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AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE LIVING CONE SHELLS (GASTROPODA : CONIDAE) OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

by

Johnson Seeto



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(Gastropoda: Conidae) of the Solomon Islands**

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Marine Studies Programme
The University of the South Pacific
Suva, Fiji**

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2000**

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Introduction

Delsaerdt studied the *Conus* of the Solomon Islands in 1988 and in 1990. Brazier (1872, 1875) compiled lists of some marine shells, including *Conus*, from the Solomon Islands. Solem (1953) listed some marine and fresh-water molluscs of Solomon Islands, which were collected by a missionary, Dr. C. E. Fox. Abbott (1958) studied the marine molluscs, including *Conus*, of Rennell Island, southern Solomons. Kenworthy (1972) while writing about Solomon Island cowries elaborated a little about the *Conus* too. Lewis (1973) listed some Solomon Island *Conus*. Walls (1979) reviewed the *Conus* of the world including those from the Solomon Islands. Kengalu (1982, 1991) listed Solomon Island *Conus* shells in his two price lists. Rice (1989) listed Solomon Islands *Conus* in his 10th edition of his shell price list. Hviding (1995) listed *Conus leopardus* from his Marovo Lagoon Dictionary. Röckel *et al.*, (1995) did a major review of Indo-Pacific *Conus* and listed numerous Solomon species.

The *Conus* taxonomy in this paper follows Röckel *et al.*, (1995) in most instances. The comprehensive study of Walls (1979) contrasts with Röckel *et al.*, (1995) by clumping together species whereas the latter tended to split up species. The junior synonyms of Walls (1979) and Röckel *et al.*, (1995) are sometimes different which has led to taxonomic problems. The major reviews of Walls (1979) and Röckel *et al.*, (1995) are considered when assigning a name or geographical distribution in this paper. However, one reviewer may give Solomon Islands as a distribution whereas the other reviewer does not. Sometimes this has to do with name changes of the cones but at other times the information is just different. There is no justification to select one over the other in most cases except where Röckel *et al.*, (1995) have new information and Walls' 1979 report is 20 years old.

There is a section of unconfirmed records of cones from the Solomons. Some of these are caused by the name changes proposed by Röckel *et al.*, (1995) and others are errors in identification. There are also many *Conus* listed by various authors which are listed from Papua New Guinea and New Caledonia but not from the Solomons. It is possible that they are found in the Solomons too but not yet recorded from there. Röckel *et al.*, (1995) also showed numerous new species or new records of *Conus* from New Caledonia which were found after much dredging and sampling. With a similar programme in the Solomons, more new records or new species will be found. Jolivet (1999, *pers. comm.*) indicated that new *Conus* species and new *Conus* records were found in Fiji in 1998 by the French research team from the Institute for Research and Development, New Caledonia.

There are 140 confirmed Solomon *Conus* species and 13 unconfirmed ones. Delsaerdt (1988) found 92 out of the 140 confirmed species in a checklist. Delsaerdt (1990) discussed 44 species in detail but did not cover all species. Röckel *et al.*, (1995) listed 131 confirmed species of cones from the Solomons.

The author adds one new record (*Conus characteristicus*). Those species marked with an asterisk in this publication are ones that the author has personally seen in the local markets or collected on the reefs of northern Honiara and Savo Island, Solomon Islands. The fact that the Solomon Islands is in the middle of the Indo-Pacific region

means that shell publications showing cones with Indo-Pacific distributions never mention Solomon Islands specifically. Bougainville records are also considered here because some publications have included these as Solomon Island shells e.g. Solem (1958). Solomon Island fossil cone records are not included in this study.

This report is a part of the effort of the Marine Studies Programme (USP) to increase the knowledge of the marine biodiversity in the tropical Pacific region.

Confirmed records of Solomon Island *Conus*.

1. **Conus achatinus* Gmelin, 1791

Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3 (as *Conus ranunculus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Rice, 1989, p. 24I (as subspecies or form of *C. ranunculus*); Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 59; Kengalu, 1991 p. 3; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *Conus ranunculus*); Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 101, 356.

Some authors put this species in the synonymy of *C. monachus*. *Conus ranunculus* is sometimes put as a valid species (see Allen and Steene, 1994, p. 188). Walls (1979) puts *C. ranunculus* in synonymy with *C. ermineus* (an American species) and notes that *C. monachus* and *Conus purpurascens* are very close to this species. Hinton (1972/1980) says that *C. ranunculus* used to be applicable to a Caribbean species only but now refers to a Pacific species. Röckel *et al.*, (1995) say this species is a junior synonym of *C. achatinus*.

2. *Conus aculeiformis* Reeve, 1844

Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 133; Walls, 1979, p. 50. "East to at least the Solomons-Queensland area."; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Rice, 1989, p. 24A; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4.

