

SYDNEY SHELLER

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

Next Meeting:

26th October 2002

(normally 4th Saturday)

Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club

117 Ryedale Rd, West Ryde, Sydney

1.30 for 2.00pm

Annual Shell Show

This year the Club has decided to supplement the Shell Show with invited Guest Speakers. To that end it is most desirable to have not only members but also their relatives and friends attend the exhibition and talk series. We need your support.

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 & Karen Barnes
Raffles: Maureen Anderson

Honorary:

Treasurer: John Franklin
Sheller Editor: Steve Dean

Shell Club of Sydney Mission Statement:

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



Until now - whenever Steve Dean saw small anemones and feathery worms sticking out of cracks between rocks in rock pools and on reefs he stuck his finger in them to see their reaction. Once he became aware of what this photo was of, he lost all interest in continuing with this practice.

Can you guess what this photo is?

(See page three)

Some of the topics inside:

- Pet Conus
- Minutes catch up (3 sets)
- Turbinellidae catch up (2 parts)
- Jervis Bay Protection Zones
- October Shell Show

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Turbinellidae Part 17

Ulrich Knodel

This part deals with two rather closely related species from the Indopacific. It is assumed that they are derived, together with *Vasum rhinoceros*, from the extinct species *V. aqitanicum* from the lower Miocene. Another group (i.e. *V. armatum* and *V. ceramicum*) seems also to be closely related although fossil specimens are poorly known till now. The species discussed here have a typical 'vasiform' shape, a good size and they are common: this makes them well known to collectors.

Vasum turbinellus (Linnaeus, 1758)

As *Murex turbinellus* Linnaeus, 1758

syn. *Volutella nigra* Perry, 1811

syn. *Turbinella variolaris* Lamarck, 1822 (it being based on a juvenile but worn specimen)

syn. *Turbinella cornigera* Lamarck, 1822 (which is the doubtful "forma cornigerum").

The "Common Pacific Vase Shell" is (name!) one of the most common Vase shells of the Pacific. It ranges from East Africa throughout the Indopacific to western Polynesia. Often it is common, in some regions, even abundant. It is a heavy solid, strongly spined species; the shell is coloured black and white. The usual size is 50 to 80 mms.

The species lives in a range from the intertidal zone to a depth of roundabout 3 metres. It inhabits in some areas reef flats, hidden during the day under coral rocks and boulders. In other regions it lives in sand, coral rubble and eelgrass.

Forma cornigerum (Lamarck, 1822)

This form has extra long spines. It is reported to be most common off the Philippines. A 60mm large typical form has spines that are of the order of 6 – 9mms long (the largest spines being on the shoulder). A shell of *f. cornigerum* of the same size has spines which are of the order of 15 – 18 mms in length. The spines *f. cornigerum* are much more slender. I have found among 18 specimens examined of *f. cornigerum* that 17 of them had one less spine per whorl on the shoulder as the typical form exhibits.

The development of longer spines is in most species an indicator for habitat in very quiet water and softer substrates; shells from rough water environments tend to have shorter spines. However in *f. cornigerum* the whole shell looks somewhat different to the typical form.

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Vassum tubiferum

Vasum tubiferum (Anton, 1839)
as *Turbinellus tubifera* Anton, 1839
syn. *Turbinellus imperialis* Reeve, 1842

The "Imperial Vase Shell" seems to be restricted to the waters of the Philippines; most records are from the central western region there. The Cujo Islands are the 'locus typicus'. The shells in my collection are except for one, all from Cujo, collected by the late R. Tucker- Abbott in July 1958 during the Du Pont Academy expedition. One specimen I have from a collector on Culion Island. Most of the shells from other collections I have examined had only locality data as "western Philippines" or only "Philippines". Until

now I have not heard of specimens from other localities outside the Philippines. Neither Anton nor Reeve gave precise locality data. Reeve stated that the described specimens were collected 'probably at Mindanao, Philippines'.

