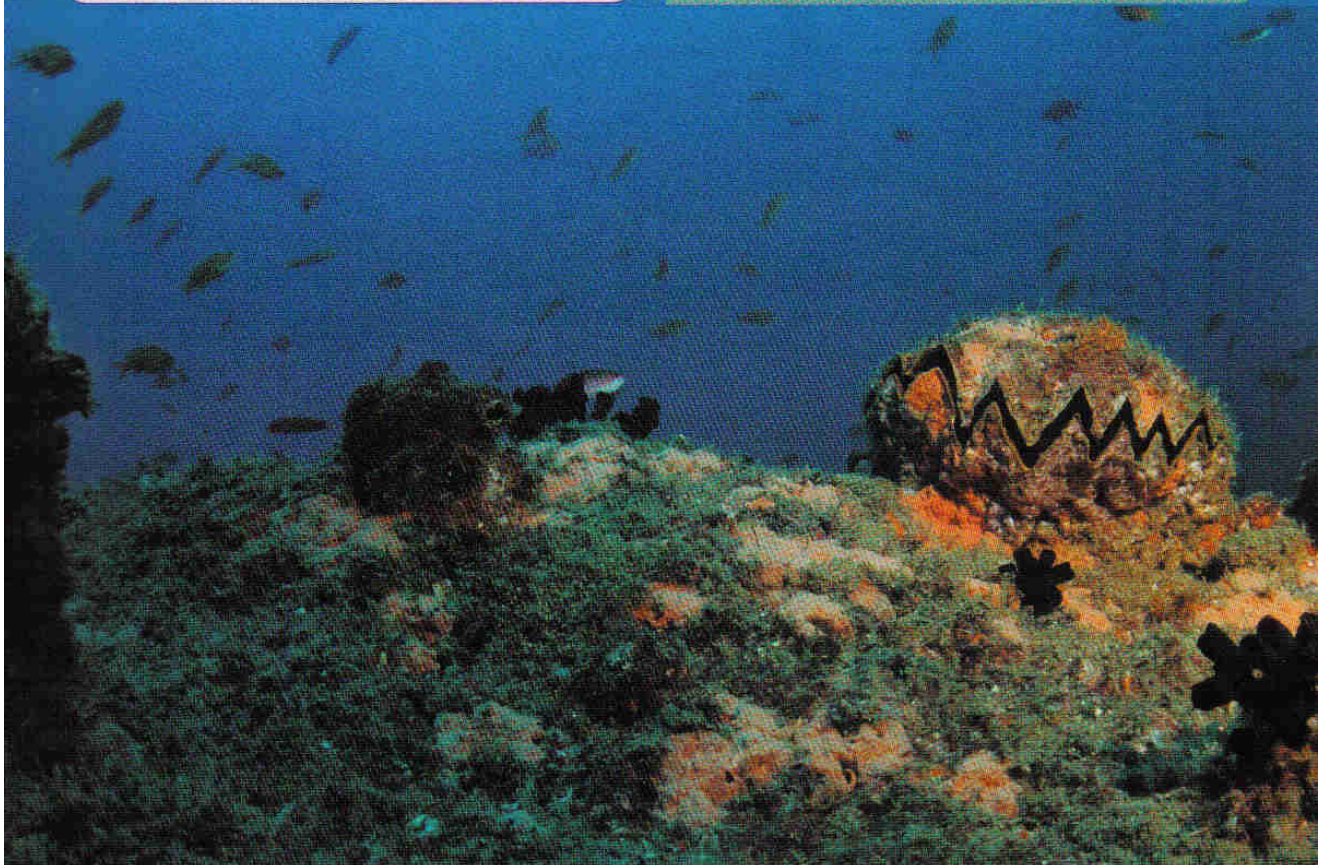
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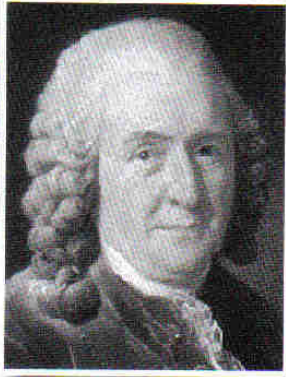
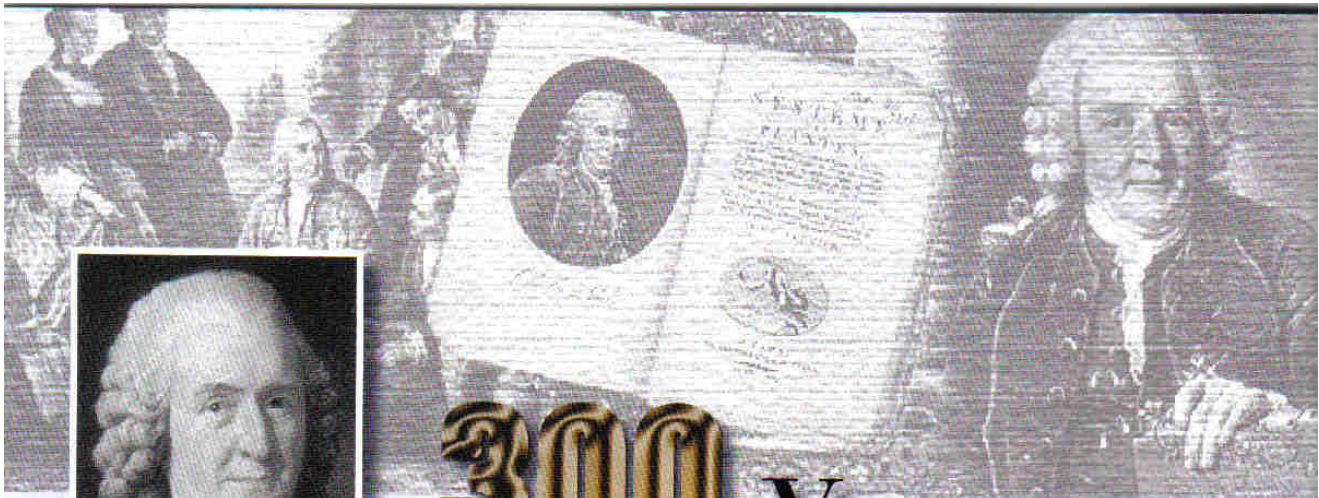
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# 300 Years of Linnaeus