Röckel *et al.*, (1995) say this species is not found in the Solomons.

3. **Conus acutangulus* Lamarck, 1810

Walls, 1979, p. 60; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Rice, 1989, p. 24A; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 60; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 258, 435.

4. *Conus adamsonii* Broderip, 1836

Walls, 1979, p. 59; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 60 (list this species but cannot confirm its presence in the Solomons); Röckel *et al.*, 1995, p. 213.

5. *Conus ammiralis* Linnaeus, 1758

Walls, 1979, p. 85; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 61; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 181, 395 (as *Conus ammiralis ammiralis*) and p. 395 (as *Conus ammiralis ammiralis* f. *architalassus* Lightfoot, 1786).

6. **Conus arenatus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Solem, 1958, p. 224; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50 (as *C. arenatus* and *C. arenatus* form *undata* Dautzenberg, 1937); Rice, 1989, p. 24A;

Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 61 (as *C. arenatus arenatus* and *C. arenatus undata*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 83, 348

7. *Conus articulatus* Sowerby III, 1873

Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 61-62;

Röckel *et al.*, 1995 say this species does not reach Solomons but does reach New Ireland and New Caledonia.

8. *Conus artoptus* Sowerby I, 1833

Walls, 1979, pp. 113, 143; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 62; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 242, 427.

Wilson (1993b) says *C. viola* is a synonym of this species.

9. **Conus aulicus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 63; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *Conus auratus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792); Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 288, 449.

10. *Conus auratinus* da Motta, 1982

Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 63; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 288, 289.

11. **Conus aureus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 64 (as *Conus aureus* and *C. paulucciae* Sowerby III, 1877); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, p. 306 and p. 459 (as *Conus aureus aureus*).

12. **Conus auricomus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Walls, 1979, p. 132; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 66; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 66 (as *C. auricomus* f. *dactylosus* Kiener, 1845); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *C. auriconus* and as *C. auricous*); Röckel *et al.*, 1995, p. 308.

13. *Conus australis* Holten, 1802

Sowerby, 1823, pl. 267 (as *Conus duplicatus* Sowerby, 1823); Walls, 1979, pp. 269, 410, 411 (as *Conus duplicatus* Sowerby, 1823); Kengalu, 1982, p. 2 (as *Conus duplicatus*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51 (as *Conus duplicatus*); Abbott and Dance, 1990, p. 252 (as *Conus duplicatus*); Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 80 (as *Conus duplicatus*); Korn and Röckel, 1992, p. 13 (as *Conus gabryae* Korn and Röckel, 1992); Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 222-223, 419 (as *Conus australis gabryae*).

14. *Conus baileyi* Röckel & da Motta, 1979

Röckel and da Motta, 1979, p. 9; Rice, 1989, p. 24B; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 66; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 255, 433.

15. *Conus balteatus* Sowerby I, 1833

Walls, 1979, p. 194; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50 (as *Conus pigmentatus* A. Adam and Reeve, 1848); Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 67 (as *C. balteatus pigmentatus*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, p. 61.

16. *Conus bandanus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus marmoreus bandanus*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50;
Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 69; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 41, 42, 330 (as form *nigrescens*
Sowerby II, 1859).

Some authors put this species in the synonymy of *Conus marmoreus*.

17. **Conus betulinus* Linnaeus, 1758
Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Cernohorsky, 1978, p. 128; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2 (as *C. betulimus*);
Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 69; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Wilson, 1993b, p.
321; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, p. 92.

17. *Conus biliosus* (Röding, 1798)
Lewis, 1973, p. 28 (as *Conus parvulus* Link, 1807); Walls, 1979, p. 783 (as *Conus*
parvulus Link, 1807; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3 (as *C. parvulus*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as
Conus parvulus); Rice, 1989, p. 24J (as *C. parvulus*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *C.*
parvulus); Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 56, 336.

18. **Conus boeticus* Reeve, 1844
Walls, 1979, p. 231; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Delsaerdt, 1990, p.
71; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 60, 338.

Walls (1979) also assigns *Conus pauperculus* to *Conus ?boeticus* but Röckel *et al.*,
1995 say they are different.

19. *Conus broderipii* Reeve, 1843
Röckel *et al.*, 1995, pp. 198, 404

20. **Conus bullatus* Linnaeus, 1758
Kenworthy, 1972, p. 2; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 50; Rice, 1989, p.
24C; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 71 (as *Conus bullatus bullatus*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel
et al., 1995, pp. 213, 412.

Common off White River (near Honiara) before the stonecrusher was put in place and
polluted the water. The author notes that it is not uncommon to find local people
selling 30 specimens of this species in Honiara at one time.

