



*THE
CONE
COLLECTOR*

#24A April 2014



THE
CONE
COLLECTOR

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Conus episcopatus from
Maritius. Photo by Eric Le
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*Note from
the Editor*

Dear friends,

In our last issue we included the first part of a larger work by David Touitou and other authors, under the generic title Cone Snails Regional Iconographies. This first part was about the Cones from Mauritius and Mayotte.

Unfortunately, after publication, David spotted a number of mistakes that needed to be corrected.

It would be rather awkward to make the appropriate changes in the text of TCC # 24, since having two different versions of that issue would probably cause some confusion. So, we decided to prepare a Supplement with the corrected articles, which we have labeled TCC # 24A.

I do apologize to the authors for all the confusion involuntarily created. We try our best but sometimes we are so eager to publish a new issue that we just have our guard down for some moments – enough to allow errors to creep in!

In the meantime, issue # 25 is already well advanced and will hopefully be published in the near future. I am happy to inform that David's articles will be continued with new geographical areas being covered. Surely something to look forward to!

Until then, very best wishes,

António Monteiro

Conidae from Mauritius

Eric Le Court de Billot & David Touitou

Thanks for their help to : Felix Lorenz, Loïc Limpalaer, Giancarlo Paganelli, Paul Kersten, Antonio Monteiro, Manuel Tenorio, Bruno Mathé, John K Tucker.

All shells displayed in this article come from Mauritius and come from the collection of Eric Le Court de Billot, except for *Conus julii* kindly shot by Bruno & Paul Mathé.

A. "The *Conus textile* complex"

Here is the list of taxa studied in this work:

Conus textile, Linnaeus 1758

Conus archiepiscopus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792

Conus verriculum Reeve 1843

Conus textile f. *scriptus*, Sowerby II, 1858

(==> *Conus textile vauberti*, Lorenz, 2012)

Conus textile f. *euetrios* var. *cyanosus* Lauer, Rossiniana 1987

Conus textile vauberti, Lorenz, 2012

Mauritius offers, like other Indian Ocean localities, surprising variations of *Conus* (*Cylinder*) *textile*, Linnaeus, 1758. Many very different patterns may force collectors to search for specific name of species, forms and/or variations. We have shown these specimens to many expert collectors and malacologists. Actually no real consensus have been established. So we had to make a choice. We will update this page whenever new descriptions will be published. The actual idea is that many localities from Indian ocean offers the species named : *Conus archiepiscopus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792. This shell is very variable in shape and pattern, and may vary a lot in colors showing sometime real beautiful bleuish specimens.

In the R.K.K. (*Manual of the Living CONIDAE*,1995), the authors mentioned : "*C. archiepiscopus*: Known from different localities within the Indian Ocean. We consider it a form of *C. textile* very similar to form *euetrios*."



Conus archiepiscopus with eggs

Recently (2012), Dr. Lorenz have isolated the St Brandon population and described as *Conus (Cylinder) textile vaublerti*, Lorenz, 2012. Some specialist think that it shall be treated as a species level (*Conus vaublerti*). This shell was earlier known as *Conus textile f. scriptus*, Sowerby II, 1858.

Some specimens have been also described by Reeve as *Conus verriculum* Reeve 1843. Actually (2013) we choose to illustrate 3 different shells:

St Brandon population of *Conus textile vaublerti*, Lorenz, 2012 (replace the older name *Conus textile f. scriptus*, Sowerby II, 1858)

Conus archiepiscopus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 and its bleuish variation *Conus archiepiscopus var. cyanosus* Lauer, Rossiniana 1987

Conus archiepiscopus f. verriculum Reeve 1843

[Plate 1]

(*) Dr Felix Lorenz recommend to use "*C. textile*" for this specimen: "I am not sure if that pale slender thing should also be called *archiepiscopus*. I'd call that Indian Ocean *textile*. You probably go more by shape, whereas I tend to follow color pattern. I once had a PhD candidate who did DNA on *Conus* and he found that the color pattern much better reflects relationships than shape." He is citing Dr. Christian Melaun (2008), "Phylogenetische und toxinologische Untersuchungen an *Conidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda)* unter besonderer Berücksichtigung west-atlantischer Vertreter der Gattung *Conus* [Phylogenetic and toxinologic examination of *Conidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda)* with special consideration of western atlantic members of the genus *Conus*]", 308 pp, *Inaugural Dissertation Justus-Liebig Universität Giessen, Germany*.

Discussion about the locally know variation of *Conus archiepiscopus* / *Conus textile*: *Conus archiepiscopus f. verriculum* (known as *Conus textile f. verriculum*) by David Touitou.

Many collectors are pretty sure this to be a real subspecies or form of *Conus archiepiscopus* / *Conus textile*. Personnally, with my field experience, I would better recommand to name it as a local variation, due to a variation of feeding habits or due to a variation of habitat. Well, in the *Conus textile* group, *Conus textile* and related species such as *Conus canonicus* may often reveal such patterns worldwide. Let me show you several examples:

[Plate 2]

B. Other species

[Plates 3-6]

C. Data on habitat, size, rarity & forms (By Eric Le Court de Billot)

Rarity: VC (Very Common) C (common)

UC (Uncommon) R (Rare) VR (Very Rare) E

(Exceptionnal)

Depth: IT (Intertidal 0-5m) SW (Shallow water 5-10m) MDW (Moderately Deep water 10-30m) DW (Deep Water 30m-60m) VDW (Very Deep Water 60-100m) DR (Dredged >100m) F(Only found in Fishes stomach)

