

Conus cepasi Trovão, 1975



Holotype CPAS 46.6 x26.4mm

Original description.(Translated)

Cream coloured shell, with brown rectilinear lines, sometimes slightly waved, arranged longitudinally at intervals of a few tenths of a millimeter, in the body of the shell, and sometimes joined in the anterior part, forming a stain of more pronounced brown coloration. On some specimens in the middle of the whorl there are transverse bands.

Spire conical, slightly elevated with caniculate sutures. Pattern with same pattern of lines as the last whorl of the shell.

Aperture: Lip slightly rounded, wider at anterior. White porcelain glaze, bordered by an edging with the same coloration as the outer shell lines, and usually quite thin.

PERIOSTRACUM: Transparent, fine yellow, very persistent.

OPERCULUM: Oval, quite elongated.

ANIMAL: The living animal is a pink colour with small black marks, irregular in shape and distribution.

Rockel & Fernandes, 1982



2. *Conus cepasi* **TROVAO**, 1975 (Boletim d. Centro Port. d. Act. Subaquat., Set. 1975, p. 3).

Main characteristics: Shell solid, last whorl conical, at shoulder curved inside. Spire whorls convex with deep sutures. Surface smooth without gloss. Color creamy white yellowish-orange axial lines. Inside white.

Animal: a cream to greyish colour with small dark dots. The border of the mantle is darker due to the concentration of dark grey dots. The same colour and pattern occur in siphonal canal and proboscis.

Habitat: Under rocks buried in sand at very low tide, sometimes as deep as 1m down.

Locality: From Mossamedes up to Chapeu Armado Bay, South Angola. Sympatric with *C. fuscolineatus* and *C. carnalis*; the latter lives generally further down (2-5 m).

Similar species: *C. naranjus* is smaller, thinner shell, biconic, inside dark, with dark red brown or brownish lines. *C. zebroides* is slender, rather biconic, greenish white toned and with dark brown spaced axial lines.

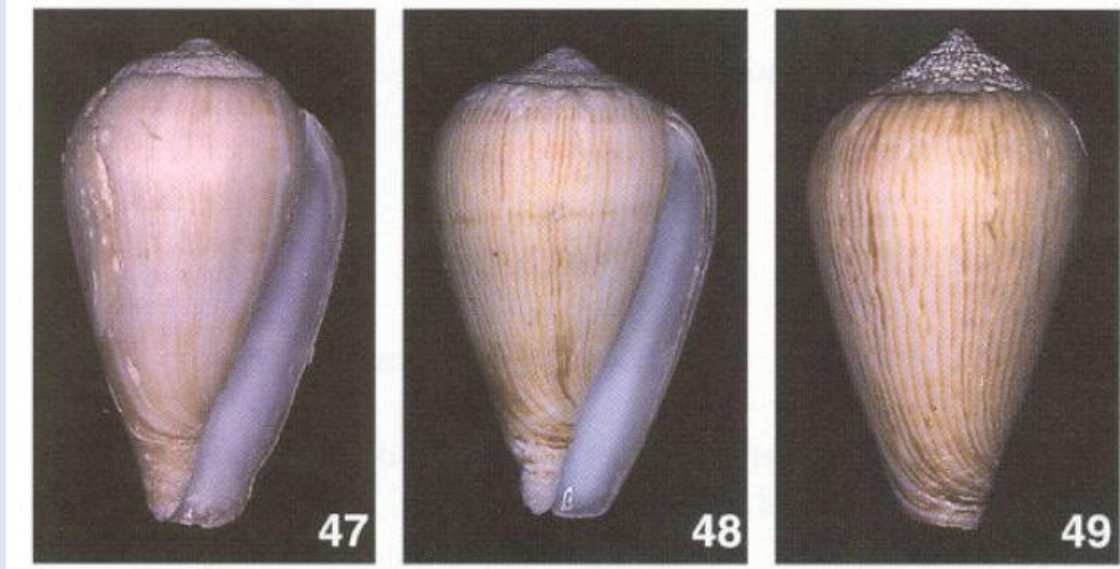
Comment: The axial lines are much more spaced than in the description which refers to spacing of a few tenths of a millimetre. The animal colour has changed from pink to cream.

Rolán and Röckel, 2000

Conus cepasi Trovão, 1975

(Figs.47-49)

Conus cepasi Trovao 1975. Boletim C.P.A.S., 4 (1), 1975: 3-4, pl. 1 figs. 1 a-f



Type material: Holotype in CPAS, Lisbon (46.6 x 26.4 mm).

Other material studied: Sao Nicolau, Chapeu Armado.

Type locality: "14° 27' S -12° 20' E". This is near Sao Nicolau, Angola.