This beautiful species (real gems exist!) is reported from very shallow water in quiet bays. It lives on sand and eelgrass bottom. The size of the shell is usually 60 – 80 mms; up to 120 mms has been recorded. The shell looks somewhat like *Vasum turbinellus*, but is much more elegant. The body whorl has four rows of knobs but the knobs are only rounded or with very short spines; not as strongly knobbed and spined a *V. turbinellus*. *V. tubiferum* also differs in having a deep and pronounced umbilicus. The coloration is brown and white; often parts are very dark brown but never black as in *V. turbinellus*. The shoulder spines are somewhat more slender than in *V. turbinellus* and usually one less per whorl. This species seems to be a separate regional development of the *V. aquitanicum* lineage.

*Vasum turbinellus*

Pet Conus

Tassie, in Cairns always has unusual pets in his small fish tanks. Recently he had a *Conus geographus*, a carnivorous species known to have killed humans.

When his cone is hungry it quickly moves around the tank looking for small fish. As the photos show it does not wait until it harpoons prey to extend its mouth. It parades itself with mouthparts fully extended, and as the photo on the front cover shows it has the mouth fully open as well.

I have removed the other parts of the pictures for clarity. In the picture on the right, the cone is moving across rocks in the tank.

In the photo on the front page the cone is completely out of site behind rocks with the mouthparts coming around the rock, showing only as a large open tube, with no evidence of what is lurking behind. It looks very tempting for humans to touch, or for small fish to nip.

These excellent action shots are courtesy of Barbara Collins.



Shell Club Minutes January (previously missed)

The meeting was opened by Maureen Anderson at 2.00 pm.

Field Trip Reports M. Keats & S. Clark reported on a trip to Jervis Bay, to the "type locality" (Target Bay, torpedo firing range?) in search of *Meridolum* sp., a snail that lives in the littoral rainforest habitat. Specimens were found, though wet weather would have aided the investigation.

K. & S. Dean reported on a visit to Long Reef, though nothing of interest was observed.

New Acquisitions C. Barnes reported collecting a number of *Smaragdia souverbiana* (Gassies, 1861) live while straining sea grass with Des Beechey on New Years Day. M. Keats visited Yarra Bay and collected three specimens of *Trigonostoma vinnulum* Iredale, 1925.

A. Miskelly collected a specimen of *Cymbiola magnifica* (Gebauer 1802) from Botany Bay.

New Books D. Beecheys' web site, "The Seashells of New South Wales" at [http://members.optushome.com.au/desbee/](http://members.optushome.com.au/desbee/ee/) covers a number of families and depicts many rare and unusual specimens. The site is a work in progress and Des is still working through the families and updating when time allows.

General Business

Chris Ann Urquhart has sent an email letter requesting the number of active members in the Sydney sub branch so that MSA National can reimburse fees. An email letter was sent to Des Beechey requesting that a new level of Non Professional membership be established.

A letter was sent to Chris M^cCarthy of Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club requesting a listing of the Sydney Shell Club in their Community Service Information page.

Michael Keats reported that Kay Rutland is moving into a retirement village at Woolwich. She has kindly donated items to the club for Michael to auction. There will be 3 lots; including corals jigsaw puzzles, volutes and shell art items.

Auction: The auction realised \$122.00 Other items will be used as raffle prizes at future meetings.

Meeting closed at 2.30pm

C. & K. Barnes
Secretary

Shell Club Minutes July 2002

The meeting was opened by Patty Jansen at 2.04 pm.
Visitors: Peter Honkoop and Rob West.

Field Trip Reports

M. Keats reported on a visit to Norfolk Island two weeks ago. Being adventurous, Michael was able to organise a one day tour of Phillip Island, which was almost denuded when left as a game reserve, with introduced feral animals (goats, pigs, rabbits) by early settlers. Michael described the amazing ground colours as pink, gold and grey to name a few, this was due to the topsoil being washed away.

Michael managed to find six specimens of a land snail that will be sent off for identification.

R. Moylan reported on his recent visit to the Keppel Bay shell show, Ron noted that attendance was down from previous years yet exhibits were lovely and the quality of material very high. Ron added that it was the 40th birthday of the club and the 35th shell show.

