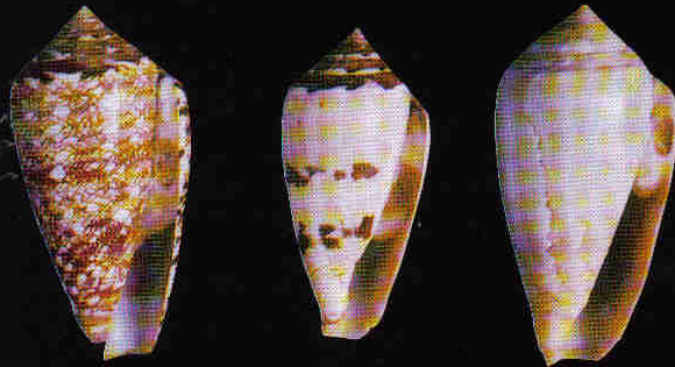




Conus gilchristi - scuba-dived, 56m off Park Rynie, Natal, 1992.



Conus natalis - low tide at Kwelera, East London, E. Cape, 1990.



top row - *Conus gilchristi* bottom row - *Conus natalis*

CONUS NATALIS

Sowerby II, 1857

VS.

CONUS GILCHRISTI

Sowerby III, 1903

by
Gerald Smith

The controversy continues, and until someone can say definitely whether these are separate species or the *C. gilchristi* is a deepwater form of *C. natalis*, collectors can take their pick if they wish!

In my diving experiences I have found a distinct difference between the Natal species found in deep water and the *C. natalis* found in shallow water, mostly in the eastern Cape. For identification purposes in these descriptions I will call the cones by the two different names.

Conus gilchristi - deep water, shell is more conical with straighter sides, lower spire and a definite nipple-like protoconch. I have never found a plain specimen with reduced or no pattern. Even in the pale shells there is a pale pink tenting over the entire shell.

Conus natalis - shallow water - conical with rounder sides, a higher spire, and a pointed protoconch. The pattern of tents is variable.

FEATURE SHELL

by
M. Lussi

Funa tayloriana (Reeve, 1846)

The genus *Funa* belongs to the Family Turridae and is closely allied to the genus *Inquisitor*. *Funa* is a Zulu word which means 'to search'. There are three species which occur in relatively shallow water off South Africa, namely *Funa laterculoides*, *F. asra* and *F. tayloriana*. *Funa asra* is the only species likely to be acquired by the amateur collector as it is obtained on rare occasions by Natal trawlers.

Funa tayloriana replaces *F. laterculoides* in northern Zululand, where it is an abundant species in fine to coarse sand in about 60 metres and is also found off the Philippines and India.

Ground colour yellowish-white to light orange patterned with regular brown dots on spiral lirae. Approximate dimension of specimen illustrated (O. Peel coll.) 30 x 10 mm.

For a comprehensive description of



Funa tayloriana refer to: Turridae of southern Africa and Mozambique. Part 4. Subfamilies Drillinae, Crassispirinae and Strictispirinae by R.N. Kilburn, Annals of the Natal Museum, Vol. 29(1) pp. 275-276, 1988.

Feedback to Feature Shell/Strandloper no. 233:-

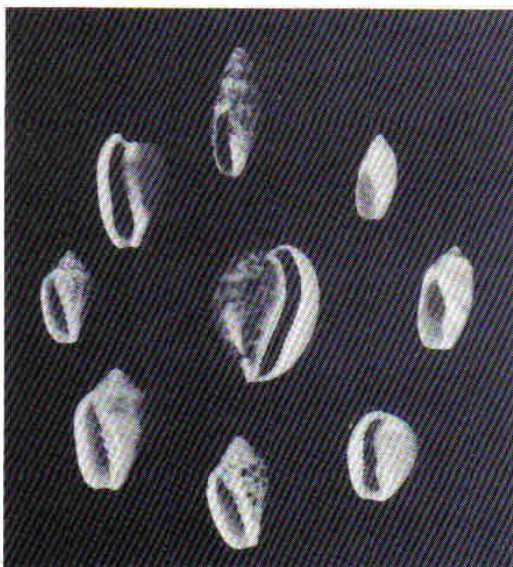
The *Latiaxis* sp. figured (M. Lussi coll.) was sent to Dr. Kosuge in Japan and identified as *Babelomurex deburghiae* (Reeve, 1857) with distribution range as southern Japan-Philippines-

Indonesia. The species is a new record for South Africa.

For more information refer to: Illustrated Catalogue of *Latiaxis* and its Related Groups.

Family Coralliophilidae by S. Kosuge and M. Suzuki, Institute of Malacology of Tokyo, Special Publication no. 1, pp. 12, 1985.

SINISTRAL SHELLS FROM JEFFREYS BAY



(sent in by Werner Massier)

To prove that the photograph is not reversed, a cowrie (*Cypraea iutsu*) has been placed in the middle. The shells are:

Mitra latruncularia Reeve, 1844

Cypraea edentula Gray, 1825
Ancilla albozonata E.A. Smith, 1904 (2)

Marginella piperata Hinds, 1844

Marginella lineolata Sowerby, 1886

Marginella piperata lutea Sowerby, 1889

Trivia phalacra (Schilder, 1930)

EDITORIAL

The cost of publishing this issue of Strandloper is about R5,000 and because of this high cost there will probably only be two issues in 1993.