Shell description: Moderately small to medium sized, moderately solid to solid. Last whorl ventricosely conical to ovate; outline convex at adapical half to third, straight below. Left side concave near base. Aperture wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder rounded. Spire of moderate height, outline convex to sigmoid. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to convex, with fine spiral striae. Last whorl smooth and dull, with a few weak spiral grooves near base.

Ground colour white or cream or light orange, with numerous orange-brown axial hairlines, occasionally with light brown spiral bands near shoulder and both sides of centre. Aperture white.

Periostracum thin, smooth, translucent, yellowish.

Shell morphometry:

L 26-50 mm

RD 0.64-0.70

RSH 0.11-0.17

PMD 0.68-0.77

RW 0.28-0.31 g/mm

Description of animal : Light pink with some irregular dark reticulation (Trovão, 1975a); cream to greyish with small dark dots. The border of the mantle is darker due to the concentration of dark gray dots. The same colour on the siphon and proboscis (RÖCKEL & FERNANDES, 1981). The penis is narrow and elongated. Operculum small (Fig. 105).

Radula: In radula-sac about 74-84 teeth. Tooth (Fig. 128) of vermivorous type, very small. Apical portion smaller than half of DR. Denticles in one single row, being more sharp at lower part Basal angle of saw smaller than usual. Blade not observable. Base of the tooth (Fig. 129) wider in some positions.

Radula morphometry:

(n = 4)

D 14-23

ABS 30-35

LC/DR 54-96

DR/PA 2.1-2.3

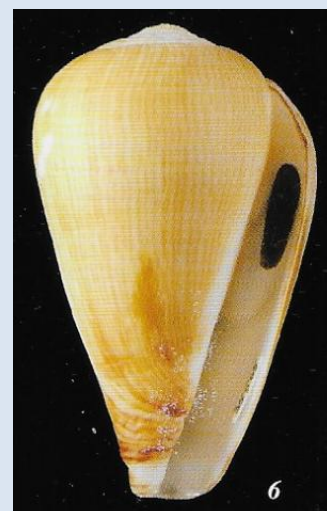
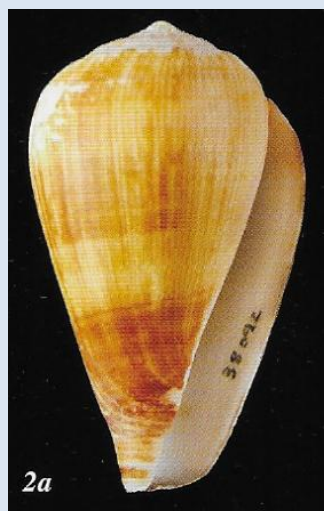
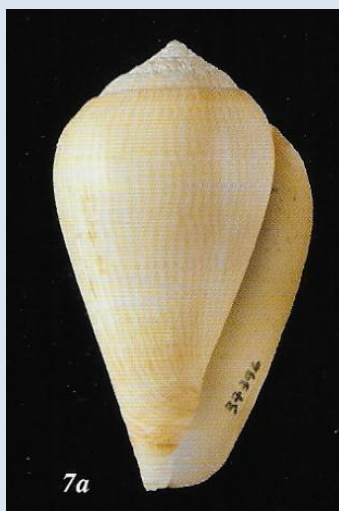
Distribution: Mostly found in the area of Chapeu Armado, also in S. Nicolao, South Angola, living sympatrically with *C. africanus*, and some populations provisionally assigned to *C. fuscolineatus*, and *C. zebroides*.

Habitat: under rocks buried in sand at very low tide, sometimes in depths of about 1 m (RÖCKEL & FERNANDES, 1981).

Discussion: *C. cepasi* is similar in size and shape to *C. zebroides* and to *C. trovaii* n. sp., but can be distinguished by its strikingly different pattern as well as by differences in the radular teeth. The radula teeth of *C. zebroides* are similar in some characters, however the D in *C. cepasi* are in a single row and are more acute, in *C. zebroides* they are smaller and in several rows. *C. naranjus* has similarities in colour pattern. For comparison, see the Discussion of the latter species.

Iconography of West African Conidae.

A number of different patterns are illustrated in shells from Chapeau Armand and Sao Nicolau.

