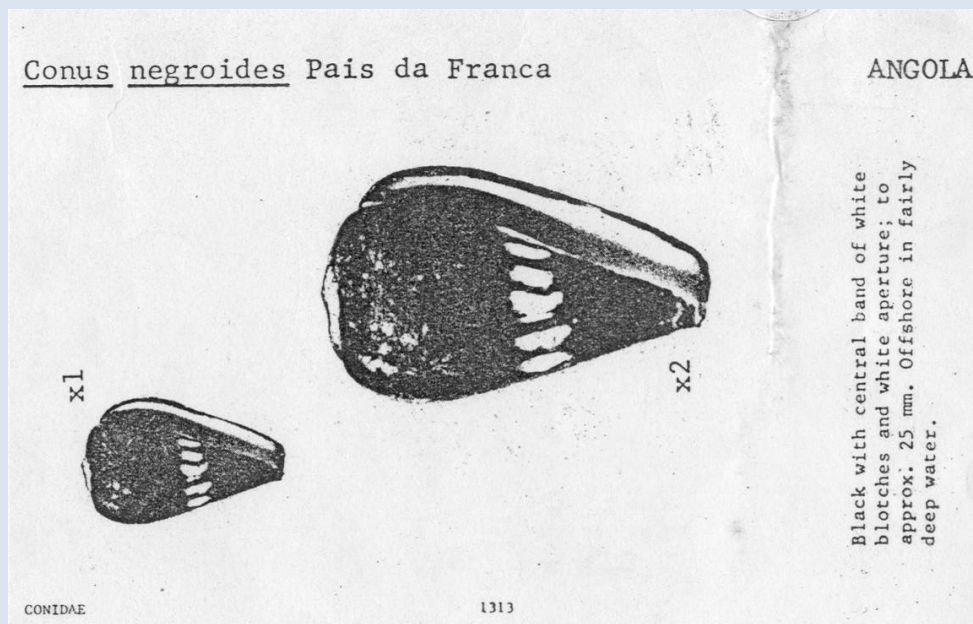


Conus negroides Kaicher, 1977



The species was described by Kaicher in 1977 in a set of cards. She believed erroneously that Paes de Franca had described the shells. The whereabouts of the specimens is not known.

However the cards were not considered valid descriptions until the ICZN ruled on their validity following a submission by Petit & Rosenberg, 2003.

Fernandes & Röckel, 1983

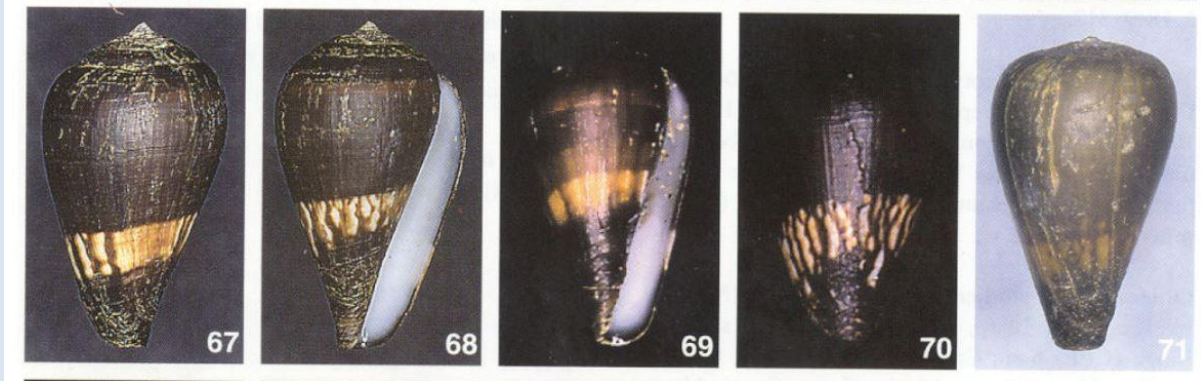
Among the pictures of unnamed populations illustrated from Chapeu Armado were similar specimens which would appear to be *C. negroides*.



Rolán & Röckel 2000

Believing the Kaicher cards to be invalid, the shell was described as *Conus gabriellae*

Conus gabriellae n.sp.
(Figs.67-71)



Conus sp. 26 in ROCKEL & FERNANDES, 1982. La Conchiglia, 14(164-165): 18, fig. 26.
"Conus negroides Paes da Franca" in Kaicher, 1977.

Type material: Holotype (Figs. 67-68) in MNCN (no15.05/39748) (24.7 x 14.5 mm).

Other material examined: Chapeu Armado: Sao Nicolau.

Type locality: Chapeu Armado, South Angola.

Etymology: Named after Gabriella Raybaudi Massilia, who cooperated in the beginning of this work.

Shell description: Small, moderately solid. Last whorl ventricosely conical to broadly ventricosely conical. Outline convex at ad apical third, almost straight below. Left side slightly concave near base. Aperture wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder rounded. Spire of low to moderate height, outline slightly concave. Teleoconch sutural ramps are concave, with numerous spiral striae. Last whorl smooth or with spiral striae, and about 10 spiral ribs at base.

Periostracum yellow and transparent.

Colour dark brown, leaving a relatively narrow, white or cream sub-central band, interrupted by axial brown lines. This pattern is rarely variable. Aperture light bluish-white inside with a collabral brown band.