21. **Conus canonicus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Walls, 1979, pp. 188, 275; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988,
p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 71; Rice, 1989, p. 24C; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*,
1995, p. 302.

22. **Conus capitaneus* Linnaeus, 1758
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus capitaneus capitaneus*); Kengalu, 1982, p. 2;
Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 72; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel *et al.*,
1995, p. 134.

23. **Conus characteristicus* Fischer Von Waldheim, 1807
Walls (1979, p. 286) said, "presumably it occurs south to the New Guinea-Solomon area". Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) do not record this species from the Solomon Islands. A specimen was bought by the author in the Honiara market and is a new record for Solomon Islands.

24. **Conus catus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 72; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 103.

Conus nigropunctatus is a junior synonym of this species (Röckel *et al*, 1995) but the author does not agree. This species is close to *Conus achatinus* and *C. monachus* too.

25. **Conus chaldaeus* (Röding, 1798)
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus hebraeus chaldeus* = *vermiculatus* Lamarck, 1810); Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Morton, 1973, p. 517; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 72; Morton, 1990, p. 143; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 72.

26. *Conus cinereus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus cinereus cinereus*); Walls, 1979, p. 319; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 114.

27. *Conus circumactus* Iredale, 1929
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 127.

This species is very close to *C. planorbis*, *C. striatellus* and *C. ferrugineus*.

28. *Conus circumcisis* Born, 1778
Sowerby III, 1881, p. 234 (as *Conus Brazieri*). - Type locality of *Conus brazieri*; Lewis, 1973, p. 28 (as *Conus aurisiatus* non Linnaeus); Walls, 1979, p. 330; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24C; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 73 (as *Conus circumcisis brazieri* Sowerby III, 1881); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 107, 485.

Walls (1979) say that *Conus aurisiacus* reported from the Solomon Islands recently apparently refers to *Conus circumcisis*.

29. **Conus coccineus* Gmelin, 1791
Marsh and Rippingale, 1974, pp. 127, 128; Walls, 1979, pp. 228, 346; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 74; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 247.

30. *Conus coelinae* Crosse, 1858
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 174 (as *Conus coelinae coelinae*)

31. **Conus coffeae* Gmelin, 1791

Solem, 1953 p. 226 (as *Conus scabriusculus* Chemnitz (Dillwyn, 1817); Walls, 1979, p. 592 (as *Conus scabriusculus*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 75; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5 (as *Conus scabriusculus*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 240, 427.

32. *Conus collisus* Reeve, 1849

Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 136; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 196 (probably in Solomons).

Walls (1979) put this species as a synonym of *Conus subulatus*.

33. *Conus comatosa* Pilsbry, 1904

Walls, 1979, pp. 596, 845 (as *Conus schepmani* Fulton, 1936)

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 266, 439.

34. *Conus consors* Sowerby I, 1833

Walls, 1979, p. 367; Walls, 1979, p. 803 (as *C. poehlianus* Sowerby, 1887); Eisenberg, 1981, p. 135; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24J (as *C. poehlianus*); Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 76 (as *Conus consors* and *Conus pöhlianus*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *C. poehlianus*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 117, 364.

35. *Conus corallinus* Kiener, 1845

Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24D; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 77; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 236, 425.

Closely related to *Conus luteus*.

36. **Conus coronatus* Gmelin, 1791

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 205 (as *Conus coronalis* Röding, 1798); Kengalu, 1982, p. 2 (as *C. cornatus*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 78; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 66.

Conus aristophanes is separated into a separate species by some authors but is put into the synonym of this species by others.

37. **Conus crocatus* Lamarck, 1810

Walls, 1979, p. 233 (as *Conus colubrinus* Lamarck, 1810); Eisenberg, 1981, p. 136; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24D (as *Conus colubrinus*); Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 79 (as *Conus crocatus crocatus*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 290, 449.

Some authors made *C. crocatus* a junior synonym of *C. colubrinus* but Röckel *et al* 1995 say the latter is actually a junior synonym of *C. pennaceus*. Confusion rears as those above refer to *Conus colubrinus* and *Conus crocatus* as the same.

38. *Conus cumingii* Reeve, 1848

Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Cernohorsky, 1978, p. 127; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 136; Walls, 1979, pp. 248, 378; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24D; Abbott and Dance, 1990, p. 258; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 79; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 245, 427.

39. **Conus cylindraceus* Broderip and Sowerby I, 1830

Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 80; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 244, 427.

40. **Conus distans* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Brazier, 1896, p. 471 (as *Conus waterhouseae* Brazier, 1896); Cotton, 1945, pl. 4, fig. 4.; Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Walls, 1979, p. 264; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989 p.24D; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 80; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 46.

