

PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST
OF THE
GASTROPODS OF GUAM

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Sea Grant Publication IJGSG-76-03

UNIVERSITY OF GUAM MARINE LABORATORY

Technical Report No. 27

May 1976

This publication was printed under the auspices of the University of Guam Sea Grant Program (Grant No. 04-5-158-45) through an award from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Sea Grant Programs, Department of Commerce.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a listing of the gastropods found around the island of Guam. Many of these may be found in other islands of the Marianas, but it is not the intent of the author to identify this listing with any area other than Guam. The names are listed in alphabetical order by species, since their generic names are often disputed by various authors. Whenever possible the latest official name, author, and date has been used. Synonyms are shown for many of them. However, the list of synonyms should not be considered as complete. Parenthesis for authors names has been omitted for the synonyms.

The listing was compiled from three basic sources--published text material, as per the bibliography; from lists of shells in private collections; and from conversations with knowledgeable conchologists in the area. Particular mention should be made of the assistance given by the late Mr. B. Compton and Mr. H. Ward, and by Mr. T. Montgomery, all of whom resided on Guam.

The author of this project is an amateur conchologist who undertook it purely for his own satisfaction and to increase his knowledge regarding the gastropods of Guam. It is also likely that errors may be found in those listed. The nearly 950 species listed should be a starting point from which our entire knowledge of the gastropods of Guam can advance.

Finally, special thanks are extended to the Marine Laboratory of the University of Guam for their assistance in preparing this listing and to the Sea Grant Project which helped it through its publication.

Tamuning, Guam

Capt. Alexander Roth, Jr.

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Names valid locally are shown on the left in the body of this paper; synonyms are indented. In the index the locally valid name is shown with an asterisk.

TAXONOMIC INDEX OF FAMILIES FOUND ON GUAM

| | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Phylum | Mollusca |
| Class | Gastropoda |
| Subclass | Prosobranchia - Streptoneura |
| Order | Archeogastropoda |
| Superfamily | Pleurotomariacea |
| Family | Haliotidae |
| Superfamily | Fissurellacea |
| Family | Fissurellidae |
| Superfamily | Patellacea |
| Family | Acmeadae |
| | Patellidae |
| Superfamily | Trochacea |
| Family | Trochidae |
| | Stomatellidae |
| | Turbinidae |
| | Angariidae |
| | Cyclostrematidae (Liotiidae) |
| Superfamily | Neritacea |
| Family | Neritopsidae |
| | Neritidae |
| | Phenacolepadidae |
| Order | Mesogastropoda |
| Suborder | Taenioglossa |
| Superfamily | Littoriniacea |
| Family | Lacunidae |
| | Littorinidae |
| Superfamily | Rissoacea |
| Family | Truncatellidae |
| Superfamily | Cerithiacea |
| Family | Vermetidae |
| | Thiaridae |
| | Planaxidae |
| | Modulidae |
| | Potamididae |
| | Cerithiidae |
| Suborder | Aglossa (Eulimacea only) |
| Superfamily | Eulimacea |
| Family | Culimidae |
| Superfamily | Strombacea |
| Family | Strombidae |
| Superfamily | Hipponicacea |
| Family | Vanikoridae (Meriidae) |
| | Hipponicidae |
| Superfamily | Calyptraeacea |
| Family | Calyptraeidae |
| | Xenophoridae |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Superfamily | Cypraeacea |
| Family | Cypraeidae |
| | Ovulidae |
| | Triviidae |
| Superfamily | Naticacea |
| Family | Naticidae |
| Superfamily | Tonnacea |
| Family | Cassidae |
| | Tonnidae |
| | Cymatiidae |
| | Bursidae |
| | Colubrariidae |
| Order | Neogastropoda |
| Suborder | Rachiglossa |
| Superfamily | Muricea |
| Family | Muricidae |
| | Magilidae (Rapidae, Corallioophilidae) |
| Superfamily | Buccinacea |
| Family | Columbellidae (Pyrenidae) |
| | Buccinidae |
| | Nassariidae |
| | Fasciolaridae |
| Superfamily | Volutacea |
| Family | Olividae |
| | Vasidae |
| | Harpidae |
| | Mitridae |
| | Marquiniidae |
| Suborder | Toxoglossa |
| Superfamily | Conacea |
| Family | Turridae |
| | Conidae |
| | Terebridae |
| Order | Heterogastropoda |
| Suborder | Ptenoglossa |
| Superfamily | Architectonicacea |
| Family | Architectonicidae |
| Superfamily | Epitonacea |
| Family | Epitoniidae |
| | Janthinidae |
| Superfamily | Triphoracea |
| | Triphoridae |
| Subclass | Opisthobranchia - Euthyneura |
| Order | Entomotaeniata |
| Superfamily | Pyramidellacea |
| Family | Pyramidellidae |
| Order | Cephalaspidea |
| Superfamily | Acteonacea |
| Family | Acteonidae |
| | Hydatinidae |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Superfamily | Phillinacea |
| Family | Scaphandridae |
| | Aglajidae |
| | Gastropteridae |
| | Runcinidae |
| Superfamily | Bullacea |
| | Bullidae |
| | Atyidae |
| | Smaragdinellidae |
| Order | Sacoglossa |
| Superfamily | Oxynoacea |
| Family | Oxynoidae |
| Superfamily | Elysiacea |
| Family | Elysiidae |
| | Caliphyllidae |
| | Stiligeridae |
| Superfamily | Juliacea |
| Family | Juliidae |
| Order | Anaspidea |
| Superfamily | Aplysiacea |
| Family | Aplysiidae |
| Order | Notaspidea |
| Superfamily | Umbraculacea |
| Family | Pleurobranchidae |
| Order | Nudibranchia |
| Superfamily | Doridacea |
| Family | Dorididae |
| | Hexabranchidae |
| | Dendrodorididae |
| | Polyceridae |
| | Goniodorididae |
| | Vayssiéridae |
| | Phyllidiidae |
| Superfamily | Aeolidiacea (Dendronoticea) |
| Family | Aracunidae |
| | Bornellidae |
| | Tritoniidae |
| Superfamily | Eolidiacea |
| Family | Favorinidae |
| | Glaucidae |
| | Tergipedidae |
| | Cuthonidae |
| Subclass | Pulmonata (Euthyneura) |
| Order | Basommatophora |
| Superfamily | Siphonariacea |
| Family | Siphonariidae |
| Superfamily | Ellobiacea |
| Family | Ellobiidae |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Superfamily | Lymnaeacea |
| Family | Lymnaeidae |
| Superfamily | Ancylacea |
| | Planorbidae |
| Order | Stylommatophora |
| Superfamily | Achatinellacea |
| Family | Partulidae |
| Superfamily | Achatinacea |
| | Achatinidae |
| | Subulinidae |
| Superfamily | Oleacinacea |
| Family | Oleacinidae |
| Superfamily | Streptaxacea |
| Family | Streptaxidae |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| A. & L. | Adams & Leleup | Hum. | Humphrey |
| Ad. & Rve. | Adams & Reeve | Ire. | Iredale |
| Al. & Han. | Alder & Hancock | Kel. | Kelaart |
| Auch. | Auchincloss | L. | Linnaeus |
| Bart. | Bartsch | Lam. | Lamarck |
| Blain. | Blainville | LeG. | Le Guillou |
| Brod. | Broderip | Less. | Lesson |
| Bros. & Sow. | Broderip & Sowerby | Light. | Lightfoot |
| Brug. | Bruguiere | Mart. | Martyn |
| Car. & Hoff | Carlson & Hoff | Met. | Metcalf |
| Carp. | Carpenter | Meusch. | Meuschen |
| Chem. | Chemnitz | Phil. | Philippi |
| Col. | Collingwood | Pil. & Van. | Pilsbry & Vanetta |
| Cuv. | Cuvier | O. & G. | Ouoy & Gaimard |
| Dautz. | Dautzenberg | R. & A. | Rehder & Abbott |
| Dill. | Dillwyn | Rod. | Roeding |
| D'Orb. | D'Orbigny | Rve. | Reeve |
| Ducl. | Duclos | Rec. | Recluz |
| Esch. | Eschscholtz | Rup. & Leuc. | Ruppell & Leuckart |
| Gar. | Garrett | Sch. & Sch. | Schilder & Schilder |
| Gmel. | Gmelin | Soul. | Souleyet |
| Grif. & Pidg. | Griffith & Pidgeon | Swain. | Swainson |
| Helb. | Helbling | Tok. | Tokioka |
| H. & J. | Hombrohn & Jaquinot | | |

