



SYDNEY SHELLER

Newsletter of the Shell Club of Sydney
NSW Branch, The Malacological Society of Australasia Limited ACN 067 894 848

Next Meeting:

25th October 2003

(normally 4th Saturday)

Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club
117 Ryedale Rd, West Ryde, Sydney

Times: Arrive from 11am,
Judging and Main meeting 2pm

Topic: Annual Shell Show



Contributions:

Please send contributions to:
**Steve Dean 166 Narrabeen Park
Parade, Mona Vale NSW 2103**
Text by disk or email only. Photos, and
disks by mail, or preferably by email to
steve@dean.as

If you cannot get your text onto disk,
then **Karen Barnes** may be prepared
to type it for you - send material to:
**177-9 Severn St Maroubra NSW
2035**



Club Executive:

Office bearers:

President: Patty Jansen
Vice Pres: Maureen Anderson
Secretary: Chris Barnes

Honorary:

Raffles: Maureen Anderson
Treasurer: Peter Pienaar
Sheller Editor: Steve Dean

Waya Is Fiji
(Pictures From Internet)

Shell Club of Sydney Mission Statement:

To appreciate, understand and
preserve shells and their environment
and to share this with others.

Some of the topics inside:

- Minutes
- Mamanuka Is Group, Fiji (cover photo)
- AGM
- October Shell Show Categories



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Peter Pienaar
9/13-15 Chisholm Cres
Bradbury, NSW
Australia 2560

Note: The Sydney Shell Club is a branch of
the Malacological Society of Australasia
(MSA) It is preferred that you are also a
member of the MSA. MSA membership can
be organised through Des Beechey
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Shells to Swap:

If you have spare shells and would like to find someone to swap with, try listing some of them here:



Meeting Minutes

28/06/03

The meeting was opened by P Jansen
at 2.41 pm following the AGM.

Field Trips

M. Keats reported finding a couple of
unusual species from Long
Bay/Malabar. Michael is planning to
produce a complete site survey from this
location in the near future.

P. Jansen reported on her recent
overseas trip and explained how the
article in the "Sheller" on the Caspian
Sea came about.

General Business

M. Keats discussed a presentation on
Chinaman's Beach. Mosman Council
have a bid in to get a research grant to
investigate the site. Michael also tabled
a newspaper article for the "Sheller".

S. Dean handed around a copy of
Neville Coleman's new book "**2002 Sea
Shells**"

E-mail to and from Des Beechey re-
possible financial assistance MSA for
branch printer, tabled by C. Barnes.

Presentation

A shell auction took the place of a
presentation.

Meeting closed at 3.06pm

C. Barnes, Secretary

Meeting Minutes

26/07/03

The meeting was opened by P Jansen
at 2.02 pm.

Field Trips

C. Barnes reported finding a *Cypraea
poraria* Linnaeus, 1758, *Strombus
labiatus* (Röding, 1798) from Long Bay
and a *Trigonostoma bicolour* (Hinds,
1843) from Little Bay.

Ashley Miskelly collected some sand
dollars from Shoal Bay. Ashley
commented that he was now finding



more tropical urchins than during his previous fifteen years of diving.

P. Jansen reported on her recent trip to the Capricorn Coast of Queensland. Patty will discuss her finds in her presentation at the next meeting.

General Business

John Riley was introduced to the meeting as a potential member. John has an interest in native orchids, botanical art and has been a shell collector for many years. As a shearer he has had access to some remote places throughout Australia.

Peter Pienaar reminded the meeting that subscriptions to the Sydney Sheller were now due. A Motion was put by John Franklin to increase the membership fee to \$40.00; Junior \$15.00 and an extra \$5 charge per overseas membership to cover postage. Peter Pienaar seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously by the meeting.

John Franklin has consented to continue as Club librarian.

C. Barnes tabled a copy of Tide Watch from Townsville Shell Club.

The meeting welcomed visitors: Susan and William Zilber.

Presentation

A. Miskelly gave a presentation on Sand dollars (Echinoderms). He discussed the specialised morphology of the food grooves and distribution of various species from Mexico, the USA and Africa.

Meeting closed at 3.18 pm

C. Barnes, Secretary

Minutes of the AGM of the NSW Branch of the Malacological Society of Australasia Limited ACN 067 894 848 held in a Meeting Room at Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club on 28/06/2003.

