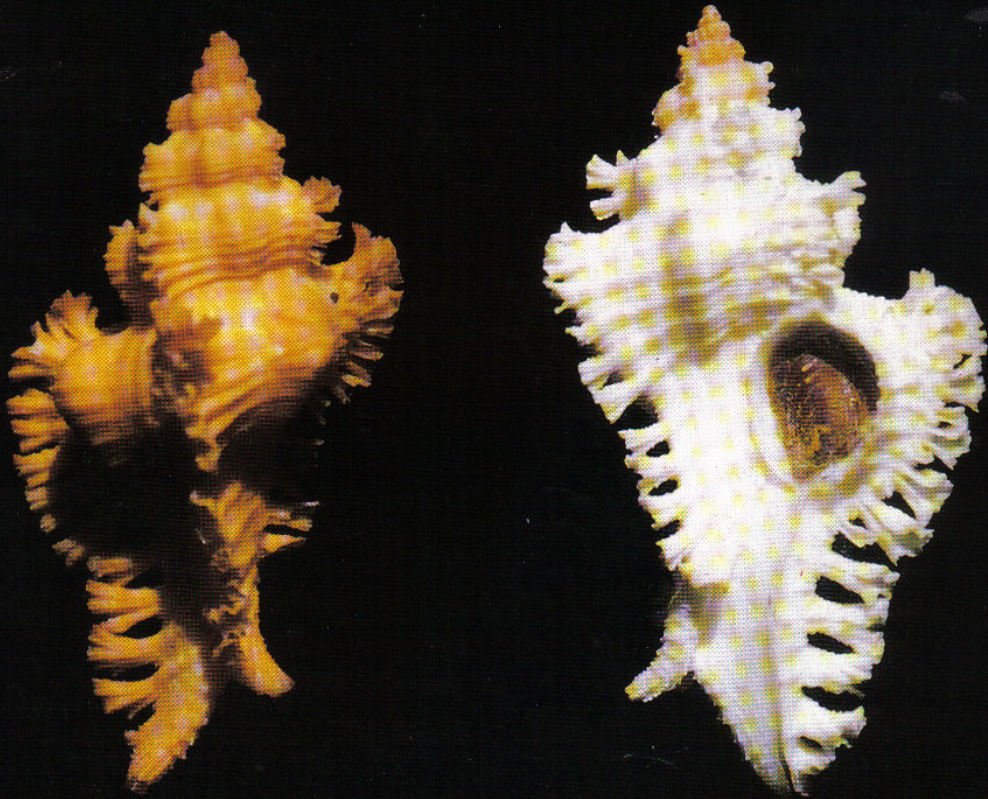




# SOME MURICIDAE FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA



*Chicoreus fosterorum* Houart, 1989

## SOME MURICIDAE FROM SOUTH AFRICA

by Victor Millard

The Murex family has long been in a state of flux. One glance at the synonymy will show just how often the genera and subgenera have been changed and re-arranged. Next to Cypraea and Cones this is probably the next most popular family. Unfortunately the family, although reasonably well represented in South Africa, is not often found. Many of the illustrated specimens in this article are possibly one or two known from this part of the world. Many are still under investigation. A few of the unknown or possibly new species have been illustrated to show the complexity and variability of the family.

Some of the names have been added without details as I could not get the papers in time for this article. I have included them however for completeness. Once I have had the papers I could print some details in subsequent Strandlopers. Only the *Chicoreus* and *Murex* have been done in any detail, the rest have been included in for information only.

### ORDER : NEOGASTROPODA

### SUPERFAMILY: MURICACEA

### FAMILY: MURICIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

### Subfamily: Muricinae Rafinesque, 1815

### *Acupurpura* Jousseume, 1880

### *Aspella* Morch, 1877

*Aspella* Morch, 1877: *Malak. Bl.* XXIV, p. 24. Type: *Ranella anceps* Lamarck, 1822, by monotypy; Thiele, 1929: *Handbuch*, i, p. 293; Barnard, 1959: 232; Fair, 1976: XIV

### *Aspella acuticostata* (Turton, 1932). Transkei to Natal.

*Ranella anceps* Lamarck, 1822: 154; Kiener, 1841: pl. 4, fig. 2; Smith, 1903: 378; Bartsch, 1915: 95

*Ranella lamellosa* (non Dunker) Sowerby, 1892: 9

*Aspella* (*Aspella*) *anceps*; Ponder, 1972: 228, pls 23, fig. 7, text-fig. 2: 12

*Ranella acuticostata* Turton, 1932: 109, pl. 4, fig. 789

*Aspella acuticostata*; Barnard, 1959: 232, fig. 51(b); Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 21, pl. 1, fig. 11; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 91, pl. 18, fig. 9 and page 213 on discussion of name.

*Aspella anceps*; Fair, 1976: 20, pl. 16, figs 203, 204; Vokes, 1978: 401, pl. 6, fig. 6e

Ponder (1972) suggests that *acuticostata* may be separated as a geographical form.

There has been some controversy surrounding this species. Vokes (1978) used the name *A. anceps* but Kilburn & Rippey (1982) give reasons why the name should revert to the Turton name



of *A. acuticostata*. Ponder (1982) considered *acuticostata* as a form of *A. anceps*. Radwin & D'Attilio consider *A. anceps* to be unidentifiable. This species can be compared with *A. producta*.

*Aspella producta* (Pease, 1861). Indo-Pacific as far south as Reunion Rocks (Natal).

*Ranella producta* Pease, 1861: 397; a Pease, 1861: 397; Kay, 1965, pl. 6, fig. 17, 18 (holotype)

*Bursa lamellosa* Dunker, 1863a: 240; Dunker, 1863b: pl. 18, fig. 6

*Aspella producta*; Vokes, 1978: 402, pl. 6, fig. 7; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 22, pl. 1, figs 12-14

*Aspella* (*Aspella*) *producta*; Ponder, 1972: 229, pl. 4, fig. 8

*Ocenibrina producta*; Fair, 1976: 69, pl. 16, fig. 212

SIZE: 16,6 mm.

The type locality of *A. producta* is Hawaii and that of *lamellosa* is Japan. This species has proved to be Indo-Pacific in distribution and has been as Reunion Rocks, Durban. This species is much larger and heavier than that of *A. acuticostata*.



