

grouped into plates). When figures are unnumbered, page numbers are given instead.

Subfamily Charoniinae

1. Charonia lampas lampas (Linn., 1758) (syn. nodifera Lamarck,) Fig. Abbott, p. 68; Nicklès, 134.
2. Charonia lampas pustulata (Euthyme, 1889) Fig. Barnard, 10:9,10; Abbott, p.68; Kennelly, 15:76; Day, p.164
3. Charonia tritonis tritonis (Linn., 1758) Fig. Abbott, p.68; Melvin, 9:7; Kira, 22:12, Wagner & Abbott, inside front cover, 13-150. Record unconfirmed.
4. Argobuccinum argus (Gmelin, 1791) Fig. Barnard, 10:7,8; Kennelly, 15:77; Day, p.164
5. Mayena australasia gemmifera (Euthyme, 1889) (= Eugyrina gemmifera of authors). Fig. Barnard, 10,11,12; Day, p.164; Kennelly, 15:75, Melvin, 9:2
6. Gyrineum pusillum (Broderip, 1832) Fig. Habe, 22:3; Cernohorsky, 6:22.
7. Ranella olearia (Linn., 1758) (= R. giganteum Lamarck, 1816; Gyrina giganteum of Authors) Fig. Kennelly, 40:229; Melvin, 28:10.
8. Fusitriton murrayi (E.A. Smith 1891) Fig. Barnard, 10:13;14; Kennelly, 15:74; Melvin, 28:7.
9. Distorsio (Distorsio) anus (Linn., 1758) Fig. Kira, 22:16; Melvin, 32:25; Wagner & Abbott, p.84, no. 13-103; Tinker, p.95; Cernohorsky, 6:23.
10. Distorsio (Rhysema) reticulata Röding, 1798 Fig. Kira, 22:10; Habe, 23:2; Melvin, 32:29,48:5; Wagner & Abbott, p.84 no. 13-115; Cernohorsky, 6:24.
11. Cymatiella (Phanozesta) nassariformis (Sowerby, 1902) Fig. Sowerby, 1902, 2:7.

Subfamily Cymatiinae

12. Cymatium (Cymatium) ranzanii (Bianconi, 1851) Fig. Emerson & d'Attilio, 1962, 1-4.
13. Cymatium (Monoplex) parthenopeum parthenopeum (von Salis, 1793) (= C. olearium of authors, non Linnaeus) Fig. Kennelly, 16:79; Barnard, 10:1,2; Nicklès, 131.
14. Cymatium (Cabestana) doliarium (Linn., 1767) (= C. dolarium of authors; Triton africanum A. Adams, 1855) Fig. Barnard, 10:3,4; Kennelly, 16:80,81; Melvin, 40:3,13
15. Cymatium (Cabestana) klenei (Sowerby, 1889) Fig. Barnard, 10:5; Kennelly, 16:82; Melvin, 40:9
16. Cymatium (Cabestana) labiosum (Wood, 1828) Fig. Habe, 22:4; Cernohorsky, 5:20; Warmke & Abbott, 18:a.
17. Cymatium (Cabestana) durbanense (E.A. Smith, 1899) Fig. E.A. Smith, 1899, 5:4.
18. Cymatium (Septa) pileare (Linn., 1758) Fig. Kira, 22:14; Abbott, p.69; Melvin, 9:4; Cernohorsky, 3:9-10
19. Cymatium (Septa) aquatile (Reeve, 1844)

20. Cymatium (Septa) rubeculum (Linn., 1758)
Fig.Habe,22:11; Melvin,35:11; Cernohorsky,4:13; Tinder,p.91.
21. Cymatium (Septa) gemmatum (Reeve, 1844)
Fig.Tinder, p.91; Cernohorsky, 3:12.
22. Cymatium (Gutturium) muricinum (Röding, 1798) (syn. Triton tuberosum Lamarck, 1822)
Fig.Habe,22:10; Warmke & Abbott,18:h; Cernohorsky,5:19.
23. Cymatium (Gutturium) vespaceum (Lamarck, 1822)
Fig.Cernohorsky, 4:15; Warmke & Abbott, 18:b.
24. Cymatium (Gutturium) gracile (Reeve, 1844) (= Lotorium elongatum of Sowerby, 1897, non Reeve).
Not Cernohorsky, 4:16.
25. Cymatium (Gutturium) gallinago (Reeve, 1844)
26. Cymatium (Cymatriton) nicobaricum (Röding, 1798) (syn. Triton chlorostoma Lamarck, 1822)
Fig.Habe, 22:6; Warmke & Abbott, 18:g; Cernohorsky, 3:11; Tinker, p.93.
27. Cymatium (Ranularia) moritinctum (Reeve, 1844) (- .
(=C.cynocephalum of authors, non Lamarck; C.caribbaeum Clench & Turner, 1957).
Fig.Melvin,9:1; MacNae & Kalk,20:1; Warmke & Abbott,2:b, 18:k.
28. Cymatium (Ranularia) pyrum (Linn., 1758)
Fig.Habe,22:13; Melvin,9:12; Cernohorsky,5:18; Tinker,p.91
29. Cymatium (Ranularia) encausticum (Reeve, 1844)
Fig.Habe, 22:15.
30. Cymatium (Ranularia) moniliferum (Adams & Reeve, 1850)
Fig.Yen, 1942, 18:109.
31. Cymatium (Linatella) cingulatum (Lamarck, 1822)
Fig.Barnard,11:12 (as Paralagena cingulatum); Cernohorsky, 7:25.
32. Cymatium (Gelagna) clandestinum (Lamarck, 1822)

