

*Conus marmoreus* Linne

**THE MALACOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
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VIC. BR. BULL. NO. 308

APRIL-JULY 2022

NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting will be held on Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> of June at the Melbourne Camera Club Building, cnr. Dorcas & Ferrars Sts South Melbourne at 8pm. This will be a members night

Proposed meeting dates for the rest of 2022.

August 16<sup>th</sup> Meeting

October 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting

November 15<sup>th</sup> Meeting

We had to skip an issue because of lack of articles. Any articles on collecting photographing or research would be appreciated

Many thanks to Nathan Kenny for updating the website

Currently Branch Bulletin issues from VBB169- 307 can be accessed via the Society's website which includes an index 1-300 . [http://www.malsocaus.org/?page\\_id=91](http://www.malsocaus.org/?page_id=91)

Bulletins prior to 169 can be obtained from the editors in PDF form on request.

Secretary / Treasurer Michael Lyons Tel. No. 0428 600 615

***Ardeadoris egretta* Rudman, 1984**

Fifteen years ago, marine observations including those of nudibranchs by the diving community were organized by “Reef Watch”. Occasionally some obviously different species would be found and photographed and eventually find its way to me for comment and possible identification. These days there is far greater diver interest in nudibranchs seen and the quarterly “Sea Slug Census” regularly accounts for sightings of well-known, lesser-known, unknown and quite frankly, those species wholly out of place.

Fifteen years ago I was at a loss to identify the image reproduced here, yet it proves to be of a large well-known wide-spread Indo-West Pacific chromodorid *Ardeadoris egretta* Rudman, 1984. Found and named from Heron Island, Queensland, it has in the years since been reported from Malaysia, Indonesia, Caroline Islands, Philippines and in Australia from Old Woman Island, Mooloolabah, Queensland (Rudman, 2007) and from Western Australia (Debelius & Kuitert, 2007).

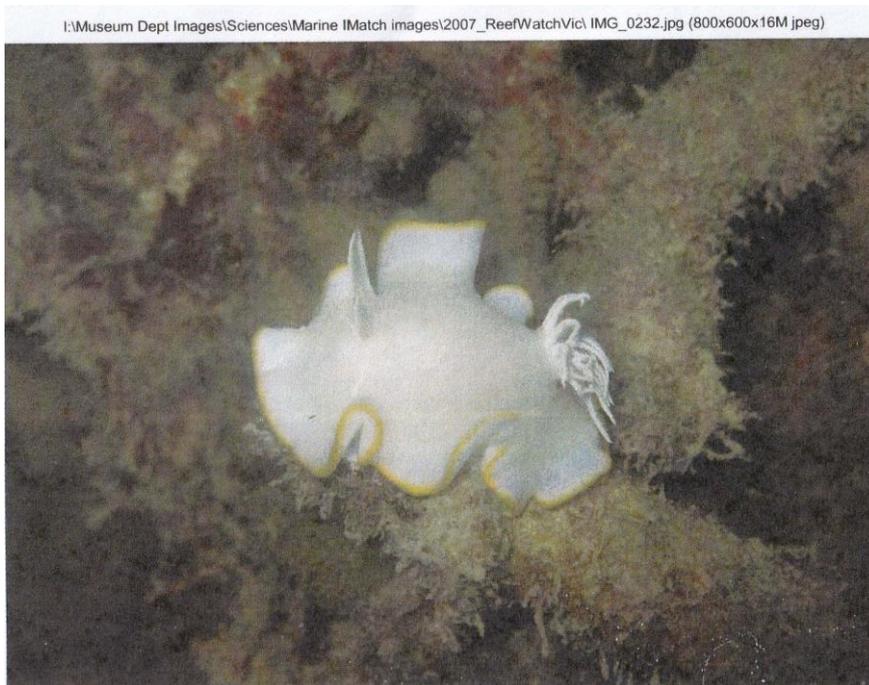
The specimen imaged here was found at Blairgowrie Pier, Port Phillip Bay in February 2007. No other information is available, but the pennatulacean sea pens in the background suggest a crawling length of 70-80mm. Tropical specimens attain more than 100mm in length.

