

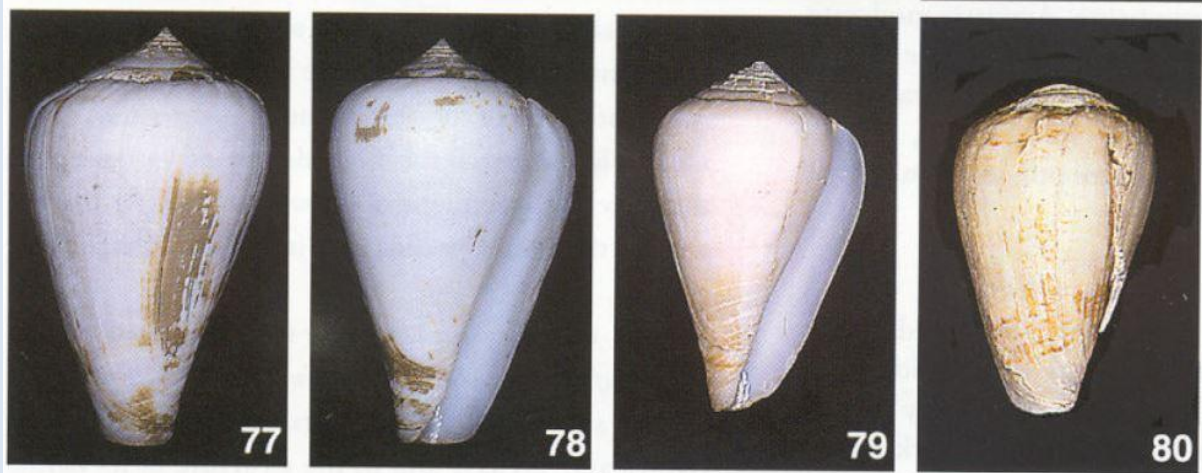
Conus filmeri Rolán & Röckel, 2000



Holotype

Rolán & Röckel, 2000

Conus filmeri n. Sp.
(Figs.77-80)



"*Conus dealbatus* A. Adams" in Röckel & Fernandes, 1982. *La Conchiglia*, 14(156-157): 4, fig. C. *dealbatus*.

Type material: Holotype in SMNS (ZI 30493) (33.1 x 19.5 mm).

Other material examined: Praia das Conchas, Namibe (Mocamedes); Praia Amelia, Saco Mar.

Type locality: Saco Mar, southern Angola

Shell description: Small to moderately small, moderately solid. Last whorl ventricosely conical to broadly and ventricosely conical, large specimens pyriform. Outline convex at apical third, almost straight or slightly concave near base. Aperture wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder subangulated. Spire of low to moderate height, outline concave to straight

in smaller specimens, concave in larger specimens. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to convex, with numerous spiral striae. Last whorl smooth and dull, with light spiral grooves at base.

Colour pure white bigger shells but juvenile specimens can have a brown line in the suture and some very slight cream colour in some parts of the last whorl.

Periostracum greyish brown, thick and opaque

Shell morphometry:

L 23-33 mm

RD 0.68-0.72

RSH 0.09-0.14

PMD 0.74-0.80

RW 0.18g/mm (larger shells)

Description of animal: Colour reddish cream with small black dots (ROCKEL & FERNANDES, 1982b).

Radula: High number of teeth (55-108) In radula sac. Tooth (Fig. 140) relatively small; apical portion about half the tooth length. F covering between 71-82% of PA.

Radula morphometry:

(n = 6)

D 22-22

ABS 40-45°

LC/DR 56-69

DR/PA 2.1-2.3

Distribution: Known only from Saco Mar. A similar, light brown coloured population occurs in Praia das Conchas, Namibe (Mocamedes). Sympatric with *C. fuscolineatus*.

Habitat: In calm water at two meters depth under rocks, buried in fine sand (ROCKEL & FERNANDES, 1982b).

Etymology: The new species is named after the shell collector and Conus expert R. M. Filmer, Chobham, Surrey, England.

Discussion: The most similar shell is the holotype of *Conus dealbatus* A. Adams, 1853 (Fig. 81), preserved in the BMNH. It is like *Conus filmeri* pure white and has a pyriform shape. But it can be distinguished by its narrower last whorl (RD 0.61 vs. 0.68-0.72) and its deep spiral grooves at base. In addition, specimens of *Conus filmeri* of similar small size (L about 24.5 mm) are less pyriform and more ventricosely conical. The holotype of *Conus dealbatus* seems to be a fossil or subfossil shell (so also COOMANS, MOOLENBEEK & WILS, 1985, Filmer pers. comm.). Other endemic *Conus* species from Angola differ obviously in their pattern and shape (rounded shoulder, less pyriform).

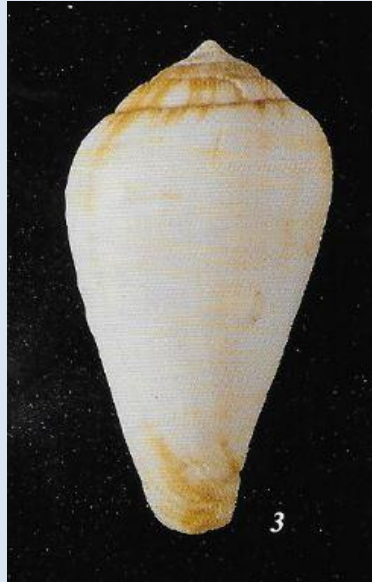
Comment: See *C. dealbatus* section of website.

Iconography of West African Conidae

The text follows Rolán & Röckel, 2000 and a paratype with wide profile is illustrated along with shells from Piambo with a shape similar to *C. micropunctatus* which are illustrated as *C. c.f. filmeri*.



Paratype Saco Mar



C. c.f filmeri Piambo



C. c.f. filmeri Piambo

Refer to *C. dealbatus* for comparison data.

Monnier et al, 2018 illustrate specimens of both forms from the type locality and Baia das Pipas, Baia do Baba, Moçamedes.

DNA analysis: No results are published for this species.

Page last updated 31 May 2019.