*Conus nadaensis* Azuma & Toki, 1970

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nadaensis-holotype.jpg) Holotype in BRIT Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Venus 29, p. 77  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Off Nada, Kii Peninsula, Honshu, Japan; 54-72 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in BRIT deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 25 x 15.5 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus articulatus* Sowerby iii, 1873  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONILITHINAE  
**Genus:-**Conasprella **Species:-***articulatus nadaensis forma*

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*Conus nahoonensis* Veldsman, 2016

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nahoonensis-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NMSA Original Description

**Published in:** Malacologia no. 92, July 2016, p. 32-33, fig. 11 & 12  
**Ocean geography:** South Africa  
**Type Locality:** Off East London, Central East Coast Sub-Province, East Coast Province, South Africa  
**Type Data:** Holotype in NMSA deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 37.95 x 19.31 mm  
**Nomenclature:** an available name

**Taxonomy:** A form of *Sciteconus bairstowi* Sowerby iii, 1889 or valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:-*Sciteconus* **Species**:-*nahoonensis* **Synonyms:-**   
**Geographic Range:-**South Africa  
**Habitat:-**At depths of 22-65m  
**Description:-**Source original description  
Shell moderately large; profile oblong conical; shoulder rounded convex and smooth. Spire moderately high, stepped with a sharp, nipple-like-protoconch with a moderately deep suture. Few light orange spots on spire to no markings. Basal third has very fine ribs around body whorl. Moderately narrow aperture, slightly convex lip. The background color is off-white to light cream. Small orange spots visible especially in young adult shell, to no markings visible around body whorl. No colouration on shoulder. An orange band visible at basal end, prominent in young adults, to no colouration visible in adults.

**Discussion:-***C. nahoonensis* is found in a very localized area, in the northern Transkei region of South Africa. They are a deep-water species , being dredged from about 70 to 100m deep. They are only known from a very restricted area at present.

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*Conus nahoniaraensis* da Motta, 1986

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nahoniaraensis-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xviii, no. 210-211, p. 20  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 32 x 16.2 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus zebra* Lamarck, 1810  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-**Asprella **Species:-***zebra nahoniaraensis forma***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Indonesia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Sea  
**Habitat:-**Found on sand bottom in 2-18 m  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  *C. zebra*  
In form *nahoniaraensis*, larval shell of about 2 whorls, maximum diameter about 0.7 mm; typical form with a maximum diameter of about 0.8 mm. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly convex; later ramps with 3-5 increasing to 5-8 fine spiral grooves; in last 1-2 whorls, spiral sculpture may be weak or have additional spiral striae. Last whorl with widely spaced axially striate spiral grooves on basal third to half, ribbons between narrower or grading to ribs near base.  
Ground colour bluish or purplish grey. Form *nahoniaraensis* with axially as well as spirally arrayed separate brown spots that fuse axially. Apex brown; later postnuclear sutural ramps with orangish to blackish brown radial markings. In form *nahoniaraensis,* larval whorls white to light brown, early postnuclear sutural ramps grey to brown, and late sutural ramps with very sparse radial maculation. Aperture blue or violet, with brown collabral band; colour more prominent in form *nahoniaraensis.*  
Shell Morphometry   
L 25-33 mm   
RD 0.58-0.61)   
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus namocanus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/namocanus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/namocanusall.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-namocanus-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Encyc. Meth. Hist. Nat. des Vers., Vol. 1, p. 712   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Namoca Is., Pacific (=Namuka?)  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 87 x 47 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Rhizoconus* **Species:-***namocanus* **Synonyms:-** *badius* Kiener, 1845; *laevigatus* Sowerby ii, 1858  
**Geographic Range:-**Red Sea to Transkei and to Oman  
**Habitat:-**Intertidal and subtidal, on sand or muddy sand, on muddy gravel, dead coral heads and on rocks with coralline algal encrustation.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Medium-sized to large, usually solid. Last whorl conical or ventricosely conical; outline variably convex at adapical fourth to half, straight below; left side slightly concave at base. Shoulder angulate, sometimes subangulate. Spire of low to moderate height, outline usually straight or convex. Larval shell of 2.5-3 whorls, maximum diameter 0.9-1 mm. First 1- 1.5 postnuclear whorl tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave, with 0-2 increasing to 4-5 spiral grooves, obsolete in latest whorls. Last whorl with a few weak spiral ribs at base; in subadults, ribs followed by spiral rows of punctations to centre.  
Last whorl overlaid with brown, orange, yellow or olive or bluish grey, leaving a rather narrow white spiral band at centre and sometimes also at shoulder. Brown or brownish olive axial streaks and blotches intersperse dark areas and often cross white bands. Juveniles may have spirally aligned minute brown dots that become more densely spaced during growth, producing coarse and fine, dotted, dashed or solid lines from base to shoulder; spiral lines sometimes obsolete. Larval whorls yellow. First 2-4 teleoconch sutural ramps yellowish green; following ramps white or bluish grey, with brown or orange brown radial blotches extending to subshoulder area. Aperture bluish violet, usually with white bands at centre and shoulder, becoming almost white during growth.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 40-100 mm   
RW 0.29-0.80 g/mm   
(L 40-88 mm)   
RD 0.60-0.70   
PMD 0.80-0.95   
RSH 0.04-0.14  
**Discussion:-***C. namocanus* is most similar to *C. vexillum*, which attains larger size, has about 10 pronounced spiral grooves on the late sutural ramps, a white aperture, and an axially instead of spirally lineate pattern in adults. *C. mustelinus* and *C. capitaneus* also resemble *C. namocanus* but lack the spiral lines on the last whorl, have the white central band prominently edged by dark markings and bear strong spiral grooves on the late sutural ramps. *C. capitaneus* also differs in its dark brown base, white aperture and its often broader last whorl (RD 0.65-0.75). Coomans et al. (1982) considered *C. badius* geographic subspecies of *C. namocanus* from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, *differing* from the nominal subspecies in its wider shoulder, flatter spire and finer and more numerous spiral lines around the last whorl. However, convincing evidence is lacking to regard it as a representative of the Red Sea population, and the variability in shape and spiral pattern observed in subadult and adult specimens from the Red Sea (cf. Sharabati, 1984) falls within the range of variation in populations outside the Red Sea, e.g. in Kenya and Zanzibar.

*Conus namocanus f. badius* Kiener, 1845

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/B/badius_1845_1.jpg) Holotype in collection Verreaux Spec. Gen. Icon. des Coq. Viv. pl. 33, f. 3

**Published in:** Spec. Gen. Icon. des Coq. Viv. 2, p. 89, pl. 33, f. 3  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Designated Red Sea, Saudi Arabia  
**Type Data:** Holotype was in collection Verreaux and currently assumed to be lost   
**Type Size:** 60 x 37 mm figure  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus namocanus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:-*Rhizoconus***Species**:-*namocanus badius forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Red Sea  
**Habitat:-**Shallow water  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. namocanus*.  
*C. n. badius* geographic form from Red Sea thought to have wider shoulder and finer and more numerous spiral lines.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nanus* Sowerby ii, 1833

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nanus-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nanusbig.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-nanus-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

[Living Animal](../Pictures/N/Conidae%20Harmoniconus%20nanus%20(Sowerby%20I,%201833)%20Thio%20NC%20MASSEMIN%202012%2001.jpg): David Massemin New Caledonia

**Published in:** Conch. Illus., pt. 24, f. 6  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Marutea, Tuamotu Islands  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 22 x 13 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus sponsalis* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Harmoniconus* **Species:-***sponsalis nanus forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Indo-Pacific, SE Polynesia, Hawaii  
**Habitat:-**Abundant on intertidal benches, less common on subtidal coral reefs; some specimens dredged in 100 m.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. sponsalis*  
Small to moderately small, moderately light to moderately solid. Last whorl conical to broadly and ventricosely conical, rarely slightly pyriform; outline convex at adapical half and usually straight below. In large specimens, aperture often with a distinct spiral ridge at centre. Shoulder rounded to angulate, weakly to distinctly tuberculate. Spire of low to moderate height, outline concave to convex. Larval shell of 4-5 whorls (Taylor, 1975), maximum diameter about 0.7 mm. Postnuclear spire whorls finely tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave, with 1-4 spiral grooves, obsolete on late ramps. Last whorl with fine, granulose spiral ribs on basal half.  
Ground colour white; in form *nanus* usually with a distinct blue shade. Usual pattern of last whorl consists of reddish brown axial flames arranged in 2 spiral rows. Flames often reduced in size or fuslng into bands. Base and basal part of columella purplish blue. Teleoconch sutural ramps with reddish to blackish brown blotches between tubercles. Aperture dark bluish violet deep within.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 15-34 mm   
RW 0.08-0.26 g/mm   
(L 15-30 mm)   
RD 0.63-0.84   
PMD 0.78-0.89   
RSH 0.06-0.18   
In form *nanus* pattern of last whorl either reduced to a few flecks and a small number of dotted and/or dashed spiral lines or completely absent; spire pattern either reduced to spots or dots between tubercles or completely absent; aperture with a light violet tone but with more pronounced brown and blue tones.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus naranjus* Trovão, 1975