From other chromodoridids reported from Victorian waters, *A. egretta* is distinguished by its large adult size of about 100mm, its white body with narrow yellow or orange-yellow mantle margin, its white rhinophores and its white unkempt or unruly-looking slender white gills. The rare south-eastern Australian *Digidentis kolonba* (Burn, 1966:2015) is almost as big at 70mm, but its body colour is a semitranslucent white with a very narrow yellowish strip along the mantle edge over a wide band of irregular white glands, and the gills form a bushy clump (Rudman, 1985; 1990; 2006

## References

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- Debelius, H. & Kuitert, R.H., 2007. *Nudibranchs of the World*, IKAN. 361pp
- Rudman, W. B., 1984. The Chromodorididae (Opisthobranchia : Mollusca) of the Indo-West Pacific: a review of the genera *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 81: 115-273
- Rudman, W.B., 1985. The Chromodorididae (Opisthobranchia: Mollusca) of the Indo-West Pacific: *Chromodoris aureomarginata*, *C. verrieri* and *C. fidelis* colour groups. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 83: 241-299
- Rudman, W.B., 1990. The Chromodorididae (Opisthobranchia: Mollusca) of the Indo-West Pacific: further species of *Glossodoris*, *Thorunna* and the *Chromodoris aureomarginata* colour group. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 100: 263-326
- Rudman, W.B., 2006. *Digidentis kulonba* (Burn, 1966). *Sea Slug Forum* Australian Museum

Robert Burn



*Ardeadoris egretta*  
Rudman, 1984  
Blairgowrie Pier February 2007

## What is *Diaphanna nivea* Petterd, 1886?

2. DIAPHANNA NIVEA, n. sp.  
 Shell, globose, very thin, semi-transparent, milky-white, shining; whorls, 4; spire, small, scarcely projecting, longitudinally streaked with fine lines of growth; aperture, narrowly ovate, inflated.  
 Long.—14 mill.  
 Lat.—7        ”  
 Habitat.—Near River Leven (Miss Lodder). An unique example of a new genus to our Marine Molluscan fauna.

### Haminoea

So reads the original description of a north-coast Tasmanian shell. No figure was ever forthcoming, and neither the Tasmanian Museum, Hobart nor the Queen Victoria Museum, Launceston list this species among their holdings of molluscan type specimens. The genus name tells us that Petterd thought it was a bubble-shell of the genus name *Diaphana* Brown, 1827, though even that he spelled incorrectly, and that this species added yet another genus to the molluscan fauna of Tasmania.

Where then does *Diaphanna nivea* sit among the bubble-shells of south-eastern Australia? My answer is that it does not. Firstly, at 14mm length it is much too long to belong to the genus *Diaphana*. Secondly at 7mm wide it is much too broad to be any of our species except *Haminoea maugeansis* (now *Papawera maugeansis*) or *Bulla quoyii*, and thirdly neither of these species have a “scarcely projecting spire”.

A few clues as to possible identification are revealed in subsequent Tasmanian molluscan literature". Tate & May (1901:446) in their lists of “Synonyms applied to Tasmanian species“ write: “*Diaphana nivea*, Petterd = *Cypraea* sp. (juv).”

It is probable that one or both of these authors had preciously examined the type specimen, identifying it as the subadult bulla-stage of one of the north-coast cowrie species. The collector herself makes no mention of it whatsoever in her list of Tasmanian shells (Lodder, 1900), suggesting that she accepted Tate and/or May’s determination from an earlier date. Some years later in his own Tasmanian (Checklist,” May (1921:67) refined the identification when he included *Diaphana nivea* as a synonym of *Trivia australis*, now known to all and sundry as *Ellatrivia merces* (Iredale, 1924). More recent Tasmanian checklists make no mention of *Diaphana nivea* (Kershaw, `955; Grove Kershaw, Smith & Turner, 2006).