by Barbara A Fouché

Who was this man? Carl Linnaeus ennobled as Carl von Linnaeus or Linné was born in 1707 at 1.00 am on May 23rd in the Swedish Province of Smaland. He went to school in Vaxjo, Sweden and attended the universities of Lund and Uppsala, Sweden.

In 1735 Linnaeus became engaged to Sara Elisabeth Moraea, the eldest daughter of Johan Moraeus, a medical doctor in Falun. Shortly afterwards Linnaeus began his journey to Holland. Upon his return to Sweden, and when he had put his financial affairs in order, he "found harmony and joy in his work and applied for marriage. The wedding was held June 26th, (1739) at the Moraeus estate 'Sweden' near Falun, where Linnaeus finally won the hand of his beloved Sara." Travels (1735 - 1738): to Holland, Germany, England, France and extensively in Sweden. After his return from abroad, Linnaeus established himself as a physician in Stockholm for 3 years (1738-1741). He realized his dream ambition in 1741 when he was appointed Professor of Medicine at Uppsala University.

He was by profession a doctor and a professor of medicine. Since, as a professor, he also dealt with botany, he was accustomed to identify himself as "Med. and Botan. prof. Upsal" that does not however tell the full story. He was a very versatile

person, who also occupied himself successfully with such other branches of the natural sciences as zoology, geology and mineralogy and much more besides. He even wrote a thesis on reindeer! During his lifetime he taught several famous students namely Daniel Solander, Carl Peter Thunberg, A Sparman and P Forsskahl.

Linnaeus was dubbed in 1753 by king Adolph Fredrik to knight of Nordstjärneordern In 1761 he was raised to the nobility and took the name von Linné. Linné drew a proposal on a coat of arms for the noblefamily von Linné.



His proposal was composed of three fields with the colours of the nature; black, green and red. Above these fields was an anatomic egg and in the helmet a *Linnaea borealis*. The national herald Daniel Tilas rejected his proposal but he later came up with a proposal that was accepted by Linné.

### **Systema Naturae (1758)**

His incredible genius was to fashion the first and only universal system of binominal nomenclature. How easy it is now. Each item is denoted by a name, consisting of two words (a binomen); the first word indicating the genus and the second the species. Before this, what a mess, some plants and animals had up to 14 latin names!

At times he was a little frowned upon as he was prone to see in a certain species, a striking resemblance to parts of the human anatomy, which in those days no one referred to if it could be avoided. I have come across some very risqué names in the mollusc world, but names I will never forget as they are so very, very explicit!



Linné saw nature as "The pattern in God's head" and his overall aim was to impose order on this pattern by classification. He also had a wonderful and wicked sense of humour. The old professors at Uppsala, Olof Rudbeck and Olof Celsius are immortalised in the flowers Rudbekia and Celsius but when the academician Johann Singesbeck criticised him, Linné got his revenge by naming the weed Singesbekia after him. He was extremely enthusiastic and a hardworking man. His aim was to list the whole of creation. "God creates but Linnaeus orders" was one of his less modest comments.

In 1762 Linnaeus built a dwelling house at Hammarby, as he began to feel tired and wanted to provide for his children and their future. Linnaeus' Hammarby is situated 10 kilometers south of Uppsala. He spent his summers there with his family and often celebrated Christmas there, too. With the years, the intensive work began to take its toll and Linné occasionally felt exhausted, weak and

depressed. Various ailments, pleurisy and the "Uppsala fever" were contributing factors. There were, however, no serious signs of illness until the early part of 1772 when he began to be troubled by dizziness and weakness in one leg. He grew thin and deteriorated. It may be suspected that he suffered from hypertension. In the spring of 1774 he was seized by a stroke, recovered slightly but then grew increasingly worse. On January 10th 1778 he died at his home at Svartbacksgatan, Uppsala. He was 71 years old. Linnaeus was buried in the Uppsala Cathedral on January 22nd. He lies at rest together with his wife and son, Carl, just to the right of the main entrance.

The Linnaean Society of London, located in Burlington House in the heart of the world metropolis, where most of Linnaeus' herbarium, library and surviving manuscripts are preserved in a worthy manner. He started collecting shells in 1727 and they now repose in the rooms of the above Society. There is only one shell named after Linné in South Africa which is *Eunaticina linnaeana* (Recluz 1843) of which I am the proud owner.