P. Jansen reported on a visit to Chinaman's Beach where many micro shells were found.

C. Barnes handed around a number of specimens from Long and Little Bays, these included *Hydatina amplustre*, Linnaeus 1758, *Haliotis brazieri* Angus, 1869 and *Haliotis hargravesi* Cox, 1869.

General Business

Treasurer:- J. Franklin reported that the branch's current operational balance was \$2013.13

John also reported on a quote from RELC, \$5000 for the rooms for a weekend, plus staff and extras, would bring the total to \$6,000 to host an event such as a Sydney National Shell Show. Letter:- Rob West Re- attending today's meeting possibly with some New Guinea shells for sale.

Discussion about venue for next Sydney NSS, also fund raising possibilities.

J. Franklin:- discussion about guest speakers and costing for upcoming annual shell show.

Presentation

Today, presentations are on favourite shells from various group members.

Patty brought in her collection of Tellin shells from all over the world. Ashley brought along a specimen of *Livonia roadnightae* (McCoy, 1881). Michael displayed a very large specimen of *Conus vexillum* Gmelin, 1791 obtained near the Isle of Pines, New Caledonia. Michael explained how he had come by the shell and transported it back to Sydney in Jenny's luggage. R. Moylan presented an awesome display of fine pieces including multiple, *Cypraea broderipii* (Sowerby 1832), *C. leucodon* (Broderip 1828), *C. marginata ketyana bataviensis* Lorenz & Morrison 2001 and two very fine *C. cribraria exmouthensis* (Melvill 1888). Ron also displayed a world record sized *Cymbiola perplicata* (Hedley, 1902) plus one unusual colour form. A number of beautiful cones and a very rare colour form of *Harpa major* Röding, 1798 were also part of Ron's incredible favourites. J. Franklin displayed a sinistral specimen of the family Buccinidae.

Meeting closed at 3.10 pm

C. & K. Barnes
Secretary

NEW ZONING PLAN OF JERVIS BAY N.S.W. – 1st October 2002

John Franklin

New South Wales Marine Parks Authority have published an overview of the zoning plan for the Jervis Bay Marine Park. The zoning plan commences on **1st October 2002**. For malacologists, conchologists and the general shell collecting public, introduction of the zoning plan will place restrictions on both research and collecting activities.

Jervis Bay Marine Park is approximately 180km south of Sydney and 20km south east of Nowra, in the Batemans marine bioregion. The marine park covers an area of approximately 22,000 hectares and spans over 100km of coastline and adjacent ocean, extending from Kinghorn Point in the north to Sussex Inlet in the south and including most of Jervis Bay.

The objectives of the *Marine Parks Act 1997*, are:

- to conserve marine biological diversity and marine habitats by declaring and providing for the management of a comprehensive system of marine parks,
- to maintain ecological processes in marine parks,

and where consistent with the preceding objectives:

- to provide for ecologically sustainable use of fish (including commercial and recreational fishing) and marine vegetation in marine parks, and
- to provide opportunities for public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of marine parks.

Under the zoning plan the Jervis Bay area has been divided into sanctuary zones, habitat protection zones, special purpose zones and general use zones. At one end of the scale sanctuary zones provide areas representative of the highest in biological diversity whilst at the other end general use zones provide a level of environmental protection, at the same time, providing a wider range of commercial and recreational activities.

After the first of October 2002, permission / a permit must be obtained for the purposes of scientific / educational collection. Whilst the above information is based on a document entitled "Overview of the Zoning Plan" Jervis Bay Marine Park, June 2002, it is intended that further information will become available to the public prior to that date.

Activities permitted in protective zoning

Table 1. Summary of activities permitted in each zone

Activity	Sanctuary	Habitat Protection	General Use
Collecting			
Collecting (scientific/educational)	P	P	P
Collecting (recreational: bait, shellfish etc.)*	x	✓ ^(e)	✓

"P" Permission required from Marine Parks Authority

(e) Restrictions apply to the species that can be collected (see Species List in Table 5 and additional information below).

