

# The Strandloper

BULLETIN OF THE CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA



Strandloper 262

September 2000

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## Presidents Report March 2000

After the last AGM held in May 1999, the elections were challenged and then declared *ultra vires*. The old committee contended in office with Dr Mike Cortie, the Director attending to the administration of the Society.

A workshop was held in Pretoria under the governorship of Medea Evans and the draft Constitution, which resulted, was circulated to members in *The Strandloper* (No. 258).

At a Special General Meeting held on 11 November 1999 this Constitution (with amendments) was accepted. In terms of that Constitution the following Management Committee was approved:

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| President                    | Vellies Veldsman                                       |
| Vice-President               | Danny Spengler   |
| Secretary                    | Jelle Lammers  |
| Treasurer                    | Medea Evans  |
| Editor of <i>Strandloper</i> | Mike Cortie  |
| Add. Members                 | Kobie du Preez<br>Stephan Veldsman<br>Jeannie Willemse |

In the period under review to March 2000, two formal and one informal Management Meetings were held, the emphasis being on familiarising ourselves with on-going work of the society.

The biggest challenge was to continue publishing our magazine *The Strandloper* with deminishing cash recourses and a situation where a member's contribution did not meet the cost of that member's magazine.

We immediately had to increase membership fees to R75 p.a.

A further increase was necessary and the Management Committee have decided that:

a) The Life member be canvassed to find out if they wish to continue to receive *The Strandloper* (which go to them *ex-gratia*). The same will apply to museums and exchange members.

b) Pensioner members continued to pay R25 but if they wish to receive *The Strandloper* they subscribe to it at a cost of R75. Many have indicated that they would accept this arrangement.

c) Ordinary members pay R75.

d) Overseas members pay USA \$50 for two years subscription to help reduce the increasing bank charges for dealing in foreign exchange.

It is sad that money or the lack of it has taken so much time and energy because it is shells and shell collecting that is our prime interest.

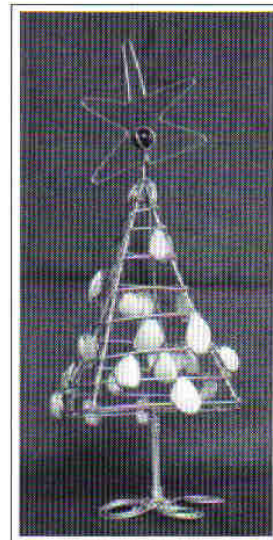
We have had contact with the groups that function around the country and met up with wonderful, knowledgeable people who share our enthusiasm for conchology.

There has been a marked increase in popularity in micro shells and both here and internationally land shells enjoy a great interest.

Many thanks to my Management Committee for their help, support and encouragement. A special word of thanks to Medea who handled everything with enthusiasm and in a professional way.

I wish everybody fruitful shelling in the coming year.

VELLIES VELDSMAN  
PRESIDENT



### The dream tree

One night in July 1999 I had a strange dream about shells.... In the dream I found a nursery specializing in trees that produce shells. The most beautiful little micro-marginella's were hanging and glittering in the sun! The trees had no leaves, only 'seeds', something similar to *Prunum capensis*. Admiring the beautiful trees, the woman from the nursery said that she could give me some seeds if I would like. She took out little seed packets and out came the shells... I frantically wrote down all the names of the shells while she kept on handing me seeds... I couldn't believe my luck with the bounty of the unknown-to-our-science shells and I remember my joy and feeling of "can't-wait-to-tell" my friends about my find!

Sadly all dreams come to an end and I can remember no more.

My husband says that he always thought I had some brains, but he now knows that my head is just one big coil of stinky molluscs!

But I know better, I don't have an obsession about shells, it is the **passion** of my life...

I shared my dream with my best friend and fellow collector Christelle Deyssel.

When Christmas came and I went for tea, she could hardly wait for me to open my present ... we always buy or make gifts within the shell theme. Can you imagine my surprise to find a dream tree! When she came across a wire Christmas tree at the local flea market, she remembered about my dream tree. She decorated it with shells, not marginella's, but *Limaria sp.* fitted with hooks.

So, dream trees are out there... look carefully with your next visit to the nursery; your dreams can just as well come true! - **Kobie du Preez**

A tortoise was jogging in the park and generally enjoying himself. Suddenly he was viciously attacked and left lying on his back. A police officer helped him back on his feet and asked 'Torty, what happened to you?' whereupon came the answer: 'Sir, I don't know. It happened so fast ... all I could see was that it was three *Achatina* snails!'

## Meet the Committee

### Medea Evans

Medea was born in the Kruger House, Pretoria, which in 1929 was the local maternity home. She matriculated at Loreto Convent Skinner Str. in 1946. She then served articles with a firm of Chartered Accountants with a starting salary of R10 p.m. At that stage it was difficult getting articled, as accountancy was then regarded as a man's profession!



At that time it was the custom that when you married to stop working. So Medea left before completing the board examination. In 1951 she married Geoffrey Mark Hussey, an architect. They had a son Richard (now also an architect), married to Jenny. They have three children: Alan (20), Steven (13) and Michelle (10) who are granny's pride and joy. Her accounting training was put to good use in many voluntary jobs she has done in nearly 50 years.

Medea held various positions in the Catholic Woman's League since joining in 1952 - Two terms as National President 1973 -1975 and 1987-1989. Started and ran a welfare agency in Pretoria for 30 years. Still Chairman of Finance Committee. Served on Headquarters of Girl Guides for 30 years. Was responsible for Public Relations; started a Publication Department to provide the handbooks and literature needed by girls and adults. She was chief Commissioner during 1976-1985. She also served on the Finance Committee of World Association in London for nine years.

In 1989 Medea married lorry Evans who introduced her to conchology and with whom she has spent 10 very happy years searching the beaches of Southern Africa for "good" finds.

lorry collects Cowries of the world. Medea's collection of South African beach shells including many species of micro shells which she loves and which she has great difficulty to identifying.

### Stephan Veldsman



Stephan was born a Blue Bull, 19 years ago in Pretoria. From a tender age he was highly interested in science. He bought his first scientific book "Pinheys Moths of Southern Africa" at the age of three. He claims he inherited some of his genes from his father. All his pocket money over the past 16 years has been spent on scientific books and shells. His pride and joy is an almost complete colour range of *Dendroconus pictus*.

From Grade 7 up to Grade 11 he annually took part in the Expo for Young Scientists. He was selected to represent South Africa at the International Science Expo in Coimbra, Portugal. All his projects over the years have been in the field of the Mollusca.

At the moment Stephan is studying Ecology and Environmental Science at the University of Pretoria. His main interest ... girls, girls, girls ... and Cones. Walking on the beach, he - like his mother, always finds the odd rare shell.