HALIOTIDAE - The orniers or abalones are found in warm and tropical waters, with most of the species preferring the temperate waters. They are flat, with a fully depressed spire, marginal respiratory holes, and the columella flattened to form a thickened rim. There is no operculum. They are herbivorous and attach themselves to the underside of coral rocks in the intertidal reef zone with their very powerful foot.

Haliotis asinina Linnaeus, 1758
Haliotis jaccensis (Reeve, 1844)
Haliotis ovina Gmelin, 1791
H. latilabris Phil., 1848
Haliotis pulcherrima Gmelin, 1791

FISSURELLIDAE - Although superficially resembling the Acmaeidae and Patellidae, the key-hole limpets are members of a different superfamily, the Fissurellacea. They are characterized by a slit or opening on the front margin of the shell, or a round, ovate, or key-hole shaped opening of the apex. *Diodora mus* Reeve has an opening on the apex. The interior bears a horseshoe shaped muscle scar. They are herbivorous and inhabit the underside of coral rocks in the intertidal zone.

Diodora mus (Reeve, 1850)

ACMAEIDAE - These limpets are very similar to the Patellidae. One author distinguishes the shell of Acmaeidae by saying they have a distinct, dark colored peripheral zone around the outer margin of the inner surface and are never iridescent inside. They live at the shore, often on limestone, but never on live coral.

Collisella heroldi Dunker, 1861
Acmea saccharina, Linnaeus, 1758
A. stellaris Q. & G., 1834
A. paopsis Ire., 1929
A. saccharinoides Habe & Kosuge, 1966

PATELLIDAE - These limpets are spread worldwide from the Arctic to the Antarctic Circles and around the world. However, strangely no patellids are found on the East or West Coasts of North America, the Caribbean, or most of South America. They are normally found on rocks and along rocky coasts. The inside of the shell is often coated with a silver-white layer, whereas the Acmaeidae are not. (This inner layer is iridescent or lustrous, whereas in the Acmaeidae it never is.)

Patella (Scutellastra) flexuosa flexuosa Quoy & Gaimard, 1834
P. stellaeformis Reeve., 1842
P. cretacea Reeve., 1854
P. paumotensis Gould, 1846
P. tuamutuensis Dautz. & Bouge., 1933
P. inquisitor Ire., 1929
P. arrecta Ire., 1929
P. intraurea Ire., 1929
Cellana dorsuosa stearnsi Pilsbry, 1891

TROCHIDAE - The topshells are found worldwide in temperate and tropical waters. They have a circular, corneous operculum, as compared to the Turbinidae's calcareous one. The base is usually flat and circular and the aperture circular. The interior is nacre lined. The animals are microphagous eaters, subsisting on protozoans and detritus.

- Gibbula affinis* Garrett,
Mesoclanculus ater Pilsbry, 1901
 Clanculus microdon ater Hirase, 1934
 Clanculus (Mesoclanculus) microdon ater Habe, 1964
Euchelus atratus (Gmelin, 1791)
Monilea belcheri (Philippi, 1849)
Monodonta canalifera Lamarck, 1816
Trochus conus Gmelin, 1791
Clanculus denticulus Gray,
Tectus fenestratus (Gmelin, 1791)
Clanculus gemmulifera Pilsbry,
Umbonium gigantium (Lesson, 1831)
 Rotella gigantea Kien., 1838
 U. giganteus Phil., 1853
 U. giganteum Pils., 1889
 U. ojiensis Yokoyama, 1927
 U. giganteum Kira, 1962
Ethalia guamensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1833
Trochus histrio histrio Reeve, 1848
Trochus incrassatus (Lamarck, 1810)
Cantharidus infuscatus (Gould, 1861)
Monodonta labio (Linnaeus, 1758)
 M. novaezeelandiae Rod., 1798
 M. confusa Tap. - Can., 1876
 M. immanis Fischer, 1880
Trochus maculatus Linnaeus, 1758
 T. vernus Gmel., 1791
 T. tentorium Gmel., 1791
 T. verrucosus Gmel., 1791
 T. grandinatus Rod., 1798
 T. granosus Lam., 1822
Trochus niloticus maximus (Philippi, 1844)
Monodonta neritoides (Philippi, 1847)
Trochus niloticus Linnaeus, 1767
 T. flammeus Rod., 1798
Trochus ochroleucus Gmelin, 1791
Chlorostoma paradoxum (Born, 1780)
Monilea philippeana Dunker, 1871
Tectus pyramis (Born, 1780)
 T. obeliscus Gmel., 1791
 T. acutus Lam., 1822
 T. tabidus Rve., 1861
Trochus sandwichensis Souleyet, 1852
Cantharidus serpentinus Quoy,
Trochus stellatus Gmelin, 1791
Diloma suavis Philippi, 1848
Trochus tubiferus Kiener,
Talopena vernicosa, Gould,
Umbonium vestiarium, (Linnaeus, 1758)

STOMATELLIDAE - These flat shells are relatively small with few whorls; a depressed spire; a large open aperture; and a non-umbilicated base. They resemble the Haliotidae. They are coral-reef dwellers.

Stomatella auricula (Lamarck, 1816)

Stomatella rufescens (Gray, 1847)

TURBINIDAE - The turban shells are medium to large in size, solid, and turbinate. The columella is smooth and the aperture lined with nacre. The operculum is either circular or oval; the attachment side is flat, although the exterior may be spherical, smooth, pustulated, or striated, and it is calcareous. Some members of the genus *Astraea* are flattened and have spines, while those of the genus *Guildfordia* have long spines. The turbans are inhabitants of the reefs and are found under coral rocks often exposed in the intertidal zone.