The 14x7mm dimensions of Petterd’s species lie within those of *E. merces* whereas a juvenile *Notocypraea* of this length is rather more slender, perhaps 4.5-5mm wide. Petterd’s shell must have been smooth, as he makes no reference to ribbing. Trividae species do not develop ribbing until they attain sexual and reproductive maturity. It is at that stage infolding of the apertural lip takes place.

All things duly considered, I accept that *Diaphanna nivea* Petterd, 1886 was based upon a large subadult shell of *Ellatrivia merces* (Iredale, 1924), *D. nivea* is thus also a taxonomic curiosity, as it predates *E. merces* by 38 years. Never used as a valid name subsequent to its introduction, it must be relegated in status to that of “unused senior synonym” of *E. merces*.

*Bulla diaphana* Montagu, 1803 from England is another instance of a subadult *Trivia* being described as a bubble-shell, Oliver & Morgenroth (2018) recently figured the syntypes of Montagu’s species, re-identifying them as *Trivia arctica* (Pulteney, 1799).

### References

Grove, S.J, Kershaw, R.C., Smith, B.J. & Turner, E. 2006. A systematic list of the marine molluscs of Tasmania. *Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Occasional Paper N° 8*: 1-120.

Kershaw, R.C. 1955. A systematic list of the Mollusca of Tasmania. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania* 89: 289-355.

Lodder, M. 1900. List of the Tasmanian shells in the Tasmanian Museum collection, with the names of many species that are not yet represented therein. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for 1899*. 19pp.

May, W.L. 1921. *A check-list of the Mollusca of Tasmania*. Government Printer, Tasmania. 114pp.

Oliver, P.G. & Morgenroth, H. 2018. Additional types and other notable specimens of Mollusca from the Montague Collection in the Albert Memorial Museum Art Gallery, Exeter. *Zoosystematics and Evolution* 94 (2): 281-303.

Pettard, W.F. 1886. New species of Tasmanian Marine shells. *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania for 1885* : 320-321.

Tate, R., & May, W.L. 1901. A revised census of the marine Molluscs of Tasmania. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 26 (3) : 343-471.

Robert Burn

**Tellinidae Species List for Australia in Compendium of Bivalves 2, Dr M. Huber with numbers from Bivalves of Australia, Vol. 1. Lamprell & Whitehead, 1992, & Bivalves of Australia, Vol 2, 1998.**

This project was started some years ago. It was not a straight forward proposition which resulted in it being put aside. Attempting to identify many tellins suggested it was time to resurrect the project.

Previously all the numbers allocated to tellin species in Bivalves of Australia Volume 1, had been listed and Huber's names written against the numbers as they were noted while reading his remarks in Chapter 6.

In his initial remarks on the Tellinidae, Huber noted that -

“Unfortunately, the rich Australian tellinid fauna was poorly captured by Lamprell & Whitehead (1992) and Lamprell & Healy (1998). Specific misidentifications abound and exceed 1/3 of the species; few generic views are shared.....However, a few species, remote from their type material, remained specifically and generically unresolved, e.g. together with Thora Whitehead: sp 310 “vernalis”, 323 “languida”, and 328 “tenuilamellata”; or with John Healy: sp 753 “sulcata”.

Some of these species may be new to science.” p. 564

If you think it is possible to identify a species by the picture in Bivalves of Australia then use WoRMS to find the accepted name, think again. Sometimes it will be perfectly correct but others require more details. As an example, there is a shell which is common on the tideline at Seaforth. Due to the notch in the posterior margin, there is no difficulty in identifying the shell as No. 337 in Lamprell & Whitehead, *Tellina (Angulus) emarginatus* Sowerby, 1825. Checking WoRMS you will find that the currently accepted name is *Hanleyanus oblongus* Gmelin, 1791, which is now the generic type for *Hanleyanus* Huber, Langleit & Kreipl, 2015.