## Dwesa - a high diversity site for land snails - Dai Herbert

Towards the end of 1999, Mary Bursey of the East London Museum invited me to East London to give a public lecture at the museum and present a workshop on land snails for the Border branch of the CSSA. As an enticement, she also offered to cover my expenses and to organise a field-trip to the southern Transkei in conjunction with the visit. Since the Transkei lies in a transitional zone between the sub-tropical KZN coast and the warm temperate Eastern Cape, it is a very interesting region from a malacological perspective, and indeed from a biodiversity perspective in general. In addition, it is also an area which has been very poorly studied, so this was an offer I could not refuse.

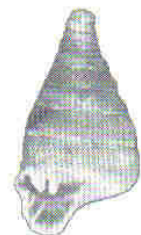
Therefore, the beginning of March this year saw me heading off to East London, little knowing what a busy time I was in for - Mary was going to get her money's worth. Arriving on the Friday evening I was immediately whisked off to the museum to give the public lecture. Early the next morning I was back there to give a morning-long work-



shop, then, after a quick bite to eat we were off to Umtiza Nature Reserve for some hands-on lessons in snail collecting, then on to Hickmans River mouth to look for an E. Cape special, *Coelioxys blandi*. Back at Mary's house I was permitted a quick shower, and was then whisked back to the museum for an impromptu identification session before dinner in the museum's restaurant with the local Conch. Soc. members. Among our more interesting finds for the day were three poorly known species of *Gulella* endemic to the E. Cape, namely *G. chi* Burnup, 1926, *G. tripodium* Connolly, 1939, and *G. cairnsi* (Melville & Ponsonby, 1897).

The following morning we were up at the crack of dawn and, complete with official collecting permit, headed for Dwesa Nature Reserve in Transkei - here I was in for a treat. Not only is Dwesa a lovely place to visit, but the conditions for snail collecting were perfect - there had been good rains during the preceding weeks, but it was still warm. We focused our attention on the indigenous coastal forest and in few places have I ever seen such an amount of living snail biomass. In some spots there were so many large agate snails (*Achatina varicosa* - stripped ones and plain ones occurring together) that it was difficult to avoid crushing them underfoot as we walked around. Spectacular carnivorous snails (*Natalina compacta*), no doubt benefiting from the glut of agate snails, were also surprisingly numerous. The living animals of this predator are splendid creatures with their drooping oral palps looking like an old-fashioned Chinese gentleman's moustache and their bright orange mantle tissue resembling a gaudy scarf. Here too we found *Natalina beyrichi*, a rare species known only from the coastal forests of Transkei, making Dwesa one of the few places at which I have found two large *Natalina* species living side by side.

Whilst in East London earlier, Mary had mentioned to me that on a recent visit to The Haven, she had found a species of *Gulella* with a green body. I had read of *Gulella*'s with green bodies before, but had never found one - most southern African species are either orange or yellow, or a combination thereof. So, since the Haven was only some 10-15 km away (as the crow flies - not by road!), just the other side of the Bashee River, the hunt for the 'green *Gulella*' became something of a mission for our Dwesa trip. Luck was on our side and the species in question turned out to be *G. natalensis*. This is a rare species and one that I had not personally collected before. At Dwesa we only found a few examples, and most of these were juvenile, but the body, though not bright green, is distinctly greenish. I also collected samples of leaf-litter for sorting back in Pietermaritzburg and these brought to light some interesting micro-molluscs, including *Fauxulus pereximius* (shaped like a



From top to bottom

1. The roads - Somewhere in Transkei
2. Mary Bursey collecting *Tomichia cawstoni* - Dwesa
3. *Coelioxys blandi* - Hickmans River mouth
4. *Natalina compacta* - Dwesa
5. *Achatina varicosa* - Dwesa
6. *Fauxulus pereximius* - Dwesa

Buddhist's stupa) and *Gulella perplexa*. Of course, there were also a number whose identity needs to be looked at more closely - there are always too many of them for my liking!

In total, we collected more than 40 different species of slugs and snails during our stay at Dwesa. In South African terms at least, this is a jolly healthy number - it must be one of our most species-rich areas - and we were only there for a weekend! I expect that sampling over a longer period could easily add another 10-20 species. Many of our finds were poorly known species with restricted distributions, some previously known only from one or two individuals, so the material was very valuable to obtain for the Natal Museum collection.

On the down side of the trip, I got stung on the ear by one of those large belligerent paper wasps, which led to much cursing and swearing, and of course, paroxysms of agony. My trauma was soon forgotten, however, when we found another colony of the 'extinct' amphibious snail *Tomichia cawstoni* in one of the forest streams - a species Mary rediscovered in 1999.

Our journey back to East London was an epic. It had rained torrentially during the night and the main road home was blocked by the swollen rivers. In the end we managed to weave our way back via an alternative route, but the road conditions were diabolical. We only made it thanks to the help of a kindly fellow with a 4x4 and some assistance from the local people. It took us 10.5 hours and I lost count of how many times we had to get out and push. Of course, by then I had missed my plane and had to stay another night and return the following day.

Three words to sum up the trip - hectic, exciting and rewarding. Thank you Mary and the other Border CSSA branch members who came along and helped so willingly.

#### List of land snails and slugs collected at Dwesa Nature Reserve, Transkei (Eastern Cape), March, 2000:

1. *Acanthinula* sp.
2. *Achatina varicosa* (Pfeiffer, 1861)
3. *Afrodonia* sp.
4. *Archachatina vestita* (Pfeiffer, 1854)
5. *Chlamydephorus gibbonsi* Binney, 1879
6. *Chlamydephorus sexangulus* (Watson, 1915)
7. *Chondrocyclus convexiusculus* (Pfeiffer, 1855)
8. *Chondrocyclus isipingoensis* (Sturany, 1898)
9. *Edouardia arenicola* (Benson, 1856)
10. *Edouardia carinifera* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1897)
11. *Edouardia dimera* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1901)
12. *Edouardia spadicea* (Pfeiffer, 1846)
13. *Euonyma* sp.
14. *Fauxulus pereximius* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1897)
15. *Fauxulus* sp. cf. *ponsonbyanus* (Morelet, 1889)
16. *Gulella ?maritzburgensis* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1893)
17. *Gulella adamsiana* (Pfeiffer, 1859)
18. *Gulella gouldi* (Pfeiffer, 1855)
19. *Gulella multidentata* (Sturany, 1898)
20. *Gulella natalensis* (Craven, 1880)
21. *Gulella pentheri* (Sturany, 1898)
22. *Gulella perplexa* Connolly, 1939
23. *Gulella* sp. cf. *sylvia* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1903)
24. *Hydrocena noticola* Benson, 1856
25. *Laevicaulis natalensis* (Krauss, 1848)
26. *Maizania wahlbergi* (Benson, 1842)
27. *Nata vermicosa* (Krauss, 1848)
28. *Natalina beyrichi* (Martens, 1890)
29. *Natalina compacta* Connolly, 1939
30. *Pupilla fontana* (Krauss, 1848)
31. *Sheldonia* sp. cf. *cornea* (Pfeiffer, 1846)
32. *Sheldonia* sp. cf. *poepigii* (Pfeiffer, 1846)
33. *Sheldonia vitalis* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1908)
34. *Tomichia cawstoni* Connolly, 1939
35. *Trachycystis* sp.
36. *Trachycystis bathycoele* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1892)
37. *Trachycystis* sp. cf. *burnupi* (Melvill & Ponsonby, 1892)
38. *Trachycystis* sp. cf. *glanvilliana* (Ancey, 1893)
39. *Trachycystis* sp. cf. *inclara* (Morelet, 1889)
40. *Trachycystis* sp. cf. *subpinguis* Connolly, 1922
41. *Tropidophora insularis* (Pfeiffer, 1852)