Turbo (*Marmarostoma*) *argyrostomus* Linnaeus, 1758

T. margaritaceus L., 1758

T. princeps Phil., 1846

T. carduus Fsch., 1873

Turbo (*Marmarostoma*) *brunneus* (Roeding, 1798)

T. intercostalis Menke, 1829

T. squamosa Rod., 1798

T. disjunctus Anton., 1839

T. ticaonicus Rve., 1842

T. concinnus Phil., 1846

T. elegans Phil., 1846

Turbo (*Marmarostoma*) *chrysostomus*, Linnaeus, 1758

Turbo (*Batillus*) *cornutus*, Lightfoot, 1786

T. cornutus Rve., 1848

T. japonicus Rve., 1848

T. cornutus Pils., 1888

Batillus cornutus Kira, 1962

Astraea haematraga Menke, 1829

Calcar haematragus Fischer, 1849

A. haematragum Pils., 1888

A. haematragum Kira, 1962

Astraea heimbürgi Dunker,

Turbo imperialis Gmelin, 1791

Galeostraea (*Harisazaea*) *modesta* Reeve, 1843

Phasianella modesta Gould, 1861

P. modesta gouldii Pils., 1895

Turbo niloticus Linnaeus, 1758

Turbo pentholatus Linnaeus, 1758

T. variabilis Rve., 1842

Turbo reevei Philippi, 1847

Astrarium rhodostoma Lamarck

Turbo (*Marmarostoma*) *setosus* Gmelin, 1791

Phasianella variabilis Reeve, 1843

ANGARIIDAE - Members of this family are sometimes listed as Genus *Angaria* Roeding of the family Trochidae. The shells are moderate in size, solid, with a depressed (almost flat) spire, and with branching spines on each whorl. The aperture is round, and a wide umbilicus is seen. The operculum is thin, round, and corneous. It lives on the coral reefs.

Angaria delphinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

- A. nodulosus* Gmel., 1791
- A. spinosa* Montfort, 1810
- A. laciniata* Lam., 1819
- A. unguolata* Schum., 1817
- A. aculeata* Rve., 1842
- A. formosa* Rve., 1842
- A. incisa* Rve., 1842
- A. euracantha* A. Adams, 1850
- A. venusta* Phil., 1853
- A. martinii* A. Adams, 1854

CYCLOSTRENATIDAE (LIOTIIDAE) - These small white shells have a depressed spire and are prominently sculptured with axial ribs and spiral chords. The umbilicus is open and the aperture round. The corneous operculum is round, concave in the center, and multi-spiral with small calcareous granules. The shells prefer fine sandy bottoms from 2 to 10 fathoms deep.

Liotinaria solidula (Gould, 1859)

NERITOPSIDAE - Only one species of this family is found in the tropical Pacific. It has a globular body, spire higher than most of the nerites, a large final whorl, and an edentulous concave columella. The aperture is almost round.

Neritopsis radula (Linnaeus, 1758)

NERITIDAE - The nerites are among the oldest of families, and the only one of the Order Archeogastropoda which has genera living in fresh water with some living in rivers and mangrove swamps of brackish water. The marine specimens are globular, with low or depressed spires; a flattened base with a calloused columellar pad that may be either smooth, granulated, or plicate, denticulate on the margin, and with an aperture that may also be marginally denticulate. The operculum is ovate and calcareous, smooth or granulose on the outside, and equipped with an apophysis, or hooklike projection, on the inside, that hooks under the columella when closed. On Guam they are found under rocks or in crevices, normally at the high water level of the intertidal region.

Theliostyla albicilla (Linnaeus, 1758)

- T. imperfecta* Rod., 1798
- T. venusta* Dunker, 1844
- T. ustulata* Sow., 1883

Nerita amoena Gould, 1859

Septaria (Navicella) borbonica Bory

Nerita (Ritena) chameleon Linnaeus, 1758

- N. bizonalis* Lam., 1816

NERITIDAE - continued

- Neritina communis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)
Neritina cornea (Linnaeus, 1758)
Nerita (*Ritena*) *costata* Gmelin, 1791
 N. grossa Born, 1780
 N. scabricosta De Lessert, 1841
Nerita insculpta Recluz, 1842
Nerita (*Septaria*) *janella* Recluz, 1841
Heminerita japonica (Dunker, 1860)
 N. pica Gould, 1859
 Puperita japonica Kira, 1962
Nerita helicinooides laevilabris Pilsbry
Septaria laperouse Recluz, 1841
Neritina oualaniensis Lesson, 1831
Nerita (*Theliostyla*) *picea* (Recluz, 1842)
Nerita plexa Dillwyn, 1817
Nerita (*Ritena*) *plicata* Linnaeus, 1758
 N. lactaria L., 1771
 N. eburnea Rod., 1798
 N. otaitensis Lesson, 1831
 N. versicolor Q. & G., 1834
Nerita (*Theliostyla*) *polita* Linnaeus, 1758
 N. bifasciata Gmel., 1791
 N. litterata Gmel., 1791
 N. doreyana Q. & G., 1834
 N. vitiensis H. & J., 1854
Neritina pulligera Linnaeus, 1758
Clithon sowerbianus Recluz, 1842
Nerita (*Theliostyla*) *squamulata* (LeGuillou, 1841)
 N. modesta H. & J., 1854
Nerita turrita Dillwyn, 1786
Neritina turtani (Recluz, 1842)
Neritina variegata Lesson
Provittoidea ziczac (Lamarck, 1816)

PHENACOLEPATIDAE - These cap-shaped shells have a backward pointing apex and have an anteriorly pointing horseshoe-shaped muscle scar. The interior is a porcelaneous white.

Phenacolepas crenulata (Broderip, 1847)

LITTORINIDAE - The Littorinidae are a worldwide family, ranging from shallow water below the intertidal zone to areas high above the sea where they are only wet occasionally by spray. Certain species can survive long periods without immersion in sea water. Although members of the family vary from smooth to elaborately sculpted shells, the Littorinidae generally have thick-walled turbinata shells, are usually nonumbilicate, and have a paucispiral corneous opercula. They differ from Planaxidae in that the former has a simple syphon, and the columella of the latter terminates in a short pinched syphon. The Littorinidae differ also from the Lacunidae as the latter always have an umbilical chink and more conical shells. The nerites have calcareous operculum, as compared to the Littorinidae's chitinous one. Finally, the Littorinidae do not have a nacreous interior. They are herbivores.

LITTORINIDAE - continued

- Littorina coccinea* (Gmelin, 1791)
 Limax coccinea Martyn, 1788 (n.d.)
 Helix coccinea Gmel., 1791
 L. obesa Sov., 1832
 L. limax Gray, 1839
- Tectarius grandinatus* (Gmelin, 1791)
 Trochus grandinatus Gmel., 1791
 Monodonta coronaria Lam., 1816
- Littorina pintado pintado* (Wood, 1828)
 Turbo pintado Wood, 1828
 L. tenebrata Jay, 1839
 L. ambigua Phil., 1848
 L. serialis Eydoux & Soul., 1852
 L. pindata Phil., 1852
 L. ambigua Rve., 1882
- Nodilittorina pyramidalis pyramidalis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)
 Trochus nodulosus Gmel., 1791
 Turbo trochiformis Dill., 1817
 Littorina pyramidalis Q. & G. 1833
 Littorina trochoides Gray, 1839
 Littorina vilis Phil., 1846
 Littorina malaccana Phil., 1847
 Littorina cecilei Phil., 1851
 Littorina monilifera Eydoux & Soul., 1852
 Littorina capsula multistriata Tokioka, 1950
- Littorina scabra* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 Buccinum foliorum Rmph., 1705
 Helix scabra L., 1758
 Buccinum lineatum Gmel., 1791
 L. novaehiberniae Less., 1831
 L. luteola Q. & G., 1832
 L. intermedia Phil., 1846
 L. intermedia punctata Phil., 1846
 L. intermedia articulata Phil., 1846
 L. intermedia strigata Phil., 1846
 L. pallescens Phil., 1846
 L. sieboldii Phil., 1846
 L. cingulata Phil., 1846
 L. sulcosa Phil., 1846
 L. scabra flammulata Phil., 1847
 Littorina scabra articulata Phil., 1847
 Littorina scabra punctata Phil., 1847
 Littorina scabra suturalis Phil., 1847
 Littorina scabra lutea Phil., 1847
 Littorina scabra rubra Phil., 1847
 L. scabra ventricosa Phil., 1847
 Littorina flammea Phil., 1847
 Littorina sinensis Phil., 1847
 L. albicans Metcalfe, 1852
 L. philippiana Rve., 1857
 L. arboricola Rve., 1857
 L. newcombi Rve., 1857
 L. fortunei Rve., 1857
 L. strigata Lischke, 1871