However, you would be incorrect. In Huber's notes, Chapter 6 p. 646, you will find that shell 337 is, according to Huber, misidentified and should have been named as *Tellina immaculata* and is therefore now accepted as *Hanleyanus immaculatus*. Photographs in Huber, p. 222-223 show that in *immaculatus* the umbones are almost centrally located whereas in *Hanleyanus oblongus*, they are clearly posterior, located close to the top of the posterior ridge.

To complete the project, the CD that came with the Compendium of Bivalves 2 was used to check all species which had Australian localities listed. Without doubt this will not be the final word on Australian Tellinidae species but it will be a start. All species in the list were checked against WoRMS in early May.

References:

Huber, M., Langleit, A., Kreipl, K. (2015): Tellinidae. In: Compendium of Bivalves 2. Conchbooks, Hackenheim, Germany. 907pp. 1CD.

Lamprell, K. & Healy, J. (1998): Bivalves of Australia Vol. 2. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden, The Netherlands. 288 pp.

Lamprell, K. & Whitehead, T. (1992): Bivalves of Australia, Vol. 1. Crawford House Press, Bathurst, Australia. 182 pp.

MolluscaBase eds. (2022). MolluscaBase. Tellinidae Blainville, 1814. Accessed through: World Register of Marine Species at <https://marinespecies.org/> on 2022-05-06

T. Joan Hales 05/2022

GENUS	SPECIES	AUTHOR	YEAF AUSTRALIAN DISTRIBUTION	L&W No.
1 Tellinella	virgata	(Linnaeus)	### W – E Australia	289
2 Tellinella	cruciata	(Spengler)	### NW – NE Australia	291
3 Tellinella	crucigera	(Lamarck)	### NW – NE Australia	292-3
4 Tellinella	regina	(AE Salisbury)	### NE Aust, Qld, GBR	294
5 Tellinella	tithonia	(AA Gould)	### NW -NE Australia, GBR	--
6 Afsharius	murrayi	(EA Smith)	### Cape York to Hervey Bay, Q.	366&751b
7 Afsharius	patagiatus	Prashad	### Holotype pictured	751a
8 Scutarcopagia	scobinata	(Linnaeus)	### NW -NE Australia	347
9 Scutarcopagia	linguafelis	(Linnaeus)	### NE Aust, N – S Qld	348
10 Scutarcopagia	nelly	Huber, Langl	### WA. Dampier & Exmouth	297
11 Scutarcopagia	pulcherrima	(Sowerby 1)	### NE Australia	295
12 Scutarcopagia	semiaspera	(Deshayes)	### NE Australia	--
13 Scutarcopagia	squamulosa	(A Adams)	### NE Australia & Cape York	--
14 Scutarcopagia	verrucosa	(Hanley)	### NE Australia	296
15 Serratina	capsoides	(Lamarck)	### NW – E Australia	338
16 Serratina	resecta	(Deshayes)	### NW – NE Australia, Dingo Beach	--
17 Serratina	siamensis	(Martens)	### NW – NE Australia	340
18 Serratina	sp. 3		NE Australia	324
19 Quidnipagus	palatam	Iredale	### NW – NE Australia	341
20 Pristipagia	gemonia	Iredale	### Sth Qld to Sydney	339
21 Pristipagia	elaborata	(Sowerby 111)	191 NW Australia, Dampier.	--
22 Pristipagia	radians	(Deshayes)	### NW – NE Australia	290
23 Pharaonella	astula	(Hedley)	### N Qld to Sydney	306
24 Pharaonella	aurea	(Perry)	### NW – NE Australia	304
25 Tonganaella	tongana	(Quoy&Gaim)	### NE Australia	302
26 Tonganaella	perna	(Spengler)	### SW -NE Australia	303&305
27 Laciolina	astrolabei	(Dautzenberg)	### NE Australia	300
28 Laciolina	chloroleuca	(Lamarck)	### NW – E Australia	299
29 Laciolina	sowerbii	(Hanley)	### WA. Onslow – Geographe Bay	301
30 Tellinota	albinella	(Lamarck)	### Southern Australia	298
31 Tellinota	imbellis	(Hanley)	### Sthn Australia nth to Townsville	332
32 Macomona	deltoidalis	(Lamarck)	### Sthn Australia nth to Hervey Bay	330
33 Alaona	jeanae	(Healy&Lamp)	### NE Australia, Dingo Beach	334
34 Jitlada	philippinarum	(Hanley)	### NW – NE Australia	329&355
35 Iridona	chilkaensis	(Preston)	### Nth Australia. NT. Darwin.	--
36 Angulus	armatus	(Sowerby 11)	### NW – NE Australia	336
37 Angulus	morrisoni	Huber, Langl	### NE Australia, Wonga Reef.	335
38 Tellinides	aequalis	(Deshayes)	### Nth Australia, NT, Shoal Bay	--
39 Tellinides	cockburnensis	(Kendrick&Br)	### WA	309
40 Tellinides	margaritinus	(Lamarck)	### SWA – Vic, Tas.	331
41 Tellinides	striatus	(Gmelin)	### NW – NE Australia	307
42 Hanleyanus	amboynensis	(Deshayes)	### NW – NE Australia	373
43 Hanleyanus	immaculatus	(Philippi)	### NE Australia	337
44 Nitidotellina	australiensis	Huber, Langl	### NE Australia, Dingo Beach	315
45 Nitidotellina	lux	(Hanley)	### N – NE Australia	308
46 Nitidotellina	brazieri	(Tate)	### SA, Vic, NSW, SQ	314
47 Nitidotellina	willani	Huber, Langl	### NE Australia	752-2
48 Quadrans	bougei	(Sowerby 11)	### N – NE Australia, NSW	354
49 Quadrans	gargadia	(Linnaeus)	### NW – NE Australia	352
50 Quadrans	spinus	(Hanley)	### E Australia, Q, NSW	353
51 Jactellina	obliquaria	(Deshayes)	### NE Australia, Q	371