The meeting was opened by P Jansen at 2.10 pm, following a minute silence to mark the passing of Kevin Lamprell.

All office bearers with the exception of treasurer (John Franklin, who is believed to be standing down) were unanimously re-elected. Peter Pienaar agreed to fill the treasurers position once Johns' situation was clarified.

The presidents' report has been published in the "Sheller", and Patty thanked everyone for their input.

R. Moylan read the Treasurers Report and passed on all the necessary information in J. Franklin's absence. P. Jansen moved to accept, seconded by M. Keats.

Draft Programme for year to come .

Month	Presentation	Cake Roster
July	Ashley Miskelly : Sand Dollars	Patty Jansen
August	Patty Jansen: Queensland trip	Steve & Keith Dean
September	TBA	Peter Pienaar
October	Annual Shell Show	Everybody to contribute
November	Ron Moylan: Swains Reef	Sandra Montague
December	Christmas Party	Christmas Party
January	Members' Talks	John Dunkerley
February	Patty Jansen: Drawing lessons	Ron Moylan
March	Ashley Miskelly: TBA	Chris Barnes
April	Michael Keats: 12 month survey of Long Bay	Michael Keats
May	TBA	TBA
June	Des Beechey: TBA	Maureen Anderson

Meeting closed at 2.41pm

C. Barnes, Secretary

Meeting Minutes

23/08/03

The meeting was opened by P Jansen at 2.15 pm.

Field Trips

Ashley Miskelly reported on a field trip to Bottle & Glass Rocks at Vaucluse in Sydney Harbour. Ashley reported finding a specimen of *Maoricolpus roseus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834) at approximately 10 to 18 metres. Ashley has collected similar specimens over the past five or six years. The N.Z shell is becoming more common in Sydney.



Ashley also displayed fine specimens of *Cypraea carneola* Linnaeus, 1758 and *C. vitellus* Linnaeus, 1758 from the same locality, plus an unusual hard coral.

J. Dunkerley reported on a visit to Green Island off Cairns in Qld. John mentioned that the Cay was part of the Marine Reserve though he was able to make observations of a number of species including, *Lambis lambis* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Strombus luhuanus* Linnaeus, 1758, which was plentiful. John added that he saw a baler shell while snorkelling and that the north side of the Island had lots of sea grass meadows with many species of shells and fish.

General Business

Categories for the October annual shell show were agreed after some discussion from the meeting.

*Note :- there is no physical size limit for specimens only number of specimens in each category, and the quantity indicated is the maximum, less is acceptable.

- 1) **Cypraeidae 15 specimens**
- 2) **Murex 15 specimens**
- 3) **Volutidae 15 specimens**
- 4) **Conidae 15 specimens**
- 5) **One locality 15 specimens (6km radius)**
- 6) **Local Sydney Shells 15 specimens**
- 7) **Shell of the Show, 1 specimen**
- 8) **Shell of the Show "Wow factor" 1 specimen**
- 9) **Bivalves 15 specimens**
- 10) **Ranellidae 15 specimens**
- 11) **Your Favourite Shells 10 specimens**

Letter Gavin Malcolm U.K (tabled).

Presentation

P. Jansen gave a presentation on the family trip to Rockhampton and Townsville near Yeppoon on the Capricorn Coast in north Qld. Patty described the muddy sand flats, shallow water and tides that go out such a long way. Patty explained that the beach at Yeppoon is made up almost entirely of one member of the family Turritellidae, *Haustator cingulifera* (Sowerby, 1825). Patty also reported on the thousands of soldier crabs that were encountered. Patty attended both Yeppoon and Townsville Shell Shows and was asked to judge at both events. Patty described both shows as having a high standard and added that Townsville is one of the larger clubs with many young members. Patty said the trip back was quite long, as it took two and a half days to drive back to Sydney.

Meeting closed at 3.25 pm

C. Barnes, Secretary

Shell Club Library Corner:-

John Franklin

As a part of our Mission Statement the purpose of the library is not only to increase awareness and understanding but also to encourage research and to assist those pursuing their endeavours.

Please note that all books and materials have to date been donated to the Club. In the event that you have any books, articles and periodicals that have ceased to be of use, perhaps you could donate them to the Club to assist with research.

Your gift/donation would be greatly appreciated.

For a list of books/materials we have available in the library please refer to recent editions of the Sheller.