41. **Conus ebraeus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus hebraeus hebraeus*); Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Morton, 1973, pp. 516, 517; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 83; Morton, 1990, p. 143; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 72, 342.

42. **Conus eburneus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Solem, 1958, p. 224; Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Cernohorsky, 1972, p. 193 (as *Conus crassus* Sowerby II, 1858); Lewis, 1973, pp. 29, 30 (as *Conus crassus*); Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 83; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 81.

43. *Conus eldredi* Morrison, 1955

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 207

Looks very much like a *Conus geographus*.

44. **Conus emaciatius* Reeve, 1849

Walls, 1979, p. 281; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24E; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 84; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 169.

45. *Conus episcopatus* da Motta, 1982

Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 292, 451.

46. *Conus excelsus* Sowerby III, 1908

Walls, 1979, p. 467; Estival, 1981, p. 84; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 84; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 149, 379.

47. *Conus ferrugineus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792

Brazier, 1875, p. 7 (as *Conus sophiae* Brazier, 1875); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus planorbis* f. *chenui* Crosse, 1857); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 125, 368.

This species is very similar to *Conus planorbis*.

48. **Conus figulinus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2 (as *C. figulimus*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24E; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 85; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 94.

49. **Conus flavidus* Lamarck, 1810

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 86; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 169.

50. *Conus flavus* Röckel, 1985

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 116, 362

Conus pilkeyi is a junior synonym of *Conus ochroleucus* and looks like a *Conus flavus*.

51. **Conus floccatus* Sowerby II, 1841

Kenworthy, 1972, p. 2; Walls, 1979, p. 479; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24E; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 88; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Colin and Arneson, 1995, p. 172; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 215, 413.

52. *Conus floridulus* A. Adams & Reeve, 1848

Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24E; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 88; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 74.

This species looks like a *Conus muriculatus*.

53. *Conus frigidus* Reeve, 1848

Walls, 1979, pp. 309, 482; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24E; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 89; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 170, 388.

54. *Conus furvus* Reeve, 1843

Walls, 1979, pp. 548, 805 (as *Conus polygrammus* Tomlin, 1937)

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995 do not list *Conus furvus* from the Solomon Islands but from neighboring Papua New Guinea.

55. **Conus generalis* Linnaeus, 1767

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 90; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 176, 392.

56. **Conus geographus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226 and he also says = *obscurus* which is incorrect; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 90; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 207.

Conus eldredi looks like a small version of this species.

57. *Conus gilvus* Reeve, 1849

Walls, 1979, pp. 328, 514; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24F; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 90; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 99, 354.

58. **Conus glans* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 91; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 238.

59. *Conus glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758

Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Walls, 1979, pp. 333, 522; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24F; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 92; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 97, 354.

60. **Conus gloriamaris* Chemnitz, 1777

Hinton, 1972(1980), p. 76; Kenworthy, 1972, p. 2; Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Cernohorsky, 1978, p. 123; Walls, 1979, pp. 337, 526; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 138; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 92; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 313, 463; Solomon Island Philatelic Bureau. Stamp.

Abbott (1980) reported that Australian divers found beds of *Conus gloriamaris* in the Solomon Islands in 1968 and 200 specimens were collected which apparently representing 90% of the population over a square mile. Kenworthy (1972) says the concentration of this rare shell is between Ranadi and Rove, North Guadalcanal. Divers who was working for Kengalu's shell shop (now defunct) say the Lunnga River mouth (North Guadalcanal) is the best place to find these shells especially after heavy rain. People have been scared to go there because of potential crocodile attacks in the past. Peter Ramohia from Fisheries Division (Solomons) found one alive off Ruaniu beach near Honiara, Guadalcanal.

61. *Conus granum* Röckel and Fiscoeder, 1985

Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 93; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 238.

Looks like a *Conus luteus* and a *Conus tenuistriatus*.

62. *Conus hopwoodi* Tomlin, 1936

Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 270, 441.

63. *Conus hyaena* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792

Walls, 1979, pp. 237, 359 (as *Conus concolor* Sowerby I, 1834); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51 (as *Conus hyaena* f. *concolor*); Rice, 1989, p. 24D (as *Conus concolor*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *Conus concolor*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 99, 354 (as *Conus hyaena concolor*).

64. **Conus imperialis* Linnaeus, 1758

Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24F; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 48.

65. *Conus insculptus* Kiener, 1845
Walls, 1979, p. 587; Walls, 1979, p. 888 (as *Conus tegulatus* Sowerby II, 1870);
Eisenberg, 1981, p. 145 (as *Conus tegulatus*).

Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) say *Conus inscriptus* is found in the Indian Ocean only.

66. *Conus kinoshitai* (Kuroda, 1956)
Walls, 1979, p. 626; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 139 (with a question mark against
Solomons); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 105.

