

A Check List of New Caledonian Cones

By J. C. ESTIVAL

NOUMEA — How many species of cone have we in New Caledonia? You hear many estimates, the totals often depending on whether the reporter is a "lumper" or a "splitter."

By my computations, 87 species have been reliably reported from New Caledonian waters. These include several forms of established species that may or may not be considered valid.

This list is a subjective work which reflects several years of interest in *Conus* and intense collecting in New Caledonia.

CC = very common, C = common, U = uncommon, R = rare, RR = very rare

<i>achatinus</i> Gmelin	U	<i>floridulus</i> A.&R.	R	<i>musicus</i> Hwass	C
<i>ammiralis</i> L.	U	<i>frigidus</i> Reeve	C	<i>mustelinus</i> Hwass	U
<i>arenatus</i> Hwass	C	<i>fulgetrum</i> Sowerby	C	<i>nigropunctatus</i> Sowerby	U
<i>auicus</i> L.	U	<i>generalis</i> L.	U	<i>nussetella</i> L.	U
<i>auricomus</i> Hwass	R	<i>geographus</i> L.	U	<i>obscurus</i> Sowerby	R
<i>bauteatus</i> Sowerby	U	<i>glans</i> Hwass	C	<i>omaria</i> Hwass	U
<i>betulinus</i> L.	U	<i>imperialis</i> L.	C	<i>optimus</i> Sowerby	R(5)
<i>bougei</i> Sowerby	R(1)	<i>kermadecensis</i> Ired.	RR(2)	<i>pertusus</i> Hwass	U
<i>bullatus</i> L.	U	<i>lamberti</i> Souverbie	RR(3)	<i>planorbis</i> Born	R
<i>cabritii</i> Bernardi	U	(not Sowerby)	RR(3)	var. <i>chenii</i> Crosse	U
<i>canonicus</i> Hwass	C	<i>legatus</i> Lamarck	R	<i>pulicarius</i> Hwass	CC
<i>capitaneus</i> L.	U	<i>leopardus</i> Roding	CC	<i>quercinus</i> Lightfoot	CC
<i>catus</i> Hwass	C	<i>lienardi</i> B.&C.	U	<i>rattus</i> Hwass	U
<i>chaldeus</i> Roding	C	<i>litoglyphus</i> Hwass	U	<i>retifer</i> Menke	C
<i>cinereus</i> Hwass	RR	<i>litteratus</i> L.	CC	<i>sanguinolentus</i> Q.&G.	C
<i>coccineus</i> Gmelin	U	<i>lividus</i> Hwass	CC	<i>scabriusculus</i> Dillwyn	C
<i>coelinae</i> Crosse	C	<i>luteus</i> Sowerby	RR	<i>spectabilis</i> Adams	R(6)
<i>crocatus</i> Lamarck	U	<i>magnificus</i> Reeve	U	<i>sponsalis</i> Hwass	U
(= <i>colubrinus</i> Lamarck?)	RR	<i>magus</i> L.	C	var. <i>nanus</i> Sowerby	U
<i>circumactus</i> Iredale	U	<i>marmoratus</i> L.	CC	<i>striatellus</i> Link	U
(= <i>connectens</i> Adams?)	R	var. <i>bandanus</i> Hwass	C	<i>striatus</i> L.	U
<i>consors</i> Sowerby	R	var. <i>suffusus</i> Sowerby	U	<i>sugillatus</i> Reeve	U
<i>coronatus</i> Gmelin	C	var. <i>crosseanus</i> Barnardi	U	<i>sulcatus</i> Hwass	RR(7)
<i>cylindraceus</i> B.&S.	R	"orange" variation	R	<i>terebra</i> Born	U
<i>distans</i> Hwass	C	<i>miles</i> L.	C	<i>tessulatus</i> Born	U
<i>ebraeus</i> L.	CC	<i>miliaris</i> Hwass	C	<i>textile</i> L.	U
<i>eburneus</i> Hwass	CC	<i>mitratus</i> Hwass	R	<i>tulipa</i> L.	C
<i>emaciatu</i> Reeve	C	<i>moluccensis</i> Kuster	R	<i>varius</i> L.	C
<i>figulinus</i> L.	U	var. "merleti"	R(4)	<i>vexillum</i> L.	C
<i>flavidus</i> Lamarck	CC	<i>monachus</i> L.	R	<i>virgo</i> L.	C
<i>floccatus</i> Sowerby	R	<i>moreleti</i> Crosse	R	<i>vitulinus</i> Hwass	C