Acquisitions now include:

Coleman, N., 2001. *1001 Nudibranchs – catalogue of Indo-Pacific slugs*, Neville Coleman's Underwater Geographic Pty Ltd

Hinton, A., 1978. *Guide to shells of Papua New Guinea*, Robert Brown & Associates Pty Ltd, Port Moresby

Macpherson, J.H. and Gabriel, C.J., 1962. *Marine molluscs of Victoria*, Melbourne University Press, National Museum of Victoria

Lamprell, K. and Healy, J., 1998. *Bivalves of Australia Vol 2*, Backbuys Publishers, Leiden

Cernohorsky, W.O., 1991. *Monographs of marine mollusca, the mitridae of the world Part 2 the subfamilies Imbricariinae and Cylindromitrinae*



Mamanuca Island Group – Fiji

John Franklin

At last the planned shelling trip became a reality as suddenly there was a pervasive feeling of the thrust of the plane's engine power catapulting us along the runway of Sydney's downtown Mascot International Airport towards Viti Levu, Nadi, Fiji, located some 3,100 kms and three hours flying time away.

To the original inhabitants, the island group was known as "Viti" and following both the Tongan influence and European colonisation the name for the islands became Fiji. In his journal Captain Cook used the word "Feejee" to describe the people of Fiji.

Only 100 of the approximate 330 islands in the archipelago are inhabited with a current total population of nearly 800,000.

Interestingly whilst the 180° meridian passes through Taveuni the international Date Line is regarded as being drawn eastward of that island so that all of the islands share the same time zone.

After booking into our hotel, we went shopping and visited the Nandi markets. Whilst the quality of the shells for sale at the markets was very poor, the department stores did not disappoint, offering an excellent range from inexpensive to shells like **Conus gloriamaris**, **Conus milneedwardsi**, **Conus dusaveli**, **Conus cedonulli**, **Cypraea aurantium** and **Cypraea teulerei** just to name a few.

The weather was warm to hot as we boarded the boat on the Saturday afternoon at Denarau Island wharf, to take us for a three day cruise of the Mamanuca Island Group.

It was not long before the boat glided past Vuda Point peninsula which projects into the sea and faces the Mamanucas. An extensive mountainous range provides a beautiful backdrop to the Point which incidentally was the first landing place of the Melanesians arriving in Fiji so many centuries ago.

The final point of call was the island of Tivua which is located only a short distance from mainland Lautoka on the western coast of Viti Levu. Tivua is not a volcanic island but rather small and circular.

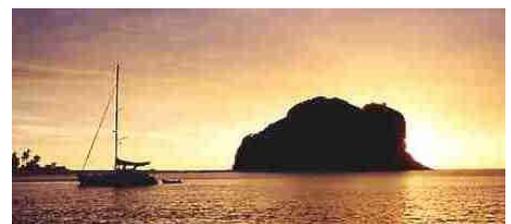
Whilst snorkelling provided wonderful views of both soft and hard corals, colourful fish and blue starfish, it was from the two hour walk around the island in the falling sunlight that some observations of molluscan life could be made as follows:

Cephalopoda, **nautilus pompilius**, this species from Fiji is smaller than those collected from the Philippine Islands.

Codaki paytenorum, Iredale 1937

Mitrella Ligula, Dulcos 1840

Early next morning we weighed anchor and set sail for Narokorokoyawa the Sacred Island Group located north west of Tivua Island. Finally after about two hours we sailed into the beautiful clear crystal waters of Navadra Island, just one of five islands in the group. Indeed the Sacred Islands are special in many ways, firstly because they have a cultural significance in that it was the first place of landing of the Fijian chief Tui Na Revurevu and his crew in a canoe "Rogovoka". The chief set up a fortress, a village and Sacred Caves known as "Navanualevu". It was indeed unfortunate that the first Fijians were compelled to leave their island paradise mainly because of the lack of fresh water. They proceeded to the mainland and settled at a place known as Vuda "the source" on Viti Levu.