This issue of The Strandloper was edited by:  
Kobie du Preez

## Flotsam



### Corals face catastrophe

Coral reefs will be crippled if carbon dioxide levels increase as projected this century, say researchers in the US who have studied the impact of changing ocean chemistry on corals in the Biosphere 2 facility in Arizona. "I think this is fairly urgent," says Robert Buddemeier, a coral researcher with the Kansas Geological Survey in Lawrence. "It's the first really documented negative biochemical impact of rising CO<sub>2</sub>," he says.

Coral polyps use calcium and carbonate from surrounding waters to build their skeletons, which become the framework of coral reefs. But CO<sub>2</sub>, a weak acid, reacts with water and carbonate to produce bicarbonate, which corals can't use. Previous research has shown that the predicted increases of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> this century will lead to dramatic decreases in carbonate available to corals. But the effects of lower carbonate concentrations on corals have only been studied in a few small-scale experiments in aquariums.

To determine what the effect would be on an entire coral ecosystem, a team of researchers from Columbia

University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in Palisades, New York, and the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology in Kaneohe Bay, turned to the massive greenhouse in the Arizona desert near Tucson known as Biosphere 2 (*New Scientist*, 18 May 1996, p 31). Originally built as a prototype for a Martian colony, Biosphere 2 contains an artificial ocean with a volume of 2650 cubic metres, complete with a coral reef and associated organisms, which the researchers used study the effects of various carbonate concentrations. "It was really a clever way ~ to make use of a novel if somewhat strange facility," says Buddemeier.

The team manipulated carbonate concentrations by regularly adding acid to the water to recreate the effect of increased CO<sub>2</sub>. For the first two years of the project, the team held the carbonate concentration near the low level predicted for 2050, which is 30 per cent lower than today's ocean concentrations. The following year they increased it to the current level, and the next year raised it beyond pre-industrial levels.


To determine calcification rates, they measured how much carbonate and calcium were removed from the water between acid additions. The reef showed no sign of acclimatising to lower carbonate concentrations, says team leader Chris Langdon of Columbia University, and their results suggest that the decrease in coral growth between 1880 and 2065 will be about 40 per cent. "That's an enormous hit on shallow marine ecosystems," says Buddemeier.

"It was quite surprising to see that it was so strong," says Langdon. Previous projections were lower. But the idea that rising levels of CO<sub>2</sub> would have such a heavy impact on corals is well supported in the geological record, he says. At least twice in Earth's history, levels are thought to have risen even higher than those predicted for the end of this century. During those times large reefs were nonexistent and whole coral families became extinct.

Source: *Global Biogeochemical Cycles* (vol 14, p 639)

New Scientist: [www.newscientist.com](http://www.newscientist.com)

**PHILLIP W. CLOVER**

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## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1 MARCH 2000

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2000 were kindly audited by Magda Odendaal C.A (S.A) and are tabled.

I am part of a Management Committee that took office in November 1999 but have been able to prepare the accounts for the year thanks to my predecessor, Bill Kruger, who handed over the books and records in 'apple-pie' order. In his report last year Bill Kruger pointed out that the financial situation of the Society gave cause for concern. That the income from membership fees remained constant while the costs kept escalating. The losses for the past 3 years were:

|      |             |
|------|-------------|
| 1998 | 940         |
| 1999 | 5247        |
| 2000 | <u>4697</u> |
|      | R10884      |

This eroded all our reserves and we end 2000 with R887 in the Bank.



The Management Committee, convinced that the first priority of our members was to receive *The Strandloper* on a regular basis, increased the membership fee to R75.

In terms of the new Constitution we retain 55 people and organisations who received *The Strandloper ex-gratia* and 40 whose fees are pegged at R25.

We have been encouraged by the excellent response we have had from our members both here and abroad. They have not only paid the increased fee but have also sent donations towards the cost of *The Strandloper*. Our immediate needs have been met but we must seek a more viable financial future.

With the on-going support and encouragement of all our members a solution must be found. For the present we keep on keeping on.

Our membership figures are similar to last year:

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Honorary Life members              | 9         |
| Life members                       | 40        |
| Pensioner members                  | 40        |
| Full members                       | 135       |
| Non-paying - Clubs, Societies, etc | <u>26</u> |
|                                    | 250       |

MEDEA EVANS  
TREASURER

## Very Important!

The next AGM will be in May 2001. Please send nominations for the positions to the official address **before 31 Dec 2000**. More detail about the venue and program in the next *Strandloper*.

## Epitoniidae - a checklist for Southern Africa

Compiled by Kobie du Preez (August 2000) from the publications in the Bibliography. If you are an Epitonid-fan it is worthwhile to buy both publications!

Most members of the Epitoniidae in our waters prefer to live offshore. The ranges mentioned come directly from the publications. Members of the family Epitoniidae are very difficult to identify and at present shell character is used. Some are only known from one or two specimens and are very rare. A few species were also included that occur on the neighbouring islands.