Table 5. Species that may be taken from habitat protection zones*

Common name	Class/Family	Species
Abalone	Family Haliotidae	All species
Turban shell	Family Turbinadae	All species
Pipi	Family Donacidae	<i>Donax deltoides</i>
Commercial scallop	Family Pectinidae	<i>Pecten fumatus</i>
Doughboy scallop		<i>Chlamys asperrimus</i>
Blue mussel	Family Mytilidae	<i>Mytilus planulatus</i>
Sydney cockle	Family Arcidae	<i>Anadara trapezia</i>
Mud oyster	Family Ostreidae	<i>Ostrea angasi</i>
Sea urchin	Class Echinoidea	<i>Centrostephanus rodgersii</i> <i>Heliocidaris erythrogramma</i>

* (unless otherwise restricted under the *Fisheries Management Act* or protected under other specific legislation).

Note: NSW Fisheries bag and size limits apply.

Regulation of specific activities – Collecting

Collection of marine plants and animals within the Jervis Bay Marine Park is subject to the following:

- collecting plants, animals and fossils for educational or scientific purposes may be allowed, however a permit is required
- collecting shells and shell grit is allowed in habitat protection and general use zones for non-commercial purposes.

Members are advised to contact the Park authorities in order to ascertain the zoning applicable to the proposed research area, whether a permit is required and to obtain more information. Contact The Jervis Bay Marine Park, Dent Street, Huskisson NSW 2540, www.mpa.nsw.gov.au – phone (02) 4441 7752.

**SHELL CLUB OF SYDNEY
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH**
The Malacological Society of Australasia Limited
ACN 067 894 848

**ANNUAL SHELL SHOW
Saturday 26th October 2002**

Categories for Shell Displays:

No.	Category	No. of Specimens in Display	Size Range
1	Bivalvia at least 3 families worldwide	20-3 species each	Any size
2	Conidae worldwide	15 max	Any size
3	Cypraea worldwide	15 max	Any size
4	Land Snails, Australian	20 max	Any size
5	Micro Shells worldwide	20 max	Below 10mm
6	Olividae worldwide	15 max	Any size
7	Muricidae worldwide	12 max	Any size
8	Self collected shells – Australian	20 max	Any size
9	Shells from one locality/country	20 max	Any size
10	Volutidaea	12 max	Above 30mm
11	Shell of the Show – must be part of an exhibited shell display in any of the above categories. Any size.		

Please note:

1. **Exhibit Entry fee:** \$3.00 per entry, exhibitors may enter up to 3 entries per category.
Non entry penalty - \$5.00 per person
2. **Guidelines:** The Club's Shell Show Guidelines are applicable to this Shell Show.
3. **Judging:** Judging points are to be allocated as follows:-
 - 50% for quality – points will be deducted for flaws, holes, immaturity, faded colours, uncleaned or buffed shells.
 - 20% for high degree of variety as appropriate to the section: eg. range of species in a family, range in size, range in locality.
 - 20% for presentation, ie. layout, attractiveness, labels.
 - 10% for labelling, ie. accuracy and completeness of information.
(Hand written labels are acceptable)
 Points will be deducted where the number of specimens permitted in a display is not adhered to.
4. **Entry - Visitors/non-members:** \$3.00 per person, children \$1.00 each

Australian = endemic to and **collected in Australia**
New South Wales = endemic to and **collected in New South Wales**
Miscellaneous = includes submissions from junior members, the smallest, the largest, photographs, craft and any miscellany of skills.
Size range = unless otherwise specified, no restriction on specimen size

For more information please contact:-
 Ron Moylan
 PH: 02 9949 4241 ~ FX: 9907 9523
 Shell Show Manager

**SHELL CLUB OF SYDNEY
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH**
The Malacological Society of Australasia Limited
ACN 067 894 848

**ANNUAL SHELL SHOW
Saturday 26th October 2002**

~ Registration Form ~

Please advise us of your interests. Please indicate with a ✓	Yes	No	Cost
I will be attending the Shell Show	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I will be exhibiting ____ exhibits in ____ categories @ \$3.00/ entry			<input type="text"/>
Can you offer a service as a Judge? Section _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Section _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Do you wish to receive a copy of the Shell Show Guidelines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Do you want a Swap Spot? (\$10.00)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total payment			\$ <input type="text"/>

Entry Visitors / Non-members: \$3.00 per person, children \$2.00 each

Do you have any other requests or special needs?