LITTORINIDAE - continued

Littorina scabra (Linnaeus, 1758) - continued

Melaraphe blandfordi Dunk., 1871

Littorina scabra concolor Weinkauff, 1878

L. newkombi Weinkauff, 1878

L. scabra tenuis Nevill, 1885

L. pallescens erronea Nevill, 1885

L. filosa subcingulata Nevill, 1885

L. conica delicatula Nevill, 1885

Leptopoma ardovinianum Heude, 1885

L. philippina Martens, 1900

L. (Melaraphe) scabra rhodea Biggs, 1958

Echininus cumingi spinulosus (Philippi, 1847)

Littorina spinulosa Phil., 1847

Echinella cumingi Pils., 1895

Echinella cumingi luchuana Pils., 1901

Littorina undulata Gray, 1839

L. tenuis Phil., 1846

L. columna Phil., 1847

L. acuminata Phil., 1849

L. scabra concolor Weinkauff, 1878

L. undulata contracta Nevill, 1885

L. undulata sulcatula Nevill, 1885

L. conica subintermedia Nevill, 1885

TRUNCATELLIDAE - The shells are small and cylindrical in the adult form; the apex becomes broken off (decollate) also in the adult. The operculum is corneous and multispiral, and the aperture small. Members live in the seaweed, rocks, and gravel marking the high water level of the intertidal zone.

Truncatella amamiensis Kuroda & Habe

Truncatella guerinii A. & J. Villa, 1841

Truncatella valida Pfeiffer

VERMETIDAE - These worm-like shells are often confused with annelid worm shells, but the distinction is clear: the gastropod shell is three layered and glossy inside, whereas the annelid is two layered and dull inside. The shell start with regular whorls, but after it attaches itself to the substrate as a young adult, it coils at a right angle to the nuclear whorls, and gradually becomes looser and more irregular in its coiling. It is usually found attached to rocks in gravelly or rock bottoms. Guam's shells have no operculum.

Serpulorbis xenophorus Habe

THIARIDAE - These are fresh water shells with an elevated spire of 7-9 whorls, often broken or eroded at the tip. The aperture is ovate and closed with a yellowish operculum. It has a greenish brown periostratum. They live in streams and lakes.

Thiara granifera Lamarck

Thiara scabra Muller

Melanoides tuberculatus Muller

PLANAXIDAE - These shells somewhat resemble the Littorinidae and live in the same habitat under rocks, in gravel or coral rubble near the high water mark. They can be distinguished from the Littorinidae by the notch below the truncated columella.

Planaxis (Quoyia) decollatus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

Quoyia michaui Crosse & Fischer, 1863

Angiola inepta (Gould)

Planaxis lineolatus Born, 1778

Planaxis sulcatus (Born, 1780)

P. pyramidalis Gmel., 1791

P. undulata Lam., 1822

P. buccinoides Deshayes, 1828

Planaxis virgatus Smith

MODULIDAE - These shells only superficially resemble the Cyclostrematidae, being small, solid, and globose. However, the aperture is large and grooved with a single tooth at the inner side. It has a thin, corneous operculum. Guam's *M. tectum* is found in weedy-sand areas.

Modulus tectum (Gmelin, 1791)

M. candidus Petit, 1853

POTAMIDIDAE - Members of this family closely resemble the ceriths, although they are all very dull colored, in browns and horn. The shells are thick, and elongated conically. The labial lip also sweeps in an arc to join the anterior canal which does not turn up as in the ceriths. The operculum is thin and horny. The Potamididae prefer muddy areas near the high water level; mangrove swamps; and often live out of the water, being wetted only by high water or sprays.

Cerithidea cingulata (Gmelin, 1791)

Murex cingulatus Gmel., 1791

Cerithidea fluviatile Potiez & Michaud, 1838

Cerithidea djadjariensis (Martin, 1899)

Terebralia sulcata (Born, 1778)

T. fuscus Gmel., 1791

T. moluccanus Gmel., 1791

T. mangos Rod., 1798

T. semistriatum Moersch, 1852

T. semitrisulcatus Tryon, 1887

CERITHIIDAE - The horn shells vary from small to large size, and vary enormously even within a genus. They are characterized by thick and strong, elongate shells with many whorls. The siphonal canal is usually short and recurved, but occasionally may be moderately long; the outer lip extends to form a hook-like process passing in front of the siphonal canal. The anal canal is generally distinct, and the columella is either smooth, or with one fold. Ceriths have a multispiral, corneous, operculum, with an eccentrically located nucleus. The ceriths are scavengers living in weed or on sand, or among clean coral debris, in shallow, intertidal regions; some genera, such as *Clypeomorus*, live under rocks on a hard, sand covered substrate.

CERITHIIDAE - continued

- Rhinoclavis aluco* (Linnaeus, 1753)
Cerithium (*Semivertagus*) *alveolus* Hombron & Jaquinot, 1854
 C. piperitum Sow., 1855
Rhinoclavis articulatus (Adams & Reeve, 1850)
Rhinoclavis aspera (Linnaeus, 1758)
 R. granulatus L., 1758
 R. lineatum Lam., 1816
Cerithium bavayi Vignal, 1902
 C. atromarginatum Dautz. & Bouge, 1933
 C. minor Couturier, 1907
Cerithium bifasciata Sow., 1855
Cerithium boeticum Pease
Contumax citrinum Sow., 1855
Cerithium columna Sow., 1855
 C. echinatum Kien., 1841
 C. fusiforme Sow., 1855
 C. proditum Bayle, 1880
 C. menkei Desh., 1863
Cerithium echinatum (Lamarck, 1822)
Rhinoclavis fasciatus (Bruguiere, 1792)
 R. carminatus Rod., 1798
 R. bandatum Perry, 1811
 R. martinianum Pfeiffer, 1840
 R. procerum Kein., 1841
Cerithium kobelti Dunker, 1877
Bittium lacteum (Philippi, 1836)
Cerithium lineatum Linnaeus, 1758
Clypeomorus moniliferus (Keiner, 1841)
 C. morus Lam., 1822
 C. variegatum Q. & G., 1834
 C. concisum H. & J., 1854
 C. penthusarus Ire., 1929
 C. sejunctum Ire., 1929
Cerithium morus Bruguiere 1792
Cerithium munitoides Habe
Cerithium nassoides Sowerby, 1855
 C. maculosum Mighels, 1845
Cerithium (*Semivertagus*) *nesioticum* Pilsbry & Vanetta, 1906
 C. lacteum Kien., 1841
 C. pusillum Jay, 1852
 C. collacteum Ire., 1929
Cerithium nodulosum Bruguiere, 1792
 C. curvirostra Perry, 1811
 C. tuberosus Dill., 1817
 C. polygonum Sow., 1855
 C. opportunum Bayle, 1880
 C. decollata Hedley, 1899
Clypeomorus patulum (Sowerby, 1855)
Cerithium (*Proclava*) *pfefferi* Dunker, 1882
 C. turritum Sow., 1855
Rhinoclavis Pharos (Hinds, 1844)