67. *Conus lani* Crandall, 1979
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 151.

68. **Conus legatus* Lamarck, 1810
Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24G; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4;
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 306, 459.

69. *Conus leobrerai* da Motta & Martin, 1982
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 261.

70. **Conus leopardus* (Röding, 1798)
Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24G; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4;
Hviding, 1995, p. 74; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 81.

71. **Conus lienardi* Bernardi and Crosse, 1861
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 111

This species, according to Wall (1979) is endemic to New Caledonia but is quite close
to *Conus neptunus*. However, the author has collected this species in the Solomons
too.

72. **Conus litoglyphus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and
Kohn, 1995, p. 129.

73. **Conus litteratus* Linnaeus, 1758
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Morton, 1973, p. 514 (Figure 12); Walls, 1979, p. 416; Kengalu,
1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995,
p. 78.

74. *Conus lividus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Morton, 1973, pp. 516, 517; Kengalu,
1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24G; Morton, 1990, p. 143;
Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 52.

75. *Conus lorisii* Kiener, 1845

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 94, 352 (as *C. lorisii* and *C. lorisii f. insignis* Dautzenberg, 1937).

This specie is very similar to a *Conus figulinus*.

76. *Conus luteus* Sowerby I, 1833

Walls, 1979, p. 667 (typical form and *nucleus* variety)

Conus luteus is not found in Solomon Islands according to Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) and it is close to *Conus corallinus* and *Conus granum* (both found in the Solomons).

77. *Conus lynceus* Sowerby II, 1858

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 195

78. *Conus magnificus* Reeve, 1843

Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Walls, 1979, p. 432; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Rice, 1989, p. 24H; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 291, 292, 451.

79. **Conus magus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus magus magus*); Solem, 1958, p. 224; Walls, 1979, p. 433; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 120, 366.

80. **Conus marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus marmoreus marmoreus*); Abbott, 1958, p. 206; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 41, 328.

81. *Conus memiae* (Habe and Kosuge, 1970)

Walls, 1979, p. 707; Rice, 1989, p. 24A (as *C. adonis* Shikama, 1971- a subspecies or form of *C. memiae*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 254, 433.

82. **Conus miles* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 206; Morton, 1973, p. 517; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Morton, 1990, p. 143; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 136, 372.

83. **Conus miliaris* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 205; Walls (1979, p. 486) says "presumably it ranges into the New Guinea-Solomons area at least" and he separates *Conus miliaris* from *Conus fulgetrum*; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 138 (as *Conus fulgetrum* Sowerby, 1834); Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 64 (as *C. miliaris miliaris*).

84. **Conus mitratus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Walls, 1979, pp. 469, 734; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 244.

85. *Conus moluccensis* Kuester, 1838
Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Walls, 1979, p. 739; Rice, 1989, p. 24L (as *C. stainforthi* Reeve, 1843 but Rice says it is a subspecies or form of *Conus merleti* Mars. & Arv. which, he says, is a form or subspecies of *C. moluccensis* too). These 2 are synonyms of *C. moluccensis*; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 231 (as *Conus moluccensis moluccensis*) and p. 423 (as *Conus moluccensis moluccensis* f. *stainforthii*).

86. **Conus monachus* Linnaeus, 1758
Brazier, 1897-1898, p. 781 (as *Conus Frostiana* Brazier, 1898); Brazier, 1897-1898, p. 781 (as *Conus Barbara* Brazier, 1898); Cotton, 1945, p. 242; Solem, 1953, p. 226; Marsh and Rippingale, 1974, p. 54; Marsh and Rippingale, 1974, pp. 40, 54 (as *Conus barbara*); Walls, 1979, pp. 473, 741; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 101, 356.

Conus nigropunctatus Sowerby II, 1857-1858 (is made a synonym of *C. catus*) looks like this species and *Conus achatinus*. *Conus achatinus* is valid according to Allen and Steene, 1994 or made a synonym of *Conus monachus* according to Walls, 1979.

87. *Conus moreleti* Crosse, 1858
Walls, 1979, p. 477; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 54.

88. *Conus mucronatus* Reeve, 1843
Lewis, 1973, p. 29; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 226-227, 419.

89. *Conus muriculatus* Sowerby I, 1833
Solem, 1958, p. 224; Walls, 1979, p. 481; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3 (as *Conus sugillatus* Reeve, 1844); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 51; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus muriculatus* f. *sugillatus*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 74, 344.

Conus floridulus is made a synonym of this species by some authors.

90. **Conus musicus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus ceylonensis ceylonensis* Hwass, 1792); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 69.

91. **Conus mustelinus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus capitaneus mustelinus*); Solem, 1958, p. 224 (as *Conus capitaneus mustelinus*); Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 132, 372.