Apart from cultural aspects, for the visitor to Navadra Island one cannot but resist falling in love with the beauty of the place. There is a small horseshoe bay and as the boat proceeded up the centre on one side there was a tall volcanic rock, then a long white sandy beach behind which were swaying palm trees embedded in a luxuriant green undergrowth. In about the middle of this beach a small track leading into the bushes could be discerned. This track led to the Sacred Cave. Then turning slowly from right to left there are rocks covered with sand in the middle of the horseshoe. At high tide the water covers the sand, but the passage is still very shallow. On the left hand side of the bay is the beautiful Navadra Beach which had a rocky point at one end. Beyond the beach volcanic rocks fell into the entrance of the bay. Small clam shells were washed upon the beach along with other shells located at low tide amongst the rocks and coral rubble. **Conus balteatus**, Sowerby 1833, **Conus boeticus**, Reeve 1843, **Cypraea caputserpentis**, Linne 1758, **Cypraea annulus**, Linne 1758, **Cypraea moneta**, Linne 1758, **Mitra decurtata**, Reeve 1843, **Mitra litterata lamarck**, **Terebra Maculata**, and **Terebra dimidiata**, Linne 1758, just to mention a few of the species present.

In the afternoon we sailed past the majestic Mount Batinareba (510m) to Nova Bay being part of the beautiful and rugged island of Waya located at the southern end of the Yasawa Island Group. The Nova Bay beach was rather small and at low tide many **Terebra subulata**, Linne 1758 were present in the shallow water.

The Sydney Sheller

The next morning we visited Octopus Beach, at Nalauwaki Bay, Waya. The ladies of the village were selling shells and handicrafts. There were black lipped pearl shells, many *Cypraea tigris* in mostly bad condition, *Lambis lambis*, *Lambis scorpius*, *Lambis crocata* and *Lambis truncata*. In addition, there were many smaller Strombus for sale.



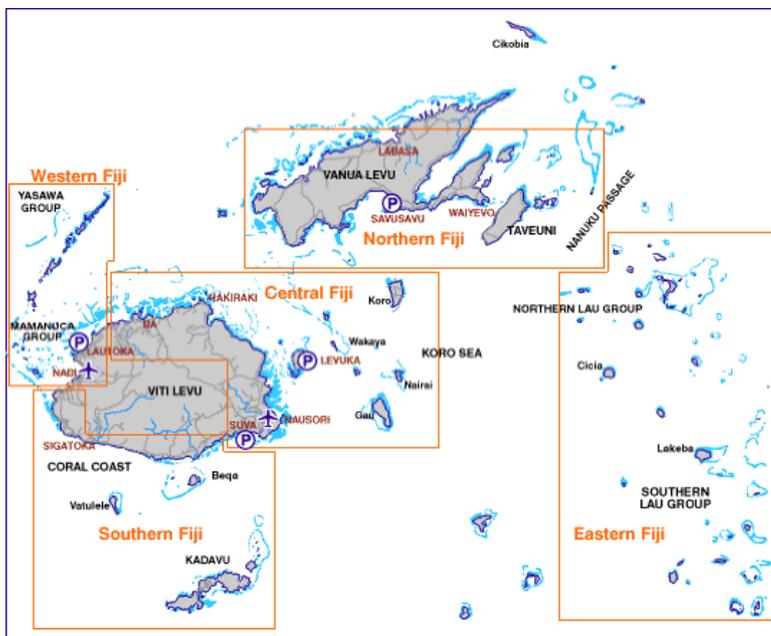
In the afternoon we sailed for Naboro village located on the island of Wayasewa. The village was relocated in 1975 following a rockslide from cliffs at the old historical site Namara. The new site of Noboro village is located on a spectacular site, the high grassy hills behind the village provide a theatrical backdrop for play acting, story-telling and dances. As we walked through the stalls of shells, arts and crafts for sale we were greeted by delightful school children who took us for an inspection of their school and performed for us.

Wayasewa is approximately 40km north west of Lautoka and is divided from Waya at Bonini Point by only a short strip of shallow water. From the Point one can look across to the mainland and see the beautiful hazy pastel blue mountains falling into the sea.

We travelled across this shallow water to the Waya side and collected mainly small species of the Mitridae and Costellaridae families. This area is truly and beautiful place to visit.

And so, our short boat trip came to an end leaving time for a visit to the Lautoka and Sigatoka markets. On the whole, both markets did not offer expensive or indeed good quality shells. The elusive *Cypraea eburnea* (Barnes 1924) was not available for purchase. By way of contrast however, the larger stores/shops did offer quality specimens usually at high prices, for example *Cypraea aurantium* (Gmelin 1791) was almost in every shop for sale at a premium price.