52	<i>Jactellina</i>	<i>clathrata</i>	(Deshayes)	###	NW – NE Australia	367&8
53	<i>Jactellina</i>	<i>formosa</i>	(Hanley)	###	NE Australia, Q. syn <i>balansae</i>	370
54	<i>Jactellina</i>	<i>texturata</i>	(Sowerby 11)	###	NW – NE Australia	369
55	<i>Exotica</i>	<i>compacta</i>	(EA Smith)	###	N_ NE Australia	316
56	<i>Exotica</i>	<i>cygnus</i>	(Hanley)	###	N Australia, NT	--
57	<i>Phylloda</i>	<i>foliacea</i>	(Linnaeus)	###	NW – NE Australia	350
58	<i>Semelangulus</i>	<i>tenuiliratus</i>	(Sowerby 11)	###	SA, Vic, NSW	313
59	<i>Semelangulus</i>	<i>brazieri</i>	(Sowerby II)	###	NSW	311
60	<i>Semelangulus</i>	<i>vincentianus</i>	(Tate)	###	SA	--
61	<i>Cadella</i>	<i>diluta</i>	(EA Smith)	###	NW – NE Australia	319
62	<i>Cadella</i>	<i>nucleolus</i>	(Deshayes)	###	N Australia, NT, Q (not semen)	317
63	<i>Cadella</i>	<i>obtusalis</i>	(Deshayes)	###	Dampier to Moreton Bay	318
64	<i>Cadella</i>	<i>semen</i>	(Hanley)	###	N – E Australia, Dampier, Darwin	--
65	<i>Cadella</i>	<i>subdiluta</i>	(Tate)	###	SA, Vic	--
66	<i>Cyclotellina</i>	<i>remies</i>	(Linnaeus)	###	W – NE Australia	342
67	<i>Arcopaginula</i>	<i>inflata</i>	(Gmelin)	###	NW – E Australia	344
68	<i>Pinguitellina</i>	<i>robusta</i>	(Hanley)	###	NW – NE Australia	320
69	<i>Pinguitellina</i>	<i>pinguis</i>	(Hanley)	###	NE Australia q to Moreton Bay	321
70	<i>Pseudarcopagia</i>	<i>decora</i>	(Reeve)	###	SWAust – NSW, Vic	345
71	<i>Pseudarcopagia</i>	<i>botanica</i>	Hedley	###	SWA, SA, T, Vic, NSW, SQ	346
72	<i>Abranda</i>	<i>casta</i>	(Hanley)	###	NE Australia	322
73	<i>Abranda</i>	<i>hypelliptica</i>	(AESalisbury)	###	NSW	351
74	<i>Abranda</i>		(EA Smith)	###	NE Australia	Error
75	<i>Abranda</i>	<i>modestina</i>	(Tate)	###	SA, T, Vic, NSW	333
76	<i>Abranda</i>	<i>sp 2</i>			WA, Shark Bay	--
77	<i>Clathrotellina</i>	<i>pretium</i>	(AE Salisbury)	###	NW Australia, Dampier.	--
78	<i>Clathrotellina</i>	<i>carnicolor</i>	(Hanley)	###	NW -NE Australia	326