92. *Conus neptunus* Reeve, 1843
Walls, 1979, pp. 493, 643, 759, 760

Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) say this is not found in the Solomons and found around the Philippines only.

93. *Conus nimbosus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Lewis, 1973, p. 29; Lewis, 1973, p. 29 (as *C. tenellus* Holten, 1802); Walls, 1979, p. 765; Delsaerdt, 1977, p. 52; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 110.

94. **Conus nussatella* Linnaeus, 1758
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24I; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 242.

Conus artoptus and *Conus viola* are very similar to this species.

95. **Conus obscurus* Sowerby, 1833
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (incorrectly as *Conus geographus* = *obscurus*); Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 208, 410.

96. *Conus ochroleucus* Gmelin, 1791
Petuch, 1974, p. 40 (as *Conus (Phasmoconus) pilkeyi*) Petuch, 1974 described from Marau Sound); Walls, 1979, pp. 541, 800 (as *Conus pilkeyi*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus pilkeyi*); Rice, 1989, p. 24J (as *Conus pilkeyi*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *Conus pilkeyi*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 116, 362 (as *C. ochroleucus* and *C. ochroleucus tmetus* Tomlin, 1937).

Walls (1979, p. 773) notes that "records of this species from the Solomons and to the east appear to be *Conus pilkeyi*" but I have found this species in Fiji. Specimens of *Conus pilkeyi* has always been confused with *Conus ochroleucus* and Röckel *et al.*, (1995) has solved this problem by synonymising them.

97. **Conus omaria* Hwass, 1792
Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24I; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 295.

Walls (1979) says this species is a junior synonym of *Conus pennaceus* but Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) say *Conus pennaceus* is not found in the Pacific Ocean.

98. *Conus papuensis* Coomans and Moolenbeek, 1982
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 165, 387.

99. **Conus parius* Reeve, 1844
Walls, 1979, pp. 520, 782; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 112, 362.

100. *Conus pauperculus* Sowerby I, 1834
Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 142 (as *C. pauperculus* Sowerby with the added comment "? Form of *C. boeticus*"); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 60.

This species is often made a synonym of *Conus boeticus*.

101. *Conus pertusus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Kenworthy, 1972 (p. 2); Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 245.

102. **Conus planorbis* Born, 1778
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Walls, 1979, p. 544; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 125.

Conus ferrugineus is very similar to this species and some authors lump them together. The author has kept *C. vitulinus* separate from this species whereas Röckel *et al.* (1995) lump them together.

103. *Conus praecellens* A. Adams, 1854
Lewis, 1973, p. 29; Walls, 1979, p. 808; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 143; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 258, 435.

104. *Conus proximus* Sowerby II, 1859
Walls, 1979, pp. 556, 811; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 232, 423 and p. 423 (as *Conus proximus* f. *cebuensis* Wils, 1990).

105. **Conus pulicarius* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Abbott, 1958, p. 206; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 85, 348 (as *Conus pulicarius pulicarius*).

106. *Conus quercinus* Solander, in Lightfoot, 1786
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Walls, 1979, p. 823; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 97.

107. *Conus radiatus* Gmelin, 1791
Solem, 1958, p. 225; Walls, 1979, p. 824; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24K; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 112.

108. *Conus ranonganus* da Motta, 1978
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 315, 316, 465.

109. **Conus rattus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Abbott, 1958, p. 206; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 140, 374.

110. *Conus recluzianus* Bernardi, 1853

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 156; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 383 (as *Conus recluzianus* f. *roseorapum* Raybaudi and da Motta, 1990 – a fragment was found from the Solomons).

111. **Conus retifer* Menke, 1829

Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 305, 457.

112. *Conus saecularis* Melvill, 1898

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 268, 439.

Looks like *C. comatosa*.

113. **Conus sanguinolentus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1834

Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 52.

Often confused with *C. lividus*.

114. *Conus scalptus* Reeve, 1843

Walls, 1979, p. 843; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 144; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5.

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995 say this species is found in PNG but not in the Solomons.

115. *Conus sertacinctus* Röckel, 1986

Röckel, 1986, p. 225; Delsaerdt, 1993, p. p. 65 (as *Conus solomonensis* Delsaerdt, 1993); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 200, 407 (as *C. sertacinctus* and *C. sertacinctus solomonensis*).

Conus solomonensis would have made a nice name.

116. **Conus spectrum* Linnaeus, 1758

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 204.

117. **Conus sponsalis* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus ceylonensis nanus*); Abbott, 1958, p. 206 (as *Conus nanus* Sowerby I, 1833); Abbott, 1958, p. 206; Morton, 1973, pp. 516, 517; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus sponsalis* f. *nanus*); Morton, 1990, p. 143; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 69.

