

North Carolina Shell Club Oral Auction

16 November 2024

Katie B. Hines Senior Center
308 Cape Fear Blvd
Carolina Beach NC 28428

Viewing at 6:30 PM

Auction begins at 7 PM

Auctioneers: Dan Minior, Mark Johnson, Nancy & John Timmerman



Lot 21, North Carolina State Record Size Junonia, *Scaphella junonia* (Lamarck, 1804) 129.3mm



North Carolina Shell Club Oral Auction

To build an auction I use shells and related material received from Dan Minior selected from the Shell Club storage unit. My goal is to not exceed 120 lots. We do not want to stay up all night. I sort the shells into lots and assign temporary lot control numbers. If I do not have enough shells to create the desired number of lots I notify Dan and he selects more items. I may create a list of proposed lots to give Dan a snapshot of items from all donors in addition to those the club has at the storage unit.

At arriving at the desired number of lots I assign final control numbers and create a file listing the lots. While creating lot inserts I research and confirm the classification and add a popular name, the latter of which is almost never are included on a scientific data tag.

I check classification for accuracy. Verification sometimes feels like a “rabbit hole” but it is worth the effort as added insight to an offering is valuable. Karlynn Morgan found a listing of an estate sale in the Beaufort/Morehead City, North Carolina area that included a couple shells of interest. Ed Shuller and Jeannette Tysor went to the sale and purchased two shells which they donated to the Shell Club. One is a *Junonia* (*Volute*) that was collected in North Carolina. Anyone who has experience collecting in North Carolina knows that this species is virtually a Holy Grail per recovering a good specimen. The shell came with a data slip attributing its source to the beach at Shackleford Banks. It was collected by Donnie and Bitsy Dudley, whose estate was being sold. The shell is recorded as the North Carolina State Record for the species, adding significance beyond the local rarity.

I measure all shells for the auction. Even if a dimension is provided on a data tag, I confirm it. My measuring of the *Junonia* showed a dimension of 129.34mm, well less than the official record of 134.3mm. My measuring tends to be conservative but this was greater than my typical error rate at less than one millimeter. I measured the shell with two different tools but could not arrive at a dimension in agreement with the official record. Size is everything concerning a state record. I had the shell measured by two additional state record measuring officials in the shell club. Three of us measured the shell at the September 2024 Shell Club meeting arriving at 129.2mm, 129.2mm and 129.34mm. A couple days later I measured the shell again yielding a dimension of 128.7mm. Being rather surprised, I tried again, arriving at 129.34mm. Hundredths of a millimeter are tiny and easy to determine in error. For this reason I typically do not record hundredths in a catalog.

In attempting to replicate a measure that would yield a result in line with the official record for the *Junonia*, laying the shell on a straight metric rule and viewing it from above provided a dimension approaching 134mm. This is a common method for measuring a shell. The result can be larger than that arrived at with a caliper applied directly to a specimen.

A question arose of was the shell found at the estate sale somehow became mixed up with a different one, thus the smaller than expected dimension. Doug confirmed that this was indeed the correct shell, supported by an archived article in the club newsletter he authored and shared with me.

(see page 3 for an extended account concerning the *Junonia* of lot 21)

Research of this specimen was by far, the most extensive for this auction. To test questions and theories I consult with experienced collectors directly and or posted queries to the Conchologists of America forum, conch-L as well as reference literature.

All classification in the catalog is verified via Molluscabase and or WoRMS. Classification is ever changing. Original data tags may include classification that has changed. When entering data for a lot, any change in classification may result in the shell in hand not aligning with the auction catalog. I try to note changes to aid in confirmation of the shell.

I attempt to note any defects, damage and or other condition issues. The shells we offer are incredible, but few are truly perfect. It's a balancing act at profiling a shell in the best light, while calling out any fault. I am not infallible at recognizing faults including natural occurrences or (shell) “doctoring.” I highly recommend attending the viewing prior to the start of the auction. There you can confirm the accuracy of my communication in the catalog.

John Timmerman, Oral Auction Chair

A North Carolina Junonia (see cover for images and page 2 for additional history)

The Junonia (Volute) found in North Carolina waters is not classified as different from the nominate species *Scaphella junonia* (Lamarck, 1804). The shell we are offering in Lot 21 appears to be typical for the species, all be it an exceptionally large and mature example.

That the state record Junonia found its way to the Shell Club to be offered for auction is lucky considering it may have been “lost” and or sold to another person at the estate sale where Karlynn Morgan spotted it and before Ed Shuller and Jeannette Tysor arrived with the goal of making a purchase, then donating it to the club.

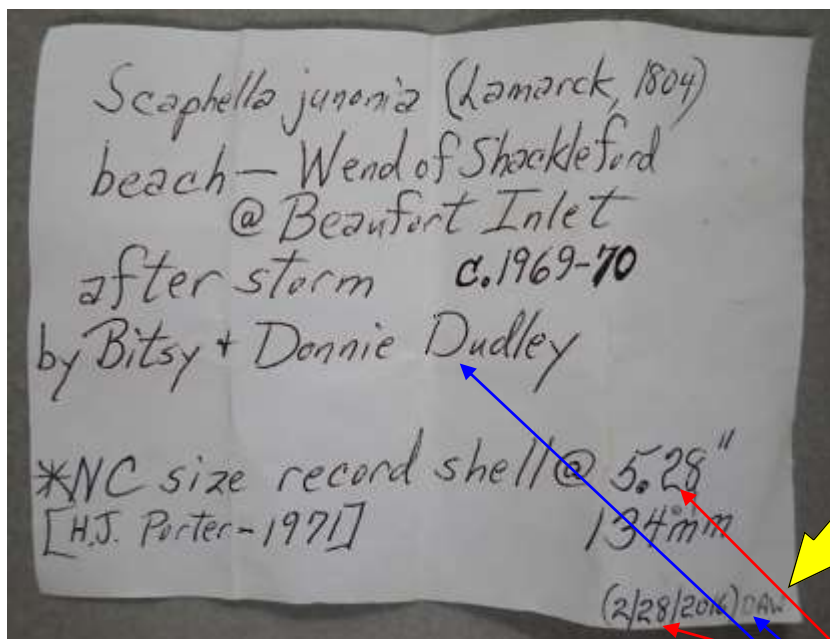
The following is excerpted from an article Doug Wolfe authored about the Junonia of Lot 21, published in the North Carolina Shell Club Newsletter 2016 (2): pages 4 -5.

In 2016 Doug Wolfe reviewed Hugh Porter’s list of state size record shells. Mr. Porter periodically updated the list he had started, thus a review of the list might revealed new information. Doug noted that his state record Junonia, salvaged from a scallop trawl, measuring at 91mm, had been exceeded by a large margin. The collectors of the record shell, were his long time neighbors, Bitsy and Donnie Dudley. The next time he saw them he asked if they still had the shell and they replied they would make a search for it. Two days later Donnie brought the shell to Doug for examination. Though Hugh Porter’s record showed the shell as having come from Fort Macon Beach, Donnie distinctly recalled to Doug he had been collected it after a storm on the extreme west end of Shackleford Banks at Beaufort Inlet. The locality is immediately across from Fort Macon. Mr. Dudley remembered the day it was collected: “*Shackleford Beach was littered with fantastic shells from the recent storm.*”

Doug has beach collected a few fragmentary Junonia. My finds in North Carolina align closely with Doug’s experiences. There certainly may be other complete Junonia cast ashore, but they remain “rare as hen’s teeth.”

Concerning the size of the specimen offered, there are a couple factors that are impossible for me to confirm. First, Doug relates that he did not measure the shell when Mr. Dudley showed it to him. It may have originally been measured in error. Second, the original shell may have been lost and replaced with a similar specimen. Doug highly doubts a substitution occurred while it was curated by the Dudley’s who were accomplished scientists and unlikely to have mixed up shells in their collection.