CERITHIIDAE - continued

- Conocerithium pupa* (Sowerby, 1855)
Cerithium planum Anton, 1839
 C. invaginatatum Gould, 1849
 C. planum Phil., 1849
Clypeomorus purpurascens (Sowerby, 1855)
Cerithium (Ischnocerithium) rostratum (Sowerby, 1855)
Cerithium ravidum Philippi, 1849
Cerithium salebrosum Sowerby, 1855
Rhinoclavis sinensis (Gmelin, 1791)
 R. obeliscus Brug., 1792
 R. muricatus Rod., 1798
 R. cedonulli Sow., 1855
Cerithium tenellum Sowerby, 1855
Clypeomorus traillii (Sowerby, 1855)
Clypeomorus tuberculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
 Cerithium janelli H. & J., 1854
Rhinoclavis vertagus (Linnaeus, 1767)
Bittium zebrum (Keiner, 1841)
 Cerithium aspersum Desh., 1863
 B. crossei Desh., 1863
 B. maillardi Crosse, 1863
 B. undulata Dautz. & Bouge, 1933
Clypeomorus zonatus (Woode, 1828)
 C. lemniscatum Q. & G., 1834
 C. vittatum Sow., 1855
 C. uranus Bayle, 1880
 C. philippinense Cossman, 1906
 C. problema Tre., 1929

EULIMIDAE - these are small, smooth, shining, ovate, slender shells with a sharp apex. The aperture is ovate, without a canal, and the umbilicus is usually closed. The operculum is thin, horny, and paucispiral. These animals are parasitic on molluscs and echinoderms, and have no radula.

- Balcis cumingii* A. Adams
Eulima major (Sowerby, 1834)
Balcis thaanumi Pilsbry
Balcis tortusa (Adams & Reeve, 1850)

STROMBIDAE - The family Strombidae is worldwide in scope, in tropical waters, with the genus *Lambis* limited to the tropical Indo-Pacific region. In the family are the following genera: *Strombus*, *Lambis*, *Terebellum*, *Tibia*, and *Rimella*. The *Strombus* are usually shallow water inhabitants from the low tide line to about 30 feet depth, with two species being found at depth to 66 fathoms. *Strombus* is normally only found in waters warm enough to support coral reefs. They are herbivorous, with a sickle-shaped corneous operculum located at the elongated posterior end of the foot (in the portion called the metapodium). Normal gastropod locomotion is a gliding motion; however, because of the pointed shape of the operculum, the animal is able to leap and kick its way forwards. The eyes of the members of the Strombidae are apparently keener and more complex than in any of the other gastropods. The

STROMBIDAE - continued - adult *Strombus* is characterized by a thickened, flaring outer lip, and the so-called "stromboid notch." As said earlier, all the nine species of spider (Lambis) conchs are limited to the Indo-Pacific region. They are active, and prefer algal-rich coral reefs or lagoons. In *L. lambis*, the males are smaller than the females, and have two small knobs on their shoulders; they also have smaller digital spines. The female digital spines tend to be longer and upward turning.

Strombus aurisdianae aurisdianae Linnaeus, 1758

Lambis stiva Rod., 1798

Lambis buris Rod., 1798

Lambis lamarki Gray Sowerby, 1842

S. chrysostomus Kuroda, 1942

S. striatogranosus V. Martens, 1880

Lambis chiragra chiragra Linnaeus, 1758

L. harpago Rod., 1798

L. undulata Rod., 1798

Pteroceras chiragra Sow., 1842

Pterocera kochii Freyer, 1855

L. chiragra (L.) Hirase, 1938

Pterocera chiragra (L.) Wenz, 1940

Lambis chiragra (Linnaeus) Abbott, 1950

Lambis crocata crocata (Link, 1807)

L. scorpius Rod., 1798

Pteroceras crocatus Link, 1807

Strombus aculeatus Perry, 1811

Pterocera aurantia Lamarck, 1822

Strombus lambis Wood, 1825

Pteroceras aurantiacum Sow., 1825

Pteroceras aurantia Sow., 1842

L. crocata Kuroda, 1941

Strombus dentatus Linnaeus, 1758

S. tridentatus Gmel., 1791

Lambis dentata Rod., 1798

S. samar Dill., 1817

S. samarensis Rve., 1851

Strombus erythrinus erythrinus Dillwyn, 1817

S. erythrinus Chem., 1795 (n.d.)

S. elegans Sow., 1842

S. radians Duc., 1844

S. ruppelli Rve., 1850

Strombidea erythrinus Jousseaume, 1838

Canarium dentatum L. var. *erythrinum* Chem., 1900

Rostellaria rubicunda Perry, 1912

Rostellaria rubicunda Mathews, 1912

Rostellaria rubicunda Ire., 1912

S. plicatus Oostingh, 1925

S. rugosus Dietrich & Morris, 1953

Strombus fragilis (Roeding, 1798)

S. samar Dill., 1817

S. dubius Swain., 1823

S. bulbulus Sow., 1842

STROMBIDAE - continued

- Strombus fragilis* (Roeding, 1798) - continued
 S. bullatus Sow., (Dodge, 1946)
 S. terebellatus Abrard, 1946
- Strombus gibberulus gibbosus* (Roeding, 1798)
 Lambis gibbosa Rod., 1798
 S. gibberulus Sow., 1842
 S. praegibberulus Abrard, 1946
- Strombus haemastoma* Sowerby, 1842
- Lambis lambis* Linnaeus, 1758
 L. lambis Gmel., 1798
 L. lobata Rod., 1798
 L. lamboides Rod., 1798
 L. cerea Rod., 1798
 L. hermaphrodita Rod., 1798
 L. laciniata Rod., 1798
 L. maculata Rod., 1798
 Strombus lambis Dill., 1817
 Strombus camelus Gray, 1826
 Pteroceras lambis Sow., 1842
 Pterocera crocata Yonge, 1932
- Strombus lentiginosus* Linnaeus, 1758
 Lambis rana Rod., 1798
 S. rana Isis, 1834
- Strombus luhuanus* Linnaeus, 1758
 S. luguanus Herbst, 1788
 Lambis luhuana Rod., 1798
 S. pusillus Anton, 1839
 S. luhuanus Fischer, 1884
 Conomurex luhuanus Ire., 1931
- Strombus microurceus* (Kira, 1959)
 Canarium microurceum Kira, 1955 (n.n.)
 Canarium microurceum Kira, 1959
- Strombus mutabilis* Swainson, 1821
 S. floridus Lam., 1822
 Strombidea mutabilis Swain, 1840
 S. epimellus Duc., 1844
 S. flosculosus Morch, 1852
 S. flammeus Link, Issell & Tap.-Can., 1876
- Strombus maculatus* Sowerby, 1842
 S. maculatus Jay, 1839 (n.n.)
 S. floridus depauperata Dautz. & Bouge, 1933
 S. maculatus Nuttall & Ostergaard, 1950
- Strombus pipus* (Roeding, 1798)
 Lambis pipa Rod., 1798
 S. papilio Dill., 1817
 S. exustus Swain, 1822
 S. adustus Rve., 1851
- Strombus plicatus pulchellus* Rve., 1851
 S. maleculensis Abrard, 1946
 S. minimus minor Abrard, 1946