| Species  | Range   | Synonym  |
|--|---|--|
| 1. <i>Acirsa amara</i> - Kilburn, 1985                           | 1. Agulhas Bank   | 1.   |
| 2. <i>Alexania natalensis</i> - (Tomlin, 1926)                   | 2. Natal to western Transkei  | 2. <i>Alexandria natalensis</i> - Tomlin, 1926   |
| 3. <i>Alora rapuncululus</i> - Kilburn, 1975                     | 3. Off Mozambique   | 3.   |
| 4. <i>Amaea (Acrilla) minor</i> - (Sowerby, 1873)                | 4. Arabian sea to Eastern Cape, intertidally  | 4. <i>Acrilla gracilis</i> - H. Adams, 1860<br><i>Scalaria minor</i> - (Sowerby, 1873)<br><i>Acrilla adenensis</i> - Joussemaume, 1912<br><i>Scala minor</i> - (Sowerby, 1873)<br><i>Acrilla thalia</i> - Bartsch, 1915  |
| 5. <i>Amaea (Acrilla) xenicima</i> - (Melvill & Standen, 1903)   | 5. From Hawaii east through the Indian Ocean to Transkei, Gulf of Arabia and Singapore; shallow water to offshore | 5. <i>Scala (Opalia) xenicima</i> - Melvill & Standen, 1903<br><i>Epitonium xenicima</i> - (Melvill & Standen, 1903)   |
| 6. <i>Amaea (Amaea) foulisi</i> Kilburn, 1985                    | 6. Transkei continental shelf   | 6.   |
| 7. <i>Amaea (Amaea) natalis</i> - (Barnard, 1963)                | 7. Off Natal, 54 fathom   | 7. <i>Acrilla natalis</i> - Barnard, 1963  |
| 8. <i>Amaea (Amaea) sulcata</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)                | 8. Philippines, Mozambique, Australia and Japan   | 8. <i>Scalaria sulcata</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Cirsotrema sulcatum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)   |
| 9. <i>Amaea (Filiscala) youngi</i> - Kilburn, 1985               | 9. Durban Bay   | 9.   |
| 10. <i>Chuniscala agulhasensis</i> - (Thiele, 1925)              | 10. Off Agulhas Bank, 155 m   | 10.  |
| 11. <i>Chuniscala rectilamellata</i> - Kilburn, 1985             | 11. Off Transkei  | 11.  |
| 12. <i>Cirsotrema (Cirsotrema) krousma</i> - Kilburn, 1985       | 12. Durban Bay  | 12.  |
| 13. <i>Cirsotrema (Cirsotrema) varicosum</i> - (Lamarck, 1822)   | 13. Japan south to Australia and east to Mozambique, Hawaii and Polynesia   | 13. <i>Cirsotrema joubini</i> - de Boury, 1913<br><i>Cirsotrema abbreviata</i> - Sowerby, 1874<br><i>Cirsotrema multiperforatum</i> - Sowerby, 1874<br><i>Scalaria varicosa</i> - Lamarck, 1822<br><i>Scalaria (Cirsotrema) bavayi</i> - de Boury, 1912  |
| 14. <i>Cirsotrema (Rectacirsa) peltei</i> - (Viader, 1939)       | 14. Mauritius to eastern Transkei   | 14. <i>Epitonium peltei</i> - Viader, 1939   |
| 15. <i>Claviscala terebraliodes</i> - (Kilburn, 1975)            | 15. Deep water southern Mozambique to western Transkei  | 15. <i>Opalia (Claviscala) terebraliodes</i> - Kilburn, 1975   |
| 16. <i>Cycloscala gazae</i> - Kilburn, 1985                      | 16. Deep water off eastern Transkei   | 16.  |
| 17. <i>Cycloscala hyalina</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)                  | 17. Red Sea east to Hawaii, Natal   | 17. <i>Scalaria hyalina</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Cycloscala latedisjuncta</i> - (de Boury, 1911)<br><i>Cycloscala revoluta</i> - Hedley, 1899<br><i>Cycloscala anguina</i> - Joussemaume, 1912<br><i>Cycloscala mokuoloense</i> - Pilsbry, 1921<br><i>Epitonium hyalinum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)<br><i>Epitonium hyalinum mokuoloense</i> - Pilsbry, 1921<br>? <i>Scalaria latedisjuncta</i> - de Boury, 1911 |
| 18. <i>Cylindriscala lirulata</i> - (Thiele, 1925)               | 18. 805 m (Station 211 - 7°48.8' N, - 93°7.6' E)  | 18.  |
| 19.  | 19.   | 19.  |
| 20. <i>Epitonium (Asperiscala) spyridion</i> Kilburn, 1985       | 20. Natal, intertidally   | 20.  |
| 21. <i>Epitonium (Depressiscala) umbilicatum</i> - (Pease, 1869) | 21. Indo-Pacific, Philippines and Arabian Sea to Natal, St. Helena  | 21. <i>Scalaria turricula</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Epitonium turriculum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)<br><i>Scalaria confusa</i> - E.A Smith, 1890<br><i>Scala confusa</i> - (E.A Smith, 1890)<br><i>Epitonium confusum</i> - (E.A Smith, 1890)<br>? <i>Epitonium oahuense</i> - (Pilsbry, 1921)  |
| 22. <i>Epitonium (Epitonium) blasei</i> (Barnard, 1963)          | 22. Cape St. Blaize, 125 fathom   | 22. <i>Scala blasei</i> - Barnard, 1963<br><i>Epitonium blasei</i> - (Barnard, 1963)<br><i>Epitonium (Minutiscala) blasei</i> - (Barnard, 1963)  |



## Species

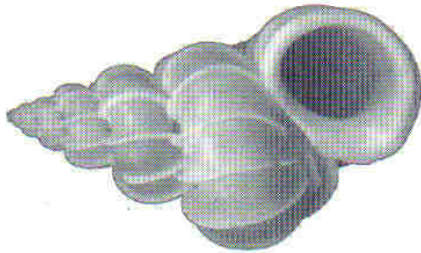
## Range

## Synonym

23. *Epitonium (Epitonium) jimpyae* - Kilburn, 1985  
 24. *Epitonium (Epitonium) sallykaicherae* - Kilburn, 1985  
 25. *Epitonium (Epitonium) scalare* - (Linnaeus, 1758)


23. Off eastern Transkei  
 24. Natal, Gulf of Oman and probably Japan  
 25. Southern Japan south through Philippines to northern Australia and west to Natal

23.  
 24.  
 25. *Turbo scalaris* - Linnaeus, 1758  
*Epitonium (Epitonium) scalare* - (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Epitonium scalare* - (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Epitonium gradata* - Grabau & King, 1929  
*Epitonium laevis* - Grabau & King, 1929  
*Epitonium minor* - Grabau & King, 1929  
*Epitonium pygmaea* - Grabau & King, 1929  
*Epitonium subtiles* - Grabau & King, 1929  
*Epitonium pretiosa* - (Lamarck, 1816)  
*Scalaria pretiosa* - Lamarck, 1816  
*Epitonium genuina* - Link, 1807  
*Epitonium breve* - Röding, 1798  
*Epitonium lineatum* - Röding, 1798  
*Epitonium medium* - Röding, 1798  
*Epitonium principale* - Röding, 1798



26. *Epitonium (Epitonium) sororastra* - Kilburn, 1985  
 27. *Epitonium (Epitonium) syoichiroi* - Masahito & Hbe, 1976  
 28. *Epitonium (Foliaceiscala) falconi* - Kilburn, 1985  
 29. *Epitonium (Foliaceiscala) lacrima* - Kilburn, 1985  
 30. *Epitonium (Globiscala) bonaespei* - (Barnard, 1963)  
 31. *Epitonium (Globiscala) bullatum* - (Sowerby, 1844)

26. Off northern Mozambique to western Transkei  
 27. Natal, Madagascar and Japan; intertidally and offshore  
 28. Natal, intertidally  
 29. Natal, Pakistan and Thailand, shallow water  
 30. Off Cape Point, 2743-3255 m  
 31. Japan, Red Sea, to Algoa Bay