John Timmerman, Oral Auction Chair



Initials and a date can be observed at the lower right corner of the data slip. I recognized the initials as those of Doug Wolfe. The date was after the passing of Hugh Porter giving me question if the data slip was written by a different person. Studying the writing style I identified similarities in how the date was written compared to like characters in the text body and concluded Doug was the likely writer. I contacted Doug and he confirmed that indeed he wrote the slip for the Dudley’s at the time they showed the shell to him.

Writing Style Examples:
Observe the style of writing of numeral “2.”
Observe the Capital “D” on at the date at the lower right corner and text body on the slip.

The **data slip** that Doug Wolfe wrote for the Dudley’s when they brought the shell to him for examination. Theory proposed the slip was written by and supplied to the Dudley’s by Hugh Porter when he measured it.
Note: The size recorded turned out to be inaccurate.

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Minimum Bid Increments

\$1 to \$50 = \$1

\$50 to \$100 = \$5

\$100 to \$300 = \$10

\$300 and up = \$25

Bid increments higher than the a defined minimum are accepted.

Only even dollar increments within a defined range are accepted.

For lots with a high dollar value we may begin bidding greater than \$1.

Payment is due at close of the auction.

If you cannot make it to the auction consider arranging for a friend proxy in your behalf. The shell club does not offer proxy bidding service at this time.

Convention for the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and other trade restrictions

Shells that are governed in trade by CITES II, a species of concern are noted. Listed species are governed by few restrictions of trade of a specimen already within USA.

Importing and exporting of the species listed as CITES II is restricted. Most people do not bother wading through the myriad rules concerning trade to learn if by permit, it can take place. Shells marked as CITES II thus are likely only available via existing collections that were acquired before the listing.

The auction does not include any shells listed as CITES I, which are critically endangered. They are generally banned from all trade including that within USA, even for specimens acquired before a listing. Note: If you already had one of these specimens before the listing, it remains legal to own it.

Additionally, there may be laws governing the export of specific shells from individual countries that also may be reflected in availability in our auctions. United States Customs and Fish and Wildlife adhere to lists of protected species from the countries of origin. As with CITES II if a shell was already in USA, there are no regulations concerning trade.

Photography, Color, Condition

I have done my best to represent the shells accurately. There may be errors in color, rendering and contrast. Computer screens may change the viewing of the shell.

With special contributions to the catalog by:

Dora Zimmerman: Dora confirmed and corrected classification – a no small feat. Additionally, she created the entirety of content on page 10 featuring four Zoilia cowries

Dan Minor: Dan selected and assembling items for the auction, from a vast and by many accounts a disorganized storage unit where the club shells are kept.

Linda Gustafson: Copy proof. No matter how many times I look at the catalog there are missed errors.

Karlynn Morgan: Copy proof. There are never enough eyes on a document, especially the science.

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Bibliography

Some of the resources used in creating the catalog:
Compendium of Seashells, Abbott & Dance, Third printing, 1983
Compendium of Landshells, Abbott, 1989
Shells of the Philippines, Springsteen & Leobrera, 1989
www.molluscabase.org
www.marinespecies.org (WoRMS)
www.femorale.com
www.conchology.be





Cameo Helmet

Cassis madagascariensis Lamarck, 1822
 (*Cassis madagascariensis spinella* Clench, 1944 is a synonym often applied to these shells)

215mm; w/op. col. At 18' in grass and sandy patches, 2 miles off Big Pine key, Florida, May 1997

Gift of Mark Johnson

Beautiful shield and clean dorsum, free of borings not often seen in the very mature examples.

Atlantic Trumpet Triton

Charonia variegata (Lamarck, 1816)
 269mm, by native diver off hard reef surrounded by sand at 10+ mtrs. Off Haiti, 1973-75

Gift of Randy Allamand

The uncommon "blonde" form of the species. This is a large example.



3

Junonia

Scaphella junonia (Lamarck, 1804)
 108.8mm, no data

Gift of Randy Allamand

In years past this beauty could be had for a minor investment. Changes in commercial fishing practice rendered this once easy to obtain species more difficult to acquire. The species possesses characteristics of beauty, size and desirability that drive value in a shell.

4

Florida Horse Conch

Triplofusus giganteus (Kiener, 1840)
 374mm, w/perio. no data

Gift of Jeannette Tysor & Ed Shuller

Originally part of the Dudley collection Ed and Jeannette purchased it at the estate sale where they also acquired the Junonia featured in Lot 21. Despite the lack of data, it is a fine example of a highly sought after species, especially in North Carolina.

5

Bear Paw Clam, 2 shells

CITES II
Hippopus hippopus
 (Linnaeus, 1758)
 90.4-107.5mm no data

S. W. Pacific, Gift of Randy Allamand

The population of the species is of concern due to overfishing. The animal is a culinary treat, contributing to its decline. These are beautiful examples with the spiny exteriors preserved. The only way to add these and other giant clams to our collections is via estate collections such as these, due to import restrictions.



6

Elongate Giant Clam 3 shells CITES II

Tridacna maxima (Röding, 1798)

54.8-112.2mm, no data, Indo-Pacific

Gift of Randy Allamand

Another of the "giant clam" species that are in decline due in part to the to the culinary trade. These are beautiful examples very likely snacked on by the fisherman at time of harvest.



7

Two Western Atlantic Conchs

1, **West Indian Fighting Conch**, *Strombus pugilis* Linnaeus, 1758

82.6mm; w/op., snorkeled at 4-5' on grass & silty sand, La Parguera, PR 2024

2, **Rooster Conch**, *Aliger gallus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

126.9mm, lobster nets at 30-35' off La Parguera, PR 2023

Gift of Randy Allamand

A pair of very recognizable true conchs from the Caribbean, they are excellent show pieces for the cabinet.



1

2



8

Commercial Trochus, 3 shells, (1 polished)

Rochia nilotica (Linnaeus, 1767)

105-120.1mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.,

Gift of Donald Thimsen

These are extra-large shells. This is often labeled the Button Shell as buttons were made from it before modern plastics were invented. One of the shells had the exterior layer removed revealing the mother of pearl layers which made the shell suitable for buttons.



9

Seba's Giant Spider Conch, 2 shells, one juvenile "roller"

Lambis truncata sebae (Kiener, 1843)

208-282mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

Included in the lot is a juvenile shell. When the mollusk matures only then does it produce the flared lip with fingers that gives the shell its popular name. I have seen few of the juvenile shells offered. Though taking juvenile mollusks is now recognized as counterintuitive to the future of the species this is an opportunity to acquire an example from a time when the taking of juvenile mollusks was considered to not harm abundant populations of mollusks.



10

Humpback Cowrie, 3 shells

Mauritia mauritiana (Linnaeus, 1758)

49-102mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, night time at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

The group spans from the very small for the species to extra-large. In between is a mature specimen with slightly immature dorsal markings. When cowries produce the incurved lip, that is as large as that individual will grow. This is not a growth series but simply examples spanning size possibilities within the species.



11

Bull Conch, very mature
Latissistrombus taurus (Reeve, 1857)
 108.8mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

The species is scarce throughout much of its range. Examples with colorful and clean dorsum are generally preferred. This shell has a more typical encrusted and dull dorsum seen in very mature shells. It compliments the perfect example as evidence of the natural history of the species.



12

Cone Collection

Col. By snorkeling, under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

- 1, **Flag Cone**, *Conus vexillum* Gmelin, 1791, 42.4mm
- 2, **Yellow Pacific Cone**, *Conus flavidus* Lamarck, 1810, 35.4mm
- 3, **Flea-bite Cone**, *Conus pulicarius* Hwass, 1792, 27.9mm
- 4, **Hebrew Cone**, *Conus ebraeus* Linnaeus, 1758, 18.7mm
- 5, **Rat Cone**, *Conus rattus* Hwass, 1792, 24.8mm
- 6, **Striate Cone**, *Conus striatus* Linnaeus, 1758, 93.5mm
- 7, **Feathered Cone**, *Conus pennaceus* Born, 1778, 59.4mm
- 8, **Tulip Cone**, *Conus tulipa* Linnaeus, 1758, 63.9mm
- 9, **Flag Cone**, *Conus species vexillum?*, 54.5mm, *Some cone species are variable, creating complication in identification.*



13

Commercial Trochus, 4 shells
Rochia nilotica (Linnaeus, 1767)
 49-131.6mm (diameter at base)
 Col. By snorkeling, under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

The growth series provides a great comparison of the shell shape as it grows. Young shells have raised knobs and are triangular in profile. As they mature, the body whorl expands and the shell becomes smoother. The pattern of color markings on the body whorl often change.