118. **Conus stercusmuscarum* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus stercus-muscarum*); Walls, 1979, pp. 620, 864; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24L; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 85, 348.

119. *Conus stramineus* Lamarck, 1810

Lewis, 1973, p. 28; Walls, 1979, p. 868; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 145; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Rice, 1989, p. 24A (as *C. alveolus* Sowerby, 1833); Kengalu, 1991, p. 4 (as *Conus mulderi* Fulton, 1936); Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 202 (as *Conus stramineus mulderi*).

120. *Conus striatellus* Link, 1807

Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 4; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 127, 368.

121. **Conus striatus* Linnaeus, 1758

Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24L; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 220.

122. *Conus striolatus* Kiener, 1845

Dautzenberg, 1910, p. 26 (as *Conus decurtata* Dautzenberg, 1910); Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus magus* var. *decurtata* Dautzenberg, 1910); Marsh and Rippingale, 1974, p. 54 (as *Conus decurtata*); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 102.

Walls (1979) put this as a synonym of *Conus nigropunctatus*, which is now a synonym of *Conus catus*.

123. *Conus stupa* (Kuroda, 1956)

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 155, 383.

124. *Conus subulatus* Kiener, 1845

Walls, 1979, pp. 633, 876; Rice, 1989, p. 24L; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 198, 405.

Conus collisus is sometimes put as a synonym of this species.

125. *Conus sulcatus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Walls, 1979, pp. 640, 879; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 134 (as *Conus bocki* Sowerby III, 1881); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus sulcatus bocki*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 5 (as *C. sulcatus* form *orbitus*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 229 and p. 421 (as *Conus sulcatus* f. *bocki*).

126. *Conus suratensis* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792

Walls, 1979, p. 881; Eisenberg, 1981, p. 145; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 92.

127. *Conus suturatus* Reeve, 1844

Walls, 1979, p. 882.

This species is found in Eastern Papua New Guinea but not in the Solomons according to Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995).

128. *Conus tenuistriatus* Sowerby II, 1857-1858
Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 91; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 427.
- Röckel *et al.*, (1995) does not show this species from the Solomons in the map on page 240 but show a specimen from Solomon Islands on Plate 50.
129. **Conus terebra* Born, 1778
Walls, 1979, p. 657; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 170, 389 (as *Conus terebra terebra*).
130. **Conus tessulatus* Born, 1778
Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 90.
131. **Conus textile* Linnaeus, 1758
Boettger, 1916, pp. 287- 308 (cited by Solem, 1958); Solem, 1953, p. 226; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24M; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 308, 459.
132. *Conus tribblei* Walls, 1977
Walls, 1979, p. 916; Abbott and Dance, 1990, p. 253; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 142 (as *Conus tribblei tribblei*).
133. **Conus tulipa* Linnaeus, 1758
Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 208, 410.
134. **Conus varius* Linnaeus, 1758
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Walls, 1979, p. 696; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus varius varius*); Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 54, 334.
135. **Conus vexillum* Gmelin, 1792
Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24M; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 132 (as *Conus vexillum vexillum*).
136. *Conus viola* Cernohorsky, 1977
Delsaerdt, 1990, p. 70 (as *Conus blatteus* Shikama, 1979); Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 234, 425.
137. **Conus virgo* Linnaeus, 1758
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Walls, 1979, p. 717; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24N; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 167.
138. **Conus vitulinus* Hwass, in Bruguière, 1792
Solem, 1953, p. 226; Solem, 1958, p. 225; Kengalu, 1982, p. 3; Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52; Rice, 1989, p. 24N; Kengalu, 1991, p. 5; Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 368 (as *C. planorbis* f. *vitulinus*).

Röckel, Korn and Kohn 1995 say this is a junior synonym of *Conus planorbis* but the author disagrees. The colours, as well as the shape of both species, are very different and variable. Wilson (1993b) says this species has a violet spot in the aperture whereas *C. planorbis* does not.

139. *Conus voluminalis* Reeve, 1843
Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, pp. 165, 387.

Walls (1979, p. 951) say "there seems no reason why it should not occur in New Guinea and the Solomons."

140. *Conus zebra* Lamarck, 1810
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus cinereus zebra*); Da Motta, 1986, p. 20 (as *Conus nahoniaraensis* da Motta, 1986); Delsaerdt, 1988, p. 52 (as *Conus nahoniaraensis*); Rice, 1989, p. 24I (as *Conus nahoniaraensis*); Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995, p. 204, 407 and p. 407 (as *Conus zebra* f. *nahoniaraensis*).

Conus nahoniaraensis would be a nice name but *C. zebra* takes precedent.

Unconfirmed or Incorrect Records of Solomon Island *Conus*.