Size: average adult size, in mm (millimeters)

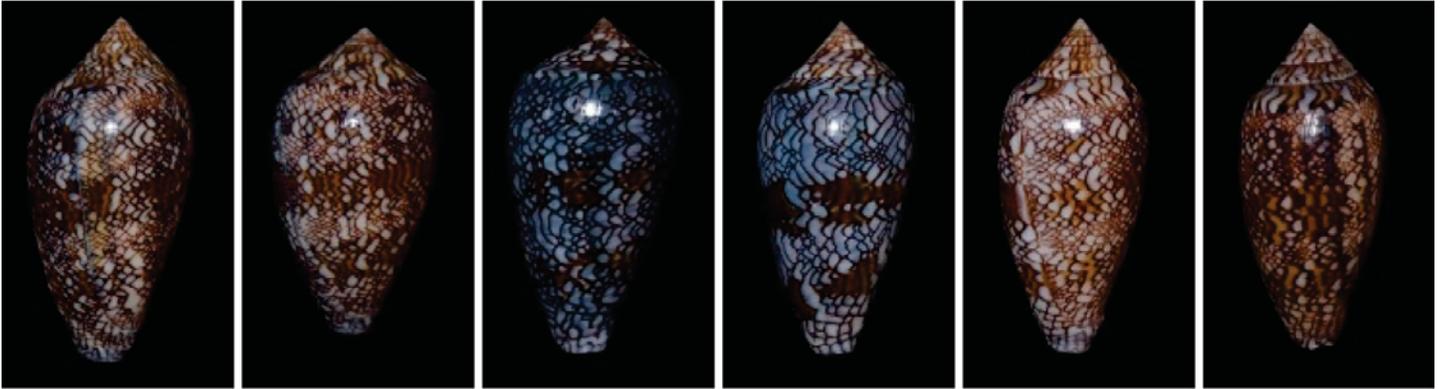
Habitat: L (Lagoon) R (Reef) LP (Lagoon Pinnacles) OL (Outer Slope) S (Shore reef)

Areas: SANDY-LIVE CORAL-CORAL DEBRIS-ROCKY-WEEDY-MUDDY-HARD REEF

Name	Size	Rarity	Depth	Habitat/Areas	Comments
<i>capitaneus</i>	40/80	C	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>catus</i>	25/40	C	IT	L/Coral debris	Very often between 0 and 1m
<i>chaldaeus</i>	20/35	VC	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>circumactus</i>	30/65	R	IT to MDW	OL/Coral debris/Muddy	Only small one live at 30 m
<i>coffaeae</i>	21/33	VR	IT	L	Three dead
<i>coronatus</i>	20/33	C	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>aureus</i>	30/48	VR	DW	OL	Only three dead
<i>distans</i>	40/110	C	IT/MDW	OL/Coral debris/Muddy	Small deep, big ones shallow water
<i>ebraeus</i>	20/50	C	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>episcopatus</i>	50/80	UC	IT	L/Coral debris/Sandy	
<i>flavidus</i>	30/50	C	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>frigidus</i>	30/65	C	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>geographus</i>	80/140	UC	IT	OL/Coral debris/Muddy	
<i>glans</i>	22/30	R	IT	L	Three dead
<i>leehmani</i>	80/108	VR	IT	L/Sandy/Rocky	
<i>legatus</i>	27/55	VR	MDW	OL/Coral debris	
<i>gubernator</i>	35, 40	E	IT	L/Sandy/Coral debris	Only two small live
<i>imperialis compactus</i>	51	E	IT	R/Coral debris	Only one live
<i>fuscatus</i>	30/65	C	IT	L/Coral debris/Weedy	
<i>janus</i>	50/70	UC	MDW/DW	OL/Sandy	
<i>lecourtorum</i>	10/16	VR	IT	L	Only dead
<i>leopardus</i>	60/160	C	IT	L/Sandy/Weedy	
<i>litoglyphus</i>	30/63	UC	IT/SW	L/OL/Rocky/Muddy	
<i>litteratus</i>	50/110	UC	IT	OL/Sandy	
<i>lividus</i>	35/70	VC	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>maldivus</i>	45/75	UC	IT	L/Sandy/Weedy	
<i>miles</i>	35/60	C	IT/MDW	L/OL/Coral debris	
<i>miliaris</i>	20/35	C	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>moreleti</i>	25/45	R	IT/MDW	OL/Rocky/Muddy	
<i>namocanus</i>	35/85	UC	IT	L/Muddy/Weedy	
<i>nanus</i>	12/20	C	IT	OL/Rocky/Muddy	
<i>nussatella</i>	40/70	C	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>obscurus</i>	25/35	R	IT	OL/Coral debris	
<i>parvatus</i>	12/22	VC	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>paulucciae</i>	75	VR	MDW	OL	Only one dead
<i>pennaceus episcopus</i>	30/60	C	IT	L/Sandy/Rocky	
<i>pennaceus episcopus</i>	45/55	UC	IT	L/Sandy/Rocky	(Rodrigues)
<i>pennaceus rubiginosus</i>	35/55	VR	IT	L/Muddy/Coral debris	
<i>pertusus</i>	27/45	UC	MDW	OL/Rocky/Weedy	
<i>pulicarius</i>	35/60	UC	IT	L/Sandy	
<i>quercinus</i>	30/90	VC	IT	L/Sandt/Weedy	