14 **Two Cowries** from opposite sides of the world
Gift of Donald Thimsen

- 1, **Wonder Cowrie**, *Umbilia hesitata* (Iredale, 1916)
 98.3mm, no data "Australia"
 - 2, **Atlantic Deer Cowrie**, *Macrocypraea cervus* (Linnaeus, 1771)
 120.9mm, no data "Western Atlantic"
- Two well-known cowries from opposite sides of the planet.*

15



Shell Show Posters, set of 2
 From shell shows held in France
 Both poster sizes: 15.75" x 23.5"
Gift of Art and Cindy Bogan
Collected by Art during travels in Europe.





16

Tiger Cowrie

Cypraea tigris Linnaeus, 1758
99.9mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

The Kwajalein Tiger Cowrie is prized by specialist collectors. This specimen is also a less common color form and an especially large example.



17

Map Cowrie

Leporicypraea mappa viridis f. eluceta
F. Lorenz & A. Hubert, 2000
69.8mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

This *mappa* variant is unique to this locality and very hard to get! Access to collect shells at Kwajalein is very restricted.

*** the *f. eluceta* on Molluscabase and WoRMS, is not shown. The identification ends at *viridis*.

Conchology.be shows the form in their collection but no confirmation on acceptance of the form.



18

Gaspard's Cowrie, 2 shells (one damaged)

Cribrarula gaspardi
Biraghi & Nicolay, 1993
21.5-23.4mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

One of the two specimens has chipped canals. They are another of the super desirable and hard to obtain Kwajalein cowries.



19

Stolid Cowrie

Bistolida stolida kwajaleinensis
(P. Martin & J. Senders, 1983)
22.8mm, snorkeled under coral slabs, mid-day at 5-30 feet, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is.

Gift of Donald Thimsen

Another super opportunity to add a cowrie unique to Kwajalein to your collection. They are not readily available even when you decide to shop for one.



20

Cowrie

Bistolida fuscomaculata
(Pease, 1865)
13.6mm, snorkeled in 2-3 feet in tide pool, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Is. by Donald Thimsen

Gift of Donald Thimsen

According to the donor, this was the only example of the species he ever found at the locality.



21

Junonia

Scaphella junonia (Lamarck, 1804)
129.3mm,
North Carolina State size record shell
Collected on beach, west end of Shackleford Banks at Beaufort Inlet, after a storm, c. 1969-70

by Bitsy & Donnie Dudley

Gift of Jeannette Tysor & Ed Shuller

Though beached, the very mature and broad shell with excellent spotting would be a standout in any collection. See pages 2 and 3 for a discussion of the history of the shell.

Zoila cowries - gifts of Charles Hames Specimen Shells

REF: Molluscabase

NOTE: photos are NOT to scale



"Venusta Cowrie" - *Zoila venusta episema*, Iredale, 1939, 64.1 mm



"Marginate Cowrie" - *Zoila marginata albanyensis*, L. Raybaudi, 1985 (nomen nudum), 57 mm



"Marginate Cowrie" - *Zoila marginata marginata*, (Gaskoin, 1849), 60.3 mm



"Friends Cowrie" - *Zoila friendii friendii*, (Gray, 1831), 75.3 mm

Zoila Cowries Lots 22-25 collected in Western Australia

22, Official Venusta, *Zoila venusta episema*, Iredale, 1939, 64.1 mm, strange color

23, Marginate Cowrie, *Zoila marginata albanyensis*, L. Raybaudi, 1985 (nomen nudum), 57 mm

24, Marginate Cowrie, *Zoila marginata marginata* (Gaskoin, 1849), 60.3 mm

25, Friend's Cowrie, *Zoila friendii friendii* (Gray, 1831), 75.3 mm

Lot 23, Molluscabase denotes the Marginate Cowry, as "nomen nudum", which means this species of Zoild does not have an adequate description enough to officially name this shell as "albanyensis"

This page (10): Photography, Research and Graphic Design: by Dora Zimmerman



26

Shell Lamp

Filled with *Distorsio clathrata* (Lamarck, 1816)

Gift of Harold Brown

Harold filled the lamp with a shell once plentiful to collectors via the tailings of scallop trawlers, but which now is difficult to obtain due to changing practices in commercial fishing. Now, they are typically sourced from old collections.

27 →

Shark-eye Moon, 4 shells

Neverita duplicata (Say, 1822)

75.8-84.5mm (diameter), beach collected,
North Core Banks, NC

Gift of Richard Klein

A group of big moons; The reality is that extra-large examples such as these, are harder to find on Outer Banks beaches than the much more sought after and boasted about Scotch Bonnet.



All Lots 28 – 116, are from the Everett Long Estate

The Long collection was purchased by the North Carolina Shell Club after Everett death. The shell club made an exception to its policy of not purchasing collections due to Everett's devotion and contributions to the club. The collection provides opportunities for us to add to our cabinets shells that once graced his. Everett would be happy to know his shells will go to new collections, treasured and enjoyed for years to come.

Many shells in the collection lost the data slips. No catalog was recovered with the collection. Data is not recreated even in the instance of antidotal memory.

Many of the shells in the following offering were self-collected by Everett Long. That is noted in the lot description, when known.

No credit or gift citation is included for lots 28 through 116.

Overall citation: "Gift of North Carolina Shell Club, Everett Long Collection."



28

Paper Nautilus

Argonauta argo Linnaeus, 1758
125.8mm, West Australia

On close examination there are a few tiny holes and chips which do not detract from the overall presentation. I do not provide quality rating as it can be subjective. I note imperfections when seen as well as special features of a shell. However, I encourage bidders to attend the viewing as despite my best effort at notes and photography, there have been divergence between a listing and reality.



29

Two Classic Shells

1, Bull-mouth Helmet
Cypraecassis rufa (Linnaeus, 1758)
141mm, col. off Muscat, Oman by Donald Bosch
2, Indian Volute
Melo melo ([Lightfoot], 1786)
178mm, no data, "Malaysia; South China Sea"
Two species often gracing collections that never lose their appeal



30

Bald Scallop

9 shells color set
Flexopecten glaber
(Linnaeus, 1758)
31.1-38.6mm, trawled off Italy
An eye-catching group including unusual color forms



31

Ferrer's Scallop, 7 shells

Chlamys farreri (K. H. Jones & Preston, 1904)
26.1-66.9mm, Japan, (three different localities)
Nice colors



32

Rose-branch Murex

Chicoreus palmarosae
(Lamarck, 1822)
107mm, w/op., Matara,
Southern Sri Lanka,
January 1972
Shells from this locality are more frilly than those found in the Philippines.



33

Endive Murex, 2 Shells

Hexaplex cichoreum (Gmelin, 1791)

112-123.8mm, tangle nets, Philippines

These are color forms with extra-large, extended frilly spines. Do not confuse them with shells often seen in the commercial trade. They are uncommon shells of a common species.



34

Wandering Triton

Ranella olearium (Linnaeus, 1758)

152.9mm, w/op., Africa

A very nice example including the contrasting operculum.



35

Bosch's Hairy Triton

Ranularia boschi

(Abbott & H. Lewis, 1970)

75.6mm, in clean sand beneath

rocks at low tide, Masira Is. Oman by Bosch family, 01.2002

Excellent condition – possibly live taken

This has long been a scarce shell, especially in fine condition. If this shell was not live taken it certainly was collected very fresh dead. It's a super fine example of a tough to get species named in honor of the collector who discovered it.