I do hope that members are thinking about letting me have interesting articles for Strandloper and not just leave it to the same few who are willing to make an effort, otherwise no one must complain when articles are 'lifted' from other magazines!

The illustrations of Patellidae will hopefully help to identify the many species and forms and I hope that this will no longer create a problem for you. It is interesting to note that in Natal shell collectors with a permit may only collect three of each species per annum whereas the fisherman with his bait licence can collect 25 a day. i.e. 9,125 per annum - a horrifying thought indeed! O.P.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The next Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Society will be held in Durban in May 1993. Election of Officers is the only important item at the moment on the Agenda of the A.G.M. Anyone wishing to attend the Conference which will be most interesting should drop a note to the secretary who will send out official programmes to those interested in about March 1993. There will be an entrance fee to the Conference. Participants are welcome to bring along an interesting exhibit for display.

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SHELLING on the NATAL NORTH COAST and ZULULAND

Some places on the north coast of Natal and Zululand where you may or may not collect shells. Don't forget that for live-shelling in Natal you need a permit which may be obtained free of charge from:

The Natal Parks Board, Box 17090, Congella 4013.

UMHLOTI: Collecting on and amongst the rocks.

THOMPSONS (CHARLIE'S POOL) near Chaka's Rock: snorkelling in the pool - *Cymatium*, *bivalves*, *Cerithium*, *Bulla*, *Cypraca* (to look at only) but there are always dead ones!

PORT DURNFORD: Pleistocene deposits on beach but you are not allowed to take them.

RICHARDS BAY: recent fossils in the bay which can be taken if you obtain a permit from the Harbour authorities.

When dredging takes place interesting shells can be found on the beach next to the caravan site.

MAPELANE: grit with miniatures, e.g. *Epitonium*.

ST LUCIA: in the lake - *Solen*, *bivalves*, *Pholas*, etc.

MISSION ROCKS: Marine Reserve - but dead shells can be found such as *Patella pica*, *Thais echinulata*, *T. savigny* and other Indo-Pacific shells.

CAPE VIDAL: you may ride on the beach to Sodwana in a four-wheel vehicle. There are beached shells including beached corals.

SODWANA: Marine Reserve.

KOSI BAY: Kwa Zulu Marine Reserve. No live material may be taken. Fair amount of shells on the beach. In the bay there is some interesting material such as *Planaxis* and some Mozambican species.

Unusual Finds in Durban

In Strandloper No. 214, June 1985, Val van der Walt, quotes "*Oliva tigrina* Lamarck, 1811... "One solitary record from Natal is presumably the result of a 'stray' veliger, as the normal southern limit of this species lies in the Mozambique waters".

Now we have a second specimen: found in the Addington dredgings by members Heath and Bernie Lawson, and measuring 55 mm. These two lucky shellers have also found *Strombus fusiformis*, Sowerby, 1842 also from the Addington dredgings. Although fairly common at Durban early this century, this species is rarely seen now. It is truly amazing what shells have appeared from these dredgings.

PERSONALIA

Being the eldest of six children, it was inevitable that Olive had to organise not only them but everyone else in sight! So it was natural for teachers to choose her to be prefect wherever she went to school, three times in fact. During her last year at the Technical College her headmaster chose her for a 'temporary' engagement at the University of Natal where she remained for the next 42 years before retiring.

She played hockey for Durban and also for the University mixed staff team which never lost a match, was Vice-President of the Students' Photographic Society, President of the Students' Music Society, sang in the first University choir, and together with her choirmaster, formed the first National Youth Orchestra in southern Africa.

Olive formed the Durban Opera Group in 1970 and ran it single-handed for nine years. She was a singer with the Natal Arts Performing Council (NAPAC) in its professional opera chorus for 26 years. She was secretary of the Youth Hostels Association, Durban Camera Club, and Durban International Photo-

Olive Peel written by a friend

graphic Society. She has a Diploma in Photography and in the late 1960's and 1970's was regarded as one of the top amateur photographers in southern Africa and has over 100 awards to her credit for black and white photography as well as for colour slides, having also won 20 floating trophies and one of the highest awards in southern Africa for photography, the Infinity Award. A selection of her work was chosen for display at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg. She was editor of a photographic club magazine which came third in an international competition for the best photographic club magazine.

She has written many articles on photography, travel and ecology-related subjects.

Olive has travelled overseas four times, having circled Africa by ship, seen

Ireland in a horse-drawn Gypsy caravan and was locked up in a camp in Russia when a bus in which she was travelling broke down, has hitch-hiked through France and Spain, was 'married' at Gretna Green, and has walked to the top of Sani Pass!