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/naranjus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in CPAS Antonio Monteiro

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/naranjuspatterns.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-naranjus-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Bol. Cent. Port. Activ. Subaq. iv, ser. 2, p. 12, pl. 1, f. 3-3 b, p. 1 & 2, f. 5 & 8   
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Angola (12deg 40' E. 12deg 22' S); less than 10 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in CPAS deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:**18.1x10.7mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Varioconus* **Species:***-naranjus*  **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Angola  
**Habitat:-**In calm waters under rocks buried in fine sand with shell residues at very low tide to 1 m depth.  
**Description:-**Source Röckel 2000  
Shell description: Small, moderately light. Last whorl ovate to ventricosely conical, outline convex at adapical third, almost straight below. Left side concave near base. Aperture wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder rounded. Spire of low to moderate height, outline concave to sigmoid. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to convex, with fine spiral striae. Last whorl smooth and dull, with 6-10 spiral ribs at base.  
Ground colour light orange or white. The holotype represents a form with dark orange, very fine to solid, somewhat wavy axial lines, sometimes leaving a few dotted spiral bands at centre. Another form consists of spiral rows of minute brown dots and brown axial lines at shoulder. Specimens from the Caota population may be almost brown with light axial streaks at centre. Aperture white or pale orange with a translucent collabral band.  
Shell morphometry:  
L 18-23 mm  
RD 0.62-0.69  
RSH 0.11-0.15  
PMD 0.68-0.76  
RW 0.07-0.10 g/mm  
**Discussion:-**The holotype-form of *C. naranjus* resembles *C. cepasi* in colour-pattern. The shell of *C. naranjus* can be distinguished only by its lighter and smaller size (18-23 mm vs. 26-50 mm), its usually orange instead of white ground-colour and the existence of dotted spiral lines in some populations. *C. naranjus* and *C. cepasi* live sympatrically without intergradations.

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*Cone natalis* Sowerby ii, 1858

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/natalis_1858_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Thes. Conch., pl. 13, f. 292-3

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/natalisall.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-natalis-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Thes. Conch. iii, p. 31, pl. 13 (199), f. 292-3  
**Ocean geography:** South Africa  
**Type Locality:** Cape Natal.  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Thes. Conch. pl. 13, f.292  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Nataliconus* **Species:-***natalis*  **Synonyms:-** *gilchristi* Sowerby iii, 1903  
**Geographic Range:-**Port Alfred - Durban, RSA  
**Habitat:-**Offshore  
**Description:-**Source Iconography  
Moderately small to medium-sized shell (normally about 50 mm long), slightly glossy, solid, with a slightly convex profile. The shoulder is rounded, the spire low to moderately high, with straight or slightly convex sides. The whorls have two or three spiral ridges.  
The body whorl is white to pinkish or yellow, covered with fine axial brown lines that form a tented pattern; there are often two broad brown spiral bands, one slightly above mid-body, the other closer to the anterior end of the shell. In some specimens we can observe a much finer pattern, with several narrower spirallines and bands; on the other hand, the tent pattem may be practically absent and the decoration of the shell is then reduced to irregular ( or tented) spiral bands. The spire is of the same color as the body whorl, covered with brown blotches. The aperture is whitish or pale bluish white, although the external ground color may show at transparency in younger specimens.  
**Discussion:-**

*Conus natalis f. gilchristi* Sowerby iii, 1903

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/G/gilchristi_1903_1.jpg) Holotype in SAMC Mike Filmer SAMC

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/G/gilchristi.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Mar. Inv. S. Afr., p. 217, pl. 3, f. 8   
**Ocean geography:** South Africa  
**Type Locality:** Natal coast  
**Type Data:** Holotype in SAMC deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 52 x 28 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus natalis* Sowerby ii, 1858  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Nataliconus* **Species:-***natalis gilchristi forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Indo-Pacific  
**Habitat:-**Offshore  
**Description:-**Source Iconography *C. natalis*  
The form *gilchristi* of *C. natalis* Sowerby II, 1858 corresponds to specimens taken from deeper water, which are often narrower, with a higher spire than the shallow water (typical) form, although considerable intergrades do exist. Such specimens apparently have a tendency to present the reduced pattern described above, where the tent pattern is mostly absent, the axial lines becoming very sparse and the decoration restricted to the spiral banding. The background color of the body whorl is often bluish grey.  
**Discussion:-**The name *C. gilchristi* has been used for referring to deep water, more conical specimens of *C. natalis* usually dived off Park Rynie, near the northernmost end of the range of distribution for the species (Smith, 1992). These are possibly just an ecological variant of the nominal species.

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*Conus natalaurantia* Veldsman, 2013

**Pictures**:

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/natalaurantia-holotype.jpg): Holotype in NMSA Veldsman

[Paratype 6](../Pictures/N/natalaurantia-paratype6.jpg): Veldsman

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/natalaurantiapk.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in**: Malacologia, 80, figs. 2, 4, 5, 6 & 9

**Type Locality**: off the coast of Scottburgh (30°17´S & 30°35’E), KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

**Type Data**: Holotype in NMSA

**Type Size**: 40.20 mm x 23.40 mm

**Nomenclature**: An available name

**Taxonomy**: A valid species

**Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE

**Genus**:-*Darioconus* **Species:-***natalaurantia*

**Synonym**s:- There are no junior synonyms

**Geographic Range**:- Natal, South Africa

**Habitat**:

**Description** Large, heavy, narrow shell. Profile conical, stepped spire of moderate height with slightly convex outline Shoulder convex, round and smooth. Body whorl sides, starting at the shoulder: the first quarter of the shell convex, the second quarter slightly concave, the third quarter slightly convex and base of shell slightly concave. The body whorl is smooth. Spire almost flat consisting of 3 whorls and teleoconch of 7 flat whorls. Protoconch sharp, nipple-like, pinkish in colour Suture on spire incised. Young specimens covered by radial growth striae, no longer visible in older specimens. Aperture narrow, gently expanding to the anterior sinus. Anterior rounded with slight grooves at base. Background colour light orange to orange, consistent across most of the body whorl. A light cream to light orange coloured band across the middle of the body whorl present. A twisted columella, which appears on young specimens and becomes really exaggerated on older shells. A prominent hump on the lower part of the collumella.

**Discussion:** Close to *Conus lohri* Kilburn, 1972. Differences in the shoulder, the form of the last whorl and the protoconch.

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*Conus navarroi* Rolán, 1986

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/navarroi_1986_1.jpg) Holotype in MNCM Manolo Tenorio

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/navarroiall.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-navarroi-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** Publ. Ocas. Soc. Port. Malac., no. 6, p. 3, f. 1A  
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Calhua, Isla de S. Vicente, Archipelago de Cabo Verde; 1 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNCM deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 19 x 10 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE SubFamily:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Africonus* **Species:-***navarroi*  **Synonyms:-***calhetae* Rolán, 1990  
**Geographic Range:-**Cape Verde Islands  
**Habitat:-**Under rocks to 2m  
**Description:-**Source original description   
The seashell is biconical, with a somewhat high spire, representing of the last whorl approximately 3/4 of the total length. The color is, olive green, except for some white spots that, especially, are found in a band to the middle of the last whorl, with brown coloring on shoulder. There is white oblique irregular areas mixed with brown in the central band , but also appear wider in the base, in another narrow band situated on the spire whorls that is not always evident, and on the shoulder, under which there is a narrow band of yellow color. The spire has a grooves, that in juvenile specimens can have spiral grooves, that barely exist in the mature larger specimens. On the base there are spiral cords. In the interior of the aperture, a violet color is revealed, with two clear bands, one in the center and the other below shoulder. Protoconch white, only visible in very young specimens. The periostracum is yellow, fine and transparent. The operculum is small, oval or extended, with growth grooves of very variable of size. The animal is blackish with reddish tones, although in some occasions is a little lighter. Almost black, always very dark siphon.   
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus navarroi f. calhetae* Rolán, 1990

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/C/calhetae-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNCM Manolo Tenorio   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/C/navarroicalhetaebig.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Iberus Sup. 2 p. 41, pl. 1, f. 7, pl. 2, f. 7, pl. 5. f  
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Calheta, Isla de Maio, Cape Verde Is.; 1 m.  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNCM deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 26.8 x 15 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus navarroi* Rolán, 1986; described as a subspecies

