

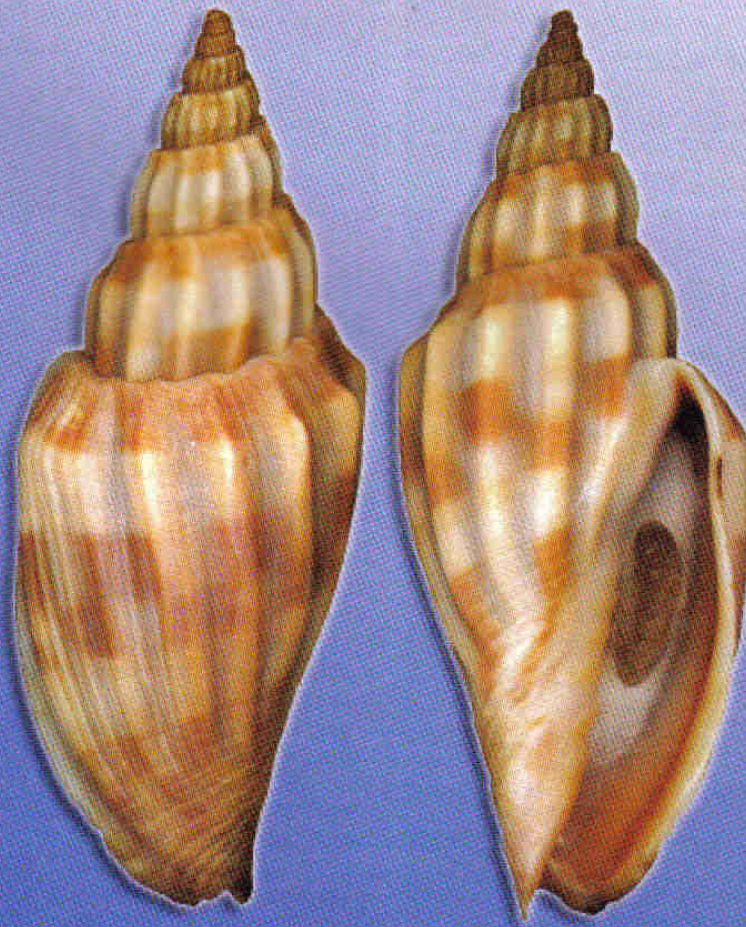
the

Strandloper

BULLETIN OF THE CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA



No. 276 September 2004 (2004/05 no. 2)



THE TRIBE *LYRIINI* (VOLUTIDAE) FROM THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Roy Aiken & Alwyn Marais

Conchological Society of Southern Africa

Founded 1958

Patron : Dr R.N. Kilburn

MEMBERSHIP FEES for 20004/05 (incl. *Strandloper*)

☉ - ordinary	R140-00
☉ - overseas (2 years)	US \$ 70-00
☉ - life before 1999	R100-00

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

The Secretary CSSA, P.O. Box 8760, Sonpark, Nelspruit, 1206,
South Africa
secretary@conch-sa.org.za

OFFICE BEARERS

· **PRESIDENT:** Dr. Johan Marais. president@conch-sa.org.za Tel: (033) 3473028

· **VICE-PRESIDENT:** Mrs. Rina Matthee. vice@conch-sa.org.za
Tel. H (031)-2661795

· **TREASURER:** Mrs. Christelle Deysel. treasurer@conch-sa.org.za Tel: H (012)-6550428

· **SECRETARY:** Mrs. Kobie du Preez. secretary@conch-sa.org.za
Tel: (082)-3726790

· **EDITOR STRANDLOPER:** Mrs. Kobie du Preez. editor@conch-sa.org.za Tel: (082)-3726790

REGIONAL CONTACT PERSONS:

BLOEMFONTEIN (Vrystaat Groep) Ds. H. van der Walt, P.O. Box 25913, Langenhoven Park, 9300
vrystaat@conch-sa.org.za (051)-4464244

DURBAN (Group) Mrs. Rina Matthee, 30 Headingley Rd., Westville 3630, South Africa
dbn@conch-sa.org.za (031)-2661795

EAST LONDON (Border Group) Miss R.M. Tietz, 408 Kennaway Court, Inverleith Terrace, East London, 5201, South Africa
border@conch-sa.org.za (043)-7437818

PIETERMARITZBURG (Group) Mrs. Dawn Brink, 2 Highfield Drive, Westville, 3630, South Africa
pmburg@conch-sa.org.za (031)-2661404

PORT ELIZABETH (Group) Mrs. Marie Slabbert, 13 Tilney Place, Framesby, Port Elizabeth, 6035, South Africa
pe@conch-sa.org.za (041)-3606722

PRETORIA (Group) Mr. Alwyn Marais, P.O. Box 870, Florida Hills, 1716, South Africa
pta@conch-sa.org.za 0825547578

SOUTHERN NATAL (Group) Mr. Geoff Wallace, P.O. Box 513, Port Shepstone 4240, South Africa
snatal@conch-sa.org.za (039)-6951100

Advertising Costs in Strandloper:

Per placement:

Fit in column:	R75-00
Half a page:	R150-00
Full page:	R300-00

Overseas: Devide the above-mentioned prices with 7 for the US \$ price.