Her hobbies at present include needlework, learning the guitar, bonsai, singing in a small choir, and singing with her own concert group which gives about 30 concerts a year at retirement homes. She was until recently secretary of the Durban and Pietermaritzburg groups of the Society and is at present secretary of the Conchological Society of Southern Africa and editor of Strandloper.

She has recently assembled a one-room shell museum for Gold Reef City in Johannesburg. She was also recently made Honorary Life Member of the Bloemfontein Group of the Society.

Olive has had a limpet-like shell found in Madagascar named after her which is so small you need a powerful magnifying glass to see it: *Plesiothyreus peelae* Christiaens, 1989.

An Interesting Personality

Pic: Hugh Cuming (1791-1865)

HUGH CUMING arrived into the world on the 14th of February, 1791, and the world was a richer place for his entrance into it, the place of his birth being South Devon in the United Kingdom.



An adventurer by nature, and a sail maker by trade, he retired at the ripe old age of 35, built himself a sloop named "The Discoverer" and set off to conquer the conchological world. He sailed along the coast of America and the isles of the Pacific, dredging for shells and corals and observing their habits. His thirst for knowledge, forced him to collect Crustacea and other classes till he filled 400

chests. It is no wonder that amateur conchologists and dealers alike stood on the docks of ports awaiting his arrival. He was undoubtedly the prince of shell collectors. It is thought that he was the first shell collector to use a dredge. He was always methodical in his recording of data, especially the depths at which he dredged his specimens.

He was a man of strong character, a master organiser and one born to succeed, his aim being to have the finest collection of shells in the world and he certainly reached his goal. Upon his death in 1865 his entire collection was bought by the British Museum in London.

(Ref: "A History of Shell Collecting" by S. Peter Dance).

A NEW MAGAZINE

When I heard that another magazine was about to be printed I thought 'Oh not another one, how will they make it pay for itself?'. I have now received a copy of this magazine 'WORLD SHELLS' and what a lovely surprise. It is everything the editors promised it would be - interesting, high class, incredible colour photographs of rare shells, a magazine of great superiority, and one that you should not be without. The variety of articles written by well-known personalities have magnificent colour photographs accompanying them and even photographs of the authors. There is even a section for mail auction. There are shells advertised for sale to suit all pockets from \$2 to \$4,500! "Our prices are the highest in the world - like our quality" boast the editors!

Subscriptions: For 1992 (surface mail) - 300 pages - 3 issues \$40 1992/93 (surface mail) - 700 pages \$100.

If you subscribe to the magazine you will receive a coupon for the total refund of the subscription fee on your first purchase of shells!

Vita Marina is an international quarterly magazine on marine invertebrate zoology, with emphasis on malacology and conchology. Write to: P.O.Box 64628, 2606 CA DEN HAAG, Netherlands.

NEW MAGAZINE

The Cowry Magazine will commence in 1993 and the Editors are looking for articles of interest to include in this magazine.

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Patellidae in South Africa

by
Olive Peel

Patellinae (*Patella*, *Helcion*) Nacellinae (*Cellana*)

Introduction

Patellas are the commonest of all molluscs on rocky shores all over the world. Their abundance, and perhaps the ease with which the animal can be extracted from its shell, has made them articles of diet for coast dwellers from early days.

Patellas feed on the low algae growth which covers the rocks, creeping along for about five meters and then returning to their original places on the rock again as they have a tremendous homing instinct. On arrival there the *patella* shuffles around and then with a quick movement lowers its shell into precisely the same place as it was before. The cochlear limpet almost always has other

limpets including juvenile cochlears living on it.

The response to predators

The response to predators differs amongst the limpets; some retreat into their shells and make a dash for their own scar on the rock, but the largest limpets react very aggressively smashing their shells downwards and often damaging the foot of the predator.

Birds attack limpets by knocking them off the rock and either pick out the flesh or consume the whole shell and then regurgitate the shell.

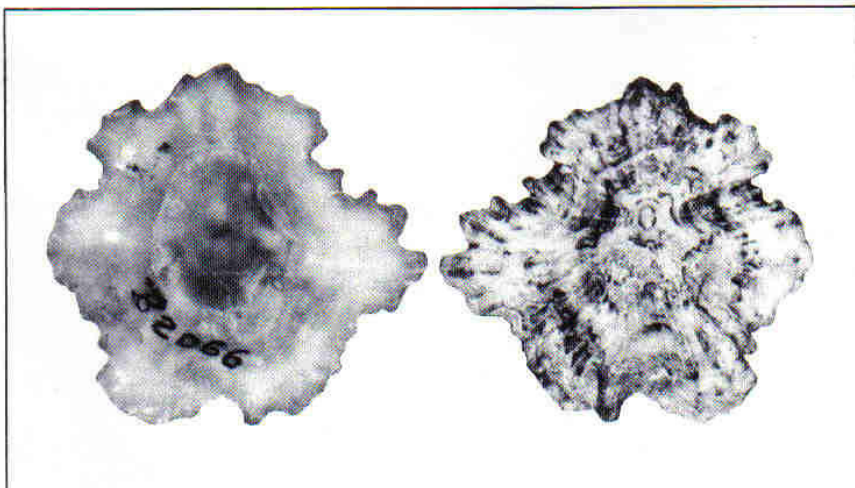
Baboons and also fish feed on limpets.