- Notes:
- (1) *C. bougei* Sowerby, 1907. Collected personally at the type locality: Mouac Is. (North N.C.) See Cernohorsky: *Tropical Pacific Marine Shells*, vol. 3, p. 133.
 - (2) One specimen known from N.C.; in Pierson's collection.
 - (3) Only two specimens known for sure: holotype in Bordeaux (France) and Pierson's specimen in Nouméa.
 - (4) This name appeared for the first time in *La Conchiglia/The Shell*, March-April 1975.
 - (5) *C. optimus* Sowerby, 1913. Collected personally in 20m near Nouméa. Evidently differs from *C. cabritii*. Figured in HSN Apr. 1980 as *C. bougei*.
 - (6) Wrongly called *C. tenellus*. Seems to differ from the Australian *C. artoptus* (D. Rockel, MS).
 - (7) One specimen dredged by R. V. Orstom in 300m in 1977 south of N.C.
- Remarks: *C. vayssetianus* Crosse, 1872 is very doubtful, as is *C. taylorianus* E. A. Smith, 1880. *C. optimus* and *C. bougei* are closely related species but differ from *C. cabritii*.

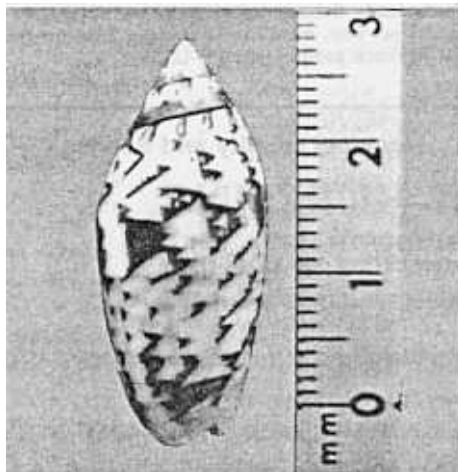
AN OLIVE STRANGER FROM COCOS ISLAND

Dr. Rowland F. Zeigler has sent a picture of an olive shell which so far has defied identification. He suspects that it is a new species.

A deep-water dweller, the specimen was found near Cocos Island, in the eastern Pacific off Panama and Nicaragua. It has a faint rosy band around the body whorl (not apparent in the figure) and rich brown markings. The aperture is creamy yellow, the shell is glossy overall, and the columella is plicated. It came from Cizo Yvon of Tahiti.

Do you recognize it? If you do, contact Zeigler at P.O. Box 911, Murrells Inlet, South Carolina 29576.

E.G.L.

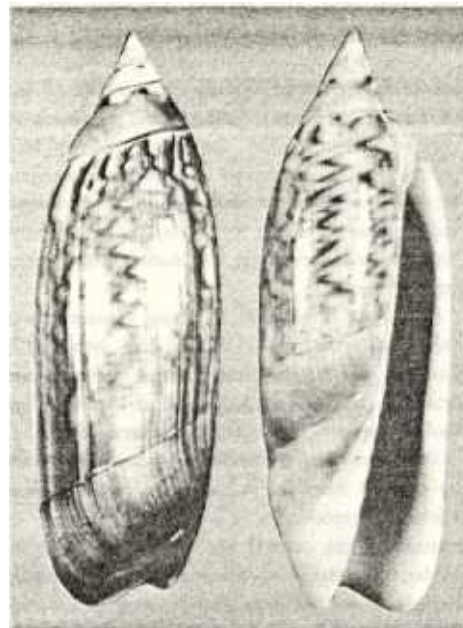


Research Reveals An Old Valid Name For *Oliva subulata*

By W. O. CERNOHORSKY

AUCKLAND — HSN Associate Editor Elmer Leehman, in HSN Feb. 1977 reported on a Malayan species of Olividae which had been identified by Dr. R. Zeigler as "*Olivancilla*" *subulata* (Lamarck). It appears that the generic name "*Olivancilla*" was a misspelling for *Olivancillaria* d'Orbigny, 1840.

Specimens of the species have recently been received from Bali, Indonesia, where they were col-



Left, *A. lutaria* (Roeding) 48.3m. Right, *A. lutaria* (Roeding) 45.6m.

lected by HMS member O. K. McCausland. A check on the species revealed that *lutaria* Roeding, 1798, is actually an earlier name for *subulata* Lamarck, 1822.

The appropriate generic group for *lutaria* is *Agaronia* Gray, 1839, a genus which includes species from the West American coast, West Africa and the Indian Ocean.

Species of *Olivancillaria* have a different shell-morphology than *Agaronia*, and are confined to South America. If the Indian Ocean *Agaronia* species merit a subgeneric separation from the West American-West African species, then the subgeneric name *Anazola* Gray, 1858, is available, giving the Indo-Malayan species the combination of *Agaronia* (*Anazola*) *lutaria* (Roeding, 1798).

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