Please contact the editor for the correct format of your advertisement. Scans and manipulation of advertisements will be charged for the account of the Society!

Back-issues

R10-00 for black and white issues

R15-00 for colour issues

R1-00 = ± US \$ 7-00,

overseas members to add US \$2-50 for postage.

Please contact me for more details. I have an Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with a list of main articles.

Ed.

The Strandloper, official bulletin of the Conchological Society of Southern Africa, is issued as part of membership dues. It is published in March, June, September and December.

Articles in *The Strandloper* are not copyrighted and may be reprinted in other publications provided full credit is given to the author and *The Strandloper* bulletin and two copies of the complete publication in which the reprint appears are mailed to the Editor. We solicit comments, letters and articles of interest to shell collectors, subject to editing. Opinions expressed are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Editor or the Conchological Society of Southern Africa. All correspondence pertaining to articles published in *The Strandloper* or reprinted material should be directed to the Editor.

We undertake no responsibility for unsolicited material sent for possible inclusion in the publication. No material submitted will be returned unless return postage is included.

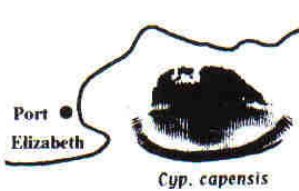
Articles and views expressed are those of the authors and not of the editor or any committee member.

In this Issue:

1. Contact details of CSSA 2
2. The Tribe *Lyriini* (Volutidae) from the East coast of Africa.... 4



Enjoy
the
Volutes!



Port Elizabeth

Cyp. capensis

**ALGOA BAY
SPECIMEN
SHELLS**

BRIAN HAYES

- Largest variety of southern African shells offered at the best prices.
- Large world-wide stock — many rarities offered. Please send us your want lists!
- We buy – sell – trade top-quality shells!
- Write for free retail or wholesale price list. We offer quality and reliability
- Try us – you won't be disappointed!

P.O. Box 804, Port Elizabeth
6000 South Africa

- Tel/Fax: 041 - 581-8561
- E-mail: algoabay@yebo.co.za
- Web: <http://home.yebo.co.za/~algoabay/>



**South African
Shells**

Specimen shells of
Southern Africa

Rare and common
Satisfaction guaranteed
Free price list

Visit our web site at www.sashells.co.za
or contact us at sales@sashells.co.za

P.O. Box 870, Floridahills, 1716
South Africa

THE TRIBE LYRIINI (VOLUTIDAE) FROM THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA

Roy Aiken* & Alwyn Marais**

As arguably among collectors, the third most popular family of gastropods worldwide, the family Volutidae remains an enigmatic and fascinating group. Bail has used "tribe" as a taxonomic rank between genus and sub-family in his July 2003 Taxonomy of Volutidae. The tribe *Lyriini* is well represented along the East coast of Africa. Members of the tribe occur in the Western Atlantic, the West Pacific and Indian Ocean. They inhabit sandy and muddy bottoms on the continental shelf at shallow to moderate depths with a bathymetric range between littoral and 180m. They use their large foot for quick burrowing into the sand during daytime and emerge at night to feed on living molluscs. They presumably use the foot to smother prey and also feed on bait in crayfish traps, being attracted by the smell. According to Kilburn (1982), some species secrete paralyzing saliva, which enables them to eat prey at will, once caught.

They are brightly coloured and many of them have a large, spectacularly patterned foot with a horny operculum. The head is small with a central flattened lobe and median cleft. The eyes are situated at the base of two triangular tentacles. The shells usually have high spires and axial ribs or nodules. They are elusive and it must be assumed that part of their "scarcity" is due to their habit of burrowing during the day. In many cases the shells are not common and are hardly ever beached.

Knowledge of some Southern African species began with their discovery as attachments to the trawled carrier shell, *Xenophora pallidula*. Barnard (1959) mentions that several species were initially only known from the gut contents of fishes. During the 1980's good specimens were obtained from

fishing trawlers and subsequently some excellent live specimens have been dredged in South African waters.

A period of 18 years has passed since Don Aiken, the late father of the main author, produced a second edition of his book '*The Living Volutes of Africa*', with Ken Fuller. Since the excellent work on the Volutidae by Poppe and Goto (1992), some additional members of the tribe *Lyriini*, particularly off Southern Madagascar, have been described, such as *Indolyria brianoi*, (Poppe, 1999) and *Indolyria patbaili*, (Bouchet, 1999). However, these species have been poorly known until the very recent iconography on *Lyria* by P. Bail in 2004.

In the present article we take a fresh look at tribe *Lyriini* off the east coast of Africa, adopting the recent classification proposed by Bail (2003) as mentioned above. For the sake of completeness, those species found on the Saya de Malha bank and Mauritius (a single species) is included. The species are discussed in geographical order of occurrence, (off North Africa, southwards).

1. *Indolyria leslieboschae* (Emerson & Sage, 1986)

This relatively long and slender shell resembles *Lyria lyraeformis*, however, it is less distinctly banded, with a more diffused red and seems to have much less developed axial sculpture. Attains 90-125mm.