It is strange to note that in experiments on limpets it has been found that limpets are more aggressive towards *Thais* than any other predator!

References:

- 1) Sea Shells of southern Africa, Richard Kilburn and Elizabeth Rippey;
- 2) New records of Molluscs from southern Africa and Mozambique by D.G. Herbert. Part 1, Ann. Natal Mus., Vol. 32, October 1991;
- 3) A new species of S.A. limpet by G. Robson, Novites, Durban Museum, Vol. 13, Part 22, 1986.

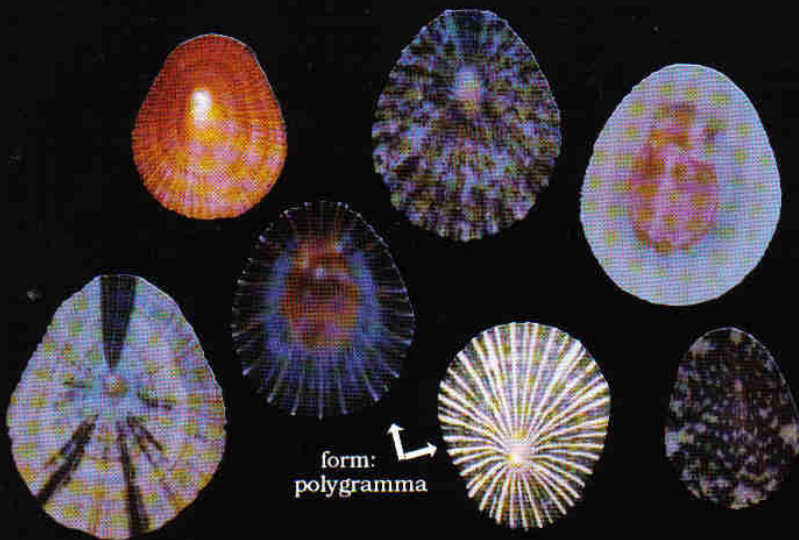
Photography: M. Lussi.



INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Due to rising costs, membership subscriptions will be increased by R5-00 for 1993

Patella flexuosa Quoy and Gaimard, 1834
Indo-West Pacific - intertidal to 50m.

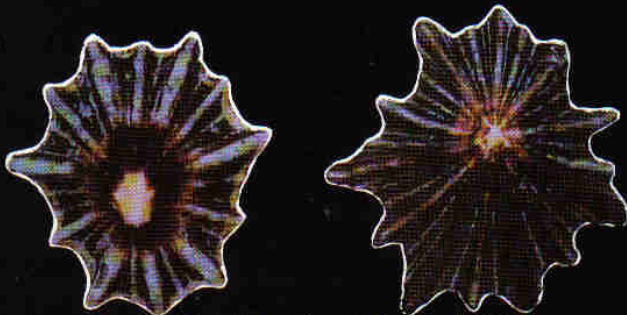


form:
polygramma

Patella concolor Krauss, 1848
Algoa Bay to southern Mozambique.
Patella concolor changes its position on the rocks frequently, and is the commonest limpet in Natal.



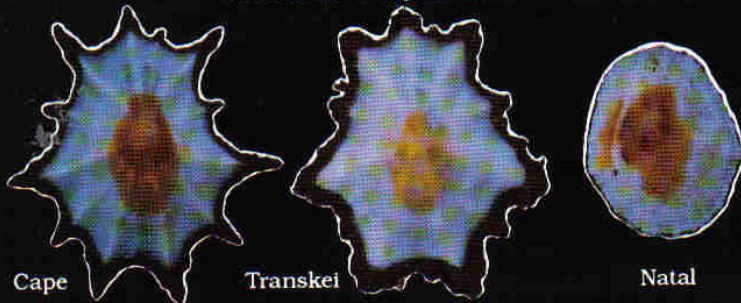
Patella longicosta
Cape



Patella longicosta Lamarck, 1819
West coast of Cape Peninsula to Zululand.



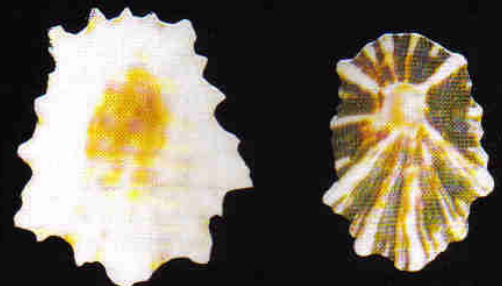
Patella pica Reeve, 1854
Zululand -
is cochlear-shaped.



Cape

Transkei

Natal



Patella obtecta Krauss, 1848
Kosi Bay to Transkei.
Similar in appearance to
Patella aphanes. Occurs
amongst barnacles in the lower
balanoid zone.