### *Chicoreus* Montfort, 1810

### Subgenus: *Naquetia* Jousseume, 1880

*Naquetia* Jousseume, 1880. Type: *Murex triquetter* Born, 1778, by original designation.

### *Chicoreus* (*Naquetia*) *barclayi* (Reeve, 1858).

Ex pisce off Natal.

*Murex barclayi* Reeve, 1858: 209

*Naquetia barclayi*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 80, pl. 15, fig. 8; Fair, 1978; Fair, 1976: 24, pl. 14, fig. 172

*Chicoreus barclayi* (Reeve, 1858)

The type locality of this species is Mauritius and has been found in Taiwan, south-eastern Japan and Queensland. It is known from probably 2 dead specimens from Natal of which one is illustrated. *C. barclayi* can be most closely compared with *C. annandalei* (Preston, 1910) which is found off East Africa and the Red Sea. *C. barclayi* has a broader aperture, larger anal notch and more weakly lirate interior surface of its apertural lip. Shell is purple — brown with spiral bands in brown. The aperture margin is white and the interior of the aperture is violet.

### *Chicoreus* (*Naquetia*) *triqueter vokesae* Houart, 1986.

Natal.

### Subgenus: *Chicoreus* s.s.

Type *Murex ramosus* Linne, 1758 by original designation

### *Chicoreus* (*Chicoreus*) *austramosus* Vokes, 1978.

East London to Off Durban. ex Pisce.

*Chicoreus* (*Chicoreus*) *austramosus* Vokes, 1978: 388, pl. 4, figs 1, 2

*Chicoreus austramosuicoreus austramosus*; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 81, pl. 18 SIZE: 53,4 mm (holotype NM 5348)

This pinkish shell is often collected on beaches in the Transkei and has misidentified as *Chicoreus ramosus* which it most closely resembles. A *C. ramosus* of the same size has a proportionally lower spire and the siphonal canal is more attenuated. The protoconch of *C.*



**austamosus** is about twice the size of that of **C. ramosus**. In **C. austramosus** the axial sculpture is greatly subdued and the spiral cords predominate are very weak and the two intervarical nodes persist up to adult stage.

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) banksii** (Sowerby, 1841).

Durban to northern Mozambique, Australia and Sulu Sea.

*Murex banksii* Sowerby, 1841a: pl. 191, fig. 82; Sowerby, 1841b: 140; Smith, 1903: 376

*Murex bourguignati* Poirier, 1883: 48  
*Chicoreus banksii*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 33, pl. 4, fig. 12; Fair, 1976: 24, pl. 8, fig. 109

*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) banksii*; Vokes, 1978: 382: pl. 3, figs 2, 3

SIZE: 100 mm.

Reeve (1845) illustrated this species as a variety of **M. axicornis**. **C. banksii** is larger than **C. axicornis** (Lamarck, 1822) and has more spines and more spineless gaps and less recurved spines. **C. axicornis** is found in Taiwan and the Philippines.

**Chicoreus brunneus** (Link, 1807).

Throughout the Indo-Pacific as far south as off Tugela in 14 fthms to 24 fthms  
*Purpura brunnea* Link, 1807: 121

*Murex adustus* Lamarck, 1822: 161; Chenu, 1859: 578; Schepman, 1911: 346; Adam & Leloup, 1938: 155; Sathyamurti, 1952: 156, pl. 15, figs 2a, b (not good); *Murex despectus* A. Adams, 1854: 72

*Murex huttoniae* Wright, 1878: 85

*Chicoreus brunneus*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 35, pl. 4, fig. 9

SIZE: 90 mm

The shell is blackish-brown to jet black. The species is found in the western Pacific from Guam to New Guinea. The East African populations usually have yellow apertures as opposed to the pinkish-red from the Pacific populations and white in other areas

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) fosterorum** Houart, 1989.

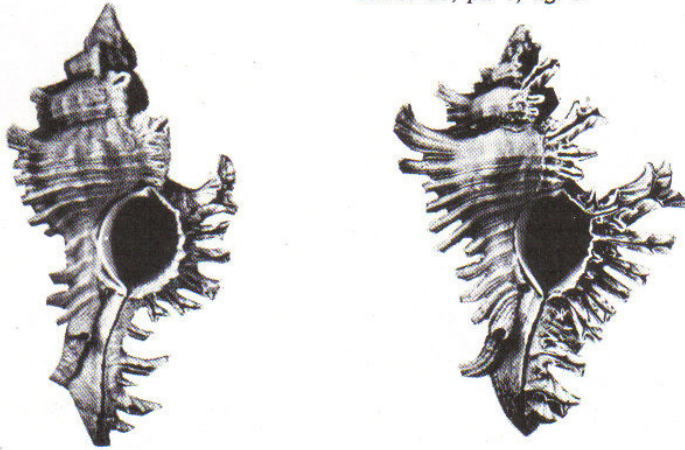
Eastern Transkei between Mtentu and Mzamba to Aliwal Shoal.

*Chicoreus fosterorum* Houart, 1989: 60, figs 1—5 (Type locality: Mzamba, Pondoland, Transkei, Holotype NM 5434 (36,5mm); Glass, 1990: 9 (American Conchologist).

SIZE: 51 mm

The last whorl has 3 frondose varices ornamented with 5 short and foliaceous spines. Shoulder spine is broad and very frondose, other spines are short intermediate spinelets. Intervarical axial sculpture consists of numerous cords and threads on the whorl surface. Aperture roundly ovate. Columellar lip adherent to the shell and slightly erect anteriorly and smooth. Anal notch narrow and fairly deep. Colour white with the protoconch and first 3 or 4 spire whorls pinkish orange. (Description taken from Houart, 1989.)

Most closely allied to **C. cloveri** Houart, 1985, **C. nobilis** Shikama, 1977 and **C. ryukuensis** Shikama, 1978.



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**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) zululandensis** Houart, 1989.

North Zululand off Jesser Point.

*Chicoreus zululandensis* Houart, 1989: 62, figs 6—8. Type locality: Northern Zululand: SE of Kosi River Mouth, 65m depth on sponge, gorgonians, medium sand. Holotype NM D8049 (31,5 mm) SIZE: 34,5 mm.