26.  
 27.   
 28.  
 29.  
 30.  
 31. *Scalaria bullata* - Sowerby, 1844  
*Scala bullata* - (Sowerby, 1844)  
*Globiscala bullata* - (Sowerby, 1844)  
*Epitonium bullatum* - (Sowerby, 1844)  
*Scala (Globiscala) papyracea* - de Boury, 1911  
*Epitonium (Globiscala) woolcottae* - Kerslake, 1958  
*Globiscala kashiwajimensis* - Azuma, 1962

32. *Epitonium (Hirtoscala) anabathmos* - Kilburn, 1985  
 33. *Epitonium (Hirtoscala) tenebrosus* - (Sowerby, 1903)  
 34. *Epitonium (Hyaloscala) kraussi* - (Nyst, 1871)

32. Zululand to western Transkei, intertidal  
 33. Angola to Algoa Bay, Agulhas Bank; offshore  
 34. Zululand to Angola, intertidally and offshore

32.  
 33. *Scala tenebrosa* - Sowerby, 1903  
*Epitonium tenebrosus* - (Sowerby, 1903)  
 34. *Scalaria kraussi* - Nyst, 1871  
*Scalaria kraussii* - (Nyst, 1871)  
*Scala kraussi* - (Nyst, 1871)  
*Epitonium kraussi* - (Nyst, 1871)  
*Epitonium shepstonensis* - E.A Smith, 1910  
*Scala (Hyaloscala) reconducta* - de Boury, 1919  
*Scalaria reconducta* - (de Boury, 1919)  
*Epitonium reconductum* - (de Boury, 1919)  
*Scala (Acrilla) recreata* - de Boury, 1919  
*Acrilla recreata* - (de Boury, 1919)  
*Epitonium recreata* - de Boury, 1919  
*Scalaria lactea* - Krauss, 1848  
*Scala (Hyaloscala) lactea* - (Krauss, 1848)  
*Epitonium lacteum* - (Krauss, 1848)  
*Hyaloscala lacteum* - (Krauss, 1848)  
*Scalaria perexillis* - Turton, 1932  
*Scalaria prolongata* - Turton, 1932  
*Scalaria whitechurchi* - Turton, 1932  
 35. *Scala (Sodaliscala) opposita* - de Boury, 1921  
*Scala opposita* - (de Boury, 1921)  
*Epitonium oppositum* - (de Boury, 1921)  
*Scalaria elongata* - Turton, 1932  
*Hyaloscala elongatum* - (Turton, 1932)

## Wanted!

1. Roy Aiken is looking for 'Shells of the Philippines'. Please contact Roy at: (w) 011 4253281 or (h) 011 8492275

2. Israel Yeroslavski wants to exchange or buy freak, unusual, giant or dwarf cowries. Tel/fax: +97289282188. Please write to him at:

P.O Box 6085  
 Be'er Ya'akov  
 70300  
 Israel

35. *Epitonium (Hyaloscala) oppositum* - (de Boury, 1921)

35. Zululand to eastern Cape, intertidally

| Species  | Range  | Synonym   |
|--|--|---|
| 36. <i>Epitonium (Labeoscala) brachyspeira</i> - Kilburn, 1985         | 36. Natal, intertidally  | 36.   |
| 37. <i>Epitonium (Laeviscala) fucatum</i> - (Pease, 1861)              | 37. Hawaii west to Tanzania and Natal and Gulf of Aqaba          | 37. <i>Scalaria fucata</i> - Pease, 1861<br><i>Epitonium fucatum</i> - (Pease, 1861)<br><i>Scala tangana</i> - Thiele, 1925   |
| 38. <i>Epitonium (Laeviscala) gracile</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)            | 38. Philippines, Red Sea and Natal                               | 38. <i>Scalaria gracile</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Graciliscala gracilis</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)<br><i>Epitonium gracilis</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)<br><i>Graciliscala rostrata</i> - Jousseume, 1912<br><i>Epitonium rostratum</i> - (Jousseume, 1912)<br><i>Laeviscala rostratum</i> - (Jousseume, 1912) |
| 39. <i>Epitonium (Laeviscala) histicosum</i> - (Jousseume, 1912)       | 39. Red Sea, Mzamba; shallow water                               | 39. <i>Graciliscala histicosa</i> - Jousseume, 1912<br><i>Epitonium histicosum</i> - (Jousseume, 1912)  |
| 40. <i>Epitonium (Lamelliscala) fasciatum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)        | 40. Natal, Red Sea, Japan; offshore                              | 40. <i>Scalaria fasciata</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Lamelliscala fasciata</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)  |
| 41. <i>Epitonium (Lamelliscala) pteroen</i> - Kilburn, 1977            | 41. Off Santa Carolina Mozambique                                | 41.   |
| 42. <i>Epitonium (Lamelliscala) simplex</i> - (Sowerby, 1894)          | 42. Northern Mozambique to eastern Cape, intertidally            | 42. <i>Scalaria simplex</i> - Sowerby, 1894<br><i>Epitonium simplex</i> - (Sowerby, 1894)<br><i>Scala aculeata</i> - (non Sowerby, 1844) Smith, 1903<br><i>Scalaria aculeata</i> - (Smith, 1903)<br><i>Scalaria albanyanum</i> - Sowerby, 1894<br><i>Lamelliscala albanyanum</i> - (Sowerby, 1894)  |
| 43. <i>Epitonium (Librarisca) macromphalus</i> - (E.A Smith, 1910)     | 43. Natal to eastern Transkei, intertidally                      | 43. <i>Epitonium macromphalus</i> - E.A Smith, 1910<br><i>Scala macromphalus</i> - (E.A Smith, 1910)  |
| 44. <i>Epitonium (Librarisca) millecostatum</i> - (Pease, 1861)        | 44. Hawaii, Red Sea and eastern Transkei                         | 44. <i>Scalaria millecostatum</i> - Pease, 1861<br><i>Scala millecostata</i> - (Pease, 1861)<br><i>Epitonium millecostatum</i> - (Pease, 1861)<br>? <i>Limiscala dautzenbergi</i> - Jousseume, 1861   |
| 45. <i>Epitonium (Librarisca) parvonatrix</i> - Kilburn, 1985          | 45. Natal to Transkei, intertidally                              | 45.   |
| 46. <i>Epitonium (Limiscala) antisoa</i> - (Iredale, 1936)             | 46. New South Wales Australia, off Transkei                      | 46. <i>Folaceiscala antisoa</i> - Iredale, 1936<br><i>Epitonium antisoa</i> - (Iredale, 1936)   |
| 47. <i>Epitonium (Limiscala) crypticocorona</i> - Kilburn, 1985        | 47. Continental shelf of Natal and Transkei                      | 47.   |
| 48. <i>Epitonium (Limiscala) irregulare</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)          | 48. Philippines, northern Australia and Mozambique               | 48. <i>Limiscala grayi</i> - Nyst, 1871   |
| 49. <i>Epitonium (Limiscala) lyra</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)                | 49. Japan, Australia, Red Sea, South Africa                      | 49. <i>Scalaria lyra</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Epitonium (Limniscala) lyra</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)  |
| 50. <i>Epitonium (Limiscala) maraisi</i> - Kilburn, 1985               | 50. Transkei, intertidally                                       | 50.   |
| 51. <i>Epitonium (Limiscala) psomion</i> - Kilburn, 1985               | 51. Natal to Transkei, intertidally                              | 51.   |
| 52. <i>Epitonium (Nitidiscala) eboreum</i> - (E.A Smith, 1906)         | 52. Southern Zululand to eastern Cape, intertidally              | 52. <i>Scala eborea</i> - E.A Smith, 1906<br><i>Scalaria eborea</i> - (E.A Smith, 1906)<br><i>Epitonium eboreum</i> - (E.A Smith, 1906)   |
| 53. <i>Epitonium (Nitidiscala) synekhes</i> - Kilburn, 1985            | 53. Mozambique, Durban Bay; intertidally                         | 53.   |
| 54. <i>Epitonium (Nodiscala) bicarinata</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)          | 54. Hawaii, Red Sea, Transkei; intertidally and deep water       | 54. <i>Nodiscala fusoides</i> - Jousseume, 1912<br><i>Nodiscala graciles</i> - Masahito, Kuroda & Habe, 1971<br><i>Nodiscala attenuata</i> - Pease, 1960  |
| 55. <i>Epitonium (Nodiscala) crassilabrum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)        | 55. Philippines, Red Sea to Natal; beach drift and shallow water | 55. <i>Scalaria crassilabrum</i> - Sowerby, 1844<br><i>Nodiscala crassilabrum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)<br><i>Scala crassilabrum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)<br><i>Opalia (Nodiscala) crassilabrum</i> - (Sowerby, 1844)  |
| 56. <i>Epitonium (Papyriscala) emiliae</i> - (Melvill & Standen, 1903) | 56. Gulf of Arabia to Natal                                      | 56. <i>Scala emiliae</i> - Melvill & Standen, 1903<br><i>Epitonium emiliae</i> - (Melvill & Standen, 1903)  |
| 57. <i>Epitonium (Papyriscala) robillardi</i> - (Sowerby, 1894)        | 57. Red Sea, Natal, India; intertidally and shallow water        | 57. <i>Scalaria robillardi</i> - Sowerby, 1894<br><i>Scala robillardi</i> - (Sowerby, 1894)   |