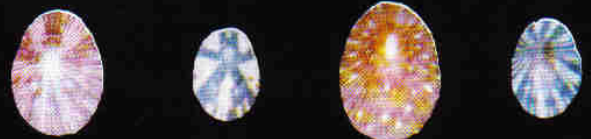


Helcion prunosus Krauss, 1848
North western Cape
to eastern Transkei.



Helcion pectunculus Gmelin, 1791
Namibia to Natal south coast.

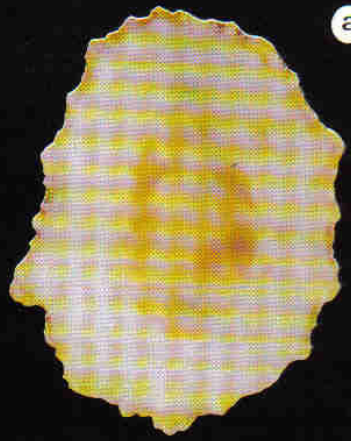
Patella aphanes Robson, 1986
Cape Vidal to Transkei.
On rocks or on the mussel *Perna Perna* (Linné, 1758).
It can be compared with *Patella granularis* Linné, 1758 and is
similar in appearance to *Patella obtecta* Krauss, 1848.



Namibia to Natal south coast. *Helcion dunkeri* Krauss, 1848

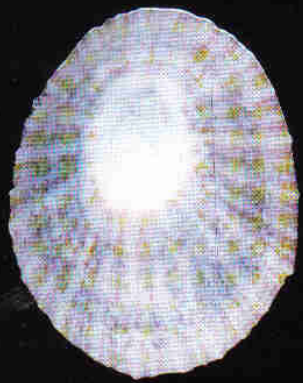


Patella argenvillei Krauss, 1848
Namibia to western Transkei.



a

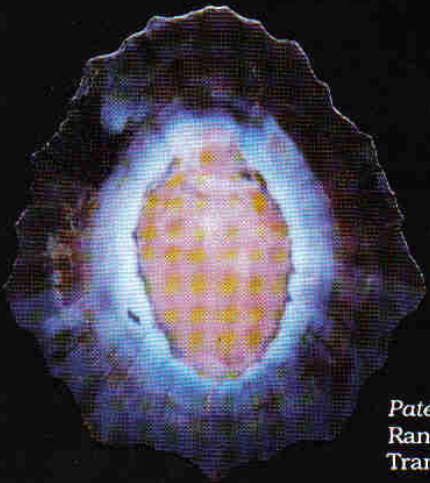
Patella barbara Linné, 1758
Namibia to Zululand
a) Natal species
b) Cape species



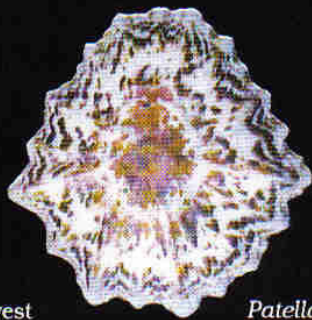
Patella saftana Lamarck, 1819
A West coast species which reaches Namibia.



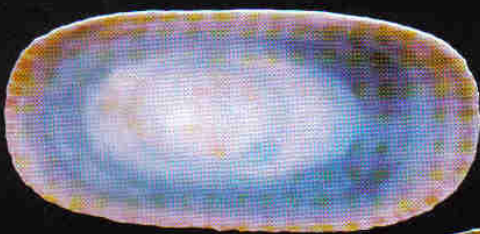
b



Patella oculus Born, 1778
Range: Namaqualand coast to west Transkei.

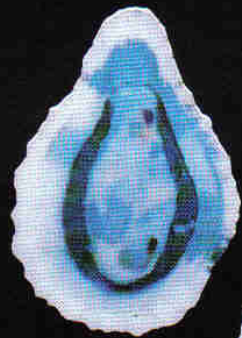


Patella granatina Linné, 1758
Namibia to east of Danger Point, Cape.



Patella compressa Linné, 1758.

Namibia to east of False Bay, Cape
Found on the stipes of the large kelp *Ecklonia maxima* and *Laminaria pallida*.



Patella cochlear Born, 1778
Namaqualand coast to the southern border of Natal.



STAMP ISSUE



These beautiful stamps have recently been issued in colour.

These fossils are from the Mzamba Formation, as these rocks are now collectively referred to scientifically. They include forms which are now totally extinct, namely the Ammonites.

STRANDLOPER INDEXES are available for issues Nos. 171-232 at R10 for South Africa and US\$7 cash for overseas. These are available from Miss Olive Peel, 21 Clark Road, Durban 4001; Telephone 031-216720.