At the Chelsea Flower Show this year there was an exhibit: "Linnaeus' Legacy – 300 Years of Naming Nature", which showed plants named by or associated with Linné. It was mounted by the Linnaean Society. I do not know of any South African plants named after Linné. If you do, please let me know. I am a Conchologist so that is where my interest lies and thanks to Linné, my cabinets are in perfect binominal nomenclature order.

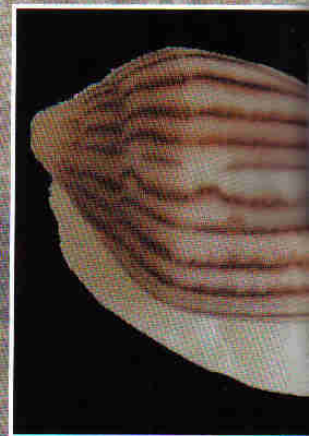


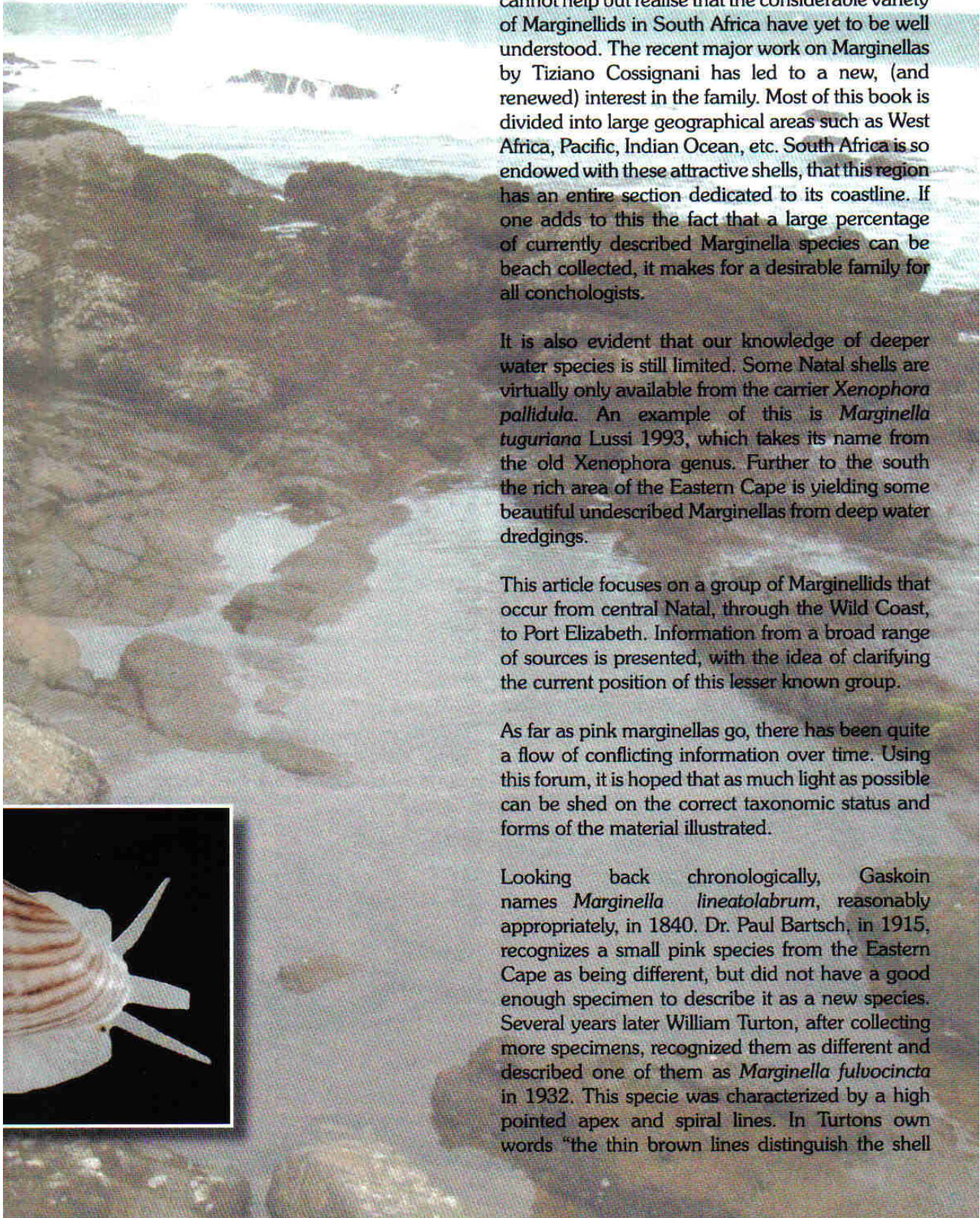
Linné with his students

# Little Pink

# MARGINELLA'S

BY ROY AIKEN  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY ALWYN MARAIS





With the passing of many years of shelling, one cannot help but realise that the considerable variety of Marginellids in South Africa have yet to be well understood. The recent major work on Marginellas by Tiziano Cossignani has led to a new, (and renewed) interest in the family. Most of this book is divided into large geographical areas such as West Africa, Pacific, Indian Ocean, etc. South Africa is so endowed with these attractive shells, that this region has an entire section dedicated to its coastline. If one adds to this the fact that a large percentage of currently described Marginella species can be beach collected, it makes for a desirable family for all conchologists.