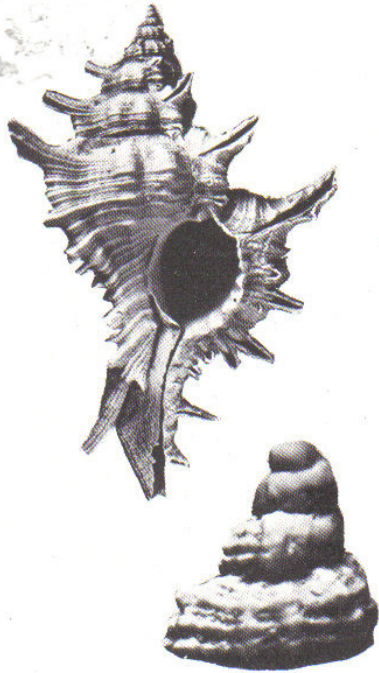
Shell small spire high. Last whorl bears 3 frondose varices ornamented with 4 moderately sized, slightly foliaceous and upward, open spines. Shoulder spine shortest, sometimes obsolete; anterior spine longest. Intervaricial axial sculpture of numerous crowded squamous cords and threads. Aperture rounded. Columellar lip smooth, briefly and partially erect anteriorly. Anal notch deep and narrow, relatively small. Open apertural lip slightly erect, crenulate briefly and shallowly striate inside. Siphonal canal long, narrowly open, straight and very slightly bent backwards on the tip; bearing 2 equal sized open and foliaceous spines. Colour pinkish orange with paler shades, especially on the varices. (Description from Houart, 1989)

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) litos** Vokes, 1978.

Natal to Mozambique to 75 m.

*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) litos*; Vokes, 1978: 390, pl. 5, fig. 1

*Murex axicornis* (non Lamarck, 1822); Barnard, 1959: 196, fig. 41c; Kensley, 1973: 140, fig. 472



Barnard (1959) misidentified this species as *M. axicornis* and Kensley (1973) followed his work. Vokes (1978) however put the record straight and noticed that this was a new species and gave it its present name.

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) kilburni**

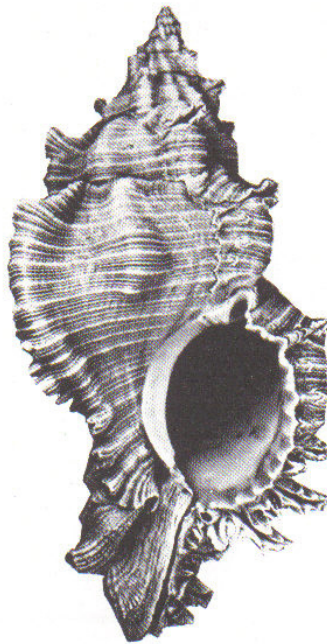
Houart & Pain, 1982.  
Durban to Mozambique.

*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) maurus*; Vokes, 1978: 384, pl. 3, fig. 1; Not Kensley, 1973: 140, fig. 475 (illustration is that of *torrefactus*); Not Kennelly (illustration also of *torrefactus*)

*Chicoreus maurus*; Fair, 1976: 57, pl. 8, fig. 107

*Murex maurus* Broderip, 1883: 174; Sowerby, 1834: pl. 59, fig. 12;

Tomlin, 1931: 435; Barnard, 1969: 638



Erroneously known as *Murex maurus* (Broderip, 1883) which is only found in the Marquesas Islands; Houart & Pain, 1982: 53

This species was known as *M. maurus* for many years. Houart & Pain (1982) suggested that this is in fact a new species and named it *C. kilburni*. It has been confused with such species as *C. torrefactus* and *C. microphyllus* which are found in similar localities.

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) palmarosae** (Lamarck, 1822).

Indo-Pacific as far south as Durban.

*Triplex rosaria* Perry, 1811: pl. 6, fig. 3  
*Murex palmarosae* Lamarck, 1822: 161 (placed on ICZN official list, opinion 911, 1970)

*Chicoreus palmarosae*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 40, pl. 5, fig. 2; Fair, 1976: 65, pl. 8, fig. 104

*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) palmarosae*; Vokes, 1978: 386

SIZE: 115 mm.

This beautiful species can hardly be confuse with any other. The shell is ochre in colour also ranging to light or dark brown. The apertural margin is stained brown. Some specimens have the spine fronds suffused with lavender.

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) ramosus** (Linne, 1758).

Indo-Pacific as far south as Hibberdene, Natal.

*Murex ramosus* Linne, 1758: 747, no. 448; Barnard, 1959, 196, fig. 40 (a); Kensley, 1973: 140, fig. 476; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 81, pl. 18

*Pupura incarnata* Roeding, 1798: 142

*Chicoreus ramosus*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 40, pl. 4, fig. 8; Fair, 1976: 71, pl. 9, fig. 121

*Murex inflatus* (non Brocchi); Lamarck, 1822: 160; von Martens, 1880: 231; Braga, 1952: 76

*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) ramosus*; Vokes, 1978: 387, pl. 4, fig. 3

SIZE: 300 mm.

This species is probably the the best known off all the *Murex*. The shell colour is white with pale rusty pink on the intervaricial ridges. The apertural margin is suffused with light to red or red-orange.

**Chicoreus (Chicoreus) trivialis** (A. Adams, 1854).

Natal to Tanzania, Northwestern Australia.

*Murex trivialis* A. Adams, 1854: 71; Sowerby, 1879: fig. 80;

Sowerby, 1897: 1

*Chicoreus trivialis*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 43, pl. 6, fig. 12;

Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 43, pl. 6, fig. 12;

Fair, 1976: pl. 7, figs 96, 96a

*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) trivialis*; Vokes, 1978: 386, pl. 2, fig. 6

*Murex adustus* (non Lamarck, 1822); Barnard, 1959: 197

SIZE: 55 mm.

Shell is dark brown in colour with spiral threads and varices entirely black. A pale brown to white suprasutural band is



a prominent feature, as is the rosy pink apertural margin.