Name	Size	Rarity	Depth	Habitat/Areas	Comments
<i>rattus</i>	30/60	C	IT	L/R/Rocky/Weedy	Most of the time on top of coral
<i>retifer</i>	25/42	VR	MDW	OL/Coral debris	
<i>sanguinolentus</i>	25/60	C	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>sponsalis</i>	15/24	VC	IT	L/Coral debris	Often shallow water
<i>striatellus</i>	32/62	R	IT to MDW	OL/Coral debris/Muddy	Just small one live at 30 m
<i>striatus</i>	50/95	C	IT to MDW	L/OL/Coral debris	
<i>tenuistriatus</i>	20/40	R	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>terebra</i>	30/80	UC	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>tessulatus</i>	30/65	VC	IT/MDW	L/OL/Sandy/Weedy	Small deep, big ones shallow water
<i>timorensis</i>	30/45	R	IT	L/Coral debris/Sandy	St Brandon
<i>tulipa</i>	50/80	C	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>varius</i>	25/45	UC	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>vaulberti</i>	40/65	R	IT	L/Coral debris/Sandy	St Brandon only
<i>vexillum</i>	45/135	UC	IT	OL/Coral debris	
<i>violaceous</i>	45/65	R	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>virgo</i>	40/130	C	IT	L/Sandy/Weedy	
<i>zeylanicus</i>	25/55	R	IT	L/Sandy/Weedy	
<i>textile verriculum</i>	35/73	C	IT	L/Sandy/Rocky	
<i>archiepiscopus</i>	35/55	R	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>textile textile</i>	40/75	VC	IT	L/Coral debris	
<i>omaria convolutus</i>	40/60	VR	IT	L/Sandy/Rocky	

Plate 1



C. archiepiscopus

C. archiepiscopus

C. archiepiscopus f.
cyanosus

C. archiepiscopus f.
cyanosus

C. archiepiscopus

C. archiepiscopus



C. archiepiscopus
(*)

C. textile vaulberti
(St Brandon island)

C. textile vaulberti
(St Brandon island)

C. textile vaulberti
(St Brandon island)

C. archiepiscopus f.
verriculum

C. archiepiscopus f.
verriculum

Plate 2

Mauritius island : ***Conus archiepiscopus***

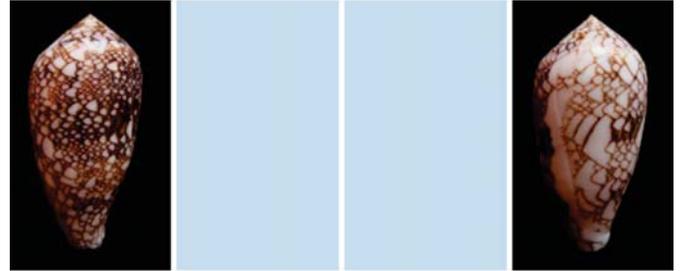


C. archiepiscopus

Variation

Variation

French Polynesia (Pacific Ocean) : ***Conus canonicus***



C. canonicus
(Tuamotu : Makemo Atoll)

Variation
(Tuamotu : Makemo Atoll)

St Brandon island : ***Conus textile vaulberti***

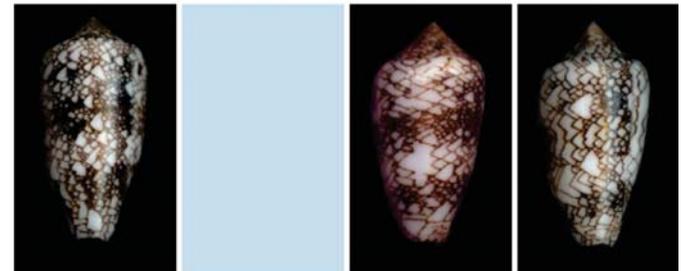


C. textile vaulberti

Variation

Variation

Seychelles (Indian Ocean) : ***Conus canonicus***

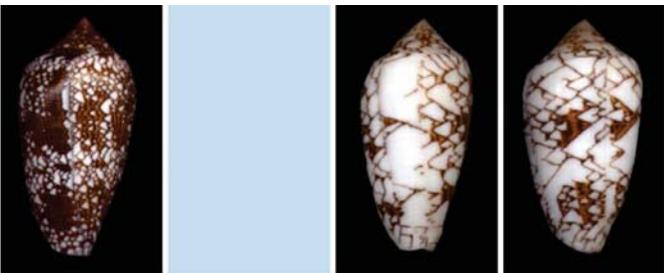


C. canonicus

Variation

Variation

French Polynesia (Pacific Ocean) : ***Conus textile textile***



C. textile textile
(Moorea)

Variation
(Tuamotu : Hao Atoll)

Variation
(Tuamotu : Hao Atoll)