36

Miter Collection

All self-collected by Everett Long, Okinawa

1, Pontifical Miter, *Mitra stictica* (Link, 1807), 4 shells, 23.9-65.5mm

2, Episcopal Miter, *Mitra mitra* (Linnaeus, 1758) 5 shells, 34.1- 135.5mm

3, Papal Miter, *Mitra papalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) 3 shells, 131.9mm

4, Cardinal Miter, *Quasimitra cardinalis* (Gmelin, 1791) 61.3mm

It's a fine selection of recognizable orange, red and white Miter species from the Pacific!



37

Costellariidae Miter Collection

1, Colorful Queen Miter, *Vexillum coloscopulus*

J. M. Cate 1961, 4 shells, 51.3-70.2mm formerly *filiareginae*

2, Little Fox Miter, *Vexillum vulpecula* (Linnaeus, 1758) five shells, 37.5-55.8mm

3, Stainforth's Miter, *Vexillum stainforthii* (Reeve, 1842) 50.5mm

4, Juke's Miter, *Vexillum jukesii* (A. Adams, 1853) two shells, 22.6-49.1mm

5, Half-banded Miter, *Vexillum semifasciatum* (Lamarck, 1811) 25mm

6, Curved-ribbed Miter, *Vexillum curviliratum* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1874), 2 shells, 61.3-73.1mm

7, Black-banded Miter, *Vexillum luculentum* (Reeve, 1845) two shells, 15.2-15.9mm

8, Plaited Miter, *Vexillum plicarium* (Linnaeus, 1758) two shells, 29.8-45.7mm

9, Rugose Miter, *Vexillum rugosum* (Gmelin, 1791) 39.8mm

10, Formosan Miter, *Vexillum formosense* (G. B. Sowerby III, 1890), 2 shells, 44.7-51.1mm

11, Scarlet Miter, *Vexillum coccineum* (Reeve, 1844) 71.1mm



38

Miter Collection

Many self-collected by Everett Long

- 1, **Crenulate Miter**, *Pterygia crenulata* (Gmelin, 1791) 21.3mm
- 2, **Most Superior Miter**, *Domiporta praestantissima* (Röding, 1798) 2 shells, 34.7mm
- 3, **Charinomitra peculiaris** (Reeve, 1845) 20mm
- 4, **Belcher's Miter**, *Subcancilla belcheri* (Hinds, 1844), 107.8mm
- 5, **Swainson's Miter**, *Isara swainsoni* (Broderip, 1836), 90.4mm
- 6, **Stained Miter**, *Nebularia inquinata* (Reeve, 1844) 55mm
- 7, **Butterfly Miter**, *Neocancilla papilio* (Link, 1807) 50.3mm
- 8, **Imperial Miter**, *Strigatella imperialis* (Röding, 1798), 2 shells, 29.3-44.4mm
- 9, **Pease's Miter**, *Nebularia peasei* (Dohrn, 1860) 33.5mm
- 10, **Lightning Miter**, *Quasimitra fulgurita* (Reeve, 1844), 43.1mm



41

41, Three Lyria Volutes

- 1, **Kuroda's Volute**, *Callipara kurodai*, (Kawamura, 1964) 76.4mm
- 2, **Miter-shaped Lyria**, *Lyria mitraeformis* (Lamarck, 1811) 44.3mm
- 3, **Sand Lyria**, *Enaeta cylleniformis* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1844), 17.3mm



42

42, Recurved Cone, 2 shells

- Conus recurves* Broderip, 1833 54.3-62.9mm, trawled at 200', Bay of Chiriqui, Panama



39

Northern Whelk Collection

- 1, **Common Northern Buccinum**, *Buccinum undatum* Linnaeus, 1758 2 shells, 65.7-93.2mm
- 2, **New England Neptune**, 2 shells *Neptunea lyrata* (Gmelin, 1791) 68.8-98.2mm, NE USA
- 3, **Varicose False Neptune**, *Pseudoneptunea varicosa* (Kiener, 1840) w/op., 95.5mm
- 4, **Stimpson's Colus**, *Colus stimpsoni* (Mörch, 1867), 84mm
- 5, **Silky Buccinum**, *Buccinum scalari-forme* Møller, 1842, w/op., 54.9mm

Cold water shells are not always dull, boring objects!



40

Drupe Collection

- 1, **Lobate Drupe**, *Drupina lobata* (Blainville, 1832) 2 shells, 22.7-25.2mm
- 2, **Purple Pacific Drupe**, *Drupa morum* Röding, 1798, w/op., 32.4mm
- 3, **Digitate Pacific Drupe**, *Drupina grossularia* (Röding, 1798) w/op., 23.5mm
- 4, **Strawberry Drupe**, *Ricinella rubusidaeus* (Röding, 1798) three shells, 1 w/op., 22.9-37.7mm
- 5, **Iodine-mouth Drupe**, *Spinidrupa euracantha* A. Adams, 1853) 36mm
- 6, **Prickly Pacific Drupe**, *Sistrum ricinus* (Linnaeus, 1758) 3 shells, w/op., 23mm



43

Jewel Box Collection

- 1, **Reflexed Jewel Box**, *Chama pacifica* Broderip, 1835, 43.3mm Philippines
- 2, **Lazarus Jewel Box**, *Chama lazarus* Linnaeus, 1758, 41.8mm, Okinawa
- 3, **Reflex Jewel Box** attached to coral, *Chama pacifica* Broderip, 1835, No data
- 4, **Unidentified Jewel Box** attached to stone, no data, 33.5mm
- 5, **Chama brassica** Reeve, 1847, 40.5mm, Philippines
- 6, **Corrugated Jewel Box**, *Chama congregata* Conrad, 1833, 54.9mm, Dominican Republic
- 7, **Leafy Jewel Box**, *Chama macerophylla* Gmelin, 1791 35.5mm, Florida
- 8, **Florida Spiny Jewel Box**, *Arcinella cornuta* Conrad, 1866, three shells, 13-15mm, no data
- 9, **Unidentified Jewel Box**, *Chama* species attached to Arca shell, two shells, 27.8mm, Philippines



44

Moon Snail Collection, Many self-collected by Everett Long

- 1, **Colorful Atlantic Moon**, *Naticarius canrena* (Linnaeus, 1758) 13 shells, 14.1-45mm
- 2, **Golden Moon**, *Polinices aurantius* (Röding, 1798) 8 shells, 14.8-31.4mm
- 3, **Fly-specked Moon**, *Naticarius stercusmuscarum* (Gmelin, 1791) w/op., 32.3mm, no data
- 4, **China Moon**, *Naticarius onca* (Röding, 1798) 6 shells, 16.1-25.2mm, some w/op.
- 5, *Polinices otis* (Broderip & G. B. Sowerby I, 1829), 2 shells, 18.5-27.8mm
- 6, **Pear-shaped Moon**, *Polinices mammilla* (Linnaeus, 1758), 4 shells, w/op., 7.8-34.4mm, some w/op. (not shown)
- 7, **Chemnitz Moon Snail** *Notocochlis chemnitzii* (L. Pfeiffer 1840), 3 shells, some w/op., 20.9- 32.7mm
- 8, **Bladder Moon**, *Neverita didyma* (Röding, 1798), 3 shells, 42-51.3mm, Oman
- 9, **Dwarf White Moon Snail** *Polinices uber* (Valenciennes, 1832), 2 shells, w/op., 16.3-26.9mm
- 10, **Lined Moon**, *Tanea lineata* (Röding, 1798) 2 shells, 26.6-27.3mm
- 10, **Lined Moon**, *Tanea lineata* (Röding, 1798) 2 shells, 11.4-12.4mm (*Notocochlis* sp.?) Bosch Oman shell
- 11, **Calf Moon**, *Natica vitellus* (Linnaeus, 1758), 32.3mm, no data
- 12, **Fleming's Moon**, *Polinices flemingianus* (Récluz, 1844) 44.4mm
- 13, *Polinices otis* (Broderip & G. B. Sowerby I, 1829), 27.6mm
- 14, *Natica colima* A. M. Strong & Hertlein 1937, w/op., 18.8mm
- 15, **Moroccan Moon**, *Natica marochiensis* (Gmelin, 1791) 3 shells, 1 w/op., 10.3-12.7, ID?