**Dermomurex Monterosato, 1890**

Type: *Murex scalarinus* Bivona-Bernas by original designation (*Murex scalarinus* Bivona-Bernard, 1822 = *Murex scalaroides* Blainville, 1829)

**Subgenus: Takia Kuroda, 1953**

Type: *Murex inermis* Sowerby, 1841, by original designation (*Murex inermis* Sowerby, 1841 non Philippi, 1836, nec Dujardin, 1837 = *Dermomurex* (*Takia*) *infrons* Vokes, 1974)

**Dermomurex (Takia) africanus** Vokes, 1978.

Off Zululand, ex pisce.

*Dermomurex* (*Takia*) *africanus* Vokes, 1978: 402, pl. 6, fig. 8



SIZE: 14,5 mm (holotype).

Compared with other similar species both recent and fossil, *D. africanus* has the shortest most recurved siphonal canal. Vokes (1978) named this species from a single known specimen which was found ex pisce off Zululand.

**Favartia Jousseaume, 1880**

Type: *Murex breviculus* Sowerby, 1841 by original designation (*Murex breviculus* Sowerby, 1841 = *Murex tetragonus* Broderip, 1833); Ponder, 1972: 229

**Favartia (Favartia) rosamiae** D'Attilio & Meyers, 1985.

Zululand to Mauritius, Philippines, Japan and New Guinea.

False 'peregrina'; Glass & Foster, 1984: 7, figs 19–21; Vokes, 1985: 30, fig. 12 (only)

*Favartia* (*Murexiella*) *rosamiae* D'Attilio & Meyers, 1985: 58, figs 1–6

*Murexiella rosamiae*; Houart, 1986: 13, text-figs p. 11 and 13.

*Favartia rosamiae*; Springsteen & Leobrara, 1986: 140, pl. 38, fig. 4; D'Attilio, 1988: figs 1–2, 3, 4.

*Favartia* (*Favartia*) *rosamiae*; Houart, 1990: 11, figs 9, 15 (*American Conchologist*)

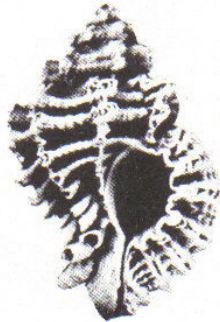
**Favartia cyclostoma** (Sowerby, 1841).

Mozambique to Philippines.

*Murex cyclostoma* Sowerby, 1841: pl. 194, fig. 95

*Murex nucula* Reeve, 1845: sp. 31

*Favartia cyclostoma*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 147, pl. 24, fig. 11

**Favartia natalensis** (E. A. Smith, 1906).

Western Transkei to Natal north coast. *Ocenebra natalensis* E. A. Smith, 1906: 38, pl. 7, fig. 9

'*Murex*' *natalensis*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 217

*Favartia natalensis*; Fair, 1976: 61, pl. 20, fig. 288; Vokes, 1978: 404, pl. 7, fig. 9; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 82, pl. 18

**Subgenus: Murexiella Clench & Favante, 1945**

Type species: (o.d.) *Murex hidalgoi* Crosse, 1869.

*Minimurex* Woolcott, 1957. Type species: (o.d.) *Minimurex phantom* Woolcott, 1953

**Favartia (Murexiella) cf. salmonea**

(Melvill & Standen, 1899).

Indo-Pacific as far south as Scottburgh South, Natal.

*Murex pumilus* A. Adams, 1854: 70 [non Broderip, 1833: 175]; Sowerby, 1897: fig. 200.

*Murex* (*Ocenebra*) *salmoneus* Melvill & Standen, 1899: 162, pl. 10, fig. 2

*Ocenebra pumila* (A. Adams); Yen, 1972: 225, pl. 21, fig. 142 (holotype)

*Favartia salmonea* (Melvill & Standen, 1899); Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 153, pl. 24, fig. 15; Springsteen & Leobrara, 1986: 333, pl. 96, fig. 7

*Favartia samolneus*; Fair, 1976: 74, pl. 20, fig. 289

*Favartia* (*Murexiella*) *salmonea*; Ponder, 1972: 23, pl. 21, figs 1, 2, text-fig. 1: 10

*Favartia* (?) *salmonea* (Melvill & Standen); Vokes, 1978: 406, pl. 7, figs 7, 8



SIZE: 26,2 mm.

There seems to be some doubt as to the name that should be applied to the shell found in South Africa. Vokes (1978) mentions that there is a difference in opinion between Radwin & D'Attilio (1976: 153) and Ponder (1972: 231). The possibility exists that the two species, *pumilus* and *salmonea*, could be separate species. In this paper Vokes is being followed.

**Murex Linne, 1758**

Type species *Murex pecten* Montfort, 1810 (non Lightfoot, 1786) (= *M. tribulus* Linne, 1758), by subsequent designation, Montfort, 1810

**Subgenus: Murex s.s.**

Type *Murex tribulus* Linne, 1758 by subsequent designation, Montfort, 1810 (see Vokes, 1964 and 1970b: 182 for discussion of this designation)



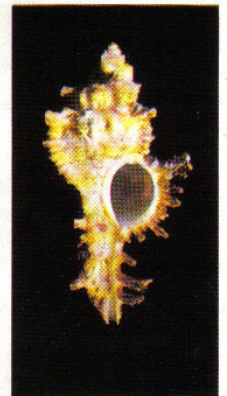
*Chicoreus (Naquetia) barclayi* (Reeve, 1858). Ex-pisce off Durban (Markus Lussi collection).



*Pterynotus (Pterynotus) tripterus* (Born)



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) austramosus* Vokes, 1978. Dived Transkei (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Chicoreus banksii* (Sowerby, 1841). Scuba 30 m dead (65 mm) (Val van der Walt collection).



*Chicoreus zululandensis* Houart, 1989. Dredged 100 m off northern Zululand (Dawn Meyer collection).



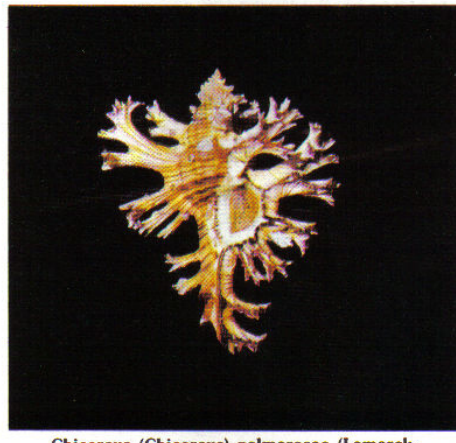
*Chicoreus fosterorum* Houart, 1989. Dived off Park Rynie. 40 m live (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) litos* Vokes, 1978. Ex-pisce and dived live at Bluff, Durban. 30–40 m depth (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) ramosus* Linne, 1758. Dived Aliwal shoal (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) palmarosae* (Lamarck, 1822). Dived northern Zululand 30–40 m also dived Durban Bay and Aliwal shoal.