Locality: Off Masirah Island, in the region of the gulf of Oman. Presumably shallow waters.

Remarks: This elusive species is still relatively unknown and much sought after. Interestingly, specimens



washing ashore would indicate a relatively shallow-water habitat. Because *Festilyria festiva* is found here as well, it is included as an "off Africa" volute.

2. *Festilyria festiva* (Lamarck, 1811)

Shell heavy, very large for a *Lyria*, with a consistent brick-red apex, becoming dull white or creamy-yellow with red blotches. The common growth pattern reminds one of the characteristic markings seen in the final growth stages of *Festilyria africana*, a series of intermittent axial black dashes, terminating in the outer lip as black dots. The broad, salmon-pink aperture has a distinctive dark brown-to-black marking on the inside of the columella at both extremities. Attains 130 to over 200mm.

Locality: Off Oman, down the coast

of Africa to northern Mozambique in 10-100m.

Remarks: The species has two well-known variants. True *Festiva* is broad, with distinct shoulder nodules, whereas *Festiva* fm. *deceptrix*, is somewhat narrower, more creamy overall and generally smaller. Specimens without filed lips remain prized.

3. *Indolyria doutei* (Bouchet & Bail, 1991)

The cream background with bands of brown blotches distinguishes it from other *Lyria*. Attains 80-105mm.

Locality: Saya de Malha bank, Indian Ocean in 130m.

Remarks: It is similar in shape to *I. lyraeformis*, but with slightly weaker axial ribs.



Indolyria doutei (Bouchet & Bail, 1991)

4. *Indolyria surinamensis* (Okutani, 1982)

A medium sized *Lyria*, with dull surface and fine spiral micro sculpture. Background colour pale orange with a mottled deeper orange band below the canal-like suture, reminiscent of the channeled suture of *Athleta gilchristi*. An interesting feature is that the axial ribs begin at the suture as sharp raised tubercles. Attains 104mm.



Festilyria festiva (Lamarck, 1811)

Festilyria festiva fm. *deceptrix*

Locality: Saya de Malha Bank on the Mascarene Ridge, Indian Ocean in 128m.

Remarks: Both above species seem to have been found by Russian Trawlers during sporadic activity in the relatively remote Saya de Malha Bank. It certainly makes one wonder how many more *Lyria* species still crawl around in the deep blue, as yet undiscovered!



Indolyria surinamensis (Okutani, 1982)

5. *Harpeola anna* (Lesson, 1835)

Another *Lyria* with a distinctly channeled suture. Short and squat for the tribe, with an off-white background colour and intermittent spiral, orange dashes, most prominent on the defined axial ribs. Attains 55mm.

Locality: Southern region of the Seychelles-Mauritius Ridge, in 50-180m.

Remarks: It is fascinating that the real location of this shell remains unknown today, because it has probably been obtained mainly from fishermen. Its rarity so far has increased with time. Some semi-fossils have come from Port Louis harbour dredging.



Harpeola anna (Lesson, 1835)

6. *Indolyria lyraeformis* (Swainson, 1821)

Shells trawled off Somalia may be darker and more shouldered than Kenyan shells, with a larger aperture. Kenyan shells are large and pinkish-orange in colour. There are different forms within the Kenyan group as well (see illustration). Some shells are distinctly broader, with a larger aperture. Colour patterns vary from light orange to deep pink-brown. The number of prominent axial ribs on the last whorl varies between 15 and 23. Specimens generally have 3 darker, more solid bands, with two larger,

lighter bands of orange-brown colour, which have fine, evenly interspersed dashes on the axial ribs. Fresh specimens have an overall glossy appearance. The thickened outer lip is simple, with typical faint "double-dashed" extensions of the pattern on the last whorl. Attains 150mm.

Locality: Found between Somalia and Kenya. Kenyan shells are found in shallow water of 15m.

7. *Indolyria delessertiana* (Petit De La Saussaye, 1842)

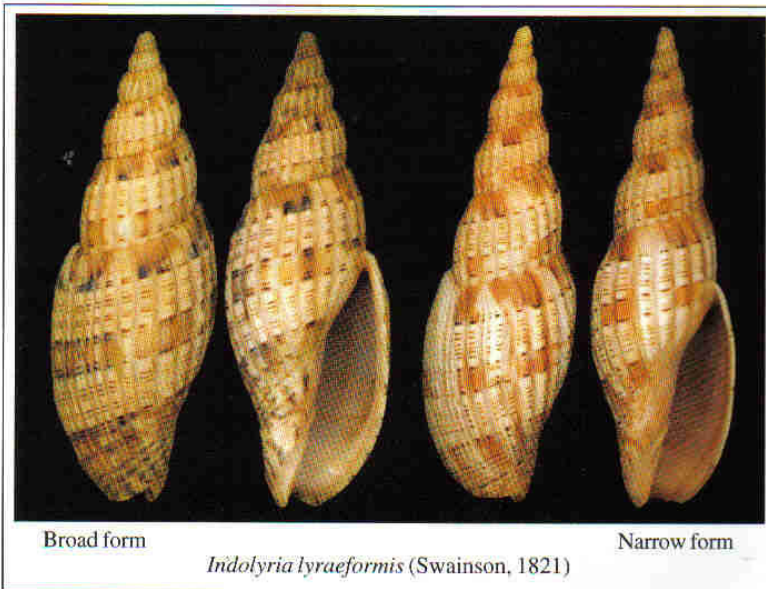
A solid little shell in attractive red-orange. Mottled patches of yellow interrupt this colouration. There are on average about 20 sharp axial ribs on the last whorl. A striking feature of the shell is the large number of plaits that cover almost the entire length of the columella. The thick outer lip has classic markings of thin brown stripes, about 3mm apart, which are extensions of the spiral lines. Attains 40-70mm.