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SHELLING ABROADby D. Gould

I recently visited Switzerland, Holland, Britain, Austria and Israel. I didn't intend this to be a shelling holiday, after all I had many relatives and friends to visit and I also wanted to participate in as many of my hobbies as possible - classical music, ballet, botany, philately and costumed dolls. I definitely intended visiting those museums with shell collections plus seeing the collections of various friends with whom I would be staying. I had a list of sightseeing I wanted to do with its resultant photography and another list of those items my family wanted me to bring home - the last item on my mother's list was - "shells".

Maybe, I thought as I flew to Europe I could here and there do a little shelling.

My first opportunity for indulging this idea came as I was travelling by bus between Amsterdam and The Hague. I realised I would pass Scheveningen, a fishing village since the 14th century. There and then I left the bus for a good look around. Scheveningen has a broad promenade nearly two miles long and a very fine beach. It has twin fishing harbours for the herring fleets and was developed as a seaside resort 140 years ago. Arm like breakwaters extend into the North Sea and the beach is protected from tidal erosion by stone jetties. Except for a lot of my favourite exercise, walking, no shells increased my luggage at this stage.

In London I very soon made my way to that marvellous place where one can return time and again and never view the same object twice - the Museum of Natural History in South Kensington. I spent many hours viewing the molluscan displays in cases marked:-

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| Venomous Cone Shells. | The life history of two British Cowries. |
| Shell jewellery. | The use of shells. |
| Boring mollusca. | Feeding in bivalves and Gastropods. |
| Diversity of form in mollusca. | Selection of large tropical gastropods and bivalves. |
| Historical specimens - here the shells displayed are some of the earliest recorded specimens in existence and formed part of the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, founder of the British Museum. | |

After London, I stayed with relatives in Preston, Lancs, and my cousins soon had me on the sands at Morecome, Blackpool and Liverpool. At Morecombe, where there are important commercial beds, I found Mytilus edulis.

I was not able to do any shelling in Scotland - I just did not have the time - but nevertheless did see quite a few private

collections/

collections and also saw the collection at the Edinburgh Museum. In Northern Ireland I shelled near Carrickfergus and Bangor, both on Belfast Lough, and found some dog cockles - Glycymeris glycymeris.

Eventually I flew to Israel. Tel Aviv, that lively, sprawling city, has good beaches and here I found numbers of G.glycymeris. Netanya, "Pearl of the Sharon", too has good beaches and is a pleasant seaside resort. At Caesarea I did not know what to do first - view the ruins, try looking for shells or aim my camera. Anyway amongst the Herodian ruins I found Nassa kraussina.

Ten miles north of Caesarea is Dor. In Roman times this ancient Biblical settlement was famous for producing a dye known as the purple of Tyre - Murex brandaris being the mollusc used.

Nahariya has a fine beach with sheltered breakwaters. The town also has one of only two known Phoenician shrines - this one being dedicated to Astarte - goddess of fertility. An interesting link with conchology are the shells Astarte montagui, A.elliptica, A.borealis, A.triangularis, all of which I had seen in a friend's collection in Edinburgh. I had been told they had come from Yorkshire, Oban, North Sea and Sussex respectively.

Akko (Acre) lying on the north end of the Bay of Haifa (Haifa Bay incidentally is very like Table Bay, Cape Town) also has fine beaches. It has an oriental character with history going back to the Phoenicians and having been conquered in turn by the Greeks, Romans and Crusaders.

Rosh Hanikra is the furthest one can travel up the Northern Mediterranean coast of Israel as this big rock is the frontier barricade between Israel and Lebanon. I came specially to see the grotto, to which one descends about 150 feet by cable car. Its a fascinating place and the rougher the sea the better the "show" in the grotto. One can, I believe swim in and around the grotto, but as the frontier line dividing the water is rather, I feel, ill defined I cannot say that whilst I was there I saw anyone doing so.