Details: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ P/CODE _____

CONTACT NOS: _____

It will be sufficient to return the registration form and pay on the day or alternatively, attach the category entry form and your cheque for \$_____ payable to **Shell Club of Sydney** and address your envelope to:-

The Treasurer
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**SHELL CLUB OF SYDNEY
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH**
The Malacological Society of Australasia Limited
ACN 067 894 848

**ANNUAL SHELL SHOW
2002**

PROGRAM

Date: Saturday 26th October 2002

At: Ryde Eastwood Leagues Club
"Ryedale Room"
117 Ryedale Road, West Ryde

11.00 a.m. – 1.30 p.m.	Set up exhibits
12.30 p.m.	Luncheon – own arrangements
1.30 p.m. – 2.00 p.m.	Judging
2.00 p.m.	Exhibition Open
2.30 p.m.	Mr. Ian Loch – Guest Speaker
2.50 p.m.	Guest Speaker
4.00 p.m.	Close

Refreshments will be served throughout the afternoon.

Turbinellidae Part 21

Ulrich Knodel

The first two sub families displayed here in this series had an acknowledged placement close together since the beginning of malacology. The often rather large, beautiful and mostly common shells were handled by malacologists for a long time with several studies available. The following third sub family is still a kind of "white blotch" within the family with a lot of misunderstandings in common literature.

Ptychactractinae Stimson 1865

The whole group seems, until now, to be rather poorly understood. It contains a "mixture" of species and genera often from the Volutes and Volutomitridae. New placements of single species has created some confusion.

In 1981 Quinn proposed the new genus *Cyomesus* in Ptychactractinae and herein *C. barthelowi* (Bartsch, 1942), which was originally published as *Prodallia b.* and later placed by Weaver & duPont in 1970 as *Teramachia b.* in Volutidae (Calliotectinae). Quinn only proposed this species in *Cyomesus* but soon authors used *Teramachia* as a synonym of *Cyomesus* or placed *Teramachia* as a valid genus in Ptychactractinae (see Abbott in "American Seashells" for example).

Another puzzle is "*Mesorhytis meekiana*". The genus *Mesorhytis* was proposed by Meek in 1876 for a fossil species (*Mesorhytis gracilentia* Meek, 1876). Some years later in 1889, Dall published *Fasciolaria (Mesorhytis) meekiana*, a recent species. Dall had seen *Mesorhytis* as a subgenus of *Fasciolaris*. In later studies this species was called *Teramachia m.* by Bayer (1971) and *Benthovoluta m.* by Cernohorsky (1973). But it was said turbinellid and not fasciolariid; Quinn (1981) designated this species as type species for his new genus *Cyomesus*. None of the authors placed the whole genus *Teramachia* Kuroda, 1931 in Turbinellidae; the genus is still seen today in Volutidae, either as a genus closely related to *Calliotectum* Dall 1890 or following Bondarev 1997- as a synonym of it. The "real" *Mesorhytis* is until now listed as a fossil genus in Volutomitridae (Vaught 1989) but Quinn said it was closely related to this *Cyomesus* and perhaps the precursor of this turbinellid group.

The acknowledged real Ptychactractinae are the genera *Ptychactractus*, *iestochilus* (sub genus) and *Metzgeria*; too *Ceratoxancus* (fide Cernohorsky, 1973). *Surculina* (syn *Phenacoptygma*; see Götting, 1974) was placed in Volutidae; one species ("P. kiiensis Kuroda 1931) was later separated as new genus *Benthovoluta*. Rehder, 1967, placed the group together in Ptychactractinae. The genus *Latiromitra* was seen near *Volutomitra* (Volutomitridae) and later a sub genus of it. It was placed there because of its mitrid shell shape but the volutid radula. Before Ponder (1973) reduced the old super families Buccinoidea, Nassaoidea and Volutoidea to a family status in the Muricoidea, the relationship of the turbinellid group was easy to see: Turbinellidae, Volutomitridae (with *Latiromitra*) and Volutidae (with *Suculina*, *Teramachia* et al) were all seen close together a superfamily Volutoidea (= Volutacea). Today, listed in alphabetical order in the giant Muricoidea, this relationship is not clearly seen but it is a fact. New higher systematics see Lindner, 1999 (5th edition) and in Ponder & Waren, 1998.