Shell morphometry:

L 20-27 mm

RD 0.68-0.72

RSH 0.09-0.14

PMD 0.75-0.78

RW 0.08-0.12 g/mm

Description, of animal: No information except dark colouration

Radula: In radula sac 50-74 teeth. Tooth vermivorous (Fig. 138), medium sized. PA small, F slightly prominent, D more evident adapically, into two rows centrally or into two rows along the entire S in large specimens. S curved and not very narrow, almost bare of D in its lower part.

Radula morphometry:

(n = 8)

D 16-28

ABS 40-45°

LC/DR 50-65

DR/PA 2.1-2.4

Distribution: Known from Chapeu Armado and Sao Nicolau, South Angola, sympatrically living with *C. africanus*, *C. neoguttatus*, *C. variegatus*, *C. zebroides*, *C. chytreus*, *C. fuscolineatus*, *C. nobrei*, *C. naranjus*, and *C. franciscoi* n. sp.

Habitat: Buried in sand between stones, at 1-3 m depth; juveniles in the high tidal level.

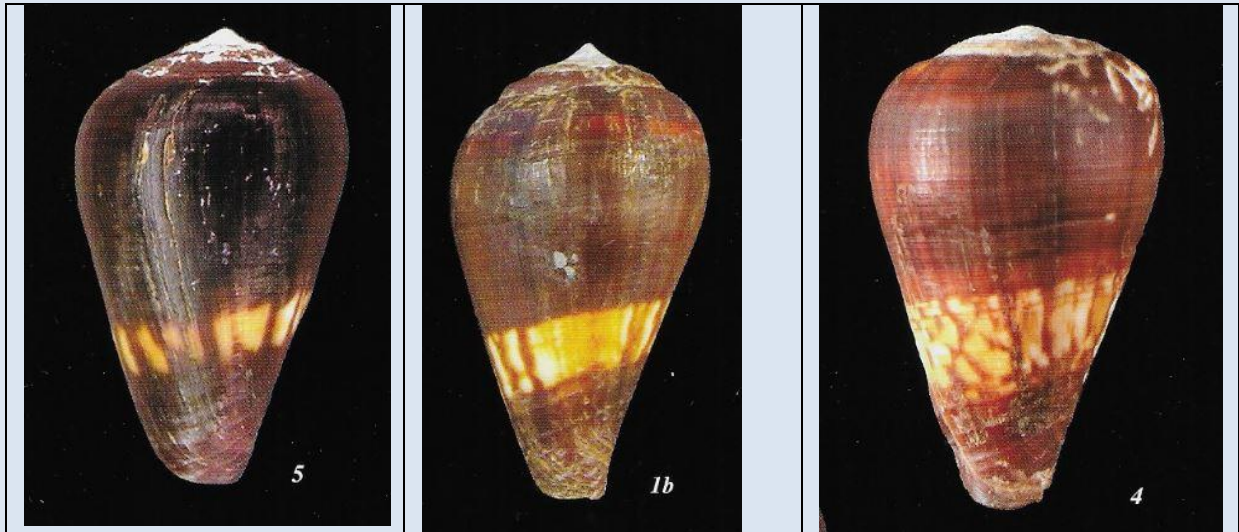
Discussion: The allopatric *C. bulbus* is usually smaller in size, has a slightly narrower and lighter shell, its pattern is formed by axial streaks without a central band. The radular teeth are rather similar, but *C. bulbus* has bigger D in the upper part of the saw. *C. africanus*, sympatric with *C. gabriellae*, has a more ovate shell (PMD 0.70-75 vs. 0.75-0.80) and a different pattern with blotches and streaks on last whorl. Its radula is significantly different: LC/DR is relatively and consistently smaller (LC/DR 46- 58 vs. 55-65) and with more teeth in radula sac (72-96 vs. 50-74); furthermore, in the upper part of the saw, *C. africanus* has no denticles. *C. zebroides* -sympatric in Sao Nicolau- usually has a larger shell, its pattern consists of axial lines or streaks, and its radula can clearly be distinguished: Smaller DR and PA; less D in S and juvenile aspect in similarly sized specimens. *C. xicoi* clearly differs by its angulate instead of rounded shoulder, its different pattern in some radula characters: smaller ABS (30° vs. 40-45°) and larger PA(DR/PA 1.9-2.1 vs. 2.1-2.4).

Note Within their original description of *C. franciscoi* in the same paper, Rolán & Röckel offer a comparison to *C. gabriellae*.

“*C. gabriellae* has a very similar morphometry and pattern, but it has a smaller (20-25 mm vs. 30-38 mm) and slightly broader shell and its axial streaks are narrower. More different are the radula teeth: *C. gabriellae* has less D in S (16-20 vs, 30-43 in *C. franciscoi*), and PA is smaller in *C. gabriellae* (2.1-2.4 vs. 1.7-1.8 in *C. franciscoi*).”

Iconography of West African Conidae

The text suggests that an average length is about 32mm which is larger than in the Rolán and Röckel description(max 29mm). The largest specimen illustrated is 26mm.



The centre specimen is the holotype of *C. gabrielae*



Paratype from Rolán collection USC

Some specimens have circulated recently.



Chapeu Armado 27mm Atoll Seashells www.atollseashells.com



© pennaceus SPECIMEN SHELLS
C. negroides 23mm

DNA Analysis: There are no reported results in Genbank

Page last updated 1 June 2019.