

Conus allaryi (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia: Conidae) a new species from Angola.

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KEY WORDS: Prosobranchia, Gastropoda, Conidae, *Conus*, Angola.

ABSTRACT

A new species belonging to the genus *Conus* Linnaeus, 1758 is hereafter described. The studied specimens have been found by diving, 3-5 metres depth, in San Antonio Bay, 30 kilometres south of Benguela, Angola. The new taxon named *Conus allaryi* sp. nov. is compared to *C. africanus* Kiener, 1845, *C. musivus* Trovão, 1975, *C. xicoi* Röckel, 1987, *C. babaensis* Rolán & Röckel, 2001, *C. bulbosus* Reeve, 1843, *C. naranjus* Trovão, 1975, *C. franciscoi* Rolán & Röckel, 2000, *C. tenuilineatus* Rolán & Röckel, 2001 and *C. pineai* Pin & Tack in Pin, 1995.

SISTEMATICS

Family: Conidae Fleming, 1822

Genus: *Conus* Linnaeus, 1758

Type species: *Conus marmoreus* L. 1758

***Conus (Africonus) allaryi* sp. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype 25.95 x 14.80mm - MNHN - Paris.

Paratype 1 24.00 x 13.20mm - Allary's collection - Nolsy le sec

Paratype 2 25.10 x 15.25mm - Author's collection - Milano.

Paratype 3 26.30 x 15.25mm - Allary's collection - Noisy le sec.

Paratype 4 24.10 x 13.35mm - Allary's collection - Noisy le sec.

Paratype 5 23.00 x 12.55mm - Allary's collection - Noisy le sec.

Paratype 6 23.35 x 13.70mm - Allary's collection - Noisy le sec

TYPE LOCALITY AND DISTRIBUTION

San Antonio Bay, 30 kilometres south of Benguela, Angola. The new species has been found only in the type locality.

DESCRIPTION

Shell medium sized for its subgenus, maximum length 26.30mm, profile broadly ventricosely conical, sometime approaching broadly ovate, spire of

moderate height with moderately to strongly sigmoid outline, shoulder subangulate, body whorl straight on right side of apertural view, concave at 1/3 anterior and convex superiorly on left side. Protoconch dome shaped, made up by about 2 embryonic coils, teleoconch of 6-7 moderately convex whorls. Aperture uniformly narrow, slightly expanded at the anterior sinus, suture incised, subsutural ramp sculptured by 6-8 spiral grooves and thick radial growth striae. Surface of body whorl covered by spiral, slightly wavy cordlets and thick axial growth striae, 9-11 spiral cords on the basal area and siphonal fasciole. Background colour white with a light grey spiral band in the central area, body whorl covered by axially elongated brown flammules/blotches more or less thick and sized, irregularly joined and alternately forming discontinuous spiral bands under the shoulder and in the central position; colour uniformly brown with sporadic white blotches on the basal area. First teleoconch ramps lilac-grey, following ones white with radial evenly spaced blotches. Protoconch white, inside of outer lip white, inside of aperture lilac-grey with white spiral bands at the posterior end and under the central area. Periostracum transparent, light brown. Operculum and soft parts unknown.

DISCUSSION

The angolan species included in the subgenus *Africonus* represent a homogeneous group showing very similar characteristics of morphology, colouration, pattern and size; among all of them, the species more similar to the new one is *C. africanus*. *C. allaryi* sp. n. differs from *C. africanus* in the spire outline, sigmoid vs. almost straight, whorls profile, moderately convex vs. strongly convex, spire pattern, with radial brown and white blotches vs. uniform brown, background colour, white vs. brown and in the darker inside aperture colouration.

Other angolan species similar to *C. allaryi* sp. n. are: *C. musivus*, *C. xicoi*, *C. babaensis*, *C. bulbosus*, *C. naranjus*, *Conus franciscoi* and *C. tenuilineatus*.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. musivus* in the apex, protrudent vs. flat, spire outline, straight or slightly

concave vs. convex, shoulder profile, subangulate vs. rounded, and in the inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. xicoi* in lacking of spiral continuous or dotted lines, apex, protrudent vs. flat and spire outline, straight or slightly concave vs. convex.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. babaensis* in the more slender spire, more intricate pattern and inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. bulbosus* in the more slender spire, more intricate pattern and inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. naranjus* in the more prominent spire, coarser pattern, more angulate shoulder, larger size, 23.00-26.30mm vs. 15-25mm and inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. franciscoi* in the apex, protrudent vs. flat, spire outline, straight or slightly concave vs. convex, shoulder profile, subangulate vs. rounded, minor size, 23.00-26.30mm vs. 30-38mm, more intricate pattern,

lighter colouration and inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white.

C. allaryi sp. n. differs from *C. tenuilineatus* in the apex, protrudent vs. flat, spire outline, straight or slightly concave vs. convex, shoulder profile, subangulate vs. rounded, more irregular pattern and inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white:

The studied species is also similar to *C. pineaui* from Senegal, from which it differs in the more rounded shoulder, more slender spire, more ovate shell outline and inside aperture colouration, lilac-gray with white bands vs. white.

ETYMOLOGY

The new species honors Alain Allary, friend and expert conchologist.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Conus allaryi: from left, Holotype and Paratypes 1-6