"Ptychactractinae today " in general one can say are slender, high spired fusiform shells with a long narrow aperture and weak columellar folds; the anatomy is turbinellid. They live in deep water (bathyal and abyssal), mostly in warmer Pacific and western Atlantic Ocean.

Most of the shells are small, not larger than 35-40mm; most are less than 20mm. The usual colouration is, due to the deep water habitat, whitish, greyish or brownish without bright colouration. They are hard to get: most species were dredged during scientific deep sea expeditions and the shells are stored in museums. This all makes Ptychactractinae not just "Top Hits" for private shell collections. One should be even more careful when purchasing them: a lot of very juvenile abundant buccinids and others look rather similar to Ptychactractinae.

Comparing the shells of this sub family (best on enlarged photos) one can easily recognise three groups.

1st the *Ptychactractus* group:

the shells are somewhat more swollen, the canal somewhat shorter. Prominent spiral cords cover the whole of the outer shell (*Ptychactractus ligatus*, *Cyomesus aratiunculus*)

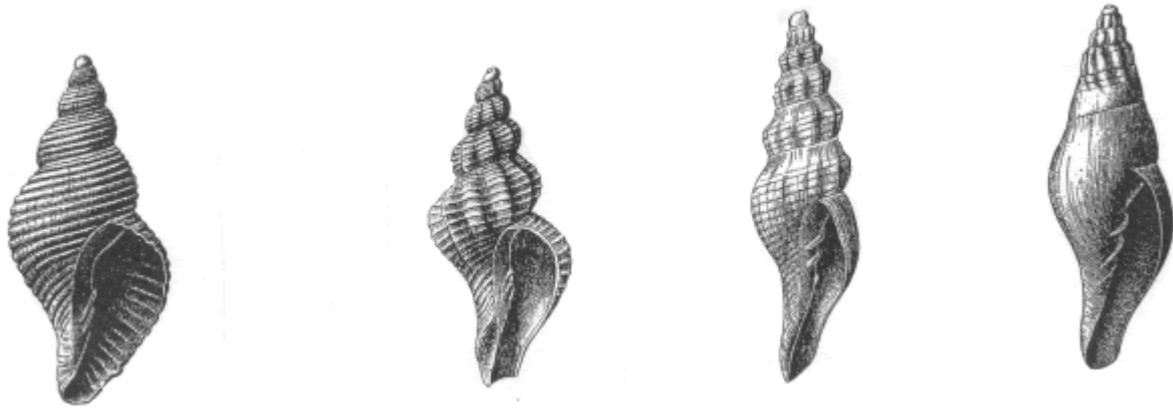
2nd the "Metzgeria group":

swollen as above or more slender but the spiral cords are crossed by axial ribs which gives this shell a knobby appearance (*Metzgeria californica*, *Cyomesus costatus*).

3rd the "Teramachia group":

slender with a longer canal; the body whorl is more or less smooth with strong axial ribs only on the early whorls (*Teramachia barthelowi*, "*Mesorhytis meekiana*")

The three names above are nomen nudum and not relevant. I do not propose to name "groups", nor should these names be cited in further studies but the three kinds of shell shapes are constant and obvious. The original description of genus *Cyomesus* Quinn, 1981 (citSculpture on early whorls of strong axial ribs, usually becoming obsolete on later whorls ; spiral sculpture present or absent.) makes it difficult for me to acknowledge "shell sculpture" in this genus: *Cyomesus aratiunculus* Quinn, 1981 looks to me as if it belongs to the group "*Ptychactractus*" (compare fig. 4, pl.1, *Natilus* vol.95(2)). I will neither propose a change nor will I question the placement in this study but will display the "white blotch": the group surely needs further studies.