STROMBIDAE - continued

- Lambis chiragra rugosa* (Sowerby, 1842)
Strombus chiragra Mawe, 1823
Pteroceras rugosum Sow., 1842
Pterocera rugosa Rve., 1851
Pterocera (*Harpago*) *rugosa* Dautz., 1911
L. (*Harpago*) *chiragra rugosa* Hirase, 1938
L. rugosus Platt, 1949
L. arthritica Abbott, 1949
Harpago chiragra Cotton, 1953
L. chiragra rugosa Sakurai, 1959
- Lambis scorpius scorpius* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Strombus scorpius L., 1758
Strombus scorpio Murray, 1771
L. chiragra Rod., 1798
Pterocera scorpius Roissy, 1805
Pterocera scorpius Fischer, 1807
Pteroceres scorpius Montfort, 1810
Pterocera nodosa Lam., 1816
Pterocera scorpio Lam., 1822
Pteroceras scorpio Sow., 1842
Pterocera scorpio Kien., 1843
Pterocera scorpio Kuster, 1845
Pterocera scorpio Rve., 1851
L. scorpius Butot, 1955
- Lambis truncata sebae* (Kiener, 1843)
Pterocera sebae Kien., 1843
Pterocera (*Heptadactylus*) *sebae* Morch, 1872
Pterocera (*Heptadactylus*) *sowerbyi* Morch, 1872
L. bryonia Hirase & Pils., 1935
L. truncata Hirase, 1938
L. sebae Butot, 1955
L. truncata Butot, 1955
L. truncata Oyama, 1958
- Strombus sinuatus* Humphrey, 1786
Lambis lobata Rod., 1793
Pterocera palmata Fischer, 1807
S. laciniatus Dill., 1817
S. cristatus Lam., 1822
- Strombus taurus* Reeve, 1857
- Terebellum terebellum* Linnaeus, 1758
Conus terebellum L., 1758
Bulla terebellum 1767
T. punctatum Chemnitz, 1788 (n.b.)
Conus terebellum Gmel., 1791
T. nebulosum Rod., 1798
T. lineatum Rod., 1798
T. punctulorum Rod., 1798
T. terebellum L., 1799
T. terebra Bosc., 1801
T. variegatum Link, 1807
T. album Link, 1807
T. sabulatum Lam., 1810

STROMBIDAE - continued

Terebellum terebellum Linnaeus, 1758 - continued

- T. subulatum* Lam., 1811
- T. lineatum* Perry, 1811
- T. spirale* Perry, 1811
- T. subulatum* Lam., 1848
- T. punctatum* Rve., 1863
- T. punctatum* Chem., 1886
- T. subulatum* Lam., 1910
- T. punctatum* Chem., 1911
- T. terebellum* Cox, 1931
- T. punctatum* Van Der Vlerk, 1931
- T. subulatum* Van Der Vlerk, 1931
- T. punctatum* Van Es, 1931
- T. terebellum* Oostingh, 1935
- T. terebellum delicatum* Kuroda & Kawamoto, 1961

Strombus terebellatus terebellatus Sowerby, 1842

- S. dentatus* Kien., 1843

Strombus mutabilis zebriolatus Adams & Leloup, 1938

VANIKORIDAE [-MERRIIDAE] - These are white, globose, with a low spire, and large body whorl. They have a large aperture with an open umbilicus. The operculum is oval, thin, and corneous. They live on detritus in weedy sand, clean or muddy, in the intertidal shallow.

Vanikoro distans (Recluz, 1844)

- V. imbricata* Pease, 1861

Vanikoro helicoidea (LeGuillou, 1842)

- V. semiplicata* Pease, 1860

Merria ligata (Recluz, 1844)

HIPPONICIDAE - The hoof-shells are moderately small, saucer shaped, and cap shaped on the obverse side, with a spire situated off-centre and recurved backwards. The inside is smooth with a horseshoe shaped muscle scar opening anteriorly. They are mainly gastropod parasites.

Hipponix (Sabia) conicus (Schumacher, 1817)

- Patella australis* Lam., 1919

Antisabia foliacea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1834)

Pilosabia pilosa Deshayes, 1832

CALYPTRAEIDAE - The cup-and-saucer shells are mostly thin, flatly conical, or low-domed shaped. The shells are characterized by a cup-shaped appendage in the inner side and have no operculum. They are usually white and attach to the bottom of dead coral.

Cheilea equestris (Linnaeus, 1758)

- C. dillwyni* Gray, 1952
- C. scutulum* Rve., 1846

CYPRAEIDAE - The cowries vary in size from very small to more than six inches. They are, with few exceptions, smooth, with a porcelaneous finish. There is no operculum, and the periostratum is also absent, because of the enveloping mantle of the animal. The shell is ovate to pyriform with very small anterior and posterior canals, a flat base, and, in the adult, the spire and protoconch are usually absent because of being overlaid with enamel. Both the labial and columellar lips are denticulate. Cowries are found worldwide in temperate to warm seas, with the greater number of species being found in the tropics. Cowries live in a variety of habitats, varying from the calm intertidal lagoon flats, to the wave-pounded outer reef margin, and to 100 or more fathoms in depth. [Burgess, 1970, Cate, 1969].

Cypraea (Ornamentaria) annulus annulus Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea annularis Perry, 1811

Cypraea coerulea Perry, 1811

Cypraea noumeensis Marie, 1869

Cypraea camelorum Rochebrune, 1884

Cypraea harmadiana Rochebrune, 1884

Monetaria ornamentaria annulus scutellum Schilder & Schilder, 1937

Monetaria annulus dranga Iredale, 1939

Cypraea (Arabica) arabica arabica Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea arabica var. *intermedia* Gray, 1824

Mauritia (Arabica) arabica asiatica Schilder & Schilder, 1939

Mauritia (Arabica) arabica dilacerata Sch. & Sch., 1939

Mauritia (Arabica) arabica immanis Sch. & Sch., 1939

Mauritia (Arabica) arabica brunnescens Cate, 1964

Cypraea argus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cypraea contrastrecta Perry, 1811

Cypraea argus var. *ventricosa* Gray, 1824

Cypraea concatenata Dautzenberg, 1903

Cypraea (Palmadusta) asellus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cypraea bitaeniata Geret, 1903

Cypraea vespacea Melvill, 1905

Adusta asellus latefasciata Schilder, 1930

Evenaria asellus kawakawa Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea aurora (Schroter, 1789)

Cypraea aurantium Gmelin, 1791

Callistocypraea aurantium turanga Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea (Paulonaria) beckii (Gaskoin, 1836)

Cypraea (Pustularia) bistrinotata Schilder & Schilder, 1937

Cypraea cicercula Kiener, 1843

Cypraea cicercula Reeve, 1846

Pustularia (Pustularia) bistrinotata Sch. & Sch., 1937

Pustularia (Pustularia) mediocris Sch. & Sch., 1938

Pustularia (Pustularia) sublaevis Sch. & Sch., 1938

Pustularia (Pustularia) keelingensis Sch. & Sch., 1940

CYPPRAEIDAE - continued

Cypraea caputserpentis caputserpentis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cypraea reticulum Gmelin, 1791