Locality: In the region of Nosse Bé, northern Madagascar. The map in Poppe and Goto (1992) is incorrect.



Top: *Indolyria delessertiana*
(Petit De La Saussaye, 1842)

Right: *Indolyria tulearensis*
(Von Cosel and Blocher, 1977)



Broad form

Indolyria lyraeformis (Swainson, 1821)

Narrow form

8. *Indolyria tulearensis* (Von Cosel and Blocher, 1977)

Originally lumped with *I. delessertiana*, it subsequently obtained sub-species and then species status, because it is separated from the latter by more than 1000km of coastline, it has a lighter orange colour, is broader and has far fewer axial ribs (an immediate diagnostic feature) than the latter. Bail (Sept 2004) mentions that its radula is twice as long as that of *I. delessertiana*. The lip outer has an anterior brown blotch on the exterior. The usual "Lyria lines" are far more pronounced, and begin sooner on the last part of the body whorl and end inside the lip as equally spaced dots,



approximately 2,5mm apart. Attains 48-72mm.

Locality: In the region of Tulear, south west of Madagascar. Sub tidal to 150m.

9. *Indolyria brianoi*, (Poppe, 1999)

This is one of a number of new species found off Madagascar, particularly in the southern part. It is very small for the genus and is a solid shell with a characteristic pink-red smooth protoconch. The last whorl has approximately 15 smooth, wavy axial ribs on a peach/salmon background. Just as in *I. lyraeformis*, each axial rib has a series of dark brown dashes that are extended around a thickened outer lip. The columella has 11-14 plaits that terminate short of the shallow anal canal. The fasciole has a series of intermittent wavy brown lines. Attains 30mm.

Locality: Off Fort Dauphin, southeast Madagascar, in 100-150m.

Remarks: *I. brianoi* somewhat resembles the South Australian form of *Lyria mitraeformis* and *Lyria delessertiana*.

10. *Indolyria patbaili*, (Bouchet, 1999)

The shell is solid and of medium size for the tribe. It bears the closest resemblance to *I. lyraeformis*, with some similarity to *I. cloveri* and *I. tulearensis*. This beautiful species appears to have two forms.

The first is noticeably darker due to the presence of three broken, evenly spaced chocolate-brown bands. These are separated by cream bands, with spiral brown dashes restricted to the crests of 14 – 16 strong axial ribs. These end at the well-developed, knife-edged lip. The white to off-white columella has 6 or 7 plaits, which weaken toward the posterior. An operculum is present, which almost fills the aperture.

The second is lighter with an overall creamy-orange appearance. The distinguishing feature is the brown dashes on the axial ribs. In some specimens the protoconch is deeper in colour and there are fine spiral striae on the entire body whorl. The dark brown dashes strengthen into solid lines on the exterior of the outer lip. The aperture is creamy. Attains 70-90mm.

Locality: In the region of Faux Cap, Fort Dauphin, southern Madagascar, in 90-165m.

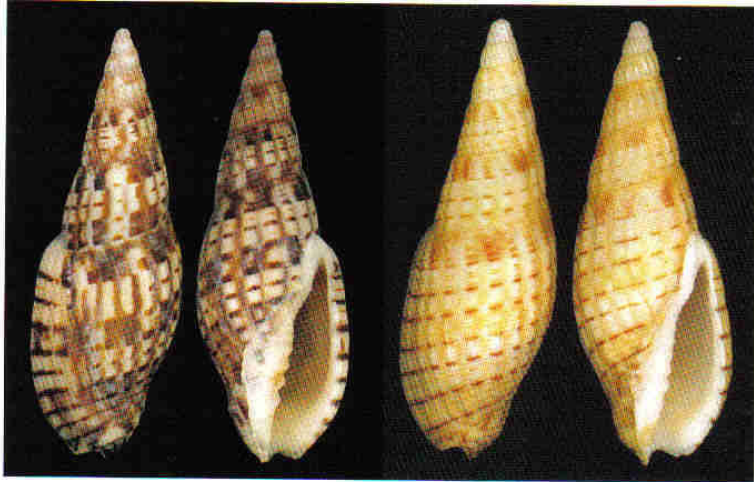
11. *Indolyria pauljohnsoni*, (Poppe, 2002)

Fresh specimens of this recently described species have a characteristic smooth body whorl, and a shiny appearance. The shell, which is hardly patterned, varies in colour from claret to grey-white to light orange. The weak sutural channel terminates in a distinct white anal canal. The aperture is white. Some specimens have a greyish-brown sub-sutural band. Small brown blotches or flecks occur at irregular intervals on the whorls. The columella has 2-3 plaits. There are on average eight spiral striae on the base of the last



Indolyria brianoi, (Poppe, 1999)

Indolyria pauljohnsoni, (Poppe, 2002)



Dark form

Lighter form

Indolyria patbaili, (Bouchet, 1999)

whorl. Attains 33mm.