It is also evident that our knowledge of deeper water species is still limited. Some Natal shells are virtually only available from the carrier *Xenophora pallidula*. An example of this is *Marginella tuguriana* Lussi 1993, which takes its name from the old *Xenophora* genus. Further to the south the rich area of the Eastern Cape is yielding some beautiful undescribed Marginellas from deep water dredgings.

This article focuses on a group of Marginellids that occur from central Natal, through the Wild Coast, to Port Elizabeth. Information from a broad range of sources is presented, with the idea of clarifying the current position of this lesser known group.

As far as pink marginellas go, there has been quite a flow of conflicting information over time. Using this forum, it is hoped that as much light as possible can be shed on the correct taxonomic status and forms of the material illustrated.

Looking back chronologically, Gaskoin names *Marginella lineatolabrum*, reasonably appropriately, in 1840. Dr. Paul Bartsch, in 1915, recognizes a small pink species from the Eastern Cape as being different, but did not have a good enough specimen to describe it as a new species. Several years later William Turton, after collecting more specimens, recognized them as different and described one of them as *Marginella fulvocincta* in 1932. This specie was characterized by a high pointed apex and spiral lines. In Turtons own words "the thin brown lines distinguish the shell

at once.”

After this description by Turton, it seems almost as if both *M. lineatolabrum* as well as the newly described *M. fulvocincta* disappeared from the literature. One must assume there was a scarcity of specimens over the years, since after Turton's description of *M. fulvocincta* neither the latter nor *M. lineatolabrum* was mentioned or illustrated by Barnard (1951), Kennelly (1964), Kensley (1973), Kilburn (1982), or Richards (1982 - 1989), a period of almost 50 years. It was only in his comprehensive article on S.A. Marginellas in Strandloper No. 206 (1981) that Victor Millard illustrated a specimen of *M. lineatolabrum*, stating that Barnard in 1974 synonymized it with *M. piperata* Hinds, 1844. He further mentioned that Dr Richard Kilburn from the Natal Museum suggested that it may be a good species. The same illustration is also referred to further on in the article as *M. piperata* variety *fulvocincta*. More recently, Lussi & Steyn, in their publication Marine Shells of Southern Africa in 1988, illustrate only *M. lineatolabrum*.

The situation concerning the small pink marginellids got even more complicated when Bozzetti published a description of a new species of Marginella in World Shells in 1995. It was named *Marginella lorenzi*. In the publication *M. lorenzi* was described as “An ovate-biconical, smooth, glossy shell of pinkish-brown ground colour with dense, more or less uniformly spaced brown spiral lines, sometimes interrupted, early whorls and protoconch whitish and patternless. Outer lip and columellar folds white. The species was illustrated by Lorenz (1993), who regarded it as a geographic variant of *M. pachista*.” Bozzetti compared *M. lorenzi* only with *M. spiralineata*, Hayes, 1994 which is more than double in size. It was not compared with either *M. lineatolabrum* or *M. fulvocincta*.

During this same period, another puzzling pink marginellid was being collected sporadically off central Natal. This species was loosely referred to as a “pink *M. strigata*” and remained undescribed until 2006, when Lussi named it *Marginella geraldii*. These particular shells occur a lot further north of the known northern limit of *M. lineatolabrum*, which is around Mzamba in the northern Transkei.

A live specimen is illustrated, as well as three distinct forms, i.e. striped, mottled and banded.

More recently, the illustration of *M. fulvocincta* by Cossignani in his publication Marginellidae and Cystiscidae of the world published in 2006, is more likely a slightly worn example of *M. lineatolabrum*. He relegates *M. lineatolabrum* to synonymy with *M. piperata* Hinds, 1844. In the same publication the photo of *M. lorenzi* is taken from the worn, beached illustration that first appeared in World Shells in 1995.

One can thus understand that with time, and with so many conflicting studies it is difficult to identify these species correctly. As so often happens in conchology, a species may only be revised many years after its original description and the type material is, or at least was, seldom available to subsequent researchers. In the past one had to rely purely on the description of a shell and the imagination of the reader to form a mental image of the shell. Luckily science has advanced and with the development of the internet the distribution of photos and scientific publications has become much easier. Further complicating the matter in our study is that Marginellidae tend to vary in colour and pattern. Identification should therefore be based more on morphological differences.

Specimens of *M. lineatolabrum* measure between 10 & 14 mm and have a thick, curved outer lip, slightly shouldered posteriorly, which takes up a large percentage of the shell length. The outer lip has a distinct pattern of tiny intermittent pink dashes. There are four distinct columella pleats. A ‘typical’ *M. lineatolabrum* is illustrated figures 1 and 2. However, the main dorsal pattern varies from mottled pink (figure 3), to noticeably banded (figure 4), and may also have wavy axial lines (figure 5). A curious feature of this species is the presence of red blotches on the lower columellar pleats. Interestingly, both *M. geraldii* and *M. lineatolabrum* exhibit different colour patterns, as illustrated.