Cypraea caputanguis Philippi, 1849

Cypraea caputcolubri Kenyon, 1898

Erosaria (Ocellaria) caputophidii Schilder, 1927

Cypraea argentata Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1933

Erosaria (Ravitrona) caputserpentis mikado Sch. & Sch., 1938

Erosaria (Ravitrona) caputserpentis kenyonae Sch. & Sch., 1938

Cypraea carneola Linnaeus, 1758

C. crassa Gmelin, 1791

C. sowerbyi Anton, 1839

C. loebbeckeana Weinkauff, 1881

C. (Luponia) propinqua Garrett, 1879

Ponda carneola thepalea Iredale, 1939

Lyncina titan Sch. & Sch., 1962

Cypraea caurica Linnaeus, 1758

C. dracaena Born, 1778

C. corrosa Gronovius, 1781

C. derosa Gmelin, 1791

C. quinquefasciata Roeding, 1798

C. elongata Perry, 1811

C. obscura Rossiter, 1882

C. oblongata Melvill, 1888

C. cairnsiana Melvill & Standen, 1904

Erronea caurica longior Iredale, 1935

Erronea caurica thema Iredale, 1939

Erronea caurica blaesa Iredale, 1939

Cypraea childreni Gray, 1825

Pustularia (Ipsa) childreni novaecaledoniae Sch. & Sch., 1932

Pustularia (Ipsa) childreni lemurica Sch. & Sch., 1938

Pustularia (Ipsa) childreni samurai Sch. & Sch., 1940

Cypraea chinensis Gmelin, 1791

C. variolaria Lamarck, 1810

C. cruenta Dillwyn, 1817

C. violacea Rous, 1905

C. tortirostris Sowerby, 1906

C. amiges Melvill & Standen, 1915

C. splendens Taylor, 1916

Cribraria (Ovatipsa) chinensis sydneyensis Sch. & Sch., 1938

Cribraria (Ovatipsa) chinensis whitworthi Cate, 1964

Cypraea cicercula Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea lienardi Jousseume, 1874

Cypraea tricornis Jousseume, 1874

Pustularia tricornis vuluvala Steadman & Cotton, 1943

CYPRAEIDAE - continued

- Cypraea clandestina* Linnæus, 1767
 C. moniliaris Lamarck, 1810
 C. candida Pease, 1865
 C. clandestina var. *passerina* Melvill, 1888
 Palmadusta clandestina whitleyi Iredale, 1939
 Palmadusta clandestina extrema Iredale, 1939
- Cypraea contaminata* Sowerby, 1832
 Palmadusta (Palmadusta) contaminata distans Sch. & Sch., 1938
 Palmadusta (Palmadusta) contaminata malaysiae Sch. & Sch., 1940
- Cypraea cribraria* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. conna Perry, 1811
 C. fallax Smith, 1881
 C. cribraria var. *exmouthensis* Melvill, 1888
 Nivigena melwardi Iredale, 1930
 Cribraria (Cribraria) northi Steadman & Cotton, 1943
 Cribraria (Cribraria) zadela Iredale, 1939
 Cribraria (Cribraria) cribraria orientalis Sch. & Sch., 1940
- Cypraea cylindrica* Born, 1778
 Cypraea subcylindrica Sowerby, 1870
 Erronea (Blasicrura) cylindrica sowerbyana Schilder, 1932
 Palangerosa cylindrica lenella Iredale, 1939
 Palangerosa cylindrica sista Iredale, 1939
 Palangerosa cylindrica wangga Steadman & Cotton, 1943
- Cypraea depressa* Gray, 1824
 C. arabica var. *depressa* Gray, 1824
 C. intermedia Redfield, 1847
 C. gillei Jousseau, 1893
 Mauritia (Arabica) depressa dispersa Sch. & Sch., 1939
- Cypraea eglantina* Duclos, 1833
 C. niger Roberts, 1885
 C. couturieri Vavssiere, 1905
 Arabica perconfusa Iredale, 1935
 Arabica eglantina monokiti Steadman & Cotton, 1943
- Cypraea erosa* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. similis Gmelin, 1791
 C. erosa var. *phagedaina* Melvill, 1888
 C. erosa var. *chlorizans* Melvill, 1888
 C. purissima Vredenburg, 1919
 C. lactescens Dautzenberg & Bouge, 1933
- Cypraea erronea* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. coerulescens Schroter, 1804
 C. bimaculata Grav, 1824
 C. ovum Kiener, 1843
 C. coxi Brazier, 1872
 C. chrysophaea Melvill, 1888
 Erronea nimiserrans kalavo Steadman & Cotton, 1943
 Erronea erronea vivili Steadman & Cotton, 1943
 Erronea nimiserrans Iredale, 1935
 Erronea nimiserrans proba Iredale, 1939
 Erronea nimiserrans magerosea Iredale, 1939

CYPRAEIDAE - continued

- Cypraea felina* Gmelin, 1791
 C. ursellus Kiener, 1843
 C. fabula Kiener, 1843
 C. melvilli Hidalgo, 1906
 Palmadusta (Melicerona) felina pauciguttata Sch. & Sch., 1938
 Melicerona melvilli velesia Iredale, 1939
- Cypraea fimbriata* Gmelin, 1791
 C. marmorata Schroter, 1804
 C. unifasciata Michels, 1845
 Palmadusta waikikiensis Schilder, 1933
 Palmadusta (Melicerona) fimbriata durbanensis Sch. & Sch., 1938
- Cypraea goodallii* Sowerby, 1832
 C. fuscomaculata Pease, 1865
 C. adelinae Roberts, 1885
 C. dautzenbergi Hidalgo, 1907
- Cypraea globulus* Linnaeus, 1753
 Cypraea affinis Gmelin, 1791
 Pustularia (Pustularia) globulus sphaeridium Sch. & Sch., 1938
 Pustularia (Pustularia) globulus brevirostris Sch. & Sch., 1938
- Cypraea gracilis* Gaskoin, 1849
 C. fimbriata Sowerby, 1837
 C. notata Gill, 1853
 C. macula Angas, 1867
 C. irescens Sowerby, 1870
 C. macula var. *cholmondeleyi* Melvill, 1888
 C. interpunctata Henn, 1896
 Erronea (Erronea) fimbriata subcoerulea Sch. & Sch., 1931
 Erronea japonica Schilder, 1931
 Cupinota macula hilda Iredale, 1939
- Cypraea helvola* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. chalcedonia Perry, 1811
 C. helvola var. *mascarena* Melvill, 1888
 C. helvola var. *argella* Melvill, 1888
 C. helvola var. *hawaiiensis* Melvill, 1888
 C. callista Shaw, 1909
 C. gareti Vayssiere, 1910
 Erosaria helvola citrinicolor Iredale, 1935
 Erosaria (Ravitronea) helvola meridionalis Sch. & Sch., 1938
- Cypraea hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. neglecta Sowerby, 1837
 C. rouxi Ancey, 1882
 Blasicrura (Derstolida) hirundo francisca Sch. & Sch., 1938
 Evenaria hirundo cameroni Iredale, 1939
 Evenaria hirundo peropima Iredale, 1939
 Evenaria hirundo korolevu Steadman & Cotton, 1943

CYPRAEIDAE - continued

Cypraea irrorata Gray, 1828

Cypraea isabella Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea controversa Gray, 1824

Luria (Basilitronia) isabella atriceps Sch. & Sch., 1930

Luria (Basilitronia) isabella rumphii Sch. & Sch., 1938

Basilitronia isabella cavia Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Basilitronia isabella lemuriana Steadman & Cotton, 1946