The following species are not shown in the photograph.

- Calf Moon**, *Natica spadicea* (Gmelin, 1791), w/op., 40.8mm
Caribbean Milk Moon, *Polinices lacteus* (Guilding, 1834) 2 shells, w/op., 15.9-19.8mm
Spiral Moon, *Hypterita helicoides* (Gray, 1825) 2 shells, beach, 48.9-56.4mm

In many genera of mollusks there exist species that are easy to go unnoticed. The rare, beautiful and or showy ones get the attention and desire for the collection. However, no less important are all species. They are an important part of the diversity of life. This and other collections offered in the auction enable the collector to add to or begin a scientifically important Genus collections with the single act of winning a winning bid.



45

Variety of Shells Collection

When assembling an auction I often end up with a group of shells that do not seem to have a place in the mix! Here is the result of the dilemma of where to assign them.

- 1, **Thorny Oyster**, *Spondylus* sp. 50.8mm, no data
- 2, **Apple Snail**, *Pomacco paludosa* (Say, 1829), 57.6mm
- 3, **Australian Horse Conch**, *Australaria australasia*, (G. Perry, 1811) w/op., 94mm, no data
- 4, **Spiral Tudicla**, *Tudicla spirillus* (Linnaeus, 1767) w/op., 62.7mm, no data
- 5, **Common Pelican's-foot**, *Aporrhais pespelecani* (Linnaeus, 1758) w/op., 52.6mm
- 6, **Maple Leaf Triton**, *Gyrineum perca* (Perry, 1811) w/op., 60.4mm
- 7, **Spout Goblet**, *Nicema subrostrata* (Wood, 1828) w/op., 45.7mm
- 8, *Cymia (Cuma) tectum* (W. Wood, 1828), 45.4mm, beach
- 9, **? Ornamented Penion**, *Aeneator comptus* (H. J. Finlay, 1924) 37.1mm
- 10, *Conopleura striata* Hinds, 1844 15.1mm
- 11, **Digitate Thorny Oyster**, *Spondylus tenuis* Schreibers, 1793, 79.5mm, Col. By Everett Long



46 Jopas Collection
1, Wreath Jopas, *Nassa sarta* (Bruguère, 1789) 3 shells, 38.9-57.7mm
2, Vexilate Jopas, *Vexilla vexillum* (Gmelin, 1791) 8 shells, 12.3-24.5mm Oman & Okinawa
3, Yellow Jopas, *Pinaxia coronata* A. Adams, 1851, 17.8mm



47 Star Shell Collection
1, Long-spined Star-shell *Lithopoma phoebium* (Röding, 1798) 3 shells, w/op. 29.9-45.2mm
2, *Arene cruentata* (Megerie von Mühlfeid, 1824) w/op., 13.1mm
3, *Astraliium calcar* (Linnaeus, 1758) w/op., 2 shells, 32.2-34.3mm
4, Kiener's Delphinula *Angaria sphaerula* (Kiener, 1838) 40mm, no data



48 Scallop Collection
1, Spotted Scallop, *Argopecten ventricosus* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1842), two shells, 26.4-36.2mm
2, Kelp Scallop, *Leptopecten latiauratus* (Conrad, 1837) two shells, 29.8-26.6mm
3, *Aequipecten audouini* Payraudeau, 1826 30.1mm subspecies of *opercularis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
4, Blistered Scallop, *Cryptopecten vesiculosus* (Dunker, 1877) 2 shells, 17.9-18.3mm ID?
5, Circular Scallop, *Argopecten irradians concentricus* (Say, 1822) two shells, 47.4-51mm



49 Scallop Collection
1, *Zygochlamys patagonica* (P. P. King, 1832) two shells, 53.6-71.9mm, larger shell damaged
2, Purplish Scallop, *Argopecten purpuratus* (Lamarck, 1819) two shells, 46.2-49.4mm
3, Zigzag Scallop, *Evola ziczac* (Linnaeus, 1758) two shells, 45.5-52mm
4, Jousseame's Scallop, *Vepriochlamys jousseamei* (Bavay, 1904) 18.7mm
5, Mildred's Scallop, *Caribachlamys mildredae* (F. M. Bayer, 1941) 24.6mm
6, ??*Chlamys vasiculosa* Dunker, 18.6mm We could not find this in any databases. It needs more research.
7, Dieffenbach's Scallop, *Talochlamys zelandiae* (J. E. Gray, 1843) 31.4mm formerly *dienffenbachi* (Reeve, 1853)
8, Triple-ridged Scallop, *Serratovolva rubicunda* (Chenu, 1843) 23.1mm formerly *tricarinata* (Anton, 1839)
9, Zealandic Scallop, *Talochlamys zelandiae* (J. E. Gray, 1843) 27.6mm
10, Kelp Scallop, *Leptopecten latiauratus* (Conrad, 1837) two shells, 29-31.1mm



50 Opisthobranchia Collection
1, Cat's Ear Pyram *Otopleura auriscati* (Holten, 1802) 22.4mm, dead collected, Okinawa, Japan by Everett Long
2, White Parasitic Snail, *Melanella martinii* (A. Adams, 1854) two shells, 22.1-25.5mm, in tangle nets off Aliguy Is. Philippines, 2016
3, Banded/Silver Kelp Shell, *Bankivia fasciata* (Menke, 1830) 16mm, col. In beach drift, Australia by Dean Weber
4, Ringed Pyram, *Pyramidella dolabrata* (Linnaeus, 1758) 22.9mm, col. in beach drift, Okinawa by Everett Long
4, Ringed Pyram, *Pyramidella dolabrata* (Linnaeus, 1758) 20.4mm, col. In beach drift, Cat Is. Bahamas by Everett Long, 2016
5, *Longchaeus acus* (Gmelin, 1791) 40.7mm by local fishermen, Mactan Is., Philippines
6, Ventricose Pyrum, *Milda ventricosa* (Guérin, 1830) 30.4mm, col. By local fishermen, Mactan Is., Philippines
7, *Niso splendidula* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1834) 34mm; w/op. , No data



Turrid Collection

- 1, **Supreme Turrid**, *Turris crispa* (Lamarck, 1816), 94.8mm, Philippines
- 2, **Liener's Turrid**, *Gemmula kieneri* (Doumet, 1840) 53.4mm
- 3, **Unedo Turrid**, *Unedogemmula unedo* (Kiener, 1839) 62.1mm
- 4, **Enna Turrid**, *Drillia enna* (Dall, 1918) 2 shells, 26.2-30.2mm
- 5, **Inquisitor intertinctus** (E. A. Smith, 1877) 2 shells, 22-38mm
- 6, **Decoradrillia pulchella** (Reeve, 1845) 39.6mm
- 7, **Kawamura's Turrid** *Cheungbeia kawamurai* (Habe & Kosuge, 1966) 26.7mm
- 8, **Glyphostoma dedonderi** Goethaels & D. Monsecour, 2008, 27.5mm
- 9, **Clathrodrillia gibbosa** (Born, 1778), 30.4mm
- 10, **Aguilaria subochracea** (E. A. Smith, 1877) 32.3mm
- 11, **Enna Turrid**, *Drillia enna* (Dall, 1918) 54.7mm
- 12, **Gemmula lisajoni** B. M. Olivera, 1999, 30.1mm
- 13, **Marbled Turrid**, *Lophiotoma acuta* (Perry, 1811) 36mm
- 14, **Hormospira maculosa** (G. B. Sowerby I, 1834), 39.6mm
- 15, **Crested Pleurotoma**, *Turridrupa jubata* (Reeve, 1843) 3 shells, 20.8-26.8mm
- 16, **Cryptogemma chilensis** (S. S. Berry, 1968), 39.4mm
- 17, **Inquisitor rufovaricosus** (Kuroda & Oyama, 1971) 24.4mm
- 18, **Leiocithora butonensis** (Schepman, 1913) 18mm
- 19, **Gemmula cf. monilifera** (Pease, 1860) 18.8mm
- 20, **Iotyrris olangoensis** (B. M. Olivera, 2002), 16.1mm
- 21, **Inquisitor chocolatus** (E. A. Smith, 1875) 22.5mm
- 22, **Gemmula rosario** Shikama & Hayashi, 1977, 3 shells, 15.6-23.4mm
- 23, **Marbled Turrid**, *Lophiotoma acuta* (Perry, 1811) 36.6mm
- 24, **Lophiotoma brevicaudata** (Reeve, 1843) 2 shells 19.7-28.3mm