**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:*-Africonus* **Species:-***navarroi calhetae forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Maio, Cape Verde Islands  
**Habitat:-**Collected in shallow depth (less than 1 m), among stones, where there is a little scattered sand.  
**Description:-**Source Original description  
Morphology of the seashell. The maximum dimension oscillates from 20 to 27 mm. The silhouette is not very extended and has a shoulder well formed. Spire is it somewhat raised, of straight profile, with whorls not stepped, without grooves and of brown and dark green color with white areas. The coloring of the variable seashell, presenting a ground color of azure gray in two bands situated, the first one, under the shoulder and, the second, on the lower half of the last whorl. On this ground coloring another overriding pattern is formed by a series of white areas distributed, especially, in two spiral bands, the first one, above the base and, the second, between this and the shoulder. Among them, there are irregular lines of brown color arranged in an axial sense. Variability is minimum for the pattern and modifications exist only for the quantity of spots and brown lines. Aperture with a lip of light color and, subsequently, a zone appears which becomes whiter slowly as it advances toward inside. Columella lilac or violet. Periostracum very fine, transparent and of yellow color.  
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus negroides* Kaicher, 1977

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/negroides_1977_1.jpg) Figure Original Description

**Published in:** Card Cat. W-W Shells pack 13, no. 1313  
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Angola  
**Type Data:** There is no known specimen  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE SubFamily:-CONINAE  
**Genus:** *Varioconus* **Species:***-negroides*  **Synonyms:-** *gabrielae* Röckel & Rolán, 2000   
**Geographic Range:-**Chapeu Armado Sao Nicolau, Angola  
**Habitat:-**Buried in sand between stones, at 1-3 m depth; juveniles in the high tidal level.  
**Description:-**Source Original description of *C. gabrielae* which with validity of Kaicher cards now established, the name will revert to *C. negroides* Kaicher, 1977  
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-centr:al 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  
**Discussion:-** Kaicher never meant to describe this shell as a species**.**

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*Conus nelsonandradoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015*

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nelsonandradoi-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MMM Ramiro Fiadeiro

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nelsonandradoi.jpg) Paul Kersten Paratype

**Published in:** Malacologia 86, p. 17 & 18  
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Sal Island, area of Calhetina Cape Verde Is., 0,3 – 3 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MMM, Cupra Marittima  
**Type Size:** 14,0 x 8,1 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:-*Africonus***Species**:-*nelsonandradoi***Synonyms:-**   
**Geographic Range:-**Sal, Cape Verde Islands  
**Habitat:-**Found at between 0,3 and 3 meters, in rock fissures  
**Description:-**Source original description  
A small pyriform species with size range 12mm-17mm; moderately high, slightly concave spire, whorls tops with two weak spiral threads; many white markings on the spire; shoulder with pronounced angle; the profile is convex becoming straight basally; the aperture is wide being brown with a white band. The characteristics of the last whorls include, a not very wide band of large irregular white marks; in the upper whorl the marks are irregularly spaced immediately below a band of lighter brown which has a weak reticulate pattern as found on the remainder of the whorl. In the basal area, there is a distinctly darker brown band.

**Discussion:-**

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***Conus nelsontiagoi* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014**

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nelsontiagoi-holotype.jpg): Holotype in MMM Cupra Marittima  
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nelsontiagoi.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Malacologia 84, p. 26 - 27  
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Tra Calheta São Miguel e Pedra Badejo, Praia, Cape Verde  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MMM, Cupra Marittima  
**Type Size:** 19,1 x 11,7 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:-*Africonus* **Species:-***nelsontiagoi***Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-** Only known from the type locality  
**Habitat:-** The specimens studied were found to be 0.5 to 5 meters deep, on and under rocks  
**Description:-**Source: Original description Malacologia  
Shell pyriform, small, truncated in the adapical area, with sizes ranging from 12 to 25 mm in height, protoconch very flattened, spire with low apical profile, with weak sutures showing against the concave profile; the shoulder join of aperture is nearly in line with the lower part of the spire; the aperture is wide with a medium brown coloration down to middle and gray in the remaining lower part. The profile of the last whorl is almost linear with a hint of a imperceptible 'S' shape. The colouring of the last whorl is tawny-brown with a wide band spiral in the median zone characterized by irregular white streaks and maculations and lighter spiral marks. The grooves of the last whorl in lower columellar area are very noticeable.

Discussion:-

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*Conus neobuxeus* da Motta, 1991

Pictures:  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neobuxeus_1991_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Martini 1773, pl. 59, f.657

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxii, no. 258, p.73  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Not known.(*C. buxeus* Reeve, 1844)  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Martini 1773, pl.59, f.657  
**Nomenclature:** an available name, a new replacement name (nomen novum) for *C. buxeus* Reeve, 1844.  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus furvus* Reeve, 1843  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Calibanus* **Species:-***furvus neobuxeus forma* **Synonyms:-***buxeus* Reeve, 1844  
**Geographic Range:-**Japan  
**Habitat:-**From infralittoral fringe to about 60 m; on sand  
**Description:-***C. neobuxeus* : Very similar to form *cecilei* in colour pattern, except for a lighter base.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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***Conus neocaledonicus* Tenorio & Castelin, 2016**

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neocaledonicus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN Manuel Tenorio

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neocaledonicus.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** European Journal of Taxonomy; p. 35 – 42; fig. 15 A-J  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Banc Crypthélia, Norfolk Ridge, New Caledonia  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 45.9 x 21.7 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONOLITHINAE  
**Genus:-***Profundiconus* **Species:-***neocaledonicus* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-** Norfolk Ridge, New Caledonia  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 390 – 570 m  
**Description:-**Original Description  
Medium-sized to moderately large (maximum length: 92.0 mm). Shell profile ventricosely conical to conical, with a rounded shoulder and a spire low to moderately high. Spire profile sigmoid, occasionally slightly concave. Protoconch multispiral of 3 or more whorls, white to pale violet-brown. First 4–7 postnuclear whorls nodulose. Teleoconch sutural ramp flat, slightly concave or sigmoid in later whorls, smooth, with cords absent. Last whorl smooth, with fine spiral ribs at the base. Ground colour creamy-white to cream. Last whorl with two broad violet-brown, light brown or tan spiral bands above and below the midbody, which exhibits a broad ground-coloured spiral band. The colour is darker towards the base, usually purplish. A narrow ground colour spiral band is often present at the height of the shoulder. Spire patternless, of ground colour, occasionally showing diffuse pale violet-brown or light brown on top of the teleoconch whorls. Aperture light to pinkish brown. Periostracum olive, thin, translucent, smooth. Operculum with lateral serrations.

**Discussion:-**

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*Conus neoguttatus* da Motta, 1991

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neoguttatus_1991_1.jpg) Figure (*C. guttatus*) Coq. Viv., pl. 105, f. 4

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/neoguttatuspatterns.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-neoguttatus-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxii, no. 258, p. 73  
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Designated Santa Maria, Angola. (*C. guttatus* Kiener, 1845)  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Coq. Viv., pl. 105, f.4 (*C. guttatus*)  
**Nomenclature:** an available name, a new replacement name (nomen novum) for *C. guttatus* Kiener, 1845  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym of *Conus lineopunctatus* Kaicher, 1977  
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *neoguttatus*

Discussion: Kaicher never meant to describe this shell as a species**. See comments:** *Conus negroides*

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***Conus neoroseus* da Motta, 1993**

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neoroseus-type.jpg) Lectotype in MHNG Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/biliosusneoroseus.jpg) Paul kersten

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxiii, no. 265, p. 29, f. 3-6  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Designated Tayabas Bay, Luzon  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued (*C. roseus*)   
**Type Size:** 30 x 21 mm  
**Nomenclature:** an available name, a new replacement name (nomen novum) for *C. roseus* Lamarck, 1810.  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus biliosus* Röding, 1798  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:*-Lividoconus* **Species:-***biliosus neoroseus forma* **Synonyms:-** *roseus Lamarck*, 1810  
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines  
**Habitat:-**No Data  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. biliosus*.  
*C .b. neoroseus* is a short shell strongly coronate on spire whorls with brown in interstices; ground colour rose tinted white with fine reddish dots and lighter band at midbody.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus neotorquatus* da Motta, 1985

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neotorquatus_1985_1.jpg) Representation Tief See Expedition 7 (1), pl.1, fig.1

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/teramachii%20f.%20neotorquatus.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xvii, no. 190-191, p. 27  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** East Africa (*C. torquatus* von Martens, 1901)  
**Type Data:** There is a cited figure : Tief See Expedition 7 (1) pl.1, fig.1  
**Nomenclature:** an available name, a new replacement name (nomen novum) for *torquatus* von Martens, 1901. non (Röding), 1798  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym of *Conus teramachii* Kuroda, 1956  
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *neotorquatus*

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*Conus neovicarius* da Motta, 1982

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neovicarius-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Publ. Ocas. Soc. Port. Malac., no. 1, p. 4, f. 4  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Sharem-el-Sheik, Gulf of Aquaba  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 76 x 45 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus textile* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Cylinder* **Species:-***textile neovicarius forma* **Synonyms:-** *dahlakensis* da Motta, 1982  
**Geographic Range:-**Red Sea, Gulf of Aden  
**Habitat:-**Intertidal to about 50 m; on coral reef from the reef crest to deeper water inside the lagoon and sometimes also on flats of mainland coasts.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. textile*  
*C. t. neovicarius:* Shell rather solid with a usually ventricosely conical last whorl and a rather typical *C. textile* pattern. Known from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. A form of *C. textile* intergrading with typical *C. textile* and form *dahlakensis* in different localities of its geographical range.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus neptunus* Reeve, 1843