From Left to Right:

"Ptychatractus group": *Ptychatractus occidentalis* Stearns, 1873

"Metzgeria group": *Metzgeria californica* Dall, 1903

"intergrade": *Mesorhytis costatus* Dall, 1980 (more slender, body whorl already somewhat smooth)

Teramachia group": *Cyomesus meekianus* Dall, 1889

(Copied without permission from "American Seashells")

The systematical arrangement below follows Vaught (1989), modified by me (partim) and enlarged (fide Quinn, 1981):

Muricoidea	Rafinesque, 1815
Turbinellidae	Swainson, 1840
3. <u>Ptychatractinae</u>	Stimson, 1865

Ptychatractus ligatus (Mighels & Adams 1842) type species

Ptychatractus	Stimson, 1885
(Piestochilus)	Meek, 1864
Benthovoluta	Kuroda & Habe 1950
Ceratoxancus	Kuroda, 1952
Cyomesus	Quinn, 1981
Syn: Mesorhytis	in Dall, 1889 (non Meek, 1876)
Syn: Prodallia	Bartsch, 1942 (partim)
Syn: Teramachia	in Weaver & duPont, 1970 (partim) (non Kuroda, 1931)
Latiromitra	Locard, 1897
syn: Latriomitra	Ponder, 1968 (nom. null.)
Metzgeria	Norman, 1879
Pro Meyeria	Dunker & Metzger, 1878 (non McCoy, 1849)
Surculina	Dall, 1908
Syn: Phenacoptygma	Dall, 1908
Syn: ? Chatchamidea	Dell, 1956 (?)
Fusimitra (fossil)	Conrad, 1855
Uncertain	
? Palaeofusimitra	Sohl, 1963 (fide Quinn, 1981)
? Mitridomus	Sohl 1963 (fide Quinn, 1981)
? Mesorhytis	Meek, 1876 (may be placed here according to Quinn, 1981)

References (selected):

- Abbott, R.T., 1974 "American Seashells", 2nd ed. Van Nostrand
 Bayer, F.M., 1971 "New and Unusual Molluscs: Tropical West Atlantic" Bull. Mar. Sci. 21(1): 111-236
 Cernohorsky, W.O., 1973 "Syst. Mitridae and Volutomitridae" Bull. Auckl. Inst. Mus. 8: 1-190
 Götting, K.J. 1974 "Malakozoologie" G. Fischer Verlag; FRG
 Lindner, G., 1999 "Muscheln und Schnecken der Weltmeere" 5th rev. ed., BLV Verlag, FRG
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 Weaver, C.S. & duPont, J.E., 1979 "The Living Volutes" Del. Mus. Nat. Hist., XV +375 pp

Shell Club Minutes

24/8/02

The meeting was opened by Patty Jansen at 2.02 pm.

Field Trip Reports

C. Barnes reported on a visit to Long Bay, finding a large broken *Cypraea subviridis* Reeve, 1835 and a small *C. vitellus* Linnaeus 1758 measuring 31mm. *Cronia margariticola* (Broderip, 1833) was also collected.

General Business

P. Jansen informed the meeting that in the next edition of Australasian Shell News she has announced Sydney is interested in hosting the 2006 National Shell Show. Discussion about the 2006 NSS followed.

Carmen A. Guisande has resigned as a member.

Merv Cooper from Western Australia is a new member.

The Club where we meet has again donated a ninety dollar dinner voucher to be raffled at the annual show.

Presentation

Ron Moylan gave a talk on

Cypraea mappa Linnaeus, 1758.

Ron had a comprehensive display of the various sub species and forms, showing the amazing colour range, for the group to view (some quite rare). Geographical distribution and habitat were also discussed. Ron also brought along an ultra violet (black light) lamp, as a number of authors have reported fluorescence being observed with certain shells. While the lights were dimmed a spectacular red/rose/pink glow was given off by most of the *C. mappa* shells under the "black light".