In Turton's original description of *M. fulvocincta* he states the following:

“The shape of the shell is ovate, with a high-pointed apex. The aperture is wide and extends





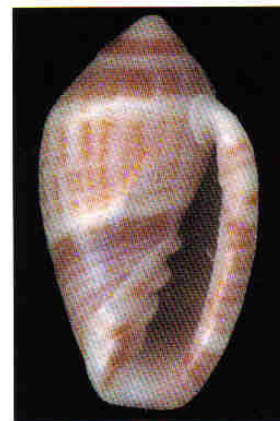
① *Marginella lineatolabrum* Gaskoin, 1840  
Classic form

② *Marginella lineatolabrum* Gaskoin, 1840  
Classic form



③ *Marginella lineatolabrum* Gaskoin, 1840  
(13 mm) Mottled form

④ *Marginella lineatolabrum* Gaskoin, 1840  
Banded form



⑤ *Marginella lineatolabrum* Gaskoin, 1840  
Axial lines

⑥ *Marginella lorenzi* Bozzetti, 1995  
Beached off East London

about two-thirds the length of the shell: there are four strong folds on the columella. The surface is smooth; the colour white with about 16 thin spiral reddish brown lines on the last whorl; and the size 13 x 6 mm. Characteristics. The thin brown lines distinguish the shell at once. Bartsch had a specimen which he thought was a new species, but not in good enough condition to name. I have now found several others in one of which the ground colour is light brown."

*M. lorenzi* (figure 6) on the other hand seems smaller (10-11mm), has an almost white background, and no markings on the edge of the outer lip. Radial bands of solid pink colour give the species a striking appearance. Lorenz compares it with *M. pachista* Tomlin, 1913. For the sake of completeness, this species is illustrated, as it is also a well known 'little pink marginella' from the Natal south coast.

Since specimens of *Marginella* 'cf' *pachista* were found in the stomach contents of slinger fish off Richards Bay, it was known almost exclusively from beached shells collected between Durban and East London. Typical *M. pachista* (figure 11), is 14-16mm in length, has a thick curved outer lip and four columella pleats. It is distinguished mainly by a very short spire in conjunction with a broad shoulder area. Beach specimens are pink with blue-ish tones. They have a faint brown zone anteriorly as well as on the spire above the suture. The suture is marked by evenly spaced red-brown dots. The back of the labrum has reddish lines. Cossignani's illustration of a *M. pachista* is actually a *M. lineatolabrum*, as it shows the diagnostic pink dashes on the labrum.

Even a fresh beached *M. pachista*, differs markedly in colour from a fresh dead ex-pisce shell (figure 12). An ex-pisce shell has a similar shape, but instead of the yellowish-pink of the beach specimen, it has a grey-brown colouration, with lines of similar colour behind the labrum.

One interesting observation is that a good number of species which are found on the beach have a red to pinkish colouration, whereas living specimens are deep burgundy to grey-brown. Although glossy, live specimens can sometimes look less attractive than beached ones!

In conclusion *M. lineatolabrum* is a valid species. Turton's description of *M. fulvocincta*, however, cannot be separated from *M. lineatolabrum* and it can therefore be synonymized under the latter. Furthermore, although it appears tantalizingly different, until new, fresh material becomes available, *M. lorenzi* is most likely a juvenile, beach-eroded, lined form of *M. lineatolabrum*.

This certainly is most in keeping with the major systematic 'catalogue of valid names and synonyms of Marginellidae' by Alfonso Pina, as follows:

*Marginella lineatolabrum* (J.S.Gaskoin, 1840)  
 (Synonymised with *M. piperata*, R.B.Hinds, 1844)  
 = *Marginella fulvocincta*, W.Turton, 1932  
 = *Marginella piperata fulvocincta*, W.Turton, 1932  
 = *Marginella lorenzi*, L.Bozzetti, 1995

#### Acknowledgements:

The writer wishes to thank Markus Lussi for his sound advice, Medea Evans for beach specimens for study, and Martin Wallace for dived material. Photos of living *M. geraldii* and its forms kindly supplied by M. Lussi.



7 *Marginella geraldii* Lussi, 2006  
Striped form



8 *Marginella geraldii* Lussi, 2006  
Mottled form



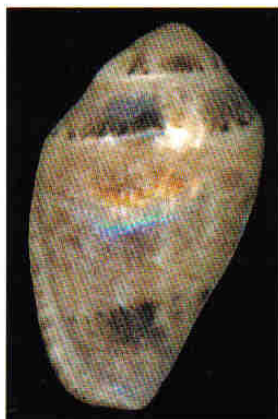
9 *Marginella geraldii* Lussi, 2006  
Banded form



10 *Marginella geraldii* Lussi, 2006  
Banded form dredged dead off Bluff, Durban



11 *Marginella pachista* Tomlin, 1913  
Beached at Southport, Natal south coast.



12 *Marginella pachista* Tomlin, 1913  
Ex-pisce, Richards Bay



# An unusual FIND

by J.P. Marais and A.P. Marais

Members of the Xenophoridae (carrier shells) have the peculiar habit of attaching foreign objects to their shells, probably for camouflage or for strengthening their thin shells. Hard attachments make it much more difficult for predators such as fish and crabs to crunch the shell. The nature of these attachments varies depending on their availability on the sea floor. Stones of various sizes are most often used. On shelly bottoms shells are attached, usually with the aperture facing upward.

The sea floor along the South African coast-line is littered with bottles and broken glass dumped by passing ships. In contrast, very few people toss coins into the ocean. Carrier shells with glass fragments attached are occasionally found. Of all the object available on the sea floor, what are the chances of a coin being selected and attached to a carrier shell? What are the odds of that particular carrier shell becoming entangled in the nets of a fishing trawler on the open ocean? Foreign objects in the sea readily become encrusted in a chalky layer or are covered in marine growths, soon rendering them almost unrecognisable. What are the chances then, of an encrusted coin being spotted among the other objects attached to a carrier shell by deck hands on a trawler?