Fasciolaridae Latirus Collection

Most Self-collected by Everett Long

- 1, **Central American Latirus**, *Pustulatirus mediamericanus* (Hertlein & A. M. Strong, 1951), 3 shells, 1 w/op., 25.6-71.3mm
- 2, **Waxy Latirus**, *Leucozonia cerata* (W. Wood, 1828) two shells, w/op., 48.3-57.1mm
- 3, **Friiled Latirus**, *Polygona concentrica* (Reeve, 1847) two shells, 20.5-45.1mm
- 4, **Brown-lined Latirus**, *Polygona infundibulum* (Gmelin, 1791) two shells, one w/op., 30.8-51.7mm
- 5, **Hemphill's Latirus**, *Pustulatirus hemphilli* (Hertlein & A. M. Strong, 1951) 2 shells, one w/op., 41.7-45.2mm
- 6, **Leucozonia onia** (Reeve, 1847) w/op., 39.5mm (?? Identification)
- 7, **Chestnut Latirus**, *Leucozonia nassa* (Gmelin, 1791) seven shells, some w/op., 18.2-38.4mm
- 8, **Thorn Latirus**, *Opeatostoma pseudodon* (Burrow, 1815) two shells, w/op., 35.9-45mm



53

Turritella Collection

- 1, **Screw Turritella**, *Turritella terebra* (Linnaeus, 1758) 4 shells, 24.7-135.6mm
 - 2, **Angle-mouth Turritella**, *Cavitturritella gonostoma* (Valenciennes, 1832) 8 shells, 26.1-106mm beach
 - 3, **Cooper's Turritella**, *Turritella cooperi* P. P. Carpenter, 1864 3 shells, 57.1-83mm dead
 - 4, **Nodular Turret**, *Turritella nodulosa* P. P. King, 1832 2 shells, 28.4-30mm
 - 5, **Spotted Turritella**, *Turritella maculata* Reeve, 1849 4 shells, 24.3-40.5mm, Oman
 - 6, **Common European Turritella**, *Turritellinella tricarinata* (Brocchi, 1814) w/op., 28.1mm, formerly *communis* Risso, 1826
 - 7, **Turritella cochlea** Reeve, 1849, 4 shells, 40.3-51.6, Oman
 - 8, **Eastern American Turritella**, *Turritella exolata* (Linnaeus, 1758) 4 shells, 40.4-49.5mm
 - 9, **Fulton's Turritella**, *Turritella fultoni* Melvill, 1897, 45.7, beach, Oman
 - 10, **The Small Turritella**, *Stiracolpus symmetricus* (F. W. Hutton, 1873) 7 shells, 12-17.1mm
- (not shown) **Turritella cochlea** Reeve, 1849, 52 shells, 8.1-18.1, dredged, Oman



54

Land Snail Collection

- 1, **Lamarck's Ryssota**, *Lamarckiella stolephora lamarckiana* (I. Lea, 1840) 75.3mm
- 2, **Rolle's Helicostyla**, *Chrysallis rollei* (Möellendorf, 1898) 2 shells, 40.9-46.8mm
- 3, **Perverse Amphidromus**, *Amphidromus perversus* (Linnaeus, 1758), 6 shells, 40.4-44.6mm
- 4, **Annulated Helicostyla**, *Pachyspaera annulata* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1841) 16 shells, 18.3-20.6mm
- 5, **Cyclophorus sericinus** Quadras & Möellendorf, 1894 w/op., 2 shells, 26.4-27.2mm
- 6, **Roissy's Calocochlia**, *Calocochlea roissyana* (A. Férussac, 1822) 32.7mm
- 7, **Superb Acavus**, *Acavus superbus* (L. Pfeiffer, 1850) 36.7mm, synonym: *f. roseolabiata* Nevill, 1888
- 8, **Perverse Amphidromus**, *Amphidromus perversus emaciatus* (von Martens, 1867) 40.6mm
- 9, **Flores Amphidromus**, *Amphidromus floresianus* Fulton, 1898, 11 shells, 27.3-31.8mm
- 10, **Gualtieri's Iberus**, *Iberus gualtierianus* (Linnaeus, 1758) 39.9mm
- 11, **Cyclophorus perdix** (Broderip and G. B. Sowerby I, 1830), w/op., 33.6mm
- 12, **Appended Cyclophorus**, *Cyclophorus appendiculatus* L. Pfeiffer, 1854 29.4mm
- 13, **Green Cuban Liguus**, *Liguus fasciatus f. viridis* Clench, 1934 7 shells, 27-51.2mm
- 14, **Tukan Calocochlia**, *Calocochlia tukanensis* (L. Pfeiffer, 1871) 36.7mm (Identification?)
- 15, **Rota Obba**, *Obba rota* (Broderip, 1841) 3 shells, 24.2-23.4mm
(not in photograph) *Hygromia rufescens* (?) 11 shells, 4.5mm (average) Needs to be keyed out



55

Panther Cowrie

Cypraea pantherina [Lightfoot], 1786
64.5mm, Col. Near King Saud's palace, Persian Gulf, Oman by Donald Bosch, collected approx. 1970



56

Panamanian Deer Cowrie (sub-adult)

Macrocypraea cervinetta (Kiener, 1844)
66.9mm, col. off Mogo, Mogo is., Panama by Everett Long



57

Two Murex

- 1, **Deer Antler Murex**, *Chicoreus cervicornis* (Lamarck, 1822)
50.7mm, Yirkalla Mission, Northern Territory, Australia
- 2, **Pinnate Murex**, *Pterynotus alatus* (Röding, 1798)
63.7mm, dredged at 30 fathoms, on rubble, Strait of Taiwan



58

Two Carrier-shells

1, **Thin Carrier-shell**, *Xenophora tenuis* Fulton, 1934
72.9mm, No data, "Japan"

2, **Atlantic Carrier-shell**, *Xenophora conchyliophora*
(Born, 1780)
84.6mm, No data, "Western Atlantic"



59

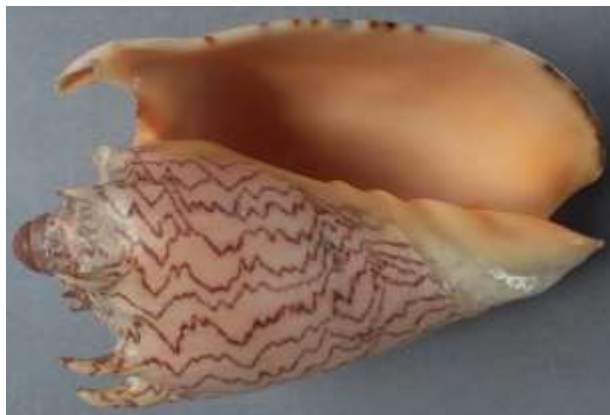
Rough Carrier-shell

Xenophora corrugata (Reeve, 1843)

110mm, w/op, from fish trap off

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

A beautiful shell. If you want just one carrier, seriously consider this one!



60

Robinson's Volute

Cymbiola imperialis f. robinsona J. Q. Burch, 1954

144.1mm, no data, "SW Philippines"

The lined variation of Cymbiola imperialis, transitional specimens occur supporting that this is a color form. The region of the Philippines where these occur is dangerous to Western travelers thus few scientists have recorded the species alive. It is fished for the culinary trade.