A RARE FIND

A most enthusiastic beginner went along to the local library to look for a shell book on South African shells. There she came across, and became passionately attached to, *Sea Shells of southern Africa* by Kilburn and Rippey. She looked in the shops for it and searched everywhere not knowing that it was out of print. Along she rushed to the library every two weeks with fingers, toes and legs crossed in the hope that no one else had booked this treasure so she could take it out again. One day her father who knew of this passion came rushing in and said "Guess what? I've seen that book lying on the Dominee's (Minister's) lounge coffee table". Before you could say *Patella longicosta* she had rushed over to the Dominee's house on some petty pretext, eyeing the book all the time and casually she picked it up and turned the pages. Dominee says "Ag, daardie boek het nie mooi prente nie". (That book doesn't have pretty pictures). She said "I will take you to town NOW and you can choose any other book in the shop you like with pretty pictures in exchange for this one!" So happy as two larks off they rushed to town and Dominee chose his book of pretty pictures. Amen!

Columbarium eastwoodae

This *Columbarium eastwoodae* Kilburn, 1971, obviously was not happy with its first try to create its siphonal canal, so it tried once more.

As I obtained it from a Durban trawler without the animal, I cannot say which of the two canals it used. Or did it have two siphons and used them both?

Werner Massier



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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE FAMILY CYPRAEIDAE - GENUS NAMES

In most books on cowries the genus name *Cypraea* is given, but in various magazines such as *La Conchiglia* and French magazines different genus names are used. Examples are: *Cypraea aurantium* is now *Lyncina aurantium*, *C. staphylaea* now *Erosaria staphylaea*.

Other genera used are *Mauritiana*, *Monetaria*, *Palmadusta*, *Talparia* etc.

Could you please investigate and inform us which nomenclature is valid.

LAURIE SMITH, Pretoria group.

Dr R.N. Kilburn replies:

In a nutshell, the confusion between the two systems of nomenclature reflects the ancient conflict between "splitters" and "lumpers"! To generalise, "splitters" are those who like to use genera that contain few species, whereas "lumpers" prefer a simpler classification of relatively large genera.

"Genus-splitting" has some practical value in large families where natural groupings have yet to be finalised and relationships are often hard to understand (e.g. Turridae, Pyramidellidae, Triphoridae). Conversely it is of little value in small, relatively uniform groups. Unfortunately, although classification should strive to reflect true relationships

as they occur in nature, personal judgement and bias will always influence results. Thus lumpers are often established authorities who are reticent to change their long-entrenched opinions in the light of modern viewpoints. Splitters are often those with little understanding of taxonomic principles or even of molluscs as biological entities. The most notorious splitter of all was probably the Australian Tom Iredale, who frequently described new genera on the sole grounds that the species in question was Australian, and could thus not possibly be related to species from elsewhere! However, some splitters have merely over-specialised; in other words, they have so immersed themselves in their chosen group of molluscs that insignificant differences between complexes of closely related species may be viewed as of major significance. Such were the Schilders, whose studies of the Cypraeidae, conducted a few decades ago, led them to divide up the single genus *Cypraea* into about 31 genera, each with only a handful of species, and mostly differing only in minor shell characters.

Obviously, neither splitting or lumping is likely to produce a scientifically balanced classification. The only objective test is whether proposed genera differ from one another in widely-divergent, sharply-defined and constant characters, preferably drawn from several different body systems (e.g. shell, radula, reproductive organs, etc). Modern systematic theory enables some evaluation of characters (i.e. it is now accepted that "primitive" characters are of no value in classification). Of course, small or cryptic shell-characters have sometimes been shown actually to be significant, in the light of subsequent anatomical research.

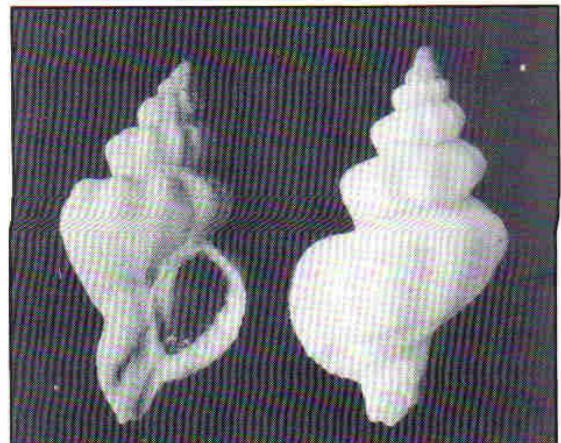
In the case of the Cypraeidae, it would seem that at last a scientific basis for a new classification is in the offing. Prof. Alison Kay of the University of Hawaii has been working on the living and fossil cowries for many years, and is now confident that a number of valid genera can be recognised for the family. However, until her results are published, it would be wise to use only the name *Cypraea*, in a broad sense.

Trophon purdyae

Only known from off Port Elizabeth - Jeffreys Bay area in the Cape, S.A.

38mm and in collection of Houart.

Trophon purdyae
Houart, 1983



P.E.



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Shelling in Namibia

by
Medea Evans

When my husband Iorry and I planned our caravan trip to Namibia, the coast and time for shelling were top of our priority list. Six weeks seemed ample time for all we planned to see and do. Back home after a truly wonderful experience we feel we could have spent more time in several places. We regret that such great distances separate us from the places we would like to revisit.