Finally I journeyed to Eilat on the Red Sea. I was told that the name "Red" is an ancient spelling mistake in which one "e" was left out of the word "reed". Anyway the waters are very blue and people are attracted to its underwater and deep sea fishing, swimming, sailing and water skiing. There are two beaches, the north beach, where the hotels are, and the southerly Coral beach. Glass bottomed boats take visitors out to see the beautiful coral grottos which contain many different, brightly hued, species of fish. Something I found particularly interesting was the small but well thought out marine museum.

I was very fortunate here in being given Ovula ovum and Harpa davidus.

On reflection I cannot say I made any great shell "finds", but I can say that I had a wonderful time in strange surroundings.

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Minutes of the Meeting of the Society held on 24.8.1971.

All present were welcomed by our Chairman, Mr. Freeman. Apologies for absence were recorded from Mrs. Mallory, Messrs. Kapp and Ivy.

The minutes of the previous two meetings, having been published

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in Circular No. 132 were taken as read and adopted.

The Secretary informed the meeting that the S.A. Museum had told her that Part 1 of Barnards Contributions was being reprinted and that copies would be available during September. The cost was R3-50 per copy and any one interested in obtaining this publication were to order direct from the Museum, cash to accompany order.

Another book that has become available is "Sea Shells of New Zealand", a small book with colour plates of some of the more common shells. The cost of this book is about R4. Any members interested are asked to inform the Secretary who will then arrange a bulk order for the Society.

There being no further business the meeting formally closed.

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Minutes of the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting - 24.8.1971

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The minutes of the Twelfth Annual General Meeting had been published in Circular No. 122. Mrs. Kerr proposed that they be taken as read. This was seconded by Mrs. Giles and adopted. There were no matters arising from those minutes.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were considered, and, there being no comments these reports were formally adopted. Mrs. Connolly proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary and Treasurer, this was carried unanimously.

The Vice-President, Mr. Freeman, then gave his address. This is published below.

The Chairman announced that the following nominations had been received for the Council:-

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| President | Mrs. L. Kerr |
| Vice-President | Professor J. Mallory |
| Members | Mrs. M.C. Giles |
| | Miss D. Gould |
| | Mr. M.C. Giles |
| | Mr. L. Kapp |

This meant that there was still one vacancy on the Council, the other members being Mrs. R.O. Carlsson (Secretary), Mr. R.O. Carlsson (Treasurer) Mrs. A. Gillmer (Border), Mr. E. Ralph (Transvaal) and Mr. J. Scheepers (Durban and Natal Coast).

Mrs. Kerr proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Vice-President, who had held the office for an unbroken period of five years. This was carried by long and loud applause. Mrs. Giles, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Freeman with a small gift of appreciation for all he had done for the Society during his term of office.

After a break for tea and cake Mr. Le Maitre operated the projector and the film "The Shadow of Progress" was screened. This film depicted the ravages of pollution. Mr. Le Maitre will talk on this subject at the September meeting with emphasis on how pollution has affected marine life.

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Vice-Presidents Address - 24th August 1971.

It has become customary for the Chairman to deliver an address at the/

the Annual General Meeting, and this year I would like to share a few thoughts with you on a theme that has been covered often in the past, but which I think is sufficiently important to mention again.

A question I would like us to ask ourselves is this: Are we putting anything back into the Society, or are we just taking everything out?

Now I know every member contributes his or her annual subscriptions, and that covers the financial outlay of the Society on their behalf, but we are not a financial institution. We are an intellectual, cultural and social one. Our stock in trade is a mixture of science and aesthetics which we offer to members in proportions of their own choice, and members need to contribute their own share of each of these commodities to the common pool in addition to their subscriptions.

Of course there are always some members in any society who are not active enough to make a great contribution. They are none the less welcome because they bring with them moral support and they generate good will, and we need these things.

But I wonder if there are not some people who really could give a little time, a little knowledge, for the benefit of conchology in general and especially of this Society's members.

A handful of members attended the meeting in July, when Professor Day offered us the hospitality of the Zoology Department of the University of Cape Town. The members who did not exert themselves enough to attend that meeting missed an entertaining and instructive evening, and they embarrassed the Society by their lack of support. But I mention that meeting because of a point raised by Professor Day.

He pointed out that there is a real need for people to help the professional scientists in the field of conchology and the biology of mollusca. The museums and universities are doing as much as their limited resources of money and manpower allow, but they are really only scratching the surface. There is so much still to be discovered about molluscs of Southern Africa that it hardly matters where we start.

Here, then, is an opportunity to justify our existence as conchologists instead of just plundering the treasures of nature. We can look on Professor Day's remarks as an official invitation. What is needed is for us to start looking intelligently at our living molluscs; to record honestly and accurately what we see; and pass on the information to those qualified to use it. If enough people accumulate even small quantities of facts, the sum total can amount to a substantial amount of information. At the same time, we will be helping ourselves by increasing our own understanding and appreciation of these marvellous creatures, the molluscs.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is time for me to step off the stage and I would ask you to be patient with me for just a moment longer. You know I have been Vice-President and Local Chairman for five years, and I feel that after this length of time one begins to do things from habit. That is not always a bad thing but I think the Society will benefit from a fresh point of view.