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neptunus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neptunuspatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-neptunus-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Conch. Icon.. I, Conus, pl. 6, sp. 30   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Jacna, Philippines  
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 44 x 19 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:*-****Asprella* **Species:-***neptunus*  **Synonyms:-***neptunoides* Smith, 1880*; colorovariegatus* Kosuge, 1981; *futunaensis* Moolenbeek & Röckel, 1996   
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 120-240 m  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Medium-sized to moderately large, moderately solid to solid. Last whorl narrowly conical or conical, outline convex at adapical fourth, straight below. Shoulder angulate. Spire usually of moderate height, outline concave. Larval shell of about 2.75 whorls, maximum diameter 0.7-0.8 mm. First 3-7 postnuclear whorls tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to concave, with 1 increasing to 3-4 spiral grooves. Last whorl with distinct to obsolete widely spaced spiral grooves on basal half.  
Ground colour white. Last whorl with a reticulate pattern of fine brown lines. Darker brown flecks concentrated in a spiral band on each side of centre, occasionally with underlying salmon bands. Base often tinged with salmon. In form *colorovariegatus*, network pattern replaced by confluent brown blotches sometimes colouring last whorl solid brown. Larval whorls white. Teleoconch spire matching last whorl in colour pattern. Aperture white or pale pink.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 45-80 mm   
RW 0.18-0.36 g/mm   
(L 45-73 mm)   
RD 0.46-0.55   
PMD 0.84-0.93   
RSH 0.11-0.21  
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus neptunus f. colorovariegatus* Kosuge, 1981

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/C/colorvariegatus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in IMT Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/C/colorvariegatusbig.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/neptunusvariety.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Bull. Inst. Malacol. Tokyo. I, no. 6, p. 94, pl. 32, f. 1-5   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Bohol Is., Philippines  
**Type Data:** Holotype in IMT deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 63.3 x 27.4 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus neptunus* Reeve, 1843  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Asprella* **Species:-***neptunus colorovariegatus forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 120-240 m  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. neptunus*  
In form *colorovariegatus*, network pattern replaced by confluent brown blotches sometimes colouring last whorl solid brown.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus neptunus futunaensis* Moolenbeek & Röckel, 1996

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/F/futunaensis_holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN

**Published in:** Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat., sér. 18, sect. A. 3-4: 392, figs. 1 – 3   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Futuna Island, (South Pacific)  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 45.5 x 19.5 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A subspecies of *Conus neptunus* Reeve, 1843  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Asprella* **Species:-***neptunus futunaensis* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines  
**Habitat:-** 355-369m  
**Description:-**   
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nereis* Petuch, 1979

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nereis-holotype.jpg) Holotype in DMNH Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nereispatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Nemouria, no. 23, p. 18, f. 32 & 33   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Off Panglao, Bohol Is., Philippines; ca. 250 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in DMNH deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 23 x 12 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus wakayamaensis* Kuroda, 1956  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONILITHINAE  
**Genus**:-*Conasprella* **Species:-***wakayamaensis nereis forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines; Makassar Straits  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 30-240 m  
**Description:**   
Shells from Philippines described as *C. nereis* generally are smaller and may be broader but otherwise do not differ significantly from typical *C. wakayamaensis*.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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***Conus nicobaricus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792**

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nicobaricus_1792_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Bruguiere Tableau (1798, pl. 318 fig. 9)

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/A/araneosusnicobaricusbig.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/araneosusnicobaricusradula.jpg): Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in**: Encyc. Meth. Hist. Nat. des Vers. Vol. 1 p. 612

**Ocean geography**: Indo-Pacific

**Type Locality**: East Indies, [presumably Nicobar Islands, Bay of Bengal].

**Type Data**: A representative type figure has been recorded as: Tableau (1798, pl. 318, fig. 9)

**Nomenclature**: An available Name

**Taxonomy**: Subspecies of *Conus araneosus* [Lightfoot], 1786

**Current Group Names**:-

**Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE

**Genus**:-*Conus* **Species**:-*araneosus nicobaricus subsp.*

**Synonyms**:- There are no junior synonyms

**Geographic Range**:-Moluccas to Philippines; probably also in Nicobar and Andaman Islands.

Habitat:-Shallow water, on sand substrate under corals and in coral rubble on subtidal reef platforms.

**Description**:-Source Living Conidae

Spire of low to moderate height, consistently low in *C. a. nicobaricus* outline straight. Postnuclear spire whorls tuberculate. Later teleoconch sutural ramps concave and nearly smooth. Last whorl with weak spiral ribs above base.

Shell Morphometry

L 55-100 mm

RW 0.40-1.50 g/mm

RD 0.54-0.63

PMD 0.86-0.94

RSH 0.04-0.09

*C. a. nicobaricus*: Ground colour white, occasionally with a tinge of red or violet. Last whorl with a network of reddish brown to blackish brown lines outlining variously sized white tents that often coalesce. Usually with 3 discontinuous bluish or blackish brown spiral bands, on both sides of centre and below shoulder; central band more pronounced than other bands. Spire and shoulder with fine, dark brown zigzag lines and blue-tinged brown blotches between tubercles. Aperture white to light violet, yellow deeper within.

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*Conus niederhoeferi* Monnier, Limpalaër, Lorenz, 2012

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/niederhoeferi_2012_1.jpg) Holotype in SMNS Eric Monnier

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/niederhoeferi.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Acta Conchyliorum 11, 27   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** 300 km. offshore from Taizhou, in the East China Sea at a depth of 150 to 200 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in SMNS deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 35.1 x 17.2 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONIINAE  
**Genus*:-****Phasmoconus* **Species:-***niederhoeferi* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**East China Sea  
**Habitat:-**Not known.  
**Description:-**Source Extract Original description  
The shell is of a medium size (from 31 to more than 43 mm.). It is moderately thick with a thin lip. Its outline is straight to convex with the exception of the first whorls which are pointed and concave. adult shell has more than eleven whorls. The last whorl may be sculptured with about thirty flat shallow ribbons The ground color of the shell is white with two very broad orange bands leaving two irregular uncoloured bands at the center and at the base. The spire is white with orange flammules irregularly scattered between some of the knobs.***Discussion:-***The new species belongs to the *Phasmoconus moluccensis* and the *Ph. proximus* complexes.

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*Conus nielsenae* Marsh, 1962

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nielsenae_1962_1.jpg) Holotype in AMS Mike Filmer

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nielsenaebig.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** J. Malacol. Soc. Aust., no. 6, p. 40, pl. 4, f. 1 & 2  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Northeast of Cape Bowling Green, near Townsville, Queensland, Australia; 17 fathoms.  
**Type Data:** Holotype in AMS deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 48 x 25 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species; Note RKK has *C. reductaspiralis*, *C. typhon* as forms  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Kioconus* **Species:-***nielsenae* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Queensland to New South Wales and Kermadec Is.  
**Habitat:-**In 30-100 m, in clean sand  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Medium sized, moderately solid. Last whorl conical, occasionally slightly pyriform; outline variably convex at adapical fourth, straight to slightly concave below. Shoulder angulate to slightly carinate. Spire usually low; outline deeply concave, with a conoid apex projecting from an otherwise rather flat spire. First 3-5 postnuclear whorls weakly tuberculate, late whorls often carinate. Teleoconch sutural ramps nearly flat, with 1-2 increasing to 3-5 weak spiral grooves in early whorls and an obsolete spiral striation in late whorls. Basal fourth of last whorl with a few spiral ribs anteriorly and very few spiral ribbons above.  
Ground colour white, merged with light violet. Last whorl variably overlaid with orange, with variably prominent, closely spaced, orange-brown spiral lines. Base without spiral lines and usually lighter than adjacent area. Postnuclear sutural ramps with orange-brown radial streaks extending beyond outer margins. Aperture white, sometimes shaded with violet.   
Shell Morphometry   
L -40- 55 mm;  
RW -0.14- 0.26 g/mm  
RD - 0.56- 0.63;  
PMD - 0.90- 0.95  
RSH - 0.05- 0.14  
**Discussion:-***C. n. nielsenae* is similar to *C. voluminalis.* The latter species can be distinguished by its higher and more massive, projecting adapical part of the spire. Large specimens of *C. voluminalis* have an outwardly curved shoulder edge; typically patterned shells differ additionally in their long dark axial streaks as well as their more widely spaced and less uniform spiral lines on the last whorl.