Our first seaside stop was Swakopmund where we set up camp at the 4-Myl Caravan Park. We were soon on the beach and were surprised to find that instead of the blue mussel shells we had expected, the beach was covered with beautiful amber plastic-like shapes that resembled but did not really look like shells. What could they be? Our reference books offered no clue but an illustration in "The Shell Guide to Namibia" identified them as *Discinisca tenuis*. Olive Meyer's check list in Strandloper 226 listed Brachiopoda. We had to return home to discover that Brachiopoda or lamp shells, are not molluscs but belong to a family that dates back 600 million years. (See Strandloper No. 221 and "Living Shores of Southern Africa").

We travelled from Paaltjies to Cape Cross and found the best shelling spots were the rocks at the Langstrand Caravan Park and the rocks 3km south of the Swakop river.

How sorry we were not to have had the time to explore Luderitz and the Luderitz peninsula properly. No map of Namibia that we had studied, showed the many bays and inlets that surround Luderitz itself.

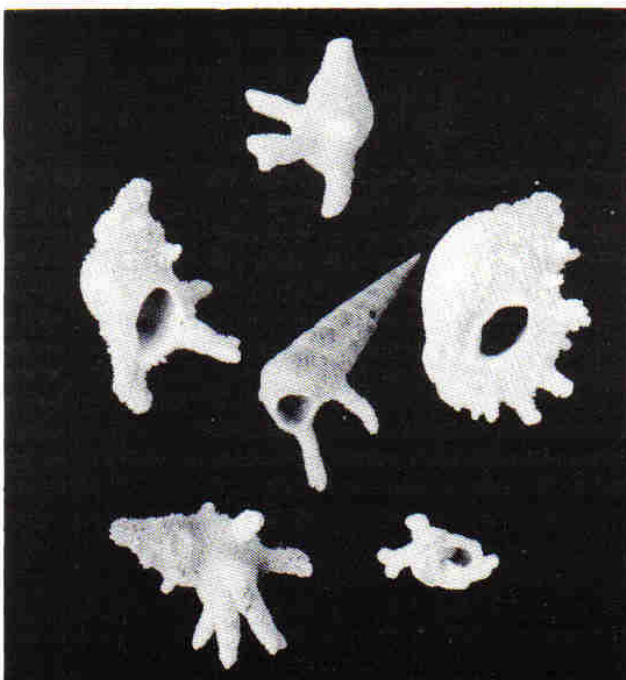
We were driven around by a friend and in trying to see as much as we could, our sea stops were never longer than 20 minutes. With hardly enough time to admire the beautiful bays, our shells we just collected in passing. How we regretted not having the time to settle down to serious collecting. There were no great mounds of blue mussel shells like we encountered on most beaches in the western Cape/Namaqualand last year. Each bay seemed to specialize in its own species of shells. Agate beach was covered with *Bullia*. While we saw no evidence of them elsewhere, Kleimer Bogemiels (Arch Rock) was full of *Patella compressa*.

The other drawbacks we encountered

were that the low tides varied on the short winter days and a strong east wind soon covered the beached shells with sand.

In spite of time, tide and wind, we were surprised at the number of species we found. Here is a check list:

Donax serra; *Helcion dunkeri*;
Helcion pectunculus; *Patella miniata*;
Patella safiana; *Patella granatina*;
Patella miniata sanguinans; *Patella granularis*; *Patella barbara*; *Patella compressa*; *Siphonaria capensis*;
Crepidula porcellana; *Crepidula capensis*; *Natica tecta*; *Marginella walvisiana*; *Bullia digitalis*; *Bullia callosa*; *Bullia laevissima*; *Bullia annulata*; *Nucella squamosa*;
Thais capensis; *Nucella cingulata*;
Clionella sinuata; *Conus mozambicus*; *Aulacomya ater*;
Argobuccinum argus; *Burnupena catarracta*; *Burnupena cincta*;
Burnupena lagenaria; *Discinisca tenuis*; *Perna perna*; *Natica vittata*;
Oxystele variegata; *Tapes corrugatus*; *Fasciolaria lugubris*;
Nassarius plicatellus; *Littorina kryснаensis*.



Not a mollusc, but a coelenterate related to the bluebottle (Portuguese Man-of War), is responsible for these bizarre "muricid-like" shells! The hydroid *Hydrocorella africana* Stechow, 1921, forms a limy incrustation on gastropod shells. After entirely covering the shell the colony often continues to expand by forming bizarre spines and projections, which may render the identity of the original shell unrecognizable. When the shell is inhabited by a hermit crab, the *Hydrocorella* colony may even extend the aperture of the shell so that it appears to continue growing in the same spiral plane as before death. *H. africana* is restricted to South Africa, and lives mostly offshore, although encrusted shells do sometimes wash up. These examples were dived in 25m in Hout Bay.

(Ref: Dr R.N. Kilburn)

Photo: Werner Massier

IN MEMORIAM

We are sad to report the death of the following members:

COCK Mrs René died at her home in Gansbaai in the Cape. She was a Life Member of the Society, and together with her husband Mr B.L. Cock, published a list of South African Marine Shells recorded from the Natal and Zululand coasts in 1965 with an update in 1967. She specialised in cones and cowries and had a shell named after her: *Paracuneus cockae* Kilburn, 1977.