- Species**
- 58. *Epitonium (Parviscala) amiculum* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 59. *Epitonium (Parviscala) climacotum* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 60. *Epitonium (Parviscala) columba* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 61. *Epitonium (Parviscala) harpago* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 62. *Epitonium (Parviscala) mzambanum* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 63. *Epitonium (Parviscala) repandior* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 64. *Epitonium (Parviscala) repandum* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 65. *Epitonium (Parviscala) tamsinae* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 66. *Epitonium (Parviscala) thyraeum* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 67. *Epitonium (Parviscala) townsendi* - (Melvill & Standen, 1903)
  - 68. *Epitonium (Perlucidiscala) alabiforme* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 69. *Epitonium (Pupiscala) actinariophila* - (Masahito & Habe, 1976)
  - 70. *Epitonium (Pupiscala) opeas* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 71. *Epitonium (Sodaliscala) illovoense* - (Barnard, 1963)
  - 72. *Epitonium (Sodaliscala) kilburni* - Drivas & Jay, 1989
  - 73. *Epitonium (Sodaliscala) multicostatum* - (Sowerby, 1844)
  - 74. *Gregorioscala transkeiana* - (Kilburn, 1985)
  - 75. *Gyroscala coronata* - (Lamarck, 1816)
  - 76. *Gyroscala lamellosa* - (Lamarck, 1822)

- Range**
- 58. Off Zululand
  - 59. Natal, intertidally
  - 60. Natal, intertidally
  - 61. Natal, intertidally
  - 62. Transkei, intertidal
  - 63. Mozambique to South Africa, intertidally
  - 64. Off Natal
  - 65. Off Transkei
  - 66. Durban Bay, shallow water
  - 67. Persian Gulf to Transkei, shallow water
  - 68. Durban Bay, shallow water
  - 69. Japan, South Africa; intertidally
  - 70. Agulhas Bank (one specimen found ex pisce)
  - 71. Off Natal
  - 72. Off Cap la Houssaye
  - 73. Phillipines to eastern Transkei
  - 74. Off Transkei
  - 75. Mozambique to South Africa, intertidally
  - 76. Warm waters, Atlantic ocean, South Africa

- Synonym**
- Papyriscala robillardi* - (Sowerby, 1894)  
*Epitonium robillardi* - (Sowerby, 1894)
- 58.
  - 59.
  - 60.
  - 61.
  - 62.
  - 63.
  - 64.
  - 65.
  - 66.
  - 67.
  - 68.
  - 69.
  - 70.
  - 71. *Scala illovoensis* - Barnard, 1963  
*Epitonium illovoensis* - (Barnard, 1963)
  - 72.
  - 73. *Scalania multicostata* - Sowerby, 1844  
*Epitonium multicostatum* - (Sowerby, 1844)  
*Scala durbanensis* - E.A Smith, 1906
  - 74. *Compressiscala transkeiana* - Kilburn, 1985
  - 75. *Scalania coronata* - Lamarck, 1816  
*Epitonium (Gyroscala) coronatum* - (Lamarck, 1816)  
*Epitonium coronatum* - (Lamarck, 1816)  
*Gyroscala africanum* - Bartch, 1816
  - 76. *Scalania lamellosa* - Lamarck, 1822  
*Epitonium (Gyroscala) lamellosum* - (Lamarck, 1822)  
*Epitonium lamellosum* - (Lamarck, 1822)  
*Pomiscala reevesbyi* - Cotton, 1938  
*Gyroscala consors* - Crosse & Fischer, 1864  
*Gyroscala basicum* - Dall, 1917  
*Gyroscala torquata* - Fenaux, 1943  
*Gyroscala perplicata* - Iredale, 1929  
*Gyroscala monocycla* - Kiener, 1822  
*Gyroscala monocycum* - Lamarck, 1822  
*Gyroscala commutatum* - (Monterosato, 1877)  
*Cirsotrema commutatum* - (Monterosato, 1877)  
*Gyroscala filare* - Mörch, 1874  
*Gyroscala angusta* - Mörch, 1875  
*Scalania perplexa* - Pease in Deshayes, 1863  
*Gyroscala perplexum* - Pease, 1867  
*Gyroscala pseudoscalaris* - Philippi, 1836  
*Gyroscala pyramis* - (Tinker, 1952)  
*Epitonium pyramis* - (Tinker, 1952)  
*Gyroscala albocostatum* - Turton, 1932  
*Gyroscala rietensis* - Turton, 1932  
*Gyroscala rufanensis* - Turton, 1932