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***Conus bandanus f. nigrescens* Sowerby ii, 1859**

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nigrescens-holotype.jpg) Holotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nigrescenspatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten (two specimens together with a normal patterned one)

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 429, pl. 49, f. 2  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Not known.  
**Type Data:** Holotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 37 x 21 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Subspecies of *Conus bandanus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Conus* **Species:-***bandanus nigrescens subsp.* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Solomon Islands, Admirality Islands, Samoa  
**Habitat:-**Shallow subtidal to 90 m; mostly encountered in 5-20 m. On coral reef, in reef lagoons; in sand, on weedy sand, rocks, and rubble.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. bandanus*  
In form *nigrescens*, colour pattern ranging from typically patterned to almost solid black shells. Aperture white to bluish white.

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*Conus nigromaculatus* Röckel & Moolenbeek, 1992

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nigromaculatus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in SMNS Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nigromaculatusall.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Acta Conchyliorum nr. 3, p. 46, pl, f. 19-25  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Ras Andade, Dahlak Archipelago  
**Type Data:** Holotype in SMNS deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 32 x 18 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus**:-Phasmoconus **Species:*-****nigromaculatus* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Eritrea & Dahlak  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 8-10 m  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Moderately small, moderately light to moderately solid. Last whorl conical; outline slightly convex at adapical fourth, straight below; left side may be slightly concave toward base. Shoulder angulate. Spire low, outline straight or slightly concave. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to slightly concave, with 3-6 shallow but wide spiral grooves in late whorls. Last whorl with a few variably wide spiral grooves abapically, separating ribs at base and ribbons above.  
Ground colour white. Last whorl with spiral rows of widely spaced, blackish brown squarish or circular spots that are sometimes confluent. Postnuclear sutural ramps with widely spaced dark brown radial markings. Aperture white, usually yellow to orange deep within.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 28-35 mm   
RW 0.07-0.13 g/mm   
RD 0.59-0.66   
PMD 0.88-0.91   
RSH 0.07-0.10  
**Discussion:-**The Massawa form of *C. erythraeensis* can be distinguished from *C. nigromacalatus* by its smaller size, generally broader last whorl (RD 0.63-0.71), higher spire (RSH 0.13-0.22), and larger markings on the last whorl. *C. jickelii* differs from *C. nigromaculatus* in its larger size (L 35-51 mm), generally higher spire (RSH 0.09-0.16), more concave outline of spire, and more ventricose last whorl (PMD 0.83-0.89); its pattern has more closely and more evenly spaced markings, and its aperture has a white to blue area deep within and is edged by a yellow or brownish violet band.

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*Conus nigropunctatus* Sowerby ii, 1858

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nigropunctatus_1858_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Thes Conch. (1858, pl. 15, fig. 342)

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nigropunctatuspatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Thes. Conch. iii, p. 38, pl. 15 (201), f. 342  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Designated Eilat, Red Sea  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Sowerby II (1858, pl. 15, fig. 342)  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily***:-*CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Chelyconus* **Species:-***nigropunctatus*  **Synonyms:*-*** *elatensis* Wils, 1971  
**Geographic Range:-**Red Sea - Oman  
**Habitat:-**Shallow Water  
**Description:-**Source Walls  
RKK considered as synonym form of *C. catus.*  
*Nigropunctatus* with a more greyish ground. Pattern of last whorl consists of light to blackish brown surface clouds and blue-grey background clouds. Clouds usually aligned in a spiral row on each side of centre, sometimes absent or fusing into large solid zones. Spiral rows of dots and dashes always pronounced, with regularly or irregularly intermittent white markings. Apex pink to orange. Early postnuclear sutural ramps with regularly spaced dark brown dots at outer margin; in late whorls, dots sparse or missing, additional brown radial streaks or blotches often present. Aperture white.   
Light color shells are pearly white with pale dashes, usually orange or bright yellow blotches;  
Darker shells are bluish white with dark brown blotches, usually edged orange yellow  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nimbosus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nimbosus-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in MHNG Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nimbosusall.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nimbosusVanuatu.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-nimbosus-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Encyc. Meth. Hist. Nat. des Vers., Vol. 1, p. 732  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** East Indies  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 35 x 16 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Rolaniconus* **Species:**-*nimbosus* **Synonyms:-** *tenellus* Holten, 1802; *tenellus* Dillwyn, 1817  
**Geographic Range:-**Indian Ocean: Mozambique, Madagascar, Seychelles, India, and Sri Lanka; Pacific: Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, and Samoa  
**Habitat:-**From the infralittoral fringe to about 60 m  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Medium-sized, moderately solid. Last whorl conoid-cylindrical, outline slightly convex. Aperture slightly wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder angulate. Spire low, outline concave. Larval shell multispiral, maximum diameter about 0.7 mm. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat, with 1 increasing to 4-6 spiral grooves. Last whorl with closely spaced, narrow or wide spiral ribbons from base to shoulder; ribbons narrow at base and just below shoulder, often less pronounced adapically.  
Ground colour white clouded with violet. Last whorl with rows of alternating brown to blackish brown and white dashes and dots on the spiral ribbons, sometimes confined to the adapical portions of ribbons. A dark colour-pattern variant endemic to Vanuatu has solid, dark brown lines on the spiral ribbons leaving only sparsely scattered ground-colour flecks. Apex immaculate greyish white. Later sutural ramps matching last whorl pattern in size, intensity and colour of the axially arranged markings. Aperture white to orange. In N. Papua New Guinea, dorsum of foot yellowish grey washed with tan, with a large orange semi-circle at anterior end that is overlaid with tan except for the anterior edge; a spotted tan pre-marginal line parallels lateral and posterior sides.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 35-54 mm   
RW 0.12-0.30 g/mm   
(L 35-50 mm)   
RD 0.49-0.56   
PMD 0.77-0.82   
RSH 0.07-0.11   
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus nimbosus nanoclarus* Bozzetti, 2017

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nimbosus%20nanoclarus-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN L. Bozzetti

**Published in:** malacologia 96, p. 3 – 5, with pictures  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Tolagnaro, South East Madagascar  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN   
**Type Size:** 21.9 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Rolaniconus* **Species:**-*nimbosus**nanoclarus* **Synonyms:-**   
**Geographic Range:-** Only known from the type locality  
**Habitat:-**   
**Description:-**   
Shell small for its genus, last whorl profile narrowly conoid-cylindrical, solid look, spire of moderate height with a concave outline, shoulder subangulate, body whorl convex on both sides. Protoconch dome shaped, made up by three embryonic smooth coils, maximum diameter about 0.75 mm, teleoconch of six whorls, with flat sutural ramps covered by 4 – 5 spiral folds, the first one abapically marginates the suture so that the same can hardly be distinguished from the spirals. Aperture narrow, wider at the base. Surface of the body whorl covered by closely spaced spiral ribbons which appear narrow at the base and just below the shoulder, wider in the central zone. Whitish background coloration, clouded with beige/brown, rows of dots on the spiral ribbons, alternate brown and whitish blotches on the spire whorls. Protoconch whitish, inside of the mouth white.

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*Conus nisus* Sowerby, 1858

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nisus_1858_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Thes. Conch., pl. 19, fig. 471

**Published in:** Thes. Conch. 3 (Conus), pt. 18, p. 33, no. 290, pl. 19 (205), figs. 470 & 471   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Not Known  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Thes. Conch. pl. 19, fig. 471  
**Nomenclature:** A homonym:- an available name, an invalid name, a homonym of *C. nisus* Dillwyn, 1817 and of Kiener, 1845, renamed *C. amplus* Röckel & Korn, 1992.  
**Taxonomy:** Renamed  
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name

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*Conus nitens* Lauer, 1993

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nitens-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MNHN Bill Fenzan

**Published in:** Apex viii, no. 1-2, p. 39, f. 6-8  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Islote de Ingleses, Arrecife, Lanzarote, Canary Is.  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MNHN deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 26 x 13 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym of *Conus guanche* Lauer, 1993  
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *nitens*

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*Conus nitidus* Reeve, 1844

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nitidus_1844_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Conch. Icon. I, Conus, pl. 47, sp. 266  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Designated Philippines.  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Conch Icon. pl. 47, sp. 266  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus boeticus* Reeve, 1844  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Rolaniconus* **Species:-***boeticus nitidus forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines, Japan  
**Habitat:-**Sand shallow water.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. boeticus*  
*C. nitidus* seems to be a juvenile specimen, described and depicted by Reeve as light orange-brown and encircled with interrupted brown lines, apex pink. The type figure is orange brown with dark brown solid lines and white areas at middle and on spire.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nivalis* da Motta, 1985

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/F/nivalis-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/furvusnivalis.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Publ. Ocas. Soc. Port. Malac. no. 4 p. 5, pl. 1, f. 4 a-b  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Ragay Gulf, Southern Luzon, Philippines.  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 46.7 x 20.4 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus furvus* Reeve, 1843  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Calibanus* **Species:-***furvus nivalis forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Philippines  
**Habitat:-**From infralittoral fringe to about 60 m; on sand  
**Description:***-C. nivalis* : Last whorl conical to conoid-cylindrical, slightly narrower than in other forms (RD 0.50-0.58 vs. 0.51-0.63 in most forms). Early postnuclear whorls with very weak tubercles, teleoconch sutural ramps with fine to obsolete spiral sculpture. Form *nivalis* may be a subspecies of *C. furvus*, from the northern shores of the Sibuyan Sea between southern Luzon and northern Samar.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nobilis-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in LSL Mike Filmer