Locality: Off southern Madagascar, in 150m.

12. *Canalilyria aphrodite* (Bondarev, 1999)

This unique and fragile specimen has a blue-white background with spiral bands and wavy axial flammules of orange on the body whorl. The outer lip is unfortunately not complete. Whorls are smooth, and somewhat shiny. The outstanding feature of this fascinating newly discovered *Lyria* is the deeply channelled suture and series of well-defined coronations extending above it. Attains 110mm.

Locality: Madagascar.



Canalilyria aphrodite
(Bondarev, 1999)

13. *Indolyria bondarevi*, (Bouchet & Bail, 2004)

This latest addition to the tribe Lyriini has a light pink ground colour, with light orange overlay of spiral lines and orange-coloured blotches. These may be stronger on the well-defined, smooth axial ribs. There are four visible columella plaits. A characteristic feature of this species is the shallowly channeled suture with coronations formed by the extended ribs. Attains 90mm.

Locality: Nazareth bank, Indian Ocean.



14. *Festilyria duponti* (Weaver, 1968)

This magnificent volute has a highly consistent pattern of broad zones consisting of intermittent curvy patterns in cream and dark brown. These bands are set against a background that can vary from salmon-pink to yellow-orange, which is crossed by curved patches of red-brown. The early whorls have well-defined axial ribs that become weaker and form distinct shoulder nodules (10-12) on the last whorl. The outer lip has a series of dark brown dots, which correspond with the bands on the body whorl. A defining characteristic of *F. duponti* is the presence of a deep chocolate-brown callus deposit at the posterior end of the columella as well



Right:
Festilyria duponti
(Weaver, 1968)

Far Left:
Indolyria bondarevi,
(Bouchet & Bail, 2004)

Left:
Festilyria ponsonbyi
(E.A. Smith, 1901)

as an area of similar colour from the middle of the columella down to the base, in mature adults. The base of the last whorl has 6-8 strong spiral lirae. A slender form with more (although perhaps less prominent) nodules is known to exist. Attains 120-130mm.

Locality: Off southern Mozambique in 30-130m.

15. *Festilyria ponsonbyi* (E.A. Smith, 1901)

This beautiful species has remained elusive since its description just over a century ago, and is still a prized possession in private collections. Early whorls with axial ribs. The last whorl has a smooth surface, save for

sharp shoulder nodules and basal spiral lirae. Each nodule has a characteristic brown spot at the front tip. Ground colour ranges from orange to salmon-pink or lighter, depending on freshness. The body whorl has 7-9 pale spiral bands, each with a series of brown dots or dashes, with deep orange blotches in the intervals. The columella is always plain white, ending in a white callus at the posterior end. The fasciole has curved brown lines. The beveled outer lip has evenly-spaced dashes of white and orange, corresponding with the pale bands on the body whorl. Attains 50-110mm.

Locality: From off Durban to the northern Transkei in 10-80m. The Black Musselcracker is still better

than us at collecting this shell! Occasional specimens are found beached in a worn or fragmented state.

Remarks: Of the more than 40 specimens inspected, only one (106mm, Aiken collection) is larger than 100mm. This raises the question if the world record of 131mm is perhaps a *F. dupontii*?

16. *Simililyria queckettii* (Smith, 1901)

We have had the opportunity to study in excess of 100 specimens of this highly variable species over the last few years, and would like to highlight some of the consistent differences in shell morphology between them. *S. queckettii* can perhaps be regarded as a third complex of volute which lives along a stretch of coastline, at a specific depth (for *S. queckettii*, 75-160m) and which can be subdivided into different forms or even subspecies. The other two that have been well researched are Japan's Genus *Fulgoraria*, and The "pulchra complex", Bail & Limpus (1998), genus *Cymbiola*, off the east coast of Australia.

Bail (1992) recognizes different forms of *queckettii* and subdivides them into 4 populations. According to our study *S. queckettii* can be divided into 5 populations, occurring geographically with limited or no overlap from Quessico shoal, Mozambique, south to Park Rynie, Natal, in 75-160m. The differences between these populations appear to be sufficiently great to consider their description as subspecies.