The position of Vice-President has always been a privilege and an honour to me, and as Chairman I have always been more than ordinarily fortunate. My fellow Council members have been unstinting in their help and support and, in getting to know

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these wonderful people, I feel I have gained far more from the Society than I have ever been called on to give. I am very proud to stand here and publicly acknowledge my appreciation of what they have meant to me.

Our Society now has at its head our new President, Mrs. Kerr. It was most heart-warming to see with what enthusiasm her nomination was received from all parts of the country. It is most fitting that she should hold this position, because it was due to her persistence that the Society was first formed away back in 1958.

Assisting her as Vice-President, we now have Professor Mallory who will, I am sure, contribute much to the future advancement of the Society.

I am also very pleased to announce that Miss Dawn Gould has agreed to fill a vacancy on the Council.

So there we have it, Ladies and Gentlemen, another chapter ended, another chapter begun.

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A REQUEST - by R.N. Kilburn

One of the more minor projects which I am at present engaged on is an attempt at unravelling the systematics of Turbo cidaris Gmelin. Available material indicates that this superficially uninteresting species has formed a number of suprisingly well-defined populations along our coast, some of which may warrant separation as subspecies. However, much more material is needed, and the assistance of members, particularly those from Cape Town, is called for.

The area from which as many specimens as possible are required is that part of the shore from Cape St. Francis to the West Coast. The species is more or less common intertidally throughout most of its range. Large series of all sizes are required from as many different localities as possible, and shells with opercula are particularly welcome. Exact locality data is of course essential.

Uncleaned specimens need simply be dropped into formalin (1 part of commercial formalin to 9 parts of water (sea or fresh) and left for 2-3 days (a match jammed between the operculum and the outer lip will ensure proper preservation); the specimens can then be wrapped in wet cotton wool in a plastic bag and posted to me c/o The Natal Museum, Loop Street, Pietermaritzburg.

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MEETING:

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, 28th September, 1971 in the Lecture Hall of the S.A. Museum at 8.15 p.m. Mr. Le Maitre will talk on pollution and its effect on marine life. Shells for display will be the family Cassididae.

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NEW MEMBERS:

- Mrs. C.M. Skead, 11 Fleischack Street, Potchefstroom.
- Mr. A.T. Young, P.O. Box 2623, Durban.
- Mrs. F.T. Ball, 66 van der Stel St., Kabega Park, Port Elizabeth.
- Mrs. K.M. Ashley Cooper, Westlodge, 201 Main Road, Kalk Bay, Cape.
- Mr. J.E. Ghoot, 7 Groeningestraat, 8500 Kortryk, Belgium.

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Exchange/

EXCHANGE WANTED.

Mr. R. Cere, C.I.P./U.T.A./ETAT - BP 1604, Papeete, Tahiti. Wishes to obtain South, East and West African Conus in exchange for Polynesian and worldwide shells. Can offer many rare shells for exchange.

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AROUND THE GROUPS.

Natal Midlands. Our August meeting had an attendance of 8 members with 2 apologies, out a total membership of 12. These figures give some indication of the enthusiasm of our small inland Group. In addition, we had the pleasure of the company of Mrs. Webber, a prospective member.

Mr. Kilburn gave a most interesting and enlightening talk on the structure of shells, this talk, being one of a series, was illustrated with specimens of Gastropods and Bi-valves. In addition he explained in some detail the scientific/technical terms used in reference books on the subject - this was particularly informative for the newer members.

Several shells of interest were shown by Mr. Cruikshank and by Mrs. Balfour. Disaster struck later in the afternoon when it was discovered that none of those present knew the whereabouts of the tea. However, despite this calamity, we meet again on the 4th September.

A welcome awaits any member who may be in "Sleepy Hollow" on the first saturday of any month. For the benefit of visitors who may be strangers to Pietermaritzburg, the Natal Museum is next door to the Central Police Station!

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Border. Ten members, a visitor, and Mrs. Connolly, who took the chair, attended our July meeting. Our subject was Marginella - classification and area differences, diet and breeding habit, and variation between hot and cold water.

An interesting Marginella is found at Gonubie. These shells have all been fat and in poor condition, with no full colour pattern. Mrs. Connolly tried to identify these but they seem to be something between nebulosa and ornata.

Mrs. Lentz proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Connolly for taking our meeting. Tea was served and general discussion followed.

Mrs. Benson handed in her notice of resignation, as she is leaving East London for a short stay at Keiskamma Hoek and thereafter for a home in Margate. It is with regret that we say farewell to a member of such long standing.

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