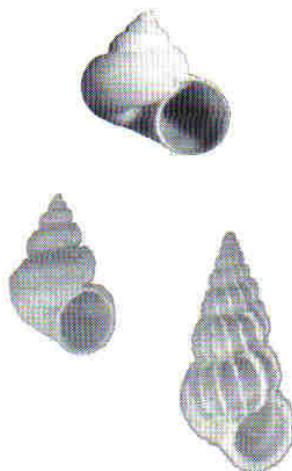


**Strandloper**

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. Please send to:

Dr M.B. Cortie,  
P.O. Box 1664  
Ferndale, 2160  
South Africa

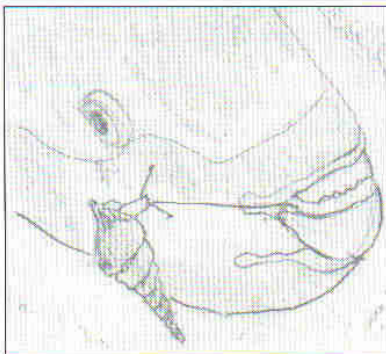
or e-mail me at  
**achatina@iafrica.com**, or  
**mikec@mintek.co.za**



| Species   | Range  | Synonym   |
|---|--|---|
| 77. <i>Murdochella crispata</i> - Kilburn, 1985   | 77. Off Transkei   | <i>Gyroscala fimbriosa</i> - Wood, 1842                             |
| 78. <i>Murdochella lobata</i> - Kilburn, 1985   | 78. Off Transkei   | 77.   |
| 79. <i>Obstopalia pseudosulcata</i> - Kilburn, 1985   | 79. Continental slope of southern Natal and eastern Transkei | 78.   |
| 80. <i>Obstopalia varicosa</i> - Kilburn, 1985  | 80. Continental slope of eastern Transkei                    | 79. According to Weil et al not an epitoniid                        |
| 81. <i>Opalia (Nodiscala) bardeyi</i> - (Jousseume, 1912)   | 81. Gulf of Aden to Transkei, beach drift and shallow water  | 80. According to Weil et al not an epitoniid                        |
|   |  | 81. <i>Nodiscala bardeyi</i> - Jousseume, 1912                      |
|   |  | <i>Nodiscala bardeyi</i> var. <i>elongata</i> - Jousseume, 1912     |
|   |  | <i>Nodiscala bardeyi</i> var. <i>minor</i> - Jousseume, 1912        |
|   |  | <i>Opalia bardeyi</i> - (Jousseume, 1912)                           |
| 82. <i>Opalia (Pliciscala) aglaia</i> - (Bartch, 1915)  | 82. Only Port Alfred   | 82. <i>Epitonium aglaia</i> - Bartch, 1915                          |
|   |  | <i>Scalaria aglaia</i> - (Bartch, 1915)                             |
|   |  | <i>Opalia aglaia</i> - (Bartch, 1915)                               |
|   |  | <i>Pliciscala erectum</i> - Turton, 1932                            |
|   |  | <i>Scalaria eecta</i> - Turton, 1932                                |
|   |  | <i>Pliciscala producta</i> - Turton, 1932                           |
|   |  | <i>Scalaria producta</i> - Turton, 1932                             |
|   |  | <i>Pliciscala kowiensis</i> - Turton, 1932                          |
|   |  | <i>Scalaria kowiensis</i> - Turton, 1932                            |
|   |  | 83.   |
|   |  | 84. <i>Nodiscala mormulaeformis</i> - Masahito, Kuroda & Habe, 1971 |
|   |  | 85.   |
|   |  | 86. <i>Acrilla analogica</i> - Barnard, 1963                        |
|   |  | 87.   |
|   |  | 88. <i>Sagamiscala mundus</i> - Barnard, 1969                       |
|   |  | <i>Scala munda</i> - Barnard, 1969                                  |
|   |  | <i>Epitonium (s.l.) mundus</i> - Barnard, 1969                      |
| <p>If you are in possession of any trophies belonging to the CSSA or the Pretoria Group, please contact me urgently.<br/>- Kobie du Preez (Tel 082 3726790)</p> |  |   |
| 83. <i>Opalia (Pliciscala) methoria</i> - Kilburn, 1985   | 83. Only Durban Bay  |   |
| 84. <i>Opalia (Pliciscala) mormulaeformis</i> - (Masahito, Kuroda & Habe, 1971)   | 84. Japan to Natal   |   |
| 85. <i>Opaliopsis meiringnaudeae</i> - Kilburn, 1985  | 85. Off Transkei   |   |
| 86. <i>Platiscala analogica</i> - (Barnard, 1963)   | 86. Off Agulhas Bank and Transkei                            |   |
| 87. <i>Rutelliscala bombyx</i> - Kilburn, 1985  | 87. Off eastern Transkei                                     |   |
| 88. <i>Sagamiscala munda</i> - (Barnard, 1969)  | 88. Off Cape Point, 700 fathoms                              |   |

#### Bibliography:

1. Kilburn, R.N. 1985. **The family Epitoniidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) in southern Africa and Mozambique.** *Ann. Natal Museum* 27(1):239-337
2. Weil, Art; Brown, Leonard & Neville, Bruce. 1999. **The Wentletrap book, Guide to the Recent Epitoniidae of the World.** Evolver, Rome



#### *Feeding habits of Colubraria sp.*

An article appeared in the *Divestyle* (July/August 2000, p. 18) that would be of interest to shell collectors about the feeding habits of *Colubraria* species.

Quote from Kilburn & Rippey (*Sea Shells of Southern Africa*, 1982): "Nothing is known of its biology, other than that colubrariids live among rocks and coral, often burying themselves in sand, from low tide down to a few hundred metres. As the radula is degenerated or absent, the prey is presumably swallowed by suction."

According to the article in the *Divestyle*, a *Colubraria* sp. was found in February 1994 close to the Andaman Islands of India with the proboscis extended directly into the open mouth of a sleeping parrotfish - right between the beaklike fused teeth, where it penetrated the soft inner tissue.

For those of you that are not divers, and haven't been on a night dive - parrotfish sleep at night encapsulated in a mucous cocoon. The cocoon is transparent and the purpose has never been definitely explained, but the most popular theory is that the mucous protect the odour of the sleeping fish from predators.

The article was illustrated with a beautiful picture of a *Colubraria* sp. caught in the feeding act. The proboscis was extended to about twice the length of the shell. Unfortunately I could not get permission to print the picture in *The Strandloper*, but I have made a sketch from the picture to illustrate the feeding process. - KOBIE DU PREEZ

## Received from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

Reference: V4/3 Chief Directorate:  
 Telephone: 021-4023911 Marine and Coastal Management Enquiries: V.N  
 Maysela Private Bag X2  
 8012 ROGGEBAAI

Dear Mr Veldsman

Your letter dated 23 March 2000 has reference.