Form A: Now well known for the lovely fresh specimens being dredged off Quessico, Mozambique, in 115-125m. The adults are relatively large (up to 70mm), and are readily recognized, firstly by two highly consistent brick-red bands on the body whorl against a flesh-pink background. A third, fainter band is noticeable above the fasciole in fresh specimens. Seven

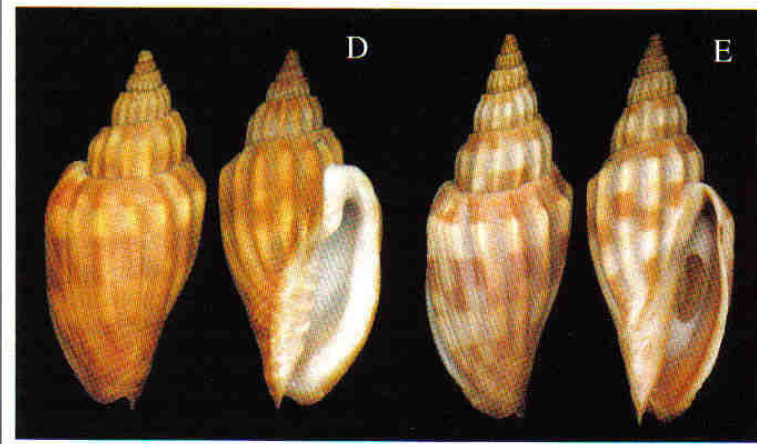


Simililyria queckettii (Smith, 1901)

Top Left to Right: Form A, Form B

Right: Form C

Bottom Left to Right: Form D, Form E



or eight strong striae are visible from the fasciole upwards. These lines continue in fainter form up the entire surface of the shell. The second feature is the presence of fairly strong, often lighter coloured shoulder knobs on the axial ribs (10-12 on the last whorl).

Form B: Trawled in 95m between Sodwana Bay and Maputo. Adults are the largest of the whole group, reaching more than 70mm. They always have a pure white aperture with six strong columellar plaits. The shells of this type are noticeably narrow with a sharply pointed spire. Strong blunt axial ribs on early whorls, become weaker on the last whorl, the final two ribs on the last whorl reduced to shoulder knobs. Sub-sutural canal absent on later whorls. The striking and regular colour feature of this form is the very light background, overlaid with a series of bright red colour bands, some of them double. In most specimens they form two defined deep red bands, the rest being red-orange. The shell is much smoother than other forms, with only faint striae covering the surface. A white knob is evident on the columella in the parietal area, always apart from the columellar plaits.

Form C: These consistently small shells have been taken only from off Zululand, north of Durban, and average 35mm in length. They have a light off-white background colour, with two simple red spiral bands on the body whorl. The spiral striae are noticeably strong, especially on early whorls. The blunt axial ribs that continue onto the final whorl do not form significant shoulder knobs. The aperture is broadest in this form and tends to be lower down on the body. There are 4 columellar plaits. The aperture has little or no trace of the traditional posterior flaring. The protoconch and early teleoconch whorls are pure white. This is the least-known form of *S. queketti*.

Form D: Occurs up to 16km off Durban, in 90m, and we believe it is

this form that Smith (1901) described in his original paper. His shell is only drawn ventrally, and at 37mm is probably not quite mature. The characteristic feature of this form is that it is solid and squat, always short (up to 50mm) and wider than other forms. In mature specimens, the aperture is noticeably flared at the posterior end. There is a distinct ledge below the suture, even on the later whorls. Weaver and du Pont (1970) noted that the sharp axial ribs project above the suture to form coronations. The spiral striae can be clearly seen in this form. Axial ribbing is strong throughout, terminating in strong shoulder knobs. The aperture is pale flesh, with five columellar plaits. A central red band breaks up the lighter background, with the entire body whorl being sporadically mottled. This is more noticeable in uncommon fresh specimens.

Form E: This elegant shell may represent a separate southern form, occurring 70km south of Durban. It is narrow and elongate, with 12 axial ribs on the final whorl. The spiral striae are very fine, and can hardly be seen in some specimens. The effect is that this form is shinier in appearance. The two consistently striking features of form E, are firstly the deep orange aperture, and secondly the distinct mottling which breaks up the central and lower bands of red, giving fresh specimens a chequered appearance. The protoconch and teleoconch whorls are red-brown. The sub-sutural channel is lost on the final whorl. The fasciole is marked at the base by a darker area.

17. *Callipara africana* (Reeve, 1856)

A solid shell with 8-13 axial ribs, with shoulder nodules on the last whorl, sometimes reduced to prominent shoulder nodules only. Entire surface covered with fine spiral striae. The fasciole is clearly defined, and the outer lip is broad. The inner lip and columella are deep salmon-orange in fresh specimens. There is a characteristic black-brown callus at

the posterior end of the parietal glaze. The exterior of the outer lip has a series of dual, dark brown lines. These end as distinct raised dots on the edge of the lip, rendering it slightly crenulated. Shells vary in colour from light yellow to orange-pink, to light brown. The surface may have large dark brown blotches, or may be covered with a pattern of light, arrow-like markings. These form lighter and darker spiral bands of brown on the body whorl. The arched columella has 3 anterior folds. Attains 40-90mm.

There appear to be two forms of *Callipara africana* originally proposed by Turton (1932).

a) *Festilyria africana* fm. *beckeri* – A narrow form with sharp spire.

b) *F. africana* fm. *rietensis* – (The original form name *ponderosa* was pre-occupied). These shells are wider, strongly shouldered and have only 8 large tubercles on the last whorl.