79	<i>Clathrotellina</i>	<i>habrotima</i>	(Melvill)	###	NW – NE Australia	325
80	<i>Clathrotellina</i>	<i>elegantissima</i>	(EA Smith)	###	NW – NE Australia	327
81	<i>Strigilla</i>	<i>euronia</i>	Hedley	###	E Australia	358
82	<i>Strigilla</i>	<i>grossiana</i>	Hedley	###	NE Australia, Q	356
83	<i>Strigilla</i>	<i>tomlini</i>	EASmith	###	E Aust, Q. Townsville-Dingo Bch	357
84	<i>Macalia</i>	<i>bruguieri</i>	(Hanley)	###	NW – NE Australia	377
85	<i>Leporimetis</i>	<i>coarctata</i>	(Philippi)	###	NW – E Australia	376
86	<i>Leporimetis</i>	<i>contorta</i>	(Deshayes)	###	NW – NE Australia	--
87	<i>Macomopsis</i>	<i>moluccensis</i>	(Martens)	###	NW – NE Australia	361
88	<i>Salmacoma</i>	<i>vappa</i>	Iredale	###	NE Aust, Innisfail to Moreton Bay	364
89	<i>Salmacoma</i>	<i>nobilis</i>	(Hanley)	###	NE Australia, Q	--
90	<i>Psammacoma</i>	<i>arafurensis</i>	(EA Smith)	###	NW – NE Australia	362
91	<i>Sylvanus</i>	<i>lilium</i>	(Hanley)	###	N – E Australia, NT, NSW	365
92	<i>Praetextellina</i>	<i>praetexta</i>	(Martens)	###	NE Australia	359
93	<i>Pseudopsammobia</i>	<i>simplex</i>	(Sowerby 11)	###	N Australia, NT	--
94	<i>Herouvalia</i>	<i>caelata</i>	(A Adams)	###	NE Australia, Masthead Reef	--
95	<i>Apolymetis</i>	<i>plicata</i>	(Bory de St V)	###	N – NE Australia	349
96	<i>Tellinimactra</i>	<i>edentula</i>	(Spengler)	###	NW Australia	375
97	<i>Scissulina</i>	<i>dispar</i>	(TA Conrad)	###	NW -NE Australia	360
98	" <i>vernalis</i> "				"does not nearly match Hanley's	310
99	Unresolved				"Gross specific & generic interpre	312
100	Unresolved				not languida	323
101	<i>Cyclotellina</i>	<i>sp</i>			"Heavily misidentified"	328
102	not umbonella				maybe mislocalised Carribean sp	343
103	<i>retrorsa</i> &	<i>consociata</i>			not <i>retrorsa</i> – syn of <i>moluccensis</i>	363
104	Unresolved				"grossly misidentified"	372
105	Unresolved				possibly mislocalised.	374
106	<i>Tellinella</i>	<i>sulcata</i>			Maybe <i>Serratina</i> sp. cf <i>fissa</i>	753