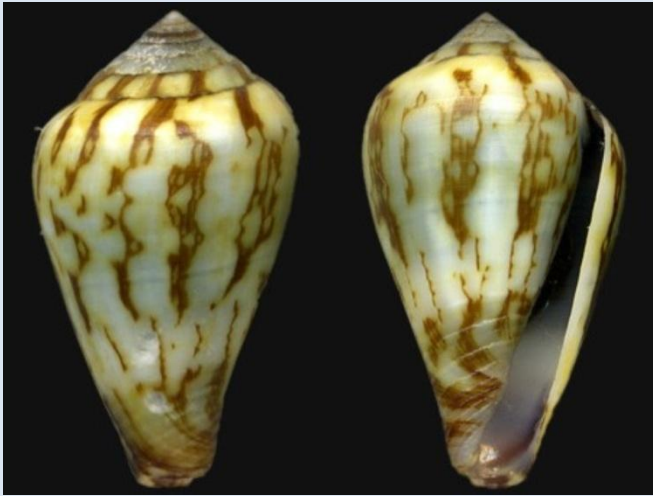


Conus allaryi Bozzetti, 2008



Original description: Shell medium sized for the genus, broadly ventricosely conical, sometimes 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 in anterior third and convex superiorly on left side; protoconch dome shaped made up of 2 embryonic whorls; 6-7 teleconch 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 color white with a light grey spiral band in the central area, body whorl covered by axially elongated brown flammules, irregularly joined and alternately forming discontinuous spiral bands under the shoulder and centrally; colour uniformly brown with a few white blotches on the basal area; first teleoconch ramps lilac-grey following ones white with radial evenly spaced blotches; protoconch white. Inside of the aperture lilac-grey with white spiral bands at the posterior end and under the central area; inside of lip is white. Periostracum transparent, light brown. No information available on animal.

Bozzetti illustrates the variety of pattern in the type set. Many of these specimens would appear to have remnants of the periostracum.(yellowish transparent coating). Specimens are all approx 25mm.



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

Notes

Monnier et al, 2018 is the only review of the species. They illustrate the holotype and paratype 3. The specimen illustrated from Tombua in the far south of Angola is an unconfirmed locality.

Specimens similar in size and pattern to the type specimens have circulated regularly



San Antonio 26mm GM



San Antonio 22mm



Benguela 24mm

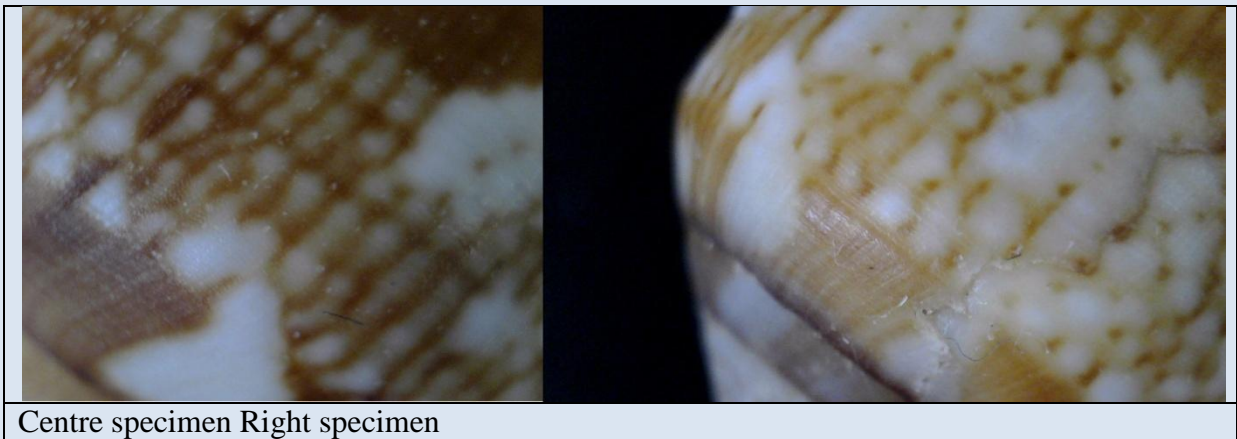
Comment: The species has only been reported as found in San Antonio Bay, Benguela Province from where no other species have been reported. This appears to be a unique situation. Normally several species are found in a bay and any species is found in several bays.

There can be significant variation in the shell pattern and colour hues.



The specimen on the right (31mm) has some similarity to Paratype 6 above with a darker brown. The centre specimen(30mm) has in its pattern below the shoulder, a most unusual wide spiral band of a network of lines. Some of this pattern element is found but weaker on

the right specimen. The specimen on the left is similar to paratype 1 and has the same reticulate pattern element.



DNA analysis:

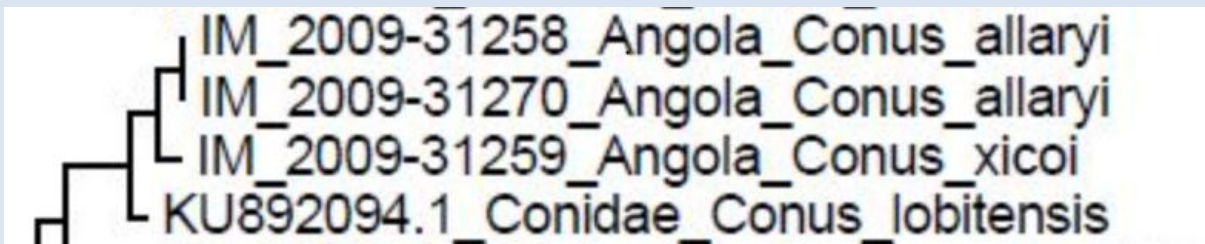
Two specimens were tested for the COI gene MNHN-31258, MNHN 31270



31258 Angola



31270 San Antonio CS



Given that *C. allaryi* comes from San Antonio in Benguela and *C. xicoi* from Luanda in the north there is a surprisingly minimal genetic distance between these two species which are endemic to their own areas.

Page last updated 17 April 2020.