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) palmarosae* (Lamarck, 1822). Dived northern Zululand. 30–40 m. More elongate form and less fronds. Aliwal Shoal (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) kilburni* Houart & Pain, 1982. Dived live northern Zululand and Durban Bay (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Chicoreus (Chicoreus) trivialis* (A. Adams, 1854). Dived Aliwal Shoal (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Murex brevispina* Lamarck, 1822. Durban Bay and trawled off Tugela River mouth (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Pterynotus (Pterynotus) pellucidulus* (Reeve, 1845). Dived northern Zululand, 30 m (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Pterynotus (Pterynotus) tripterus* (Born, 1778). Dived northern Zululand, 30 m (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Pterynotus (Pterynotus) albobruneus* Bertsch & D'Attilio, 1980. Dived northern Zululand (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Haustellum fallax* (E.A. Smith, 1901). Ex-pisces off Natal also dived Aliwal Shoal (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Murex haustellum* Linne, 1758. Trawled off Zululand (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Murex* sp. Trawled off The Gate, Natal (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Haustellum purdyae* (Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976). Trawled off The Gate, off Durban, 275 m (Dawn Meyer collection).



*Haustellum purdyae* Radwin & D'Attilio.



Species of *Pteropupura*.  
 a. Dredged Umhlanga 58 fthms.  
 b. Dredged Umlaas 72 fthms.  
 c. Agulhas Bank, ex pisces.  
 d. *P. capensis*, Buffels Bay 11 m, dived (Dawn Meyer collection).  
 e. *P. debruini*, Dived off Hout Bay, 38–41 m.



Group of unnamed species from Addington dredgings. Largest 26 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



*Pterynotus elongatus* Lightfoot, 1986. 77 mm. Scuba Aliwal Shoal (Val van der Walt collection).

**Murex brevispina** Lamarck, 1822  
Durban Bay to Kenya.

*Murex brevispina* Lamarck, 1822: 159 (Locality unknown; NHMG 1099/5 two specimens ex Lamarck from 'Arabia' which are slightly smaller than the dimensions given by Lamarck); Sowerby, 1841a: 1, pl. 59, fig. 10; Milne-Edwards, 1839: 702; Kiener, 1843: 13, pl. 13, fig. 2; Deshayes, 1843: 567; Reeve, 1845: pl. 19, fig. 77; Kuster & Kobelt, 1868: 58, pl. 22, figs 5, 6; Troschel, 1898: 115, pl. 10, fig. 20 (radula); Taparone-Canefri, 1875: 572; Sowerby, 1879: 2 (in part); Tryon, 1880: 79 (in part), pl. 11, fig. 121; Baker, 1890: 69, text-fig. 5 (protoconch); Braga, 1952: 76, pl. 3, fig. 5; Smith, 1953: 3, pl. 9, fig. 8; Barnard, 1959: 193; Franca, 1960: 73, pl. 10, fig. 1; Moura, 1969: 24, fig. 10; Kaicher, 1973: fig. 114; Kensley, 1973: 140, fig. 473; Fair, 1976: 27, pl. 2, fig. 19; Lindner, 1977: 176, pl. 27, fig. 4; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 81, pl. 18, fig. 5

*Murex* (*Tribulus*) *brevispina*; Poirier, 1883: 35

*Tubicauda brevispina*; Jousseume, 1880: 335

*Murex* (*Murex*) *brevispina*; Vokes, 1978: 380

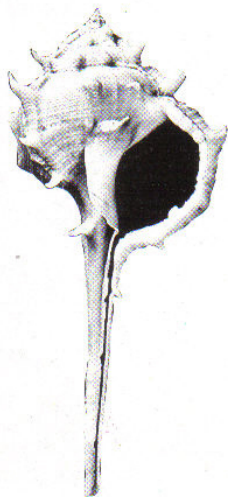
*Murex brevispinus*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 62, pl. 11, fig. 2

*Murex brevispina brevispina*; Ponder & Vokes, 1988: 60, figs 30, 32, 67A, 72F, 74C, 83A-C, Table 22.

*Murex brevispinatus* (sic) Akoi & Baba, 1984: 77

SIZE: 70 mm

The body whorl has more or less three spinose varices. The axial sculpture consists of two equidistant ridges, these more or less nodose over the primary spiral cords. Shell is gray-white or pale ochre brown. Aperture white, brown further in.

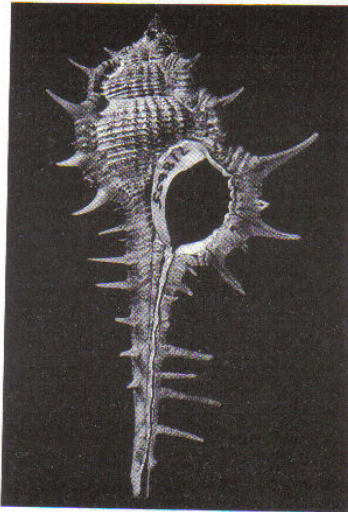


**Murex tenuirostrum africanus** Ponder & Vokes, 1988

Trawled off northern Natal and off Mozambique

*Murex trapa*; Vokes, 1987: 377, pl. 1, figs 2, 3 (non Roeding)

*Murex tenuirostrum africanus* Ponder & Vokes, 1988: 26, figs 10, 12, 73E, F, 81A, E, Table 7.



**Murexsul iredale**, 1915

*Murex octogonus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1833, by original designation  
*Murexsul*; Vokes, 1978: 407; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 161

**Murexsul kieneri** (Reeve, 1842).

Table Bay-Still Bay.