CREWS Mr E.J.G., was an inventor-cum-farmer in the district of Port Elizabeth. He was one of the leading oyster producers in South Africa.

SMITH Mrs Doris of the lower South Coast, Natal had a Teacher's Diploma in Domestic Science. She joined the Society in 1973 and specialised in Volutes, Marginellas and West African shells. She had a shell named after her: *Heliacus smithae* Kilburn, 1977. Doris was at one time Chairman of the S. Coast Group. Her collection is with her grand-daughter in Switzerland.

NEW MEMBERS

The Executive Council would like to welcome all new members to the Society. If you have any conchological queries please contact the secretary.

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OFFICIAL ADDRESS OF THE CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

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SCIENTIFIC CONSULTANTS

Drs. R.N. Kilburn and D.G. Herbert

NEW NAMES

Before you can say "Hoorah, at last I have sorted out the names of my shells" along comes some smart alec and changes them!

Crassispira aesopus (non Schepman, 1913) Kilburn, 1973 is now *Inquisitor nodicostatus* Kilburn, 1988.

Sylvanocochlis ancilla (Hanley, 1859) is now *Pseudotiva ancilla* (Hanley, 1859) - at least now we can pronounce it!



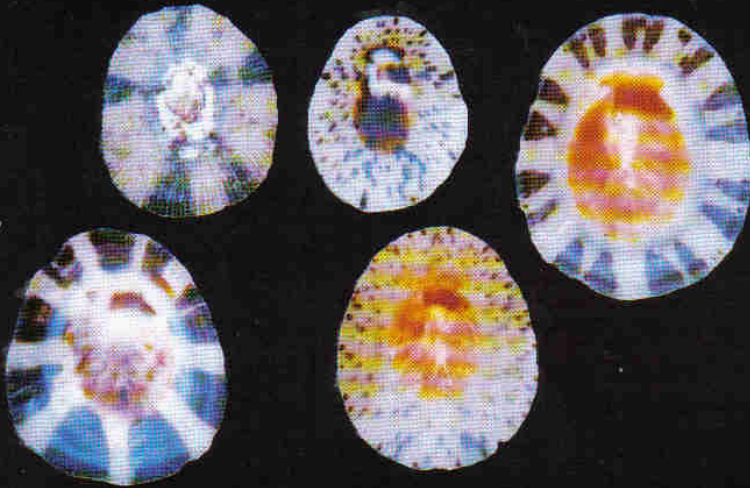
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EXCHANGE

Y. Ostashkiu, fl. 249,
30 Tolstoy Str.,
Vladivostok, Rossija;
would like stamps with
shells on them in
exchange for Red Sea
cowries, etc.



Cellana capensis Gmelin, 1791 Port Alfred to northern Mozambique.
Cape specimens (top right and bottom left) are much larger than those from Natal.



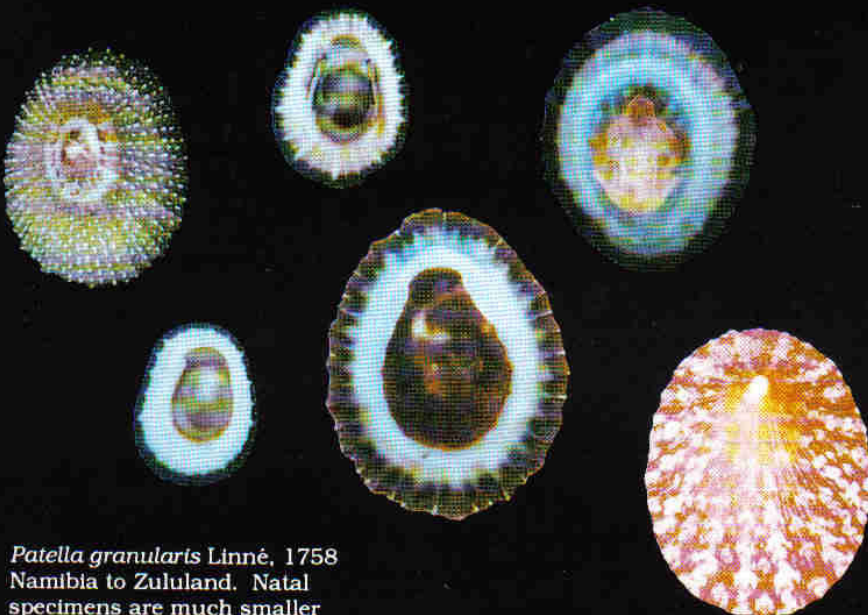
Patella miniata miniata
Born, 1778
Namaqualand to west Transkei



Patella tabularis Krauss, 1848 False Bay to eastern Transvaal



Patella miniata sanguinans
Reeve, 1856 Natal to Transkei



Patella granulata Linné, 1758
Namibia to Zululand. Natal specimens are much smaller than those from the Cape.

Patella miniata miniata