The illustrated *Xenophora pallidula* was trawled in 600m, approximately 40km offshore, and has both a coin and a fragment of glass attached. The coin is a South African 20c piece minted in 1982. The chalky layer on the front side had to be removed to enable us to identify the coin. A rare find indeed!



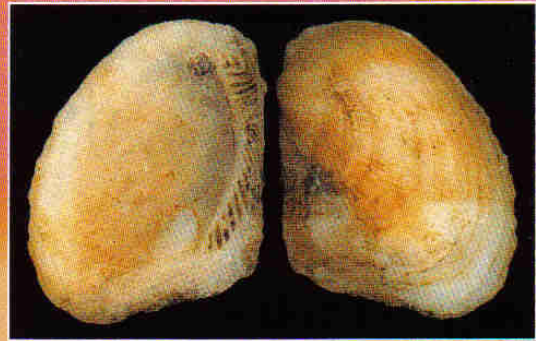
*Xenophora pallidula* trawled off Kwa-Zulu Natal with both a coin and a glass fragment attached. Marais collection.

Facing page: Some more unusual finds from the carrier shell *Xenophora pallidula*.





*Puncturella aethiopica*  
von Martens, 1902



*A rare deep water bivalve.*

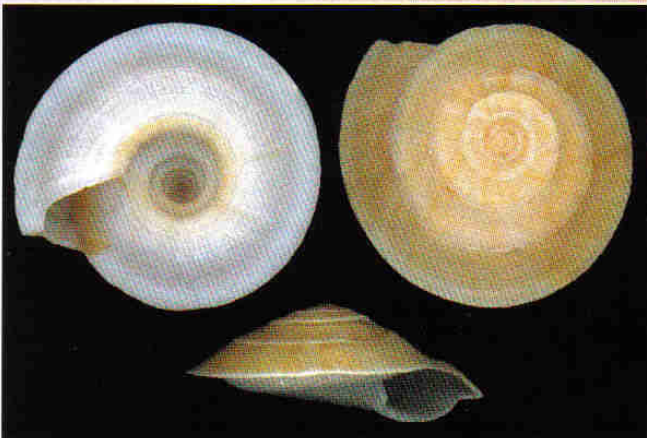
*Marginella westhuizeni*  
Massier, 1993



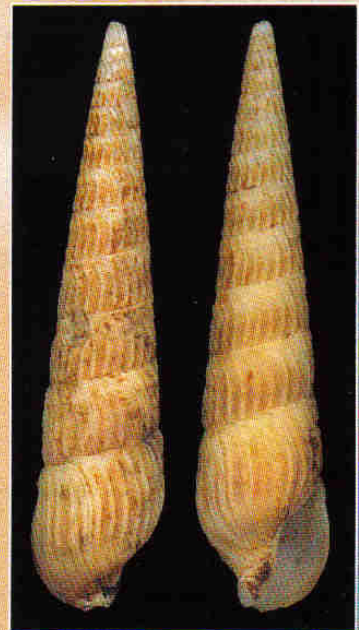
*Tanea hilaris*  
(Sowerby, 1914)



*A fossil is a very unusual attachment for a X. pallidula*



*Discotectonica acutissima*  
(Sowerby, 1914)



*Terebra sp.*

# *Callochiton jeareyae*

a little known South African Chiton

by Mike Els



This small chiton was described in 1997 by Bruno Dell'Angelo and Constantine Mifsud from 4 specimens collected in various localities in the Eastern and South-Western Cape provinces of South Africa. Since its initial description, little information has been published on this species and relatively few collectors seem to be aware of its existence. It is however, an attractive and rather distinctive little species which I feel collectors should know of if they collect, or read about, our endemic species.

Of the 4 specimens used for description, 2 came from Algoa Bay, 1 from Cape St Francis and 1 from False Bay, Cape Town (although this locality was not marked on the distribution map accompanying the article). All were collected in 12 – 22m depth. The species was named after Mrs. Mariette Jearey, an experienced collector from Port Elizabeth, who collected 1 of the 4 specimens described. The specimen collected by her whilst Scuba diving was inside the aperture of a large dead *Charonia lampas pustulata* (Euthyme, 1889) found in 14m in Algoa Bay.

After reading the description, I spent time searching for this obscure little species and after several months of searching enjoyed finding it in the Eastern Cape. I have collected specimens in 14 – 22m depth from Algoa Bay to Cape St Francis. They seem fairly adaptable in habitat preference, varying from reef which is exposed to heavy surge action from the open ocean (although usually below 12m), to living on silty reef in the more sheltered confines of Algoa Bay.

It is a small species with the largest specimen found by myself to date measuring approximately 16mm dry. Most specimens are smaller, being 12mm or less. Coloration is variable, as with many Chitons, varying from orange through shades of purple to deepest red in varying combinations. By far the commonest colour in the Eastern Cape is the deep red form. An apparently constant character is the presence of a pale narrow bar traversing the girdle obliquely and bilaterally at each of the 2 poles which help in identifying this species almost at a glance when diving in poor light at depth where the intense red is only seen as a drab brown in the absence of a torch. The red specimens are indeed



striking when seen in sunlight fresh from the sea.

The range is from False Bay to Algoa Bay, but the eastern limit is as yet unknown. I would be interested to hear if any collectors have encountered this species east of Algoa Bay.