**Published in:** Systema Naturae 10th ed., 1, p. 714  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Not known, designated (Finet & Cailliez) Java, (Indonesia).  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in LSL deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 41 x 20 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Eugeniconus* **Species:**-*nobilis*  **Synonyms:-** *victor* Broderip, 1842; *skinneri* da Motta, 1982; *friedae* da Motta, 1991*; renateae* Calliez, 1993; *abbai* Poppe & Tagaro, 2011   
**Geographic Range:-**Andaman and Nicobar Is. along Sumatra and Java to Timor  
**Habitat:-**In 1 to 10 m; on sand bottom with Foraminifera, where water is clear and with slight currents.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Moderately small to moderately large, moderately solid to solid; specimens of *C. n. victor* smaller than those of other subspecies. Last whorl conical, occasionally narrowly conical or approaching conoid-cylindrical; outline slightly convex at adapical fourth, straight below. Shoulder carinate. Spire low, outline variably concave to slightly sigmoid; apex may project from an otherwise almost flat spire. Larval shell of about 2 whorls; maximum diameter about 0.7-0.8 mm. Later postnuclear whorls carinate. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat, slightly concave in later whorls, with pronounced axial threads; 5 increasing to 10-14 equidistant and evenly fine spiral grooves on later ramps. Last whorl with variably spaced weak spiral grooves on basal third, separating ribs near anterior end and ribbons above.  
Ground colour white. Last whorl with a variable yellowish to dark brown pattern of reticulations and spiral bands; variation associated with geographic distribution. Forms with an almost regular network and rather sparse brown spots to blotches intergrade with forms with sparsely interrupted to continuous brown spiral bands separating 3-4 zones where white tents concentrate, at base, centre and below shoulder. Brown areas with prominent spiral rows of alternating darker brown and white, mainly axial dashes and dots. White markings range from very small tents to small blotches and are consistently edged with darker brown toward the outer lip. Base pale violet. Larval shell pale pink, darker pink posteriorly. Early teleoconch sutural ramps pink to orange. Late sutural ramps with yellowish to dark brown radial streaks and blotches coalescing with last whorl pattern and containing fine darker radial lines. Aperture white, suffused with pale violet or pale brown.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 30-71 mm   
(-*C. n. victor* 25-49 mm; -*C. n. friedae* 34-53 mm)   
RW 0.10-0.51 g/mm   
RD 0.47-0.57   
PMD 0.84-0.92   
*(-C. n. friedae* 0.84-0.86 mm)   
RSH 0.01-0.12   
*C. nobilis nobilis* Ground color usually golden yellow to pale tan, seldom dark brown; sides straight/convex; dark ground color may be uniformly netted or in two spiral bands; spiral dashes when present, light brown not conspicuous; white marks large; Nicobar Is Andaman Is Sulu Sea, N. Borneo, Sumatra;  
*C. nobilis victor* Slightly higher spire, weakly concave at midbody; white spots smaller and more clustered at midbody and shoulder; background very dark brown sometimes paler; spiral rows dashes very dark brown/black very conspicuous especially in tan shells; Bali Flores Strait; Indonesia;  
*C. n. friedae* from Sri Lanka rather fine network bordering white dots or tents that tend to be edged darker brown towards outer lip; brown pattern concentrates in three bands and often contains white dots alternating with dark brown dots and axial dashes;  
*C. n. skinneri* Bali to Sumbawa mid/dark brown with 3-4 spiral zones of small white tents; spiral rows of alternating dark brown/white markings are prominent and continuous;  
*C. n. renatae* Andaman and Nicobar Is regular network of large white tents and few brown blotches; spiral rows are sparse and interrupted;  
**Discussion:-***C. cordigera* closely resembles *C. nobilis.* The latter species differs mainly in its non-tuberculate early and carinate later postnuclear whorls, and its coarse alternating brown and white spiral lines within the larger solid brown areas of its last whorl.

*Conus nobilis f. abbai* Poppe & Tagaro, 2011

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/A/abbai-holotype.jpg) Holotype in IRSN Original Description

**Published in:** Visaya 3 (3), 83   
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Solor Island, Indonesia  
**Type Data:** Holotype in IRSN deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 34.5 x 16.4 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE S**ubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Eugeniconus* **Species:-***nobilis abbai forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Indonesia  
**Habitat:-**No Data  
**Description:-**Source Original description  
Shells average in size or the group of Conus to which they belong (sensu Tucker & Tenorio 2009 *Eugeniconus*). The types measure between 33.7 and 52.1 mm in length. Last whorl.conical in shape, almost conoid-cylindrical. Shoulder carinate. Spire low, outline slightly concave. The apex projects from an almost flat spire. Larval shell of about two whorls, tilted. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat, slightly concave in the later whorls, with pronounced axial threads. The last whorl with weak spira1 grooves near the siphonal canal. Base color of the shell is white, covered with a brown pattem that only leaves small tents white and with either a dark brown or purple fleck near the siphonal canal, well visible on the ventral side. The white tents are dispersed all over the shell but flock together in three denser zones, forming spiral bands of white dots, one below the shoulder, one at mid-whorl and near the siphonal canal. All shells have a dark brown zone on the shoulder and on top of the last whorllarge white flecks. In some specimens, bands with the typical victor pattern appear but not in black, only in dark brown. The upper teleoconch whorls are more pale than the rest of the shells. Inside of the aperture white.  
**Discussion:-**According to the description the new subspecies can be distinguished at once from all other subspecies of *C. nobilis* by the sparse and very small white tents on the brown background. In my opinion it is a mere form of the latter.

*Conus nobilis f. friedae* da Motta, 1991

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/F/friedae-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer

**Published in:** La Conchiglia xxii, no. 258, p. 12  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Dutch Bay Point, northwest of Colombo, Sri Lanka.  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 50.7 x 25 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Eugeniconus* **Species:-***nobilis friedae forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Bay of Bengal; Indonesia  
**Habitat:-**In 1 to 10 m; on sand bottom with Foraminifera, where water is clear and with slight currents.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. nobilis*  
*C. n. friedae* from Sri Lanka rather fine network bordering white dots or tents that tend to be edged darker brown towards outer lip; brown pattern concentrates in three bands and often contains white dots alternating with dark brown dots and axial dashes;  
Last whorl colour pattern is a rather fine brown network bordering white dots to medium-sized tents that tend to be edged with darker brown toward the outer lip. The brown pattern concentrates in 3 spiral bands, near centre and in their abapical and adapical thirds. The bands often contain spiral rows of white dots alternating with dark brown dots and axial dashes  
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus nobilis renateae* Calliez, 1993

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/R/renateae-holotype.jpg)  Holotype in Naturalis, Leiden Mike Filmer

**Published in:** La Conchiglia 25, p. 51, f. 1, 4 & 8  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Jolly-Boy Island, Eastern Indian Ocean  
**Type Data:** Holotype in NATURALIS, LEIDEN deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 39.9 x 21 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Subspecies of *Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Eugeniconus* **Species:**-*nobilis renateae subsp.* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Andaman & Nicobar Islands  
**Habitat:-**In 1 to 10 m; on sand bottom with Foraminifera, where water is clear and with slight currents.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. nobilis*  
*C. n. renatae* from the Andaman and Nicobar Is. shows a fairly regular light to dark brown network with rather large white tents or blotches and rather few brown blotches; the spiral rows of alternating darker brown and white markings are sparse and highly interrupted  
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus nobilis f. skinneri* da Motta, 1982

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/S/skinneri-holotype.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link](../Pictures/S/skinneriB.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Publ. Ocas. Soc. Port. Malac., no. 1, p. 8, f. 8  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Off Nusa Tenggara, eastern coast of Bali  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 50 x 25 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym colour form of *Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus:*-****Eugeniconus* **Species:-***nobilis skinneri forma*  
**Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Bali, Sumbawa Indonesia  
**Habitat:-**In 1 to 10 m; on sand bottom with Foraminifera, where water is clear and with slight currents.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. nobilis*  
*C. n. skinneri* from Bali to Sumbawa; its colour pattern is mid-brown to dark brown, with 3-4 spiral zones of fairly small and regularly arranged white tents and interrupted to solid brown spiral bands between; the spiral rows of alternating dark brown and white markings are rather continuous and as prominent..  
**Discussion:-**No Data

*Conus nobilis victor* Broderip, 1842

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/V/victor-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/V/victorvarieties.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1842, p. 54  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Not known.  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 32 x 16 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Subspecies of *Conus nobilis* Linnaeus, 1758  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus**:*-Eugeniconus* **Species:-***nobilis victor subsp.* **Synonyms:-** *vincoomnes* Lichtenstein, 1794  
**Geographic Range:-**Islands of Bali- Flores Strait Area  
**Habitat:-**In 1 to 10 m; on sand bottom with Foraminifera, where water is clear and with slight currents.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C..nobilis*  
*C. n. victor* is a somewhat smaller form from Komodo Id. to Lomblen Id., Flores and N. Timor Sea; its colour pattern is light to orangish brown and includes a rather solid broad spiral band above and below centre with pronounced continuous spiral rows of alternating darker brown and white markings  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nobrei* Trovão, 1975