Plate 3

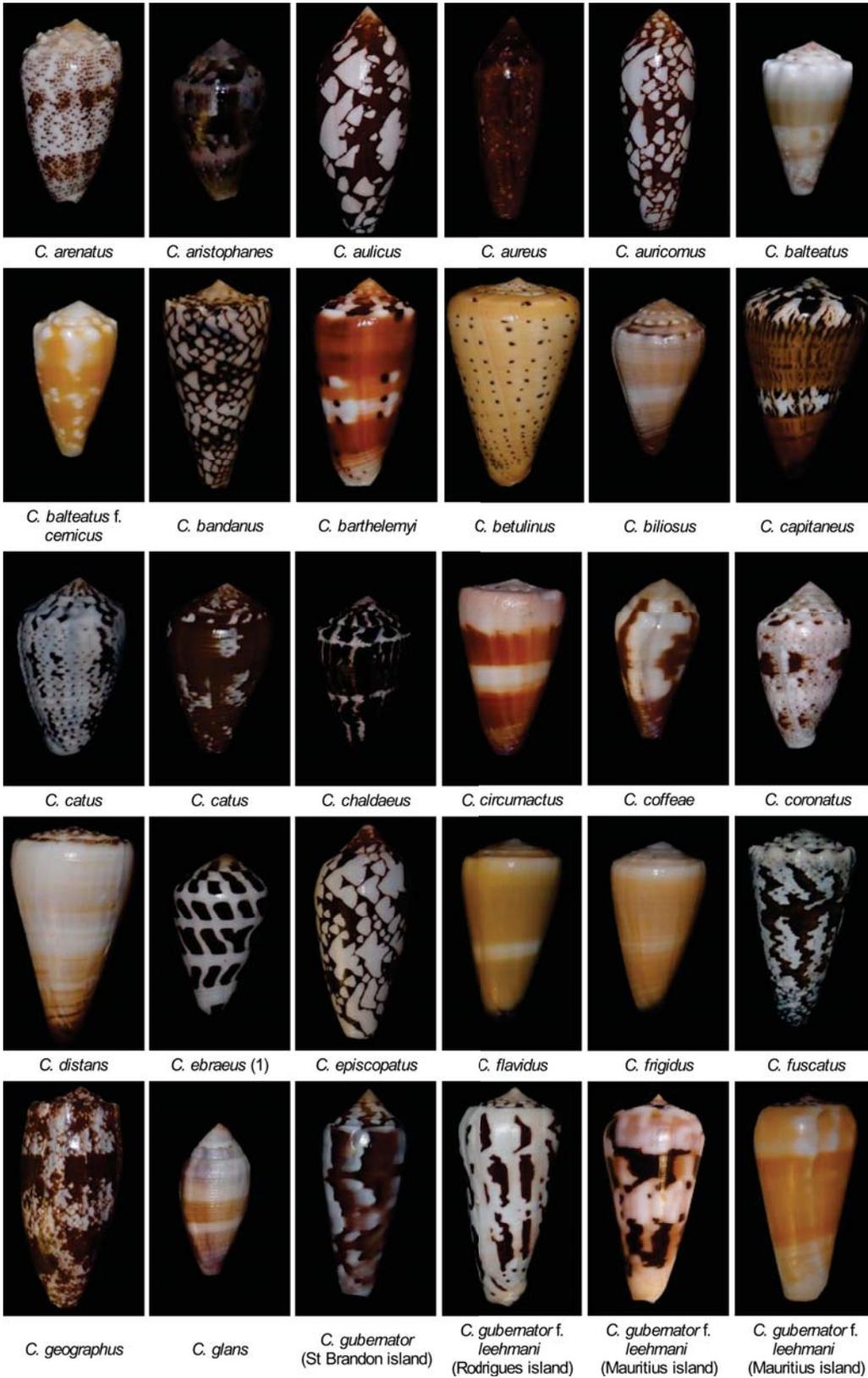
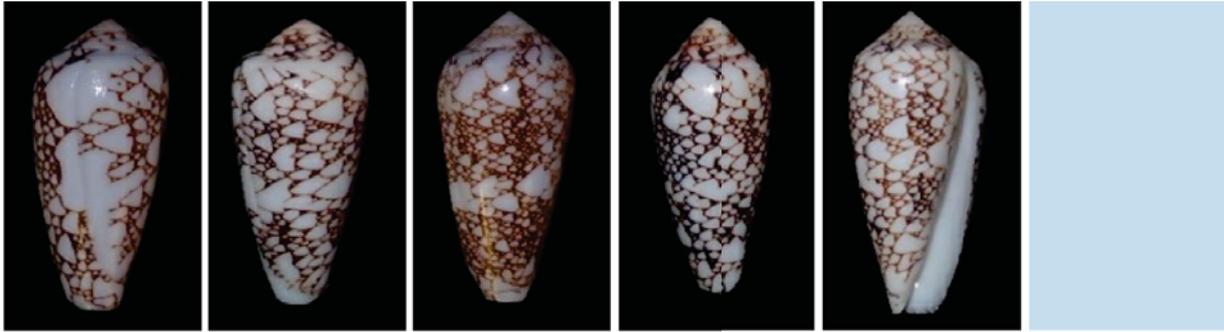