The Development of the Policy pertaining to the appointment of Honorary Marine Conservation Officers is in its final stages and will be due for release shortly.

Marine and Coastal Management has, however, circulated application forms for this programme to all its field offices. Members of the public who are interested in joining the Honorary Marine Conservation Officer programme may complete the application form at the field office in their area.

Attached please find a telephone list of all the field offices.

The numbers listed may also be used for the reporting of offences pertaining to the regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998.

Additionally, members of the public may dial the All Hours Crime Stop Number 08001111213 to report offences.

Yours sincerely

DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL: MARINE AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

### MARINE CONSERVATION OFFICES

#### WEST COAST

Port Bay Tel & Fax: 0229721-706  
 Laaipelek Tel: 02278-30447/31035 Fax: 02278-30407  
 St Helena Bay Tel: 02273-61118/25/88 Fax: 02273-61530  
 Saldanha Bay Tel: 2271-41710/47-42226 Fax: 2271-43997

#### SOUTH WEST COAST

Yzerfontein Tel & Fax: 0224512-267  
 Sea Point Tel: 021-4307000 Fax: 021-4393414  
 Hout Bay Tel: 021-7901440 Fax: 021-7901792  
 Kommetjie Tel & Fax: 021-7832295  
 Kalk Bay Tel: 021-7888313 Fax: 021-7881038  
 Gordons Bay Tel: 021-8561482 Fax: 021-8565222  
 Hermanus Tel: 0283-22609 Fax: 0283-700502  
 Gans Bay Tel: 02838-40321 Fax: 02838-41546  
 Struis Bay Tel & Fax: 02843-56220  
 Arniston Tel & Fax: 02844-59720  
 Still Bay Tel: 02934-41026 Fax: 02934-41463  
 Mossel Bay Tel: 0446-912939 Fax: 0446-911617  
 Knysna Tel: 04438-21938 Fax: 04438-26567

#### EAST COAST

Jeffreys Bay Tel & Fax: 042-2931757  
 Port Elizabeth Tel: 041-5854051 Fax: 041-5860385  
 Port Alfred Tel & Fax: 04662-42101  
 East London Tel & Fax: 04372-20894

## Letters

#### Nuus - Pretoria Groep

*April* — Danny Spengler het 'n aandagtige gehoor gehad toe hy vertel waar hy deesdae skulpe soek: in visse. Dis 'n morsige gedoente, maar die beloning is daar!

Die versameling *ex pisce* het so vyf jaar gelede begin toe daar nie veel strandkulpe by Shelley Beach aan die Natalse Suidkus te vinde was nie. Danny het die binnegoed van visse begin bekryk waar die vissermanne hul vars gevange vis skoonmaak. Gou het hy die eerste skulpies begin kry.

Vroeër vanjaar het hy by Richardsbaai by die aankomsplek van bote gaan rondkuier en met die vissermanne kennis gemaak. Ja, hy kan maar die binnegoed kry! Ná allerlei proewe het Danny gevind die beste manier om die skulpe uit die ingewande te herwin, is om al die gemors in 'n emmer te sit, dan voeg 'n mens seewater by en laat dit oornag staan. Die skulpe sak uit na die bodem en 'n mens kan "die res" afgooi. Dis nie 'n proses vir iemand met 'n sensitiewe neus nie, sê Danny.

In 10 dae by Richardsbaai het Danny skulpe van 230 spesies versamel. Verreweg die meeste skulpe kom uit slingeris. Hy het 'n pragtige uitstalling gewys van sowat 200 spesies, meestal klein wulke, waarvan omtrent 40 onbenoem was.

*Mei* — Die "uitstalling van eie keuse" het 'n pragtige verskeidenheid opgelewer, met iets vir almal in die tiental uitstallings. Daar was skulpe, soos borrelskulpe en seldsame kauri's, skulpe wat op 'n duiktog gevind is, pragtige kerf- en vormwerk uit glanspêrel, eetgerei met skulpornamentering, en houers in skulpvorms.

Douw Steyn, uittredende Pretoriase voorsitter, het

verslag gedoen oor vordering met die vernuwing van die skulptuurstalling in die akwarium by die Nasionale Dieretuin. Deelnemende lede het vroeg op 'n Saterdagoggend die akwarium besoek om die indeling van die kaste te bespreek en 'n leersame, leek-gerigte uitstalformaat te beplan.

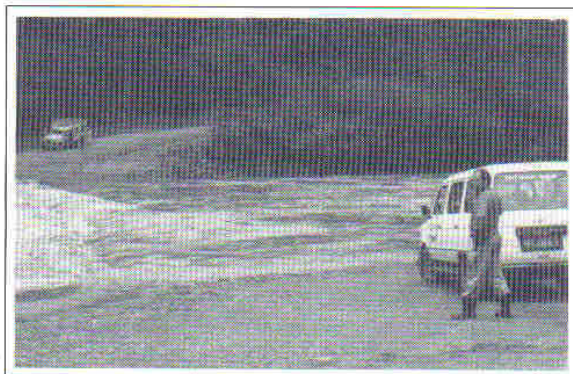
Vellies Veldsman, nasionale president van die Skulpkundevereniging, is as Pretoriase takvoorsitter gekies, bygestaan deur Kobie du Preez, ondervoorsitter, Chris Aucamp, tesourier, en Christelle Deysel, sekretaresse.

Christelle het ook die versorging van die biblioteek oorgeneem. Sy woon in The Reeds, Tel H 012 655 0428.

*Junie* — Nogmaals 'n aanbieding van wêreldklas. Hierdie keer was dit 'n globale oorsig van die Strombidae deur die Veldsmans, Vellies en Stephan (eintlik meer laasgenoemde). Die oorsig was in die vorm van 'n skyfie-aanbieding, en ruim 150 skyfies is gewys, toegelig en bespreek.

Hierdie fontein van kennis is voorafgegaan deur grondige studie, en sekerlik dosyne ure van geduldige fotografie en voorbereiding. Ons moet sekerlik daaraan dink om sulke uitsonderlike aanbiedings te bewaar, miskien in die biblioteek, sodat lede dit ook vir aanbieding by samekomste op ander plekke kan leen?

- VELLIES VELDSMAN



Ivan Hartwell from East London on return journey from Dwesa, cut off by swollen Nqabara River

#### NEWS FROM PORT ELIZABETH

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 Vice-Chairperson: Mariette Jearey  
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## NB !! NB !! NB !!

### SOUTH NATAL - COMPETITION

The competition has been extended to the end of November. Please buy your ticket from your local group representative... See *Strandloper 261* for full details.

#### Scientific panel: Group Representatives

Durban Group: Markus Lussi  
 Border Group: Mary Bursey  
 Pretoria Group: Laurie Smith & Danny Spengler

If there are still difficulties in identifying, please contact Markus Lussi.

Remember if you send shells or pictures to any of the above-mentioned persons, be so kind and include the postage fees if they have to send your belongings back to you!

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Founded 1958

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