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nobrei-holotype.jpg) Holotype in CPAS Antonio Monteiro

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nobreipatterns.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/conus-nobrei-radular-tooth.jpg): Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Bol. Cent. Port. Activ. Subaq. iv, ser. 1, p. 5, pl. 1, f. 2 a-d   
**Ocean geography:** East Atlantic and West Africa  
**Type Locality:** Angola coast (between 12deg 48' S and 13deg 51' S); 5-15 m  
**Type Data:** Holotype in CPAS deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 17.1 x 10.6 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Varioconus* **Species:***-nobrei* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Angola  
**Habitat:-**Buried in sand in rock crevices, sometimes under small rocks, in big holes of stones with sand, 1-3 m deep  
**Description:-**Source Röckel 2000  
Shell description: Very small to small, light to moderately light. Last whorl ovate to ventricosely conical, outline convex at adapical third, almost straight or slightly sigmoid below. Left side concave at base. Shoulder rounded, spire low to moderate, outline straight, convex or sigmoid. Teleoconch sutural ramps flat to convex, with fine spiral striae. Last whorl smooth with about 10 spiral grooves at base.Ground colour bluish white to white, with irregular axial dark brown or greenish brown streaks or lines, sometimes coalescing to dark brown flecks, and changing to dotted or dashed spiral rows or in a dark network with small white flecks. Patterns intergrade in most populations. Aperture dark violet with light zones at shoulder and centre.  
Shell morphometry:  
L 12-20 mm  
RD 0.69-0.73  
RSH 0.10-0.16  
PMD 0.71-0.77  
RW 0.04-0.07 g/mm  
**Discussion:-***C. albuquerquei* is similar to *C. nobrei*: the shell morphometry is identical, and also the radula teeth are not significantly different. Most different is the shell-pattern, but the population of Canoco seems to be an intergradation of both patterns.

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*Conus nocturnus* [Lightfoot], 1786

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nocturnus_1786_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Martini (1773, pl. 62, fig.687)

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nocturnus.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Cat. Portland Mus., p. 156, no. 3411  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** China, (no. 142 & no. 3411), [dubious]  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Martini (1773, pl. 62, fig.687)  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Conus* **Species:-***nocturnus*  **Synonyms:-** *nocturnus* Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792; *deburghiae* Sowerby ii, 1857  
**Geographic Range:-**Moluccas and N.W. New Guinea  
**Habitat:-**In 1.5-2 m, on coral sand under rocks and on dead coral  
**Description:-**Medium-sized to moderately large,moderately solid to solid. Last whorl slightly ventricosely conical to conoid-cylindrical, outline convex; left side concave abapically. Shoulder angulate, strongly tuberculate. Spire of low to moderate height, outline straight to slightly concave. Postnuclear spire whorls tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps concave in late whorls, with 2-3 distinct to obsolete spiral grooves. Last whorl with weak spiral ribs on basal fourth; ribs often granulose and extending up to shoulder (form deburghiae).  
Ground colour white. Last whorl with 2 broad blackish brown spiral bands, above and below centre. White zones with dark brown reticulate lines. Teleoconch sutural ramps with irregularly spaced brown reticulate lines. Aperture white:  
Shell Morphometry  
L 45 -86 mm  
RW 0.19- 0.40 g/mm (L 43-61 mm)  
RD 0.55 -0.60  
PMD 0.80 -0.93  
RSH 0.09- 0.20  
*C. deburghiae* represents a granulated form (Coomans et al., 1985b)  
**Discussion:-***C. nocturnus* is most similar to *C. bandanus. C. bandanus* attains larger maximum size (to 150 mm) and has a more conical last whorl with straighter outline. The banding pattern of *C. nocturnus* is most similar to *C. bandanus* *form equestris* from the Moluccas, which is also similar in size. However, the latter differs in shape as mentioned above, has a more pronounced tent-marked pattern, and has a lower spire (RSH 0.07-0.10). *C. nocturnus* has recently been found living together with *C. bandanus* and *C. marmoreus* in Seram, Indonesia.

*Conus nocturnus f. deburghiae* Sowerby ii, 1857

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/D/deburghiae_1857_2.jpg) Figure Thes Conch. (1857, pl. 1 fig. 7)  
  
**Published in:** Thes. Conch. iii, p. 2, pl. 1 (187), f. 6. 7  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Moluccas  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as: Sowerby II (1857, Pl. 1, fig 6)  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym form of *Conus nocturnus* [Lightfoot], 1786  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus**:-*Conus* **Species**:-*nocturnus deburghiae forma* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Indonesia  
**Habitat:-**In 1.5-2 m, on coral sand under rocks and on dead coral.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. nocturnus*  
*C. deburghiae* represents a granulated form.  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nodiferus* Kiener, 1845

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nodiferus_1845_1.jpg) Representation of Lectotype Kiener (1845, pl. 100, fig. 4)

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nodiferusbig.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Spec. Gen. Icon. des Coq. Viv. 2, p. 228, pl. 100, f. 4   
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean  
**Type Locality:** Haiti  
**Type Data:** A representative type figure has been recorded as:   
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONILITHIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONILITHINAE  
**Genus:-***Profundiconus* **Species:**-*nodiferus*  **Synonyms:-** *pseudojaspideus* Nowell-Usticke, 1968  
**Geographic Range:-**Greater Antilles, Eastern Caribbean  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths up to 70 m  
**Description:-**Source Vink  
A moderately heavy shell, 15 to 25 mm, biconical, with a straight-sided spire (about 1/3 of total length) and slightly convex body whorl tapering to a narrow base. Spire slightly stepped and shoulder sharply angled. Body whorl totally covered with incised lines, ridges between the lines with more or less pronounced granulation. The granules are small (Series de petites granulations). Colour pinkish grey, yellowish grey or flesh coloured with spiral lines of white dashes.  
In some specimens the white dashes are alternated with tiny brown dots. Spire often with distinct brown spots at the margin which gives these shells a nodulouse aspect, or in the words of Kiener 1848 (cet angle. .. est articule de petites taches brunes, rougeatres, qui le font paraitre noduleux).  
**Discussion:-***C. nodiferus* could be confused with *C. jaspideus* (which has a more straight-sided body whorl with white band, a more stepped spire and more pronounced granulation) and pustulous forms of *C. mindanus*, which it closely resembles in coloration, except that pinkish clouds are normally absent*. C. mindanus* has a lower spire with more concave tops of the whorls and a broader base.

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*Conus nodulosus* Sowerby ii, 1864

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nodulosus_1864_1.jpg) Syntype in NHMUK Mike Filmer

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nodulosuspatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Descr. Three New Shells  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Swan River, Australia  
**Type Data:** Syntype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 51 x 26 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** a valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Western Australia  
**Habitat:-**On intertidal and shallow-subtidal reef flats, often beneath rocks.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. victoriae.*

*Nodulosus*: ground colour white, sometimes suffused with pink and rarely shaded with blue. Colour pattern rather uniform: Last whorl with a network of fine yellow to brown lines forming very small to medium-sized tents. Yellow to yellowish brown, rarely dark brown flecks, spots, and spiral dashes arranged in 2-3 or more spiral rows and interspersed with coarse brown axial dots or dashes. Larval shell white. Teleoconch spire matching last whorl in colour pattern. Aperture bright pink, occasionally white. Periostracum matching that of *C. v. victoriae.*  
Shell Morphometry   
L - (*C. v. nodulosus* 37 - 51 mm)   
RD – (*C. v. nodulosus* 0.59 - 0.65)   
PMD *(C. v. nodulosus* 0.75 - 0.80)   
RSH (*C. v. nodulosus* 0.14 - 0.22)   
*C. v. nodulosus*: bluish axial flammules absent; orange blotches reduced; major series present; pattern often loose with orange blotches absent, shell appears off pink; mouth bright pink; Western Australia Freemantle to Shark Bay;  
Ground color white sometimes fused pink; color pattern uniform with network of fine yellow to brown lines forming v small to medium tents; yellow to brownish flecks spots dashes arranged in 2-3 spiral rows and interspersed with coarse brown axial dots; apex white; aperture bright pink/white  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus norai* da Motta & Raybaudi, G., 1992

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/norai_1992_1.jpg) Holotype in MHNG Mike Filmer

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/noraipurple.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Publ. Ocas. Soc. Port. Malac., no. 16, p. 61, f. 1-3  
**Ocean geography:** West Atlantic and Caribbean  
**Type Locality:** Pte. de la Baleine, SW coast of Martinique  
**Type Data:** Holotype in MHNG deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 37.4 x 22.8 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus**:-*Dauciconus* **Species:***-norai* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Martinique  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths around 10 m  
**Description:-**Source Original description  
Shell obconic, of medium size, with a flat spire of 10 whorls and having an exerted apex with yellowish white protoconch; surface of whorls being relatively flat and moderately incised with spiral threads, the last five whorls curving concavely as its edges fold into a caniculate suture with the penultimate whorl forming a sharply carinate shoulder. The sides are convexly parallel then tapering to the anterior end where there are several ridges. The ground colour is distinctly violet, the spire being decorated with series of white and chocolate tessellations; the body being splashed with uneven cloudy brownish flammules, seperated at midbody by a belt of violet edged with irregular dark brown dashes. The aperture is tinted violet.  
**Discussion:-**Da Motta emphasises the violet ground colour in comparison with *C. daucus*.