*Murex exiguus* Kiener, 1842: pl. 46, fig. 3; Kiener, 1843: 97 (non *Murex exiguus*)

*Broderip*, 1833, nec Dujardin, 1837)

*Murex kieneri* Reeve, 1845, pl. 34, fig. 172 (n.n.pro *Murex exiguus* Kiener);

Thiele, 1925: 168, pl. 30 (18), fig. 9

*Tritonalia kieneri*; Bartsch, 1915: 60; Turton, 1932: 76; Barnard, 1959: 214, fig. 47d

*Murexsul kieneri*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 162, pl. 23, fig. 2; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 82; Vokes, 1978: 407, pl. 8, fig. 6



**Murexsul nothokieneri** Vokes, 1978.  
Still Bay to western Transkei.

*Tritonalia kieneri* (Reeve, 1842)

*Murexsul nothokieneri* Vokes, 1978; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 82, pl. 18 'Genus' Barnard, 1969: 642, figs 19a-e  
*Ocenebra kieneri*; Kensley, 1973: 142, fig. 479 (data and illustration that of *Murexsul nothokieneri*)



**Pterynotus Swainson, 1833**

Subgenus: *Pterynotus* s.s.

Type: *Murex pinnatus* Swainson, 1822 by subsequent designation, Swainson, 1833 *Purpura alata* Roeding, 1798, having been rejected as a secondary homonym prior to 1961 cannot be used (Code Zoological Nomenclature, Art. 59bi)

**Pterynotus (*Pterynotus*) elongatus** (Lightfoot, 1786).

Dived Aliwal Shoal 30-40 m, Northern Mozambique to Red Sea, Japan and Philippines.

*Murex elongatus* (Lightfoot, 1786): 65

*Murex clavus* Kiener, 1842: pl. 37, fig. 2; Kiener, 1843: 111 (non *Murex clavus*)

Michelotti, 1841)

*Marchia elongata*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 57, pl. 9, fig. 10

*Pterynotus* (*Pterynotus*) *elongatus*; Vokes, 1978: 396, pl. 6, figs 4, 5

*Pterynotus elongatus*; Fair, 1976: 39, pl. 13, fig. 158.





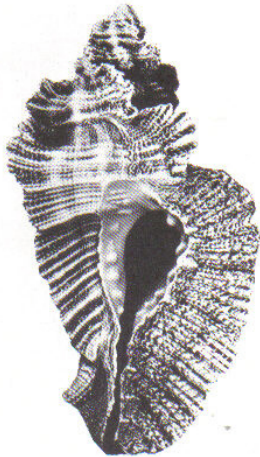
**Pterynotus (Pterynotus) tripterus** (Born, 1778).

Northern Mozambique to Red Sea. Throughout Indo-West Pacific.

*Murex tripterus* Born, 1778: 287; Born, 1780: pl. 10, figs 18, 19

*Marchia triptera*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 60, pl. 9, fig. 12

*Pterynotus (Pterynotus) tripterus*; Vokes, 1978: 397, pl. 6, fig. 1

**Pterynotus (Pterynotus) albobruneus** Bertsch & D'Attilio, 1980.

Aliwal Shoal to northern Mozambique. *Murex pellucidulus* Reeve, 1845, pl. 14, fig. 54

*Pterynotus (Pterynotus) sp.cf. P. pellucidus*; Vokes, 1978: 397, pl. 6, fig. 3

**Haustellum Schumacher, 1817**

Type *Murex haustellum* Linne, 1758 by tautology

**Haustellum dolichourus** Ponder & Vokes, 1988

Northern Zululand to Gulf of Oman.

*Murex (Tribulus) funiculatus* Schepman, 1911: 344 (partim) (non Reeve, 1845)

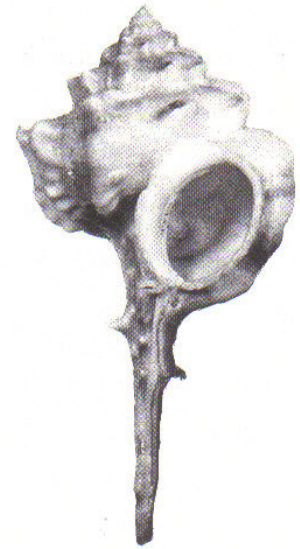
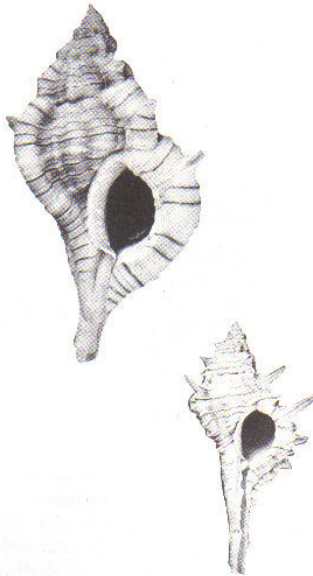
*Murex (Haustellum) bonneti* Wissema, 1947: 173, pl. 6, fig. 149 (non Cossmann)

*Murex kiiensis* Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: pl. 11, fig. 14; Tantanasiwong, 1978: 13, fig. 1 (non Kira)

*Murex sobrinus* Popenoe & Kleinpell, 1978: 46, pl. 5, fig. 67 (non Adams)

*Murex (Murex) rectirostris* Ladd, 1982: 43, pl. 9, figs 5, 6 (non Sowerby)

*Haustellum dolichourus* Ponder & Vokes, 1988: 105, figs 50L-N, 56, 68H, 72E, 79A, 88F, 89H, table 43.

**Haustellum purdyae** (Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976)

Off Natal

*Murex purdyae* Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 229, text figs 177-179. Type locality: Tugela River mouth in 160m; Holotype SDNHM, 63024; Kaicher, 1979: fig. 2032.

*Murex (Murex) purdyae*; Vokes, 1978: 378, pl. 2, fig. 7

*Murex sp.* Barnard, 1959: 197, figs 41d, e

*Haustellum purdyae*; Ponder & Vokes, 1988: 117, figs 58, 61.

SIZE: 50 mm

This species has reportedly been dredged off northern Zululand on two occasions. For this reason the species has been listed.