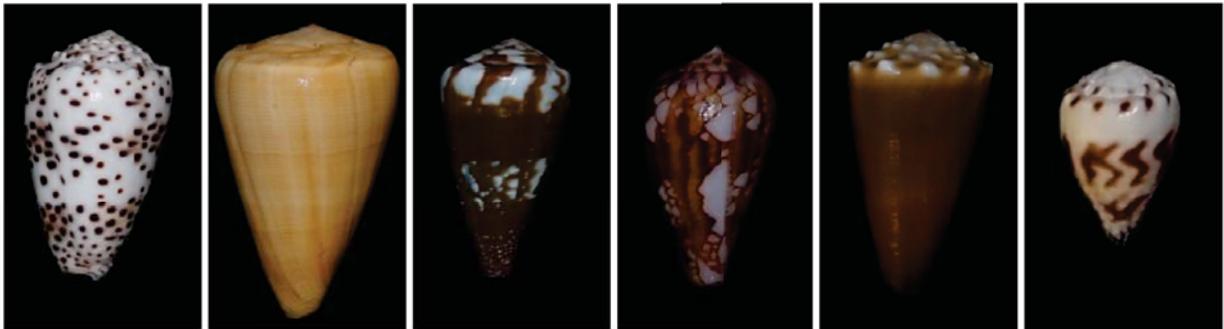
Plate 4



Plate 5



C. pennaceus
local variation
(St Brandon)



C. pulicarius

C. quercinus

C. rattus

C. reifer

C. sanguinolentus

C. sponsalis



C. striatellus

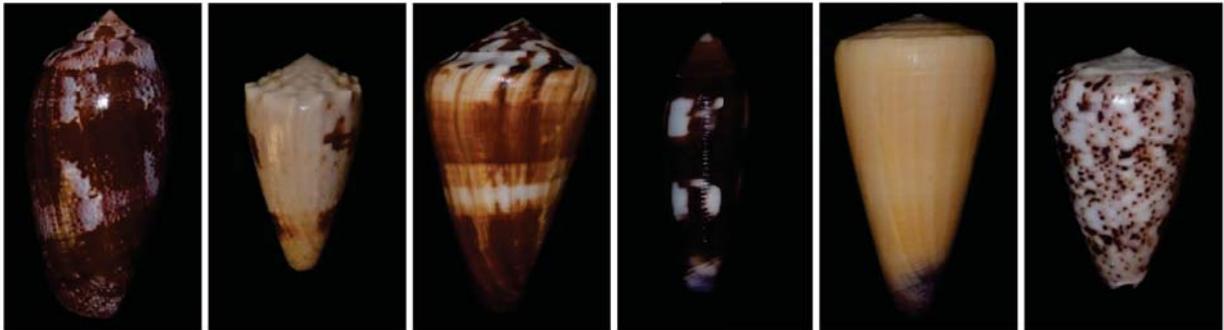
C. striatus

C. tenuistriatus

C. terebra

C. tessulatus

C. timorensis



C. tulipa

C. varius

C. vexillum

C. violaceus

C. virgo

C. zeylanicus

(1) *Conus ebraeus* have now a know criptic specie named as *Conus judaeus* and is very difficult to distinguish without radular studies. The specimen shown could be related to both species.

Plate 6

Variations of *Conus catus* from Mauritius : as usual this is a very variable species. It would have taken too much cases to display all local variations. Here are some of the variations you may find there :



C. catus

C. catus

C. catus

C. catus

C. catus

C. catus

D. Some species from Agalega Island found by Eric Le Court de Billot



C. arenatus

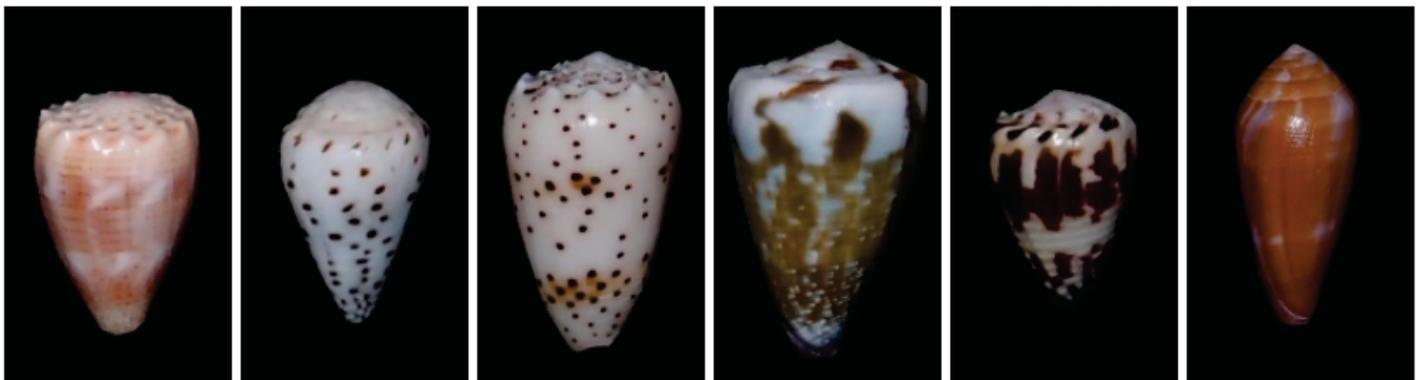
C. catus

C. coronatus

C. ebraeus

C. gubernator f.
leehmani

C. imperialis



C. miliaris

C. parvatus

C. pulcherrimus

C. rattus

C. sponsalis

C. tenuistriatus



Conus archiepiscopus with eggs



Conus archiepiscopus with eggs



Conus aulicus



Conus catus with eggs



Conus catus with eggs



Conus chaldeus with eggs



Conus episcopatus



Conus fuscatus with eggs



Conus gubernator



Conus litoglyphus



Conus namocanus



Conus pennaceus rubiginosus



Conus pertusus



Conus timorensis



Conus violaceus



Conus violaceus

Conidae from Mayotte

Norbert Verneau, Matthias Deuss
& David Toutou

Much more information may be found in the recent book *Mollusques de Mayotte*, by Matthias Deuss, George Richard & Norbert Verneau (2013).

A. Iconography (PLATE 2)

All shells displayed in this article come from Mayotte and were found by the authors, except *Conus barthelemyi* from Jean-Pierre Arnaud.