1. *Conus armadillo* Shikama, 1971
Eisenberg, 1981, p. 134; Kengalu, 1982, p. 2 (as *Conus armadille*).

Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) say this species is not found in the Solomons. It is found in the Philippines and New Caledonia.

2. *Conus aurantius* Hwass, 1792
Rice, 1989, p. 24B.

This is a West Indies species.

3. *Conus aurisiacus* Linnaeus, 1758
Walls (1979, p. 178) says "recent records from the Solomons apparently refer to various forms of *C. circumcissus*". Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995 say this species is not found in Solomons and is close to *C. circumcissus*. It is found in Western New Guinea and Philippines.

4. *Conus cocceus* Reeve, 1844
Solem, 1953, p. 226.

Walls (1979) say this is a Western Australian species of *Conus*. Röckel, Korn and Kohn, (1995) say the same and it is close to *Conus catus*.

5. *Conus dusaveli* (H. Adams, 1872)
Walls, 1979, p. 415 (tentative identification from a fragment).

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995 say this species is not found in the Solomons.

6. *Conus erimeus* Born, 1778
Solem, 1953, p. 226.

This is a West African species (Walls, 1979). However, *Conus ranunculus* is named as a junior synonym of this species (Walls, 1979) and is found in the Solomon Islands. *Conus ranunculus* is a junior synonym of *Conus achatinus* (Röckel *et al.*, 1995).

7. *Conus klemmei* (Cotton, 1953)
Rice, 1989, p. 24D (as *Conus coralinus* Habe & Kosuge, 1970).

Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) say this species is only found in Southern and Western Australia. This species is not found in the Solomons but *Conus corallinus* Kiener, 1845 is.

8. *Conus lizardensis* Crosse, 1865
Walls, 1979, p. 852 (as *Conus sibogae* Schepman, 1913).

Röckel, Korn and Kohn, 1995 say *C. lizardensis* is found only in NE Australia. Close to *C. mucronatus* and *C. inscriptus*.

9. *Conus nucleus* Reeve, 1848
Walls, 1979, p. 667 (as *Conus luteus nucleus*).

This species is not found in the Solomons (Röckel *et al.*, 1995, p. 237)

10. *Conus orbignyi* Audouin, 1831
Together with *C. chaldaeus*, *C. ebraeus*, and *C. tessulatus*, this species ranges in typical form from the eastern coast of Africa to the Panama area (Walls, 1979, p. 899). So it will probably be found in the Solomons area. According to Röckel *et al.* (1995), this species is not found in the Solomons

11. *Conus pennaceus* Born, 1778
Solem, 1953, p. 226 (as *Conus episcopus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792); Kengalu, 1982, p. 2 (as *C. episcopus*).

Conus episcopus was the old name for *Conus magnificus* but is invalid and must apply to this species (Walls, 1979). Röckel *et al.*, (1995) say this species is not found in the Pacific in its present form but those cone named *C. pennaceus* before Röckel *et al.*, (1995) are found in the Solomon Islands.

12. *Conus pineau* Pin & Leungtack, 1984
Rice, 1989, p. 24J.

Kohn (*pers. comm.*, 1997) said the description of this species was never published and the name is a *nomen nudum*.

13. *Conus pretiosa* Nevill & Nevill, 1874
Rice, 1989, p. 24J (as *C. pretiosa* Dautzenberg, - a subspecies or form of *C. textile*).

Conus pretiosa Nevill & Nevill, 1874 is provisionally valid and found in Thailand but is not found in Solomons (Röckel *et al.*, 1995). However, *C. pretiosa* is essential the same as *Conus lynceus* which is found in the Solomons. However, *C. pretiosa* Dautzenberg refers to another species.

Discussion

The cones of Fiji are typically Indo-Pacific with no endemic species.

Having 140 confirmed species of cone shells for the Solomon Islands is reasonable given that Fiji has only about 104 species (Seeto, 1998). With more deep water sampling, it is likely that new records and possibly new species will be found. In his 18-month stay in the Solomons, the author found or saw 67 of the confirmed Solomon Island cone shells listed here.

At the time of completing this paper, information reached the author saying that a New Zealand Embassy person was cataloguing the shells at the National Museum in Honiara.

The monographs of Walls (1979) and Röckel, Korn and Kohn (1995) are very detailed. Walls' (1979) clumping and Röckel *et al.*, (1995) splitting of species will lead to many taxonomic arguments. The author expects many species names of Röckel *et al.*, 1995 will be synonymise into other species at a later date.

Cone shells are one of the most popular families of gastropods that shell collectors prefer. Their dangerous nature makes them "fatal attractions" to humans. All live cone shells should be considered dangerous and should be handled with extreme care. Ignorant adults and children often pick up live cones without realizing their dangerous nature.

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