Because many of the best shells have come from Musselcracker fish, these forms will remain in question until their exact distribution can be ascertained.

Locality: Off the east coast of South Africa, from Durban to East London in 15-50m.

Remarks: We have heard testimony from experienced divers as to the aggressiveness of *F. africana*. Many a prized specimen has been lost because the mollusc actually forced the collecting pouch open with its powerful foot and crawled out to freedom!

18. *Callipara bullatiana* (Weaver & du Pont, 1967)

The broad foot, with an operculum, has a beautiful orange and blue-grey, irregular radiating pattern, with an intermittent sprinkling of burgundy blotches. The smooth matt shell has a narrow aperture, with the outer lip coming far up onto the blunt spire. The lip has characteristic dark brown, paired dots, which correspond with

lines on the exterior of the outer lip, just as in *F. africana*. The shell has three darker bands consisting of irregular, chestnut to dark brown triangular lines and blotches, on a background that varies from light orange to grayish-brown. A strange feature on almost every shell is the consistent indentation approximately one third down the outer lip, just before flaring out towards the base. Attains 48-70mm.

Locality: From Cape Agulhas to Port Alfred. It is frequently found in beach-drift at Jeffreys Bay, where it is known as a 'mole'.

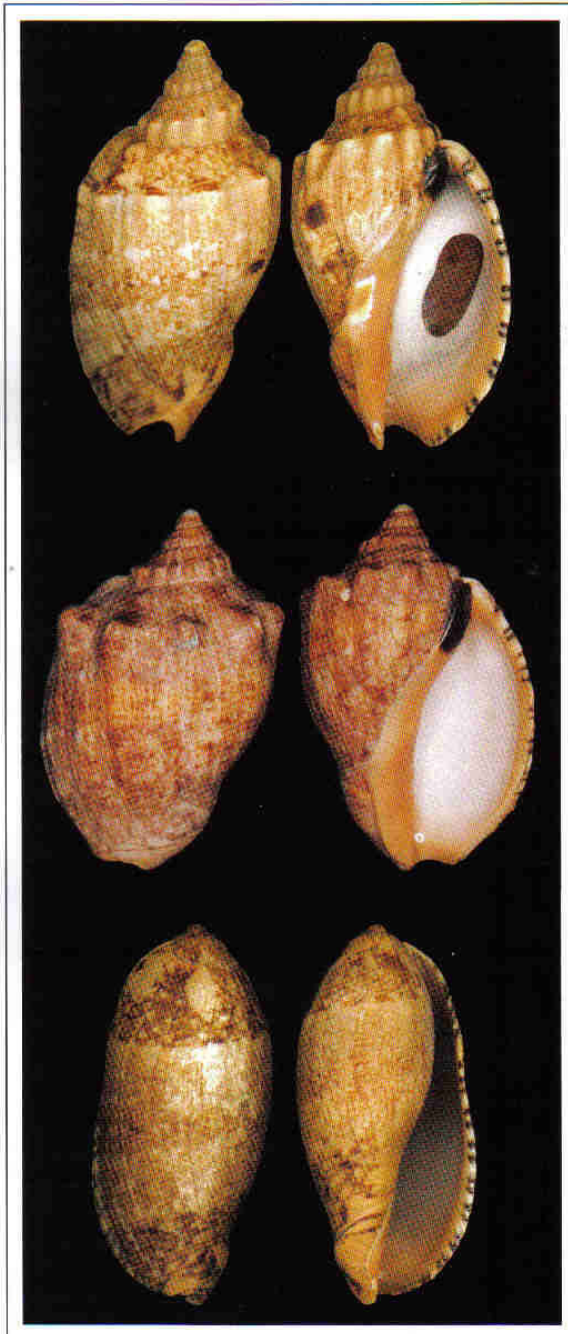
Remarks: The first live specimen of this unusual and elusive species has only been found in quite recent times (1970) and was illustrated by Liltved and Millard (1986).

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Dick Kilburn, Dai Herbert, Dawn Brink, Yoshihiro Goto, Guido and Philippe Poppe and the American Museum of Natural History for useful suggestions and for providing photographs and shells illustrated in this paper.

References

1. Aiken, D.W. and Fuller, K. J. (1986) *The Living Volutes of Africa*. Sea Gifts, Cape Town.
2. Bail, P. (1992) World Shells No. 1 and 2. *Genus Festilyria, Pilsbry & Olsson, 1954 (Parts 1 and 2)*
3. Bail, P. (2003) *Taxonomy of recent Volutidae*.
4. Bail, P. & Limpus, A. (1998) *The "pulchra complex"*. Arti Grafiche La Moderna, Roma.
5. Barnard, K.H. (1959) *A beginners guide to S.A. Shells*. Maskew Miller Ltd, Cape Town.
6. Emerson, W. K, and Sage, W. E III (1986) *A new species of Lyria from the Arabian Sea*. Nautilus 100.
7. Kilburn, R. and Rippey, E. (1982) *Sea Shells of Southern Africa*. South China Printing Co., Hong Kong.
8. Liltved, W. and Millard, V. (1986) *Volutidae of South Africa*. The Strandloper, 215 (January).
9. Poppe, G. T. and Goto, Y. (1992) *Volutes*. L'Informatore Piceno Ed., Ancona.
10. Smith, E.A. (1901) Proc. Malacol. Soc. Lond. 4 (1900 – 1901).
11. Weaver, C. S. and du Pont, J. E. (1970) *The Living Volutes*. Delaware Museum, Delaware.