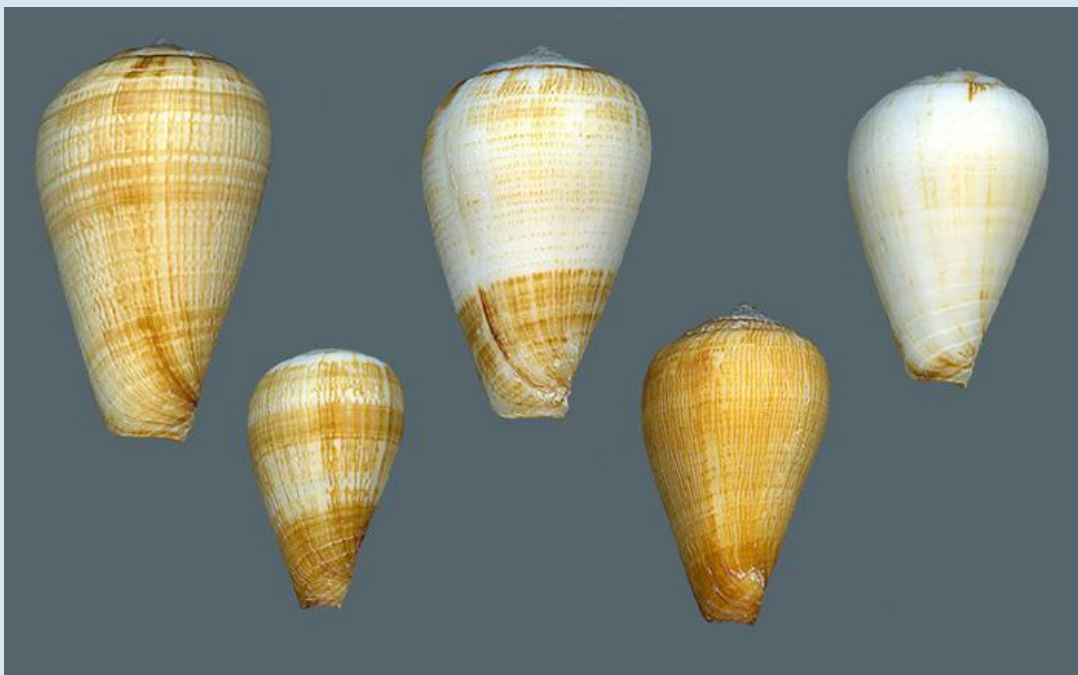


These specimens all have a pattern of very closely set axial lines. Specimens are 30mm+.

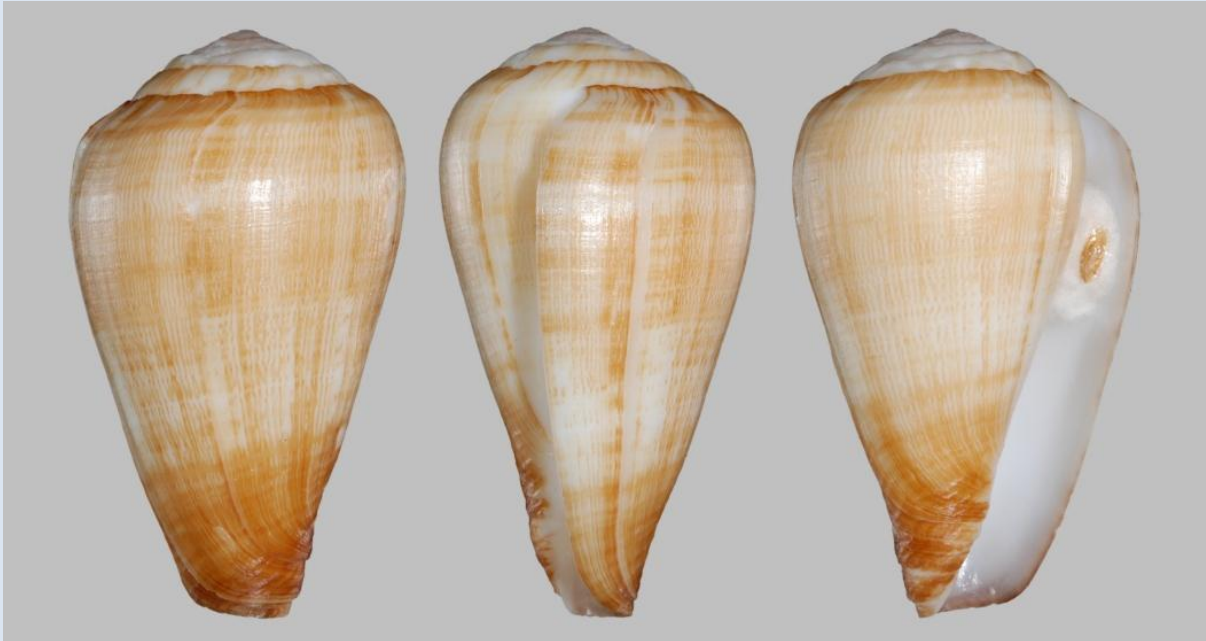
Also illustrated are shells circa 25-27mm with a different shape and pattern of well spaced axial lines. Quite a significant deviation of form from the typical specimens in the original description.(see below).



A good selection of patterns is illustrated on www.theconecollector.com from the Paul Kersten collection.



Atoll Specimen shells(www.atollseashells.com) illustrate a typical specimen at 35mm from Baia Pipas.



DNA Analysis: No results for *C. cepasi* have been recorded.

Page last updated 10 Oct 2019.