B. Data on Habitat, Size, Rarity & Forms (By Norbert Verneau) (PLATE 1)

Rarity: VC (Very Common) C (common) UC

(Uncommon) R (Rare) VR (Very Rare) E (Exceptional)
Depth: IT (Intertidal 0-5m) SW (Shallow water 5-10m) MDW (Moderately Deep water 10-30m) DW (Deep Water 30m-60m) VDW (Very Deep Water 60-100m) DR (Dredged >100m) F (Only found in Fishes stomach)

Size: average adult size, in mm (millimeters)

Habitat: L (Lagoon) R (Reef) LP (Lagoon Pinnacles) OL (Outer Slope) S (Shore reef)

Areas: SANDY-LIVE CORAL-CORAL DEBRIS-ROCKY-WEEDY-MUDDY-HARD REEF

The work has been made by Norbert Verneau, photos of live animals are also by Norbert.

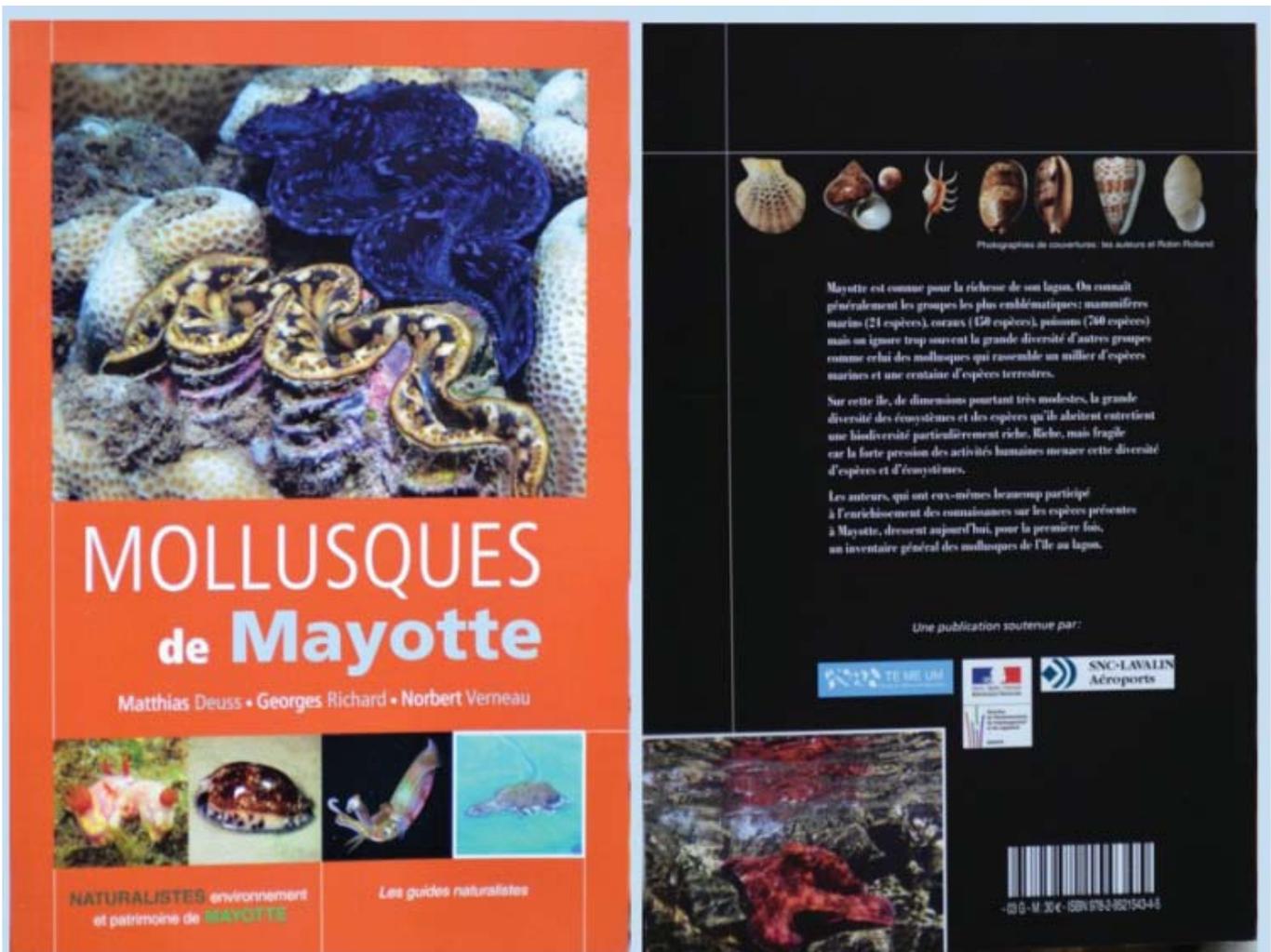


Plate 1

Name	Size	Rarity	Depth	Habitat/Areas	Comments
<i>achatinus</i>	60	VR	SW	LR/Sandy	Only one
<i>acutangulus</i>	21	E	MDW	OL/Sandy	Only two, dead
<i>archiepiscopus</i>	50/54	E	Unkown	Unknown	
<i>arenatus bizona</i>	30/52	VC	IT/SW	L/Sandy, weedy	
<i>aristophanes</i>	20/28	UC	IT	R, SR/Rocky, hard reef	
<i>augur</i>	50/82	UC	IT	L/Sandy, weedy	
<i>aulicus</i>	53/101	VR	IT/SW	R/Sandy	
<i>auricomus</i>	30/35	VR	SW	R/Sandy	
<i>balteatus</i>	29	VR	IT	R/Coral Debris	
<i>bandanus</i>	20/70	UC	IT/SW	L, R/Sandy, weedy	
<i>barthelemyi</i>	55	E	DW	OL/Sandy	Only one, live
<i>betulinus</i>	35/100	C	IT	L,R/Sandy, muddy	
<i>canonicus</i>	30/60	C	IT/SW/MDW	L,R,SR/Sandy, coral debris	
<i>capitaneus</i>	36/63	C	IT/SW/MDW	L,R,SR,LP,OL/Life coral, cor debris, hard reef	
<i>catus</i>	25/35	UC	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, coral debris	
<i>ceylanensis</i>	10/20	VC	IT	R,SR/Live coral, rocky, hard reef	
<i>chaldaeus</i>	25/33	UC	IT	R,SR/Rocky	
<i>connectens</i>	40/50	R	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, coral debris	
<i>consors</i>	25/71	VR	IT	L/Sandy, muddy	
<i>convolutus</i>	40/55	R	IT	L,SR/Sandy, weedy	
<i>corallinus</i>	18/24	VR	SW/MDW/DW	R,OL	
<i>coronatus</i>	20/33	VC	IT	R,SR/Rocky, hard reef	
<i>cylindraceus</i>	24	R	IT	R	
<i>distans</i>	30/82	C	IT/SW/MDW	R,SR,LP/Live coral, coral debris, hard reef	
<i>ebraeus</i>	5/39	VC	IT	R,SR/Rocky, hard reef	
<i>episcopatus</i>	30/70	UC	IT	L,R,SR/Sandy, coral debris	
<i>figulinus</i>	48	E	Unknown	Unknown	Only one, dead
<i>flavidus</i>	30/52	VC	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, weedy, rocky	
<i>frigidus</i>	40/42	R	IT/SW	L,SR/Sandy, weedy, rocky	
<i>fuscatus</i>	20/64	C	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Coral debris, sandy weedy, hard reef	
<i>geographus</i>	62/107	R	IT	L,R,SR/Sandy, live coral	
<i>gubernator</i>	48/57	VR	IT	R/Sandy	
<i>imperialis compactus</i>	60/75	R	SW/MDW	L/Sandy, weedy	