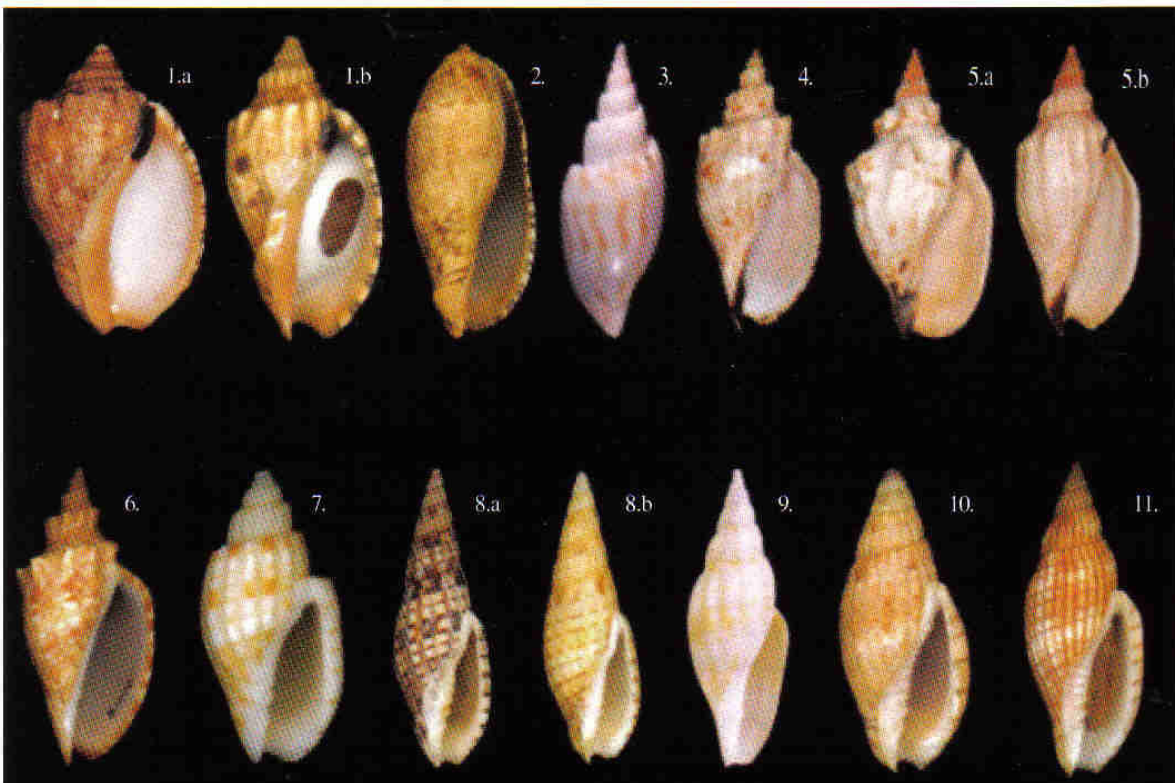
Top: *Callipara africana* (Reeve, 1856) - Narrow form

Middle: *Callipara africana* (Reeve, 1856) - Broad form

Bottom: *Callipara bullatiana* (Weaver & du Pont, 1967)

* Roy Aiken, 11 Nestadt Street,
Rynfield, Benoni, South Africa
roy@essential-oils.co.za

**Alwyn Marais, P.O. Box 870, Florida
Hills, 1717, South Africa
alwyn@deark.co.za



1. *Callipara africana* (Reeve, 1856)
2. *Callipara bullatiana* (Weaver & du Pont, 1967)
3. *Canalilyria aphrodite* (Bondarev, 1999)
4. *Festilyria duponti* (Weaver, 1968)
5. *Festilyria festiva* (Lamarek, 1811)
6. *Festilyria ponsonbyi* (E.A. Smith, 1901)
7. *Harpeola anna* (Lesson, 1835)
8. *Indolyria patbaili*. (Bouchet, 1999)
9. *Indolyria bondarevi*. (Bouchet & Bail, 2004)
10. *Indolyria brianoi*. (Poppe, 1999)
11. *Indolyria delessertiana* (Petit De La Saussaye, 1842)
12. *Indolyria doutei* (Bouchet & Bail, 1991)
13. *Indolyria leslieboschae* (Emerson & Sage, 1986)
14. *Indolyria lyraeformis* (Swainson, 1821)
15. *Indolyria pauljohnsoni*. (Poppe, 2002)
16. *Indolyria surinamensis* (Okutani, 1982)
17. *Indolyria tulearensis* ((Von Cosel and Blocher, 1977)
18. *Similyria queckettii* (Smith, 1901)