**Haustellum haustellum fallax** E. A. Smith, 1901

Ex Pisces off Durban

*Murex fallax* E. A. Smith, 1901: 113, pl. 1, fig. 9 (16km off Durban, in fish caught in 49 fathms [73 mm]; holotype BMNH, 1902.5.18.9); Sowerby, 1903: 227; Smith, 1903: 375; Barnard, 1959: 173, fig. 41b (protoconch); Kensley, 1973: 140, fig. 474; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 81

*Murex (Haustellum) fallax*; Vokes, 1978: 381, pl. 1, fig. 9 (protoconch)

*Haustellum haustellum* (Linne, 1758); (partim) Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 49

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum haustellum* (Linne, 1758); (partim) Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 49

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

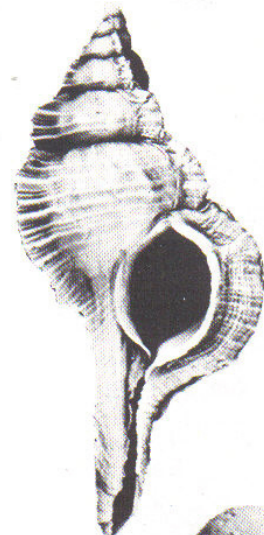
*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538

*Haustellum fallax*; Fair, 1976: 42, fig. 24 (from E.A. Smith, 1901); Kaicher, 1980: fig. 2538



**Pygmaepterys Vokes, 1978**

*Pygmaepterys* Vokes, 1978: 398. Type species: *Murex alfredensis* Bartsch, 1915.

**Pygmaepterys alfredensis** (Bartsch, 1915).

Port Alfred.

*Murex alfredensis* Bartsch, 1915: 59, pl. 37, fig. 6

*Pygmaepterys alfredensis*; Houart & Wranik, 1989: 86, fig. 8, 9 (holotype NM5461)

'*Murex*' *alfredensis*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 215, pl. 29, fig. 15

*Pterynotus* (*Pygmaepterys*) *alfredensis*; Vokes, 1978: 400, pl. 7, fig. 1

*Dermomurex alfredensis*; Fair, 1976: 19, text-fig.

Non *P. alfredensis*; Houart, 1979: fig. 1



SIZE: 6 mm.

**Pygmaepterys alfredensis** (Bartsch, 1915) is closely allied to a new species **Pygmaepterys adenensis** Houart & Wranik, 1989. **P. alfredensis** is less elongate and less slender and the spiral cords are more numerous. This species is known from the type locality only.

**Pygmaepterys maraisi** Vokes, 1978. Beach Transkei.

*Pterynotus* (*Pygmaepterys*) *maraisi* Vokes, 1978: 400, pl. 7, fig. 2

**Pteropurpura Jousseau, 1880****Pteropurpura (Poropteron) capensis** (Sowerby, 1841).

Brittania Bay (west coast) to Port Alfred.

*Pteropurpura capensis*; Kensley, 1973: 142, text 484 (illustration 485); Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 82, pl. 18

*Pteropurpura* (*Poropteron*) *capensis*; Vokes, 1978: 413

*Murex capensis* Sowerby, 1841a: pl. 190, fig. 76; Sowerby, 1841b: 143; Barnard, 1959: 198, fig. 42a



Was once given the name **Murex uncinarius**. See under **P. uncinaria**. This species seems to be found in the same areas as **P. debruini**. Live specimens of *P. capensis* have been found at Brittania Bay on the south west Cape coast. (David Freeman collection) and I have dived them live at Hout Bay and at Buffels bay. The shells are normally brown.

**Pteropurpura (Poropteron) debruini** Lorenz, 1989.

Hout Bay 38—41 m.

*Pteropurpura* (*Poropteron*) *debruini* Lorenz, 1989: 50, 5 text-figs. Type locality: Hout Bay in the Atlantic, 38-41m.



The specimens of this species that I have collected tended to be more elongate than that of **capensis**. The spines seem to webbed together in **debruini** and have been found at the type locality of Hout Bay and also at Buffels Bay in False Bay.

The shells range from very pale orange to white.

**Pteropurpura (Poropteron) uncinaria** (Lamarck, 1822).

Port Alfred to Natal north coast.

*Murex uncinarius* Lamarck, 1822: 166 [queried ref. to Martini, v. 3, figs 1034, 1035, incorrect]; Kiener, 1842: pl. 6, fig. 2

*Murex mitriformis* Sowerby, 1841a: pl. 190, fig. 74 (non Wood, 1828); Barnard, 1959: 6, fig. 32 (emendation) (non Brocchi, 1814); Barnard, 1959: 200, fig. 42b

*Pteropurpura incurvispina*; Kilburn, 1970: 44, fig. 6 (nom. subst.); Kensley, 1973: 142, fig. 483

*Poropteron incurvispina*; Fair, 1976: 49, pl. 23, fig. 359

*Pteropurpura* (*Poropteron*) *incurvispina*; Kilburn, 1970: 44; Vokes, 1978: 413

*Pteropurpura* (*Poropteron*) *mitraeformis*; Vokes, 1964: 27; Barnard, 1969: 638, fig. 19f

*Poropteron graagae* Coen, 1947

*Pteropurpura uncinaria*; Kilburn & Rippey, 1982: 82, pl. 18

*Poropteron uncinaria*; Fair, 1976: 84, pl. 23, fig. 358



The species name is usually written **uncinarius** but must take a feminine ending

**P. uncinaria** has had a very checkered career as can be seen from the synonymy. Sowerby discovered that there were two species of **Poropteron** in South Africa and named them both. The species we now call **P. capensis** was then called **P. uncinaria**, this meant that the 'new' species had to get a name. The name **mitraeformis** was preoccupied, therefore Kilburn (1970) proposed the name **incurvispina** but shortly afterwards Cernohorsky (1971: fig. 11) illustrated the 'holotype' of **uncinaria**. This proved to be the shell from the Lamarck collection that was illustrated by Kiener and the species that Kilburn had called **P. incurvispina**. This now meant that the species that was being called **P. uncinaria** reverted to the Sowerby name of **capensis**.

**Marchia Jousseaume, 1880**

*Marchia Jousseaume* (= *M. elongatus* Lightfoot, 1786), by original designation.

**Marchia triptera** (Born, 1778).

Natal and Indo-west Pacific.

*Murex tripterus* Born, 1778: 287

*Marchia triptera*; Radwin & D'Attilio, 1976: 60, pl. 9, fig. 12



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DR R.N.KILBURN of the Natal Museum for reading through the original list of synonymy and making suggested changes.

DAWN MEYER of Durban who kindly let me photograph specimens from her collection and helped with many of the problems I had with this, her favourite family.