<i>judaeus</i>	5/33	C	IT	R,SR/Rocky, hard reef	
<i>legatus</i>	35/40	E	MDW/DW	OL/Sandy	
<i>leopardus</i>	50/144	VC	IT/SW/MDW	L,SR,R/Sandy, muddy, weedy	
<i>litteratus</i>	35/48	C	IT/SW/MDW	L,R,SR,OL/Coral debris, live coral, hard reef	
<i>litoglyphus</i>	50/90	C	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, weedy	
<i>lividus</i>	28/50	VC	IT/SW/MDW	L,SR,R,LP/Sandy, coral debris, muddy, weedy, hard reef, rocky	
<i>maldivus</i>	35/70	C	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, coral debris, muddy, weedy	
<i>miles</i>	30/63	C	IT/SW	R,SR/Live coral, coral debris, hard reef	

Name	Size	Rarity	Depth	Habitat/Areas	Comments
<i>miliaris</i>	18/32	VC	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Rocky, hard reef	
<i>mitratus</i>	20/28	VR	IT	R/Sandy	
<i>moreleti</i>	30/36	UC	IT	L,SR/Coral debris, sandy, weedy, hard reef	
<i>muriculatus</i>	30	E	IT/SW	L/Sandy	
<i>namocanus</i>	25/51	C	IT/SW	L,SR/Coral debris, muddy	
<i>nanus</i>	10/21	VC	IT/SW/MDW	L,SR,R/Coral debris, live coral, hard reef	
<i>nucleus</i>	22	E	SW	OL/Sandy	
<i>nussatella</i>	30/58	UC	IT/W	L,R,SR/Coral debris	
<i>obscurus</i>	29/32	VR	SW	R,SR/Coral debris, live coral, hard reef	
<i>parvatus</i>	10/23	VC	IT	L,R,SR/Rocky, hard reef	
<i>parvulus</i>	30	E	SW	R/Hard reef	
<i>paulucciae</i>	40/53	VR	IT		
<i>pennaceus</i>	50	E	Unknown	Unknown	
<i>pertusus</i>	20/47	R	MDW/DW	OL/Coral debris, live coral	
<i>pulicarius</i>	12/36	VR	SW/MDW	L/Sandy	
<i>quercinus</i>	30/80	C	IT/SW/MDW	L/Sandy, muddy	
<i>rattus</i>	30/41	C	IT/SW/MDW	L,R,SR/Coral debris, live coral, hard reef	
<i>retifer</i>	29/35	E	IT	R/Unknown	
<i>sanguinolentus</i>	40/54	UC	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, muddy, weedy	
<i>sponsalis</i>	5/21	UC	IT	L,R,SR/Muddy, rocky	
<i>striatellus</i>	20/57	C	IT/SW/MDW	L,R,SR,OL/Coral debris, live coral, hard reef	
<i>striatus</i>	26/76	VC	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, muddy	
<i>sugillatus</i>	20/35	C	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, muddy, weedy	
<i>tenuistriatus</i>	20/35	VR	IT/SW	R,SR/Coral debris	
<i>terebra</i>	45/68	UC	IT/SW/MDW	R,SR/Coral debris, hard reef	
<i>tessulatus</i>	20/59	VC	IT/SW/MDW	L/Sandy, muddy	
<i>tulipa</i>	20/58	UC	IT	L,R,SR/Sandy, muddy	
<i>varius</i>	16/38	C	IT/SW	L,R,SR/Sandy, muddy, weedy, coral debris	
<i>vexillum</i>	16/96	C	IT/MDW	R,SR,LP/Live coral, sandy	
<i>violaceus</i>	39/58	R	IT/SW/MDW	R,SR/Coral debris	
<i>virgo</i>	50/84	VC	IT/SW/MDW	L,R,SR/Sandy, muddy, weedy	
<i>zeylanicus</i>	15/32	UC	IT/SW	L,R/Sandy	
<i>sp. aff. sapphirostoma</i>	17/18	E	IT	SR,LP/Coral debris	