Intermission

Note: Lot number S-1 will begin the second half of the auction. It is featured on the next page (20). This is a lot I appended to the catalog after forgetting about it.

Lot S-1, Appendix

Winter Solstice

Irmgard Cate, 2024

Gift of Irmgard Cate,
Honorary Life Member, May 2024

Dimension: ~39cm (15.25") x 42cm
(16.5") x 25cm (8")

In northern lands winter is white in ice. The artist interprets the winter landscape with white shells and sea life. Skeletal sea sponges and corals reflect dormant trees of the season.

Canada Geese pair for life. The pair grace the winter-
scape framed in an elegant
branch of driftwood.



Selected shells in the sculpture

5, Maculated Top
Trochus maculatus
Linnaeus, 1758 (polished)

8, Rare-spined Murex
Murex trapa Röding, 1798

4, Distaff Spindle, *Fusinus colus* Linnaeus, 1758

7, Angel Wing, *Cyrtopleura costata*
(Linnaeus, 1758)

9, Giant button Top,
Umbonium giganteum
(Lesson, 1832) (polished)

3, Gray Bonnet, *Phalium glaucum*
(Linnaeus, 1758) (bleached)

6, Apple Snail, *Pomacea paludosa* (Say, 1829) (bleached)

10, Spiral
Melongena Volegalea
cochlidium (Linnaeus,
1758) (bleached)

2, Channeled Whelk
Busycotypus canaliculatus
(Linnaeus, 1758)

1, Chambered Nautilus
Nautilus pompilius
Linnaeus, 1758
(polished & sectioned)



11, Chambered Nautilus
Nautilus pompilius
Linnaeus, 1758
(polished)



61

**West Indian Chank
and egg case**

Turbinella angulata
([Lightfoot, 1786])
254mm, col. In sand off
Port au Prince, Haiti



64

Mathew's Morum

Morum matthewsi
W. K. Emerson, 1967
24.1mm
trawled at 50-60 mtrs.
Off Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil



62

Sacred Chank

Turbinella pyrum (Linnaeus, 1767)
179mm; w/op.
Col. By commercial fishermen off
Cuddalore, India
The spire has an unusual, turreted shape.



63

Epitonium Species

(fragment)
Variciscala raricosta
(G. B. Sowerby II,
1844)
12.7mm
Quarm Beach, Oman
by Donald Bosch (data
by Dance, historic
specimen)
*It was tagged by Everett
Long as a shell of partic-
ular interest and or value.*



65

Glory of the Seas Cone

Conus gloriamaris Chemnitz, 1777
100mm; w/op.
tangle nets at 80-120 mtrs., off Mactan is.,
Philippines
*The shell has a few growth mends which are
common to the species. It nonetheless presents
the classic beauty of one of the most famous of
shells.*



66

***Conus scalptus* Reeve, 1843**

32.9mm
Rabaul, Papua New Guinea
***Conus petergabrieli* Lorenz, 2006**
33.3mm
Tangle nets, Balahac, Philippines
*There is a large grain of sand lodged in the
aperture. It's not an operculum!*



67

Barthelemy's Cone
Conus barthelemyi Bernardi, 1861
 61.2mm, No data, "Indian Ocean"
A scarce and gorgeous cone.



68

Natal Cone
Conus natalis
 G. B. Sowerby II, 1858
 66mm, Ciskei, South Africa
 Fresh dead, *smoothed lip*



69

Du Savel's Cone
Conus dusaveli (H. Adams, 1872)
 76.8mm
 130' in coral rubble,
 Onna Pt., Okinawa 1988
 Growth mend on dorsum,
 dead -crabbed (remains of hermit
 crab in aperture)



70

Girgyllus Star-shell
Bolma girgyllus (Reeve, 1861)
 51.2mm
 No data, "Philippines; Taiwan"



71

Courtly Volute
Cymbiola aulica (G. B. Sowerby I, 1825)
 96.5mm
 No data, "Sulu, Philippines"



72

Axicornis Murex
Chicoreus axicornis (Lamarck, 1822)
 51.2mm, w/op.
 Col. By local diver, Mactan, Philippines



73

Deer Antler Murex
Chicoreus cervicornis (Lamarck, 1822)
 52.9mm, w/op.
 Thursday is., Queensland, Australia



74

Florida Horse Conch
Triplofusus gigantea
 (Kiener, 1840)
 304mm; w/op.
 col. On Pompano Flats off
 Goodland Florida by Everett Long
Orange



75

Florida Horse Conch
Triplofusus giganteus (Kiener, 1840)
 303mm; w/op.
 taken in fish trap, 40 miles off Emerald Isle,
 North Carolina
*North Carolina source Horse Conchs are especially
 prized by North Carolina collectors.*



1, Green Music Volute
Voluta virescens [Lightfoot], 1786
 72.7mm
 Trawled at 20-25 mtrs., off Cartagena, Columbia
2, De Marco's Music Volute
Voluta demarcoi Olsson, 1965
 81.6mm
 No data, "Western Caribbean"



77
Burnett's Murex
Ceratostoma burnettii (Reeve, 1849)
 84.5mm, w/op.
 Netted in deep water by fishermen, South Korea
A very nice, pale gold shell. It's definitely out of the ordinary for the species.



78
Miyoka Murex
Chicoreus miyokoae (Kosuge, 1979)
 60.6mm
 Davao, Philippines



80
Paz's Murex
Paziella pazi (Crosse, 1869)
 40.3mm, w/op.
 Dredged at 125 fathoms, Gulf of Mexico, NE side of DeSoto Canyon, south of Pensacola, FL.
 Riley Black September 1973



81
Orchid Murex, 2 shells
Chicoreus orchidifloris (Shikama, 1973)
 28.5-29.3mm, one w/op.
 Punta Engano, Mactan, Philippines



79
Pinniger Murex
Purpurellus pinniger (Broderip, 1833)
 51.2mm, w/op.
 Pearl Is., Panama collected by Everett Long



84
Sozon's Cone, 6 shells
Conasprella delessertii (Récluz, 1843)
 35.9-86.3, largest shell w/op.

The data provided with the shells is likely inaccurate. The species lives in deep water off shore and seldom if ever, washes ashore. The data tag reads: "Low water, Sanibel, Florida"



82
Japanese Wonder Shell
Thatcheria mirabilis Angas, 1877
 80.3mm
 Trawled by Vanlandingham at 80 mtrs. on sand and mud off Tankung, Taiwan Dec. 1977
Originally purchased from the "Shell Shop," Alt Van Landingham's business at Ocracoke, NC



83
Zanzibar Tudicula
Tudivasum zanzibaricum (Abbott, 1958)
 60.2mm; w/op.
 by local diver off Zanzibar, Tanzania

A beautiful, fully mature shell with extra-long spines

85



“Unidentified Cone”

Conus sp. (duffy?)
42.2mm

Collected by diver in muddy sand at night, 40’-70’ Cubagua, Venezuela

One of the several confusing Caribbean cones likely part of the cedonulli/dominicanus complex, needing further research. It may be an undescribed species

86

Vase Collection



- 1, Ceramic Vase, *Vasum ceramicum*** (Linnaeus, 1758) 99.9mm; w/op. col. on rocks inside of glass breakwater, Apra Harbor, Guam by Judy Robertson, 02.06.1980
- 2, Imperial Vase, *Florivasum tubiferum*** (Anton, 1838) 77mm, Philippines
- 3, Common Pacific Vase, *Vasum turbinellus*** (Linnaeus, 1758) 38.4mm; w/op. col. off Okinawa by Everett Long
- 4, Rhinoceros Vase, *Rhinovasum rhinoceros*** (Gmelin, 1791) 41.7mm, Red Sea
- 5, Spiny Caribbean Vase, *Globivasum capitellum*** (Linnaeus, 1758) 39.8mm no data, dead collected, Caribbean
- 6, Common Pacific Vase, *Vasum turbinellus*** (Linnaeus, 1758) 30.6mm col. by local fishermen off Mactan is., Philippines, Oct. 2015
- 7, Caribbean Vase, *Volutella muricata*** (Born, 1778), 87.6mm; w/op col. at 15’ on hard bottom near Sombrero Beach, Marathon, Florida,