P. Jansen offered a vote of thanks from the group for Ron's efforts.

Meeting closed at 3.15 pm

Next Meeting- 28th September 2002, at 2.00pm

C. & K. Barnes
Secretary

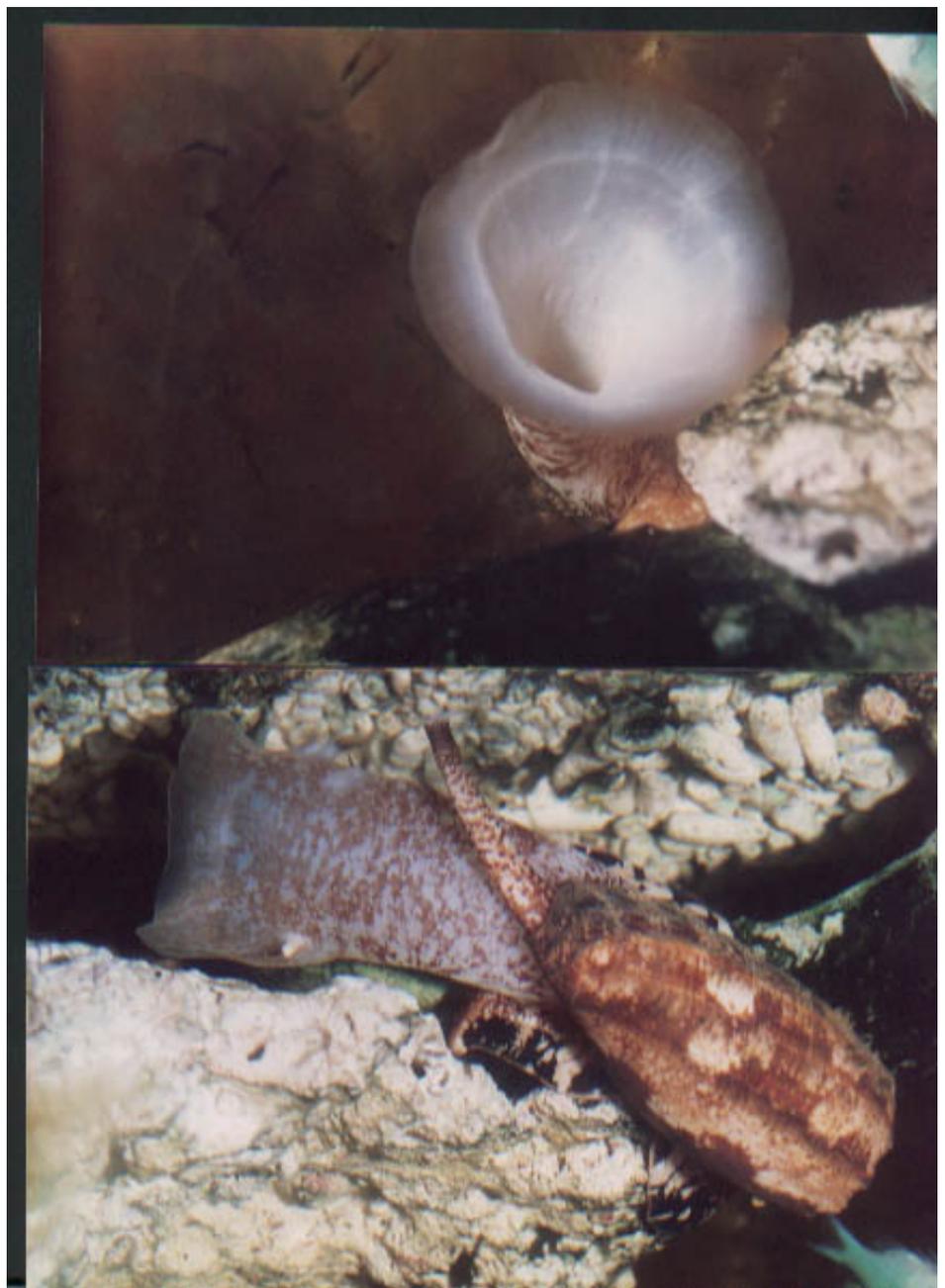
Note:

Revised Program:

The November meeting will most likely be Michael Keats' talk on Turbinidae, deferred from the September meeting.

Also a shell collection may be auctioned at the November meeting.

Be there!



'Pet Cone' Original Photos