Plate 2



C. achatinus

C. acutangulus

C. archiepiscopus

C. arenatus

C. aristophanes

C. augur



C. aulicus

C. auricomus

C. balteatus

C. bandanus

C. barthelemyi

C. betulinus



C. canonicus

C. capitaneus

C. catus

C. ceylanensis

C. chaldeus

C. circumactus



C. consors

C. convolutus

C. corallinus

C. coronatus

C. cylindraceus

C. distans



C. ebraeus



C. episcopatus



C. figulinus



C. flavidus



C. frigidus



C. fuscatus



C. geographus



C. gubernator



C. imperialis



C. judaeus



C. legatus



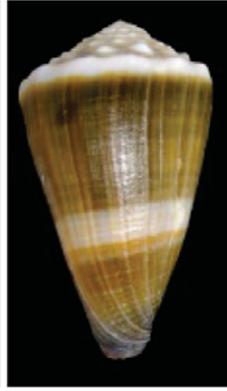
C. leopardus



C. litteratus



C. litoglyphus



C. lividus



C. maldivus



C. miles



C. miliaris



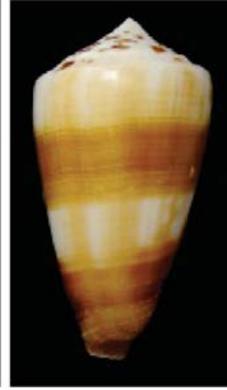
C. retifer



C. sanguinolentus



C. sponsalis

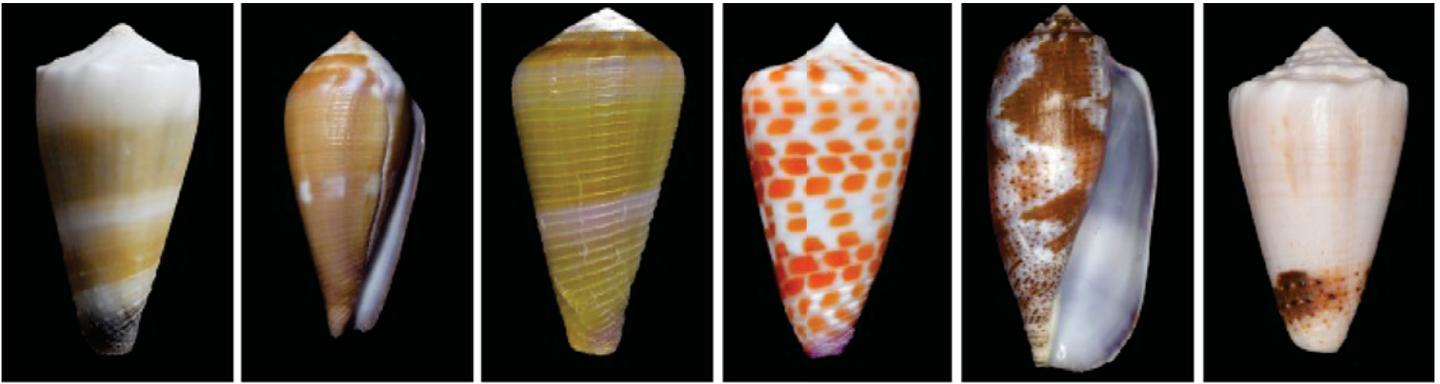


C. striatellus



C. striatus





C. sugillatus

C. tenuistriatus

C. terebra

C. tessulatus

C. tulipa

C. varius



C. vexillum

C. violaceus

C. virgo

C. zeylanicus

C. sp. aff. sapphirostoma



60 mm

37 mm

18 mm

Pionoconus achatinus (Gmelin, 1791) - Mayotte, 2014

(1) Comment from John K Tucker : The specimen that you identify as *C. sp. aff. sapphirostoma*, looks like *Pionoconus atimovatae* Bozzetti, 2012. Described from Madagascar. Bozzetti's specimen is probably a juvenile *P. achatinus*. Yours could be an *achatinus* or even possibly a juvenile *P. barthelemyi*. I attach an image of the *atimovatae* holotype. The specimen in 21.4 mm long.



Photo credit : Mr Bozzetti.

EDIT(05/january/2014): John K Tucker is right, Norbert have found this month another small shell that should be a young *Corus achatinus* and makes the link between our *C. sp. aff. sapphirostoma*. See image below :





Conus betulinus



Conus consors



Conus convolutus



Conus geographus



Conus maldivus



Conus striatellus



Conus paulucciae



Conus paulucciae



Conus zeylanicus

We hope to see
your article in
the next TCC!