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*Conus noumeensis* Crosse, 1872

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/noumeensis_1872_1.jpg) Figure Original Description

**Published in:** J. Conchyl. xx, p. 155  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Noumea (New Caledonia)  
**Type Data:** Holotype was in collection Marie and currently assumed to be lost   
**Type Size:** 60 x 33 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Synonym of *Conus suffusus* Sowerby iii, 1870  
**Current Group Names:-**Not appropriate for the name *noumeensis*

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***Conus novaehollandiae* A. Adams, 1854**

**Pictures:**

[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/novaehollandiae-holotype.jpg) Syntype in NHMUK Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/anemone%20f.%20novaehollandiae.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture](../Radula/anemonenovholradula.jpg): Manuel Tenorio & Emilio Rolán

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1854, p. 119  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Swan River, Australia  
**Type Data:** Syntype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 38 x 21 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** Subspecies of *Conus anemone* Lamarck, 1810  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family**:-CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:-***Floraconus* **Species:-***anemone novaehollandiae subsp.* **Synonyms:-** There are no junior synonyms  
**Geographic Range:-**Northern W. Australia  
**Habitat:-**Intertidal and subtidal to about 40 m; on reefs, rock platforms, sand bottoms or rock rubble, often sheltering beneath stones, rock or boulders and among algae or eel-grass. In N. W. Australia*, C. anemone* is reported from the intertidal zone to 6 m.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae *C. anemone*  
*C. novaehollandiae*: Considered a subspecies of *C. anemone* from northern W. Australia by Coomans et al. (1980) and Richard (1990). Coomans et al. cited *C. a. novaehollandiae* only as with a low spire. However, the shells from the northwestern populations and the typical form of *C. anemone* cannot be separated by spire height (RSH 0.09-0.20 vs 0.10-0.23), nor by shape, sculpture and colour pattern  
**Discussion:-**No Data

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*Conus nucleus* Reeve, 1848

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nucleus.jpg): Paul Kersten

**Published in:** Conchol. Iconica 1 (Suppl.): Pl. 3, sp. 280  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Matnog Island, Luzon, Island, Philippines  
**Type Data:** Two syntypes in BMNH   
**Type Size:** 21,6 x 9.9 mm & 19,8 x 8.4 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Isoconus* **Species:***-nucleus* **Synonyms:- Geographic Range:-**Indo-Pacific  
**Habitat:-**In 1- 30 m  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Small and light. Last whorl ventricosely conical to ovate, sometimes conical in small specimens; outline slightly convex, straighter toward the base. Shoulder rounded to indistinct. Spire of moderate height to high, outline convex to domed. Larval shell about 4 whorls, maximum diameter about 0.9 mm. First 1 – 3 postnuclear whorls weakly tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps almost flat, with 1 increasing to 2 – 3 spiral grooves, very weak in latest whorls. Last whorl with weak spiral ribs at base. Colour orange to olive-brown, often tinged with violet; violet colouration may be restricted to base and columella. Last whorl with a lighter central band variably flecked with white and occasionally adapically bordered with brown dots. Larval whorls and early postnuclear sutural ramps yellow. Following sutural ramps also immaculate or with brown blotches. Aperture light violet behind a marginal ground-colour zone.

Shell Morphometry   
L 16-25 mm   
RW 0.01-0.05 g/mm   
RD 0.52-0.56  
PMD 0.68-0.93  
RSH 0.16-0.25  
**Discussion:-**

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*Conus nussatella* Linnaeus, 1758

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nussatella-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in LSL Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nussatellapatternsgbg.jpg): Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-nussatella-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Systema Naturae 10th ed., 1, p. 716  
**Ocean geography:** Indo-Pacific  
**Type Locality:** 'Nussatello Insulam Asiae.' probably Tello Island, Sumatra  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in LSL deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 49 x 18 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily:-**CONINAE  
**Genus:-***Hermes* **Species:***-nussatella* **Synonyms:-** *tenuis* Sowerby i, 1834; *kawanishii* Shikama, 1970  
**Geographic Range:-**Indo-Pacific  
**Habitat:-**In 0.5-25 m, on sand bottoms and pinnacles of reef lagoons, in sand pockets of subtidal reef flats, and in caves among living corals.  
**Description:-**Source Living Conidae  
Medium-sized to large, moderately solid. Last whorl usually narrowly cylindrical; outline straight and nearly parallel-sided at upper two-thirds, convex to straight towards base. Aperture wider at base than near shoulder. Shoulder subangulate to indistinct. Spire of moderate height; outline slightly convex to domed. Larval shell of 2.75-3 whorls, maximum diameter about 0.65 mm. First 6-7 postnuclear whorls tuberculate. Teleoconch sutural ramps almost flat, with 1 increasing to 4-10 spiral grooves. Last whorl with fine to strong, often granulose spiral ribs from base to shoulder; intervening grooves spirally striate and sometimes with one granulose spiral thread.  
Ground colour white. Last whorl with spiral rows of small orange to dark brown spots, and with variable orange, brown, or violet axial streaks and blotches, sometimes coalescing axially as well as spirally. Larval whorls white. Postnuclear sutural ramps blotched with orange to dark brown, outer margins with brown spots.  
Shell Morphometry   
L 40-95 mm   
RW 0.11-0.27 g/mm   
(L 40-84 mm)   
RD 0.38-0.49   
PMD 0.60-0.77   
RSH 0.13-0.20   
**Discussion:-***C. nussatella* may only be mistaken for *C. artoptus*, which lives in deeper water.

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*Conus nux* Broderip & Sowerby, 1833

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nux-lectotype.jpg) Lectotype in NHMUK Mike Filmer   
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nuxpatterns.jpg) Paul Kersten

[Radula Picture:](../Radula/conus-nux-radular-tooth.jpg) Manuel Tenorio

**Published in:** Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1833, p. 54  
**Ocean geography:** Eastern Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Galapagos Islands  
**Type Data:** Lectotype in NHMUK deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 22 x 15 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-  
Family:-**CONIDAE **SubFamily**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:*-****Harmoniconus* **Species:**-*nux*  **Synonyms:-** *pusillus* Gould, 1853  
**Geographic Range:-**SW Baja California, Mexico - Ecuador; Galapagos  
**Habitat:-**Intertidal to 10 m in rubble  
**Description:-**   
**Discussion:-**Walls and other authors have suggested that *C. nux* is a subspecies of *C. sponsalis.* DNA tests have since indicated that it is a separate species evolved in isolation.

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*Conus nybakkeni* Tenorio, Tucker & Chaney, 2012

**Pictures:**  
[Picture Link:](../Pictures/N/nybakkeni_2012_1.jpg) Holotype in SBMNH Manolo Tenorio

[Picture Link](../Pictures/N/nybakkeniDB.jpg): David Berschauer

**Published in:** The Cones of the Eastern Pacific, p. 57, pls 265-266   
**Ocean geography:** Eastern Pacific  
**Type Locality:** Bahia Los Frailes, Baja California Sur, Mexico. (47 - 60 mtrs)  
**Type Data:** Holotype in SBMNH deposited and catalogued   
**Type Size:** 26.4 x 9.8 mm  
**Nomenclature:** An available Name  
**Taxonomy:** A valid species  
**Current Group Names:-**:-PUNCTICULIINAE  
**Genus:*-****Gradiconus* **Species:**-*nybakkeni* **Geographic Range:-**Only known from Bahia Los Frailes, Baja California Sur, and from Bahia de los Angeles, Baja California [Norte], Mexico  
**Habitat:-**Found at depths of 45-60 m  
**Description:-**Source Original description  
Shell is small and narrowly conical with angular shoulders and spires that are elevated and slightly scalariform; sides are flat; coloration consist of larger brown blotches or bands with occasional smaller brown spots. The body whorl is narrowly conical in shape. The spire is elevated and slightly scalariform, conical to slightly concave in profile. Color pattern varies slightly. It consists of brown or tan blotches over a white ground color. These brown markings are variable in the extent to which they cover the body. In most shells the brown coloration covers most of the body whorl except at the shoulder angle, midbody area, and anterior end. The body whorl is usually smooth except for a few sulci near the anterior end.  
**Discussion:-**.

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