87



Lightning Volute

Ericusa fulgetrum
(G. B. Sowerby I, 1825)
95.4mm
Trawled at 30 fathoms off Wallaroo, South Australia

88



Quekett’s Volute

Simililyria queketti
(E. A. Smith, 1901)
45.1mm
Mozambique

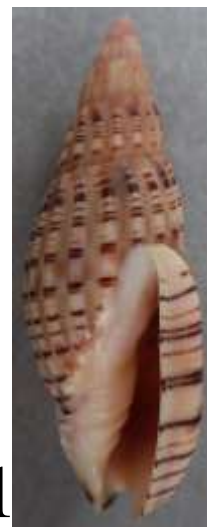
89



Sophia’s Volute

Cymbiola sophia
(Gray, 1846)
56.2mm
Taken by commercial trawler, off Australia (no other data)

91



Pat Bail’s Volute

Lyria patbaili
Bouchet, 1999
62mm
In traps, off Tulcar, Madagascar



90

Festive Volute, 2 shells
Festilyria festiva (Lamarck, 1811)
80.1-87.2mm
Dead, beach, Masira Is. Oman



92

Feathered Cone

Conus pennaceus quasimagnificus DaMotta, 1982
39.5mm
Masira Is. Oman

One of many sub-specific classifications assigned to the species, in this instance not supported by standard references. The variation was not found on WoRMS or Molluscabase. Femorale and Conchology.be have it on their sites as such. It may simply be a regional variation from Southern Oman.



93

Aniwa Whelk

Buccinum aniwanum Dall, 1907
120.4mm

By fishermen at 100 mtrs. Depth, off Wakkanai, Hokkaido, Japan

Another of the exciting, cold water gastropods



94

Tent Olive

Oliva porphyria (Linnaeus, 1758)
97.6mm

Col. at 1-3 fathoms on sand, Pedro Gonzales Island, Panama

Never a shell to be missed, many collectors include multiple specimens in their cabinets.



95

A Couple Knobby Scallops

1, Swift's Scallop

Swiftopecten swiftii (Bernardi, 1858)
118.1mm, very large for the species
Japan

2, Miraculous Scallop

Mirapecten mirificus (Reeve, 1853)
38.2mm, very large for the species
Mactan, Philippines
(Images not to scale)



96

Tiger Cowrie, 7 shells

Cypraea tigris Linnaeus, 1758
62.3-98.8mm, No data "Indo-Pacific"
90.3mm, no data; "Okinawa" souvenir shell



97

Rader's Angular Triton

Cymatium raderi
D'Attilio & B. W. Meyers, 1984
221mm
Col. At 30 mtrs. off Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, 1996 (very mature)



99

Jansen's Volute

Amoria jansae
van Pel & Moolenbeck, 2010
145.1mm
Trawled by commercial fisherman off Queensland, Australia

This species was formerly classified as a deep water variant of *Cymbiolista hunteri*.



98

Crowned Baler

Melo broderipii (Gray, 1833)
223mm
no data; "Philippines" polished shell

It has an unusually elevated spire.



100

Thorny Oyster

Spondylus varius G. B. Sowerby I, 1827
158mm

No data, "S. W. Pacific"

It's a large and heavy shell. The valve hinge is unbroken. If the valves of a Spondylus can be completely separated, a portion of the hinge has been damaged.



101

Giant Spider Conch

Lambis truncata truncata ([Lightfoot], 1786)
312mm

No data "S.W. Pacific- Indian Ocean"
slightly sub-adult

The compressed spire differentiates this from the form sebae.



102

Giant Eastern Pacific Conch

Titanostrombus galeatus
(Swainson, 1823)

204mm; w/op.; w/perio.
Col. off Gobenadora Is., Panama
by Everett Long

The original periostracum has been preserved with glycerin or oil. The periostracum dries and flakes off of the species if not so preserved.



103

Chambered Nautilus CITES II

Nautilus pompilius
Linnaeus, 1758

180mm

No data: "Philippines"
very lightly trimmed lip



104

Chambered Nautilus CITES II

Nautilus pompilius Linnaeus, 1758
170mm

No data: "Philippines"
very lightly trimmed lip,



106

Atlantic Trumpet Triton, Gold color form

Charonia variegata (Lamarck, 1816)
195mm; w/op.

Col. Near coral head at 30 feet, off Water Cay Bank,
Bahamas, 09.12.1985

Atlantic Trumpet Triton

Charonia variegata (Lamarck, 1816)
267mm

no data; "North Carolina -West Indies"

The gold color form is an uncommon variant of the highly attractive species. It is a beautiful scientific specimen complimented by the regular marked shell that includes no collecting data.



105

Goliath Conch

Titanostrombus goliath Schröter, 1805
325mm; w/op., w. perio

Col. by local people for food, Natal, NE
Brazil

The species has long been banned for export from Brazil. This is an opportunity to add this desirable species to your collection from an estate, the only resource we now have in USA for acquiring one.





107

Giant Tun

Tonna galea (Linnaeus, 1758)
219mm
Col. off Masira Is., Oman by Donald Bosch

Giant Tun is a cosmopolitan tropical species. This shell from Oman is classified the same as the shells found in North Carolina. It is darker than specimens I have seen from the Western Atlantic. The shell as many in this auction, include the legacy of having been collected by the Bosch family.



108

Pacific Trumpet Triton

Charonia tritonis (Linnaeus, 1758)
355mm; w/op.
No data, "Indo-Pacific"

This is a super nice shell for a shelf in the study or shell room. It's beautifully prepared but unfortunately is absent any data. Few collectors turn down an opportunity to add the shells to their collection and may have more than one.



109

Lightning Whelk

Sinistrofulgur sinistrum (Hollister, 1958)
325mm; w/op.
Col. on mud flats, Goodland Florida by Everett Long, February 1996

The *Busycon* whelks produce crawling young from an egg case. Regional variations occur, due to the limited dispersal of young. Much study has been made of the Genera and often remains in state of flux. It is generally greed at present the left turn shells from West Florida are this species.



110

Fluted Giant Clam, single valve, CITES II

Tridacna squamosa Lamarck, 1819
372mm
no data; "S. W. Pacific,"

This is a huge example for the species. Any specimen over 300mm is considered a "giant."



111

Giant Frog Shell

Tutufa bubo (Linnaeus, 1758)
250mm
no data; "S. W. Pacific"

This is a seldom encountered in collections example with an uncleaned exterior. It is a shell commonly seen in the commercial trade where the tough calcium accumulations evident here, have been removed with the aid of acid imparting an unnatural gloss to the shell exterior.



112

King Helmet

Cassis tuberosa (Linnaeus, 1758)
201mm; w/op.

Col at 1' foot depth, Rainbow Bay, Eleuthra, Bahamas by Everett Long



113 King Helmet
Cassis tuberosa (Linnaeus, 1758)
192mm
Viques Is., Puerto Rico, no other data
The data tag reads "Flame Helmet"



114



114 Horned Helmet
Cassis cornuta (Linnaeus, 1758)
256mm
no data; "Indo-Pacific"
The edge of shield is smoothed and the aperture is slightly dull.

The high end, commercial shell was purchased by Everett Long as decoration for his library.



115 Florida Horse Conch
Triplofusus giganteus (Kiener, 1840)
353mm; w/op.; w/perio
Bogue Sound, North Carolina by Dudley Matkins
Very mature; Large for a North Carolina specimen



116 Seba's Giant Spider Conch
Lambis truncata sebae (Kiener, 1843)
357mm
Gulf of Oman, collected by Donald Bosch
This is a huge example with the bonus of an extra "digit."
Lambis truncata sebae has a pointed spire on the early whorls of the spire compared to a flat spire on Lambis truncata truncata.
There are a few minor "bubbles" in the nacre.