The illustrated live specimen is from 16m depth in western Algoa Bay. All illustrated specimens measure 12-15mm in length (dry).



## Gastropodial MUSINGS

an informal column for questions, thoughts  
and answers

by Roy Aiken

### THOUGHTS ON SOME S.A. MITRES

We have a good number of species in the family Mitridae inhabiting our shores. It has been possible to collect a high percentage of them in fairly good beached condition, but what may be little known is that some Indo-pacific shells are occasionally found in deeper waters off Natal. Some are hereby presented for their beauty, and others as interesting forms or possible new species?

Figure 1 is a magnificent specimen of *Mitra guttata*, off Park Rynie at 65 metres. Length is 55mm.

Figure 2 is a slightly juvenile but stunning, fresh *M. sanguinolenta* dived off Scottburgh. Length is 27mm.

Figure 3 is an uncommon live taken *M. picta* from off Coffee Bay. Length is 34mm.

Figure 4, dredged off East London, looks like *M. picta aerumnosa*, but appears so strikingly different in many respects that it surely warrants investigation as a full species? length is 35mm.

Figure 5, dredged off Coffee Bay, is an unknown 'cf' *picta* that looks somewhat like *M. sacerdotalis* Adams 1853, normally ex Somalia? Length is 33mm.

Figure 6, also off Coffee Bay, is an unconfirmed *M. brinkae*, but few of these shells are known, making positive identification very difficult.

Length is 48mm.

Finally, the shell in figure 7 was dredged off Park Rynie, and represents a complete mystery. It is fresh/live, uniform light brown with no other markings, fairly smooth and has a narrow subsutural channel? Length is 27mm.



Figure 1  
*Mitra guttata* Swainson, W.A., 1824



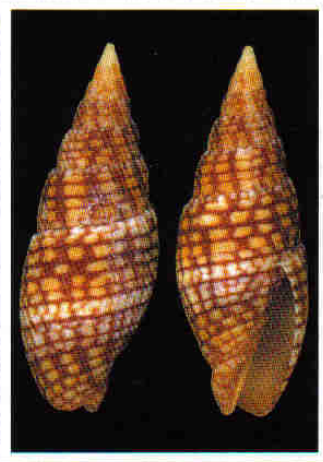


Figure 2  
*M. sanguinolenta* Lamarck, 1811



Figure 3  
*M. picta* Reeve, 1844



Figure 4  
*Mitra* sp.



Figure 5  
*Mitra* sp.



Figure 6  
*Mitra* sp.



Figure 7  
*Mitra* sp.

IN MEMORY OF  
**Professor WBDI Evans**  
 (6/10/1919 – 15/2/2007)



Iorry Evans was a life member of the CSSA and a dedicated member of the Pretoria group.

Iorry's interest in shells started later in life when he saw some beautiful specimens that had been collected by his son in law in the West Indies. Although his late wife Hilda was the principal collector in those days, he soon caught the bug and became impassioned like us all. Being keen caravaners, their holidays were often taken at the coast in pursuit of their hobby.

After Hilda's passing, Iorry married Medea who too is a dedicated sheller. They continued to caravan and clocked up some 60 000 kms traveling through Namibia and South Africa shelling wherever they could.

At the beach Iorry would take off enthusiastically and it often was difficult to locate him which resulted in Medea insisting he wear a red hat for easy spotting. If there was anything unusual to be found, he found it.

Even though Iorry collected what ever was available, his passion was always cowries. His collection of *Cypraea* was truly impressive and he was just short of a few species of those listed in Burgess' 'Cowries of the World'.

Sadly Iorry suffered from Parkinson's disease and when it wasn't possible for him to walk on the beach, he would spend hours sorting through grit after which Medea had the onerous task of identification.

Iorry's ready smile and sparkling blue eyes, his enthusiasm and knowledge will truly be missed.

## *Charonia tritonis* (Lamarck, 1816)

J.P. & A.P. Marais

*Charonia tritonis*, commonly known as "Triton's Trumpet" is one of the most exquisite large shells of the Indo-Pacific. Reaching a length of ca. 500 mm, it is a formidable predator feeding on other molluscs and starfish. It particularly gained fame for its ability to attack and devour the coral-eating crown-of-thorns starfish. After locating the prey, the mollusc immobilizes the starfish with an injection of paralyzing saliva and then bores through the exoskeleton with its radular teeth to reach the edible internal organs.



A South African *Charonia tritonis* in hot pursuit of a crown-of-thorns starfish.

Photo: Valda Fraser

Polynesians have been using the shells as trumpets since early times and it is still customary in Hawaii today to blow the Triton's trumpet, which can be heard for kilometres, at sundown. Unfortunately, it has become an endangered species due to over exploitation for souvenir purposes.

*Charonia tritonis* is known to occur in relatively shallow waters throughout the Indo-Pacific, southern Japan, the Red Sea and along the tropical coast of Africa. However, it is not common knowledge that it also inhabits South African waters, where it is found in association with crown-of-thorns seastars. Fortunately, it lives in relatively deep water, out of reach of unscrupulous souvenir hunters.

# Ex- Countdown

This is the first five shells of the top ten. Some may seem dull and uninteresting but I can assure you that to find any one of these shells is an absolute thrill. Each one has a special memory and the unnamed species are exquisite in sculpture.