In such a short period of our stay in Fiji we only obtained a glimpse of the existing molluscan life and it will be left to a lengthier future visit whereby it is hoped we shall be able to obtain a representative knowledge of the existence of particular species in the area.





Mysterious Creatures

Steve Dean

Over three years ago, immediately prior to the National Shell Show In Adelaide, I spent three days and nights collecting on the York Peninsula. (Permit organised by the Adelaide Shell Club). On the second night I came across a creature that did not resemble any sea creature I had heard of before. It was on sand just out of the water at low tide and was heading back to the water covered weed beds on the expansive sand flats. (The adjoining weed beds were littered with many thousands of juvenile live Phasianella shells) It was raining heavy, extremely windy, cold and was 2AM, so visibility was poor.

Here is how I described the creature when I gave my field trip report back in Sydney:

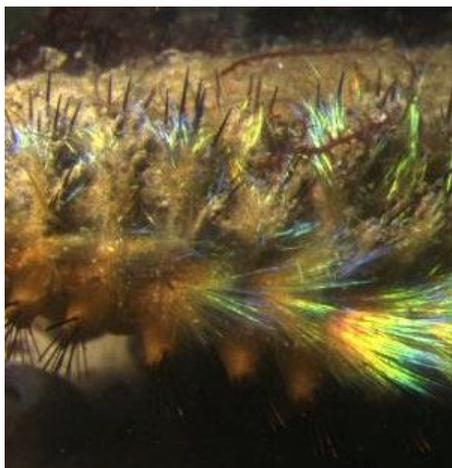
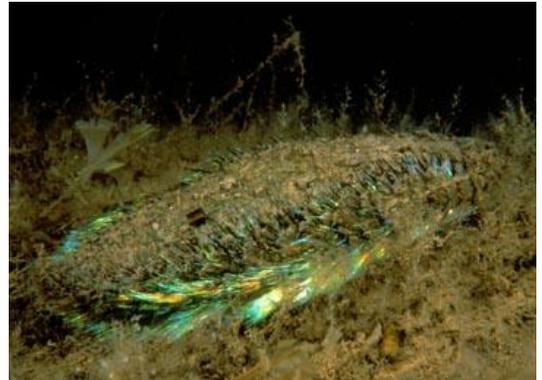
- Large elongated, flattened hard rubber block 25cm long and roughly the shape of a garden slater.
- The underside had rows of sucker feet similar to an enlarged grub, but with pairs of feet along the full length of the underside making the underside appear segmented.
- In spite of its tough thick skin the animal could curl up to protect its underside when I rolled it over with my shoe
- It was hairy along its sides and smooth along the top (The top skin almost like a tough Beach-De-Mer)
- (Members were starting to look at me strangely, but the last part of the description clinched it)
- Along the underside periphery amongst the hairs, there was what looked like rows of 2cm long brass wires sticking out of the body. They were very shiny and hard. I did not want to push them too hard in case they, or the hairs were poisonous.

No one knew what it was, and from the looks of our members, I could tell they thought I was going mad.

I now know what it was. It was a Polychaetes worm in the Genus Aphrodita
The common name is "Sea Mouse"

These worms normally live half buried in silt from 2m to 2000m so I do not know what mine was doing on pristine clean sand, trapped out of water at low tide, and 400m from where the sand flats drop into deeper water.

The "brass" looking spines are exciting Physics and communications experts worldwide as they transmit light with almost 100% efficiency far superior to current fibre optics. Like the wings of some butterflies they spines are iridescent and reflect when light shines on them. They look red and with blues and greens, hence their "brass look" under my torch light.



Close up side view showing hairs, spines, feet and top of body.

Each spine has a central hollow surrounded by 100,000 hexagonal hollow tubes. (Each hollow tub running along the spine is 0.0000005m diameter – ½ micron) The tubes are arranged in perfect symmetry and each tube is hexagonal. This is eight times denser than the most advanced optical fibres (Photonic Crystal Fibres). Research is underway to try to identify how the sea monkey makes its fibres to see if we can duplicate them. Other research is looking to make such fibres by direct molecular reconstruction. (Research was being done in Bath UK, Sydney Aust, and USA)

The other potential use for such strands is to colour things where the colour is generated by light refraction rather than light absorption. Human made articles coloured this way would never 'fade'.