MARKUS LUSSI of Durban for specimens used for illustrations.

ARIE JOOSTE of Cape Town for his endless hours of patience in showing me the differences in the Pteropurpura group and for specimens used in illustrations.

**EDITORIAL**

The drought on Strandloper has hopefully been broken. This is the "AGM Issue". The previous issue has not yet gone to the printers. I must apologise again. It happens so regularly but I do hope that the wait is worthwhile. I will try and get the next issue to fruition as soon as possible. We have had problems with having to change typesetters and have the make-up done elsewhere. Costs too prevent us from going to one of the more expensive places. In trying to maintain the quality I have to do a lot of juggling and relying on many favours. As you may well realise if someone is doing me a favour I cannot very well chase them.

In this issue I have done part of the Murex family as requested at the last AGM. The previous Strandloper dealt with the Trophoninae. If there is sufficient interest we could cover the rest of the Muricidae or move to something else. It would seem that there will be moves soon to have Roland Houart of Belgium attempt to sort out the confusion that exists in that family.

I have also included a miscellany of other interesting shells that have rarely been found along our coast, in an attempt to help with some of those more obscure shells that may be lurking in your cabinets that you were either unaware of, or did not know the names. The Addington dredgings brought to light many shells that had not been found here before, and in some cases never been found since. Also, there is more diving being done along our coasts and this is producing many interesting finds. On my visits to collectors in Durban, Cape Town and along the coast I have seen many interesting shells that I will attempt to share with you in subsequent issues.

Thanks to Val van der Walt of Durban for allowing me to photograph so much of her collection, Markus Lussi for showing me a few of the interesting finds he has been making and allowing me to photograph them and Charles Marais of George who sends me interesting specimens from his part of the world. Then there is Arie Jooste of Cape Town who is always coming up with something new and interesting in the Cape Area.

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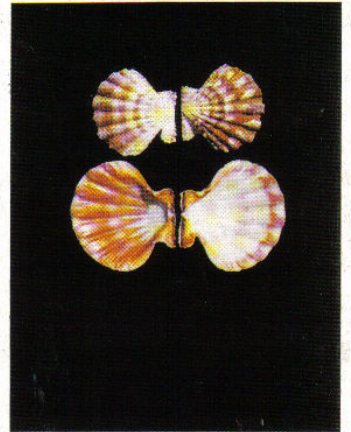
*Tritonoturris cumingi* (Powys, 1835). 30 mm. Scuba Sodwana (Val van der Walt collection).



*Cronia andrewsi* (Smith, 1909). 30 mm. Scuba Sodwana (Val van der Walt collection).



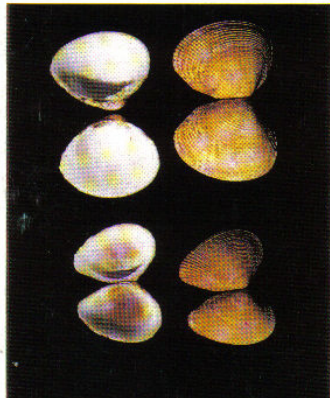
*Comus platyaulax* (Tomlin, 1924). 35 x 29 & 23 x 18 mm. Scuba Aliwal Shoal (Val van der Walt collection).



*Lyropecten noduliferus* (Sowerby, 1842). 59 x 61 & 47 x 49 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



*Tucetonia kilburni* Matsukama, 1891. Scuba Aliwal Shoal. Live (40 x 41 mm) dead 48 x 51 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



Bottom = *Timoclea lavrani* Fischer-Piette, 1974. 19 x 25 mm. Natal (Val van der Walt collection)  
Top = *Timoclea arakana* (Nevill, 1871). 21 x 16 mm. Addington Dredgings (Val van der Walt collection).



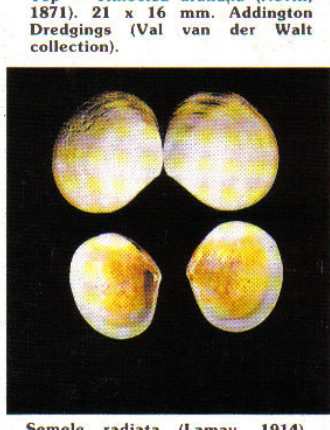
*Trapezium sowerbyi* Hidalgo, 1903. 46 x 80 mm. Scuba Sodwana.  
*Trapezium burnupi* Lamy, 1921. Aliwal Shoal: (44 x 63 mm) (Val van der Walt collection).



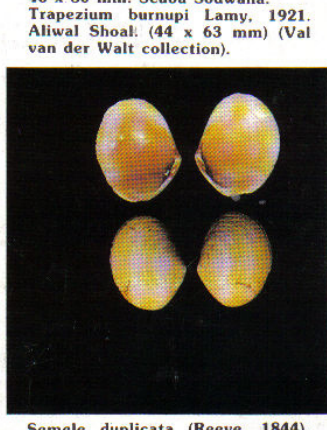
*Trapezium bicarinatum* (Schumacher, 1817). Top: 28 x 11 mm, Bottom: 25 x 11 mm. Park Rynie (Val van der Walt collection).



*Modiolus sirahensis* Jousseau, 1891. Trawled Natal. 39 x 15 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



*Semele radiata* (Lamay, 1914). Durban Bay. Underside showing: 39 x 35 mm, other: 41 x 45 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



*Semele duplicata* (Reeve, 1844). Addington Dredgings (1982). 27 x 21 mm & 29 x 25 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



*Marginella nebulosa* (Roeding, 1798): (a) Deep water form trawled live on Agulhas Bank 45 fthms. 44,4 mm. Millard collection; (b) Shallow water form from Fish Hoek, False Bay. 10 m depth. 40,9 mm. Millard collection.



*Gemmula webberae* Kilburn, 1975. Trawled Natal. 59 mm (Val van der Walt collection).



*Metula boswelae* (Markus Lussi collection).



*Columbarium angulatae* (Markus Lussi collection).



*Columbarium natalae* (Markus Lussi collection).



*Rhizochilus antipathum* Steenstrup, 1850. 10 mm. Mzamba (Val van der Walt collection).



*Coluzea juliae* Harasewych, 1987. 67 mm. Trawled Mozambique (Val van der Walt collection).