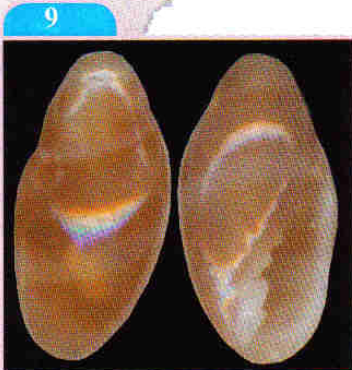
The countdown continues ....

Displayed is the fourth set of five shells.

**Danny Spengler**



***Philbertia* sp.**  
10 mm



***Dentimargo procrita***  
Kilburn, 1977  
5mm



***Eucithara ubuhle***  
Kilburn, 1992  
11 mm.



***Funa theoreta***  
19mm



***Marginella pseudornata***  
Bozzetti, 1992  
22mm

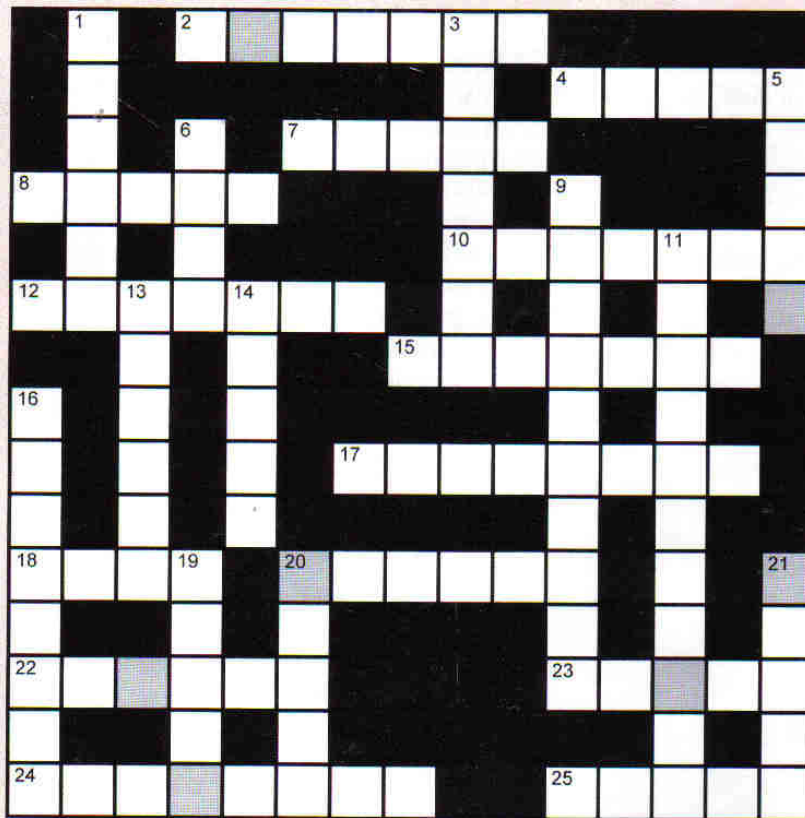
# Shell Puzzle No. 4

## Across

- 2** Inhabiting the very deep (7)  
**4** Often confused as a genus of Nassarius (5)  
**7** Once around (5)  
**8** The Cape steam trawler, Pieter - ---- (5)  
**10** Bullia with heavy callus (7)  
**12** A very large muricid (7)  
**15** A stage in the development of some molluscs (7)  
**17** A small tooth (8)  
**18** A Tide (4)  
**20** a crab in a shell (6)  
**22** A fine ridge (6)  
**23** Interior of Siphonaria uniform brown-black (5)  
**24** a shell that will implode at great depths (8)  
**25** Deep groove (5)

## Down

- 1** An Anomiidae specie from southern Cape (6)  
**3** An ear-like lobe. (7)  
**5** Food for Diodora spreta (5)  
**6** Most common argonaut in SA waters (4)  
**9** Lacking normal colouration (10)  
**11** A Fusinus with many forms (11)  
**13** money cowry (6)  
**14** This genus has long very narrow, cylindrical valves and inhabit estuaries (5)  
**16** Microscopic plants and animals drifting in sea (8)  
**19** a fold (5)  
**20** Very deep indeed (5)  
**21** Common Natal cowry (5)



ANSWER: SHELL PUZZLE 3

### Paul Barch (1871-1960)

Although his first love was birds, Paul wrote his PhD on Molluscs. Writing more than 450 scientific papers during his lifetime, and serving as curator at several institutions he has had a large influence on conchology.

## Win

**1<sup>st</sup> Prize**



A wonderful selection of essential oil products, distributed by *ESCENTIA PRODUCTS*

**2<sup>nd</sup> Prize**

A selection of trawled shells from Natal and Beira

WINNER: SHELL PUZZLE 3

1<sup>st</sup> Prize: M Lussi (Durban Group)

2<sup>nd</sup> Prize: R Kruiwyk (Pretoria Group)

## Instructions

- Complete the crossword puzzle.
- Arrange the letters in the shaded blocks to form the name of a famous conchologist.
- Put your one word answer on a post card with your name and address and send to Shell Puzzle No 4, P.O. Box 1855, Rooihuiskraal, 0154 or alternatively you can email the answer to [alwyn@deark.co.za](mailto:alwyn@deark.co.za)
- The first two correct entries drawn will each receive a prize.
- The decision of the Committee will be final.
- The winners will be announced in the next Strandloper.
- The closing date is 15th July 2008