Cypraea kieneri Hidalgo, 1906

Cypraea hirundo Sowerby, 1837

Erronea stolidia hirundo reductesignata Schilder, 1924

Erronea (Blasicrura) kieneri depriesteri Sch., 1933

Blasicrura (Derstolida) kieneri schneideri Sch. & Sch., 1938

Evenaria ursellus marcia Iredale, 1939

Evenaria ursellus vitiensis Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Bistolida kieneri landeri Sch. & Sch., 1962

Cypraea labrolineata Gaskoin, 1849

Cypraea flaveola var. *labro-lineata* Gaskoin, 1849

Cypraea flaveola Gray, 1825

Cypraea helenae Roberts, 1869

Erosaria labrolineata nashi Iredale, 1931

Erosaria labrolineata percomis Iredale, 1931

Erosaria labrolineata maccullochi Iredale, 1939

Erosaria helenae nasese Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea leviathan Sch. & Sch., 1937

Cypraea (Lyncina) carneola leviathan Sch. & Sch., 1937

Cypraea limacina Lamarck, 1810

Cypraea interstincta Wood, 1828

Purpurosa facifer Iredale, 1935

Purpurosa limacina monstrans Iredale, 1935

Staphylaea purpurosa ruvaya Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea listeri Gray, 1825

Note: Burgess (1970) considers this a variation of *C. felina* Gmel, 1791

Cypraea lutea Gmelin, 1791

Cypraea lutea Gronovius, 1781 (name invalid)

Cypraea humphreysii Gray, 1825 (See under *C. yaloka* S. & C., 1943)

Cypraea nivea Wood, 1828

Palmadusta bizonata Iredale, 1935

Cypraea lynx Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea vanelli Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea caledonica Crosse, 1869

Cypraea lynx var. *williamsi* Melvill, 1888

Cypraea michaelis Melvill, 1905

Lyncina lynx pacifica Steadman & Cotton, 1943

CYPRAEIDAE - continued

- Cypraea maculifera* Schilder, 1932
Cypraea reticulata Martyn, 1784 (name invalid)
Mauritia (Arabica) arabica maculifera Schilder, 1932
- Cypraea mappa* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea alga Perry, 1811
Cypraea mappa var. *rosea* Gray, 1824
Cypraea mappa var. *susignata* Melvill, 1888
Leporicypraea viridis Kenyon, 1902
Mauritia mappa geographica Sch. & Sch., 1933
Leporicypraea mappa rewa Steadman & Cotton, 1943
- Cypraea margarita* Dillwyn, 1817 (Burgess: possible synonym for
C. circula L., 1758)
- Cypraea mariae* Schilder & Schilder, 1927
(*Cypraea annulata* Gray, 1828)
Pustularia (Pustularia) mariae Sch. & Sch., 1927
- Cypraea mauritiana* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea regina Gmelin, 1791
Cypraea calx-equina Melvill & Standen, 1899
- Cypraea moneta* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea icterina Lamarck, 1810
Cypraea tuberculosa Quoy & Gaimard, 1834
Cypraea barthelemyi Bernardi, 1861
Cypraea ethnographica Rochebrune, 1884
Cypraea mercatorium Rochebrune, 1884
Monetaria icterina rhomboides Sch. & Sch., 1933
Monetaria monetoides Iredale, 1939
Monetaria monetoides harrisi Iredale, 1939
Monetaria monetoides isomeres Iredale, 1939
Monetaria moneta endua Steadman & Cotton, 1943
Monetaria moneta erua Steadman & Cotton, 1943
Monetaria moneta etolu Steadman & Cotton, 1943
- Cypraea nucleus* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea madagascariensis Gmelin, 1791
Cypraea gemmosa Perry, 1811
Staphylaea (Nuclearia) nucleus sturanyi Sch. & Sch., 1938
- Cypraea onyx* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea succincta Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea adusta Lamarck, 1820
Cypraea umbilicata Dillwyn, 1823
Cypraea nymphae Jay, 1850
Cypraea carnicolor Morch, 1852
Erronea (Adusta) onyx melanesiae Schilder, 1937

CYPRAEIDAE - continued

- Cypraea ovum* Gmelin, 1791
Cypraea cruenta Gmelin, 1791
Cypraea olivacea Lamarck, 1810
Cypraea sophiae Brazier, 1876
Erronea (Erronea) ovum chrysostoma Schilder, 1927
Erronea (Erronea) ovum palawensis Sch. & Sch., 1938
- Cypraea poraria* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea scarabaeus Bory, 1827
Erosaria poraria theoreta Iredale, 1939
- Cypraea punctata* Linnaeus, 1771
Cypraea atomaria Gmelin, 1791
Cypraea stercus muscarum Lamarck, 1810
Cypraea trizonata Sowerby, 1870
Palmadusta (Palmadusta) punctata iredalei Sch. & Sch., 1938
Evenaria persticta Iredale, 1939
Evenaria carula Iredale, 1939
- Cypraea schilderoorum* Iredale, 1939
Cypraea arenosa Gray, 1824
Ponda schilderoorum Iredale, 1939
- Cypraea staphylaea* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea cosobrina Garrett, 1879
Cypraea laevigata Dautzenberg, 1932
Staphylaea (Staphylaea) descripta Iredale, 1935
Staphylaea nukulau Steadman & Cotton, 1943
- Cypraea stolidia* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea crossei Marie, 1869
Cypraea brevidentata Sowerby, 1870
Cypraea stolidia var. *moniontha* Melvill, 1888
Cypraea stolidia var. *diauges* Melvill, 1888
Cypraea irvinaeanae Cox, 1889
Derstolida fluctuans Iredale, 1935
Derstolida fluctuans deceptor Iredale, 1935
Bistolida stolidia thakau Steadman & Cotton, 1943
Bistolida fluctuans nandrunga Steadman & Cotton, 1943
- Cypraea scurra* Gmelin, 1791
Cypraea retifera Menke, 1829
Cypraea indica Sowerby, 1836
Cypraea amarata Morch, 1852
Arabica antelia Iredale, 1939
Arabica scurra vono Steadman & Cotton
- Cypraea talpa* Linnaeus, 1758
Cypraea saturata Dautzenberg, 1903
Talparia (Talparia) talpa imperialis Sch. & Sch., 1938

CYPRAEIDAE - continued

Cypraea teres Gmelin, 1791

Cypraea subfasciata Link, 1807

Cypraea tabescens Dillwyn, 1817

Cypraea alveolus Tapparone, 1882

Cypraea punctulata Hidalgo, 1907

Talostolida teres pentella Iredale, 1939

Talostolida subteres hermani Iredale, 1939

Cypraea testudinaria Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea testudinosa Perry, 1811

Callistocypraea (Chelycypraea) testudinaria ingens Sch. & Sch., 1938

Cypraea tigris Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea pardalis Shaw, 1795

Cypraea tigris var. *lyncichroa* Melvill, 1888

Cypraea tigris volai Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea tigris amboolee Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea tigris schilderiana Cate, 1961

Note: *Cypraea tigris schilderiana* Cate 1961 is believed to be the variation found on Guam.

Cypraea ventriculus Lamarck, 1810

Cypraea achatina Perry, 1811

Ponda ventriculus topee Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea vitellus Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea dama Perry, 1811

Cypraea vitellus var. *sarcodes* Melvill, 1888

Cypraea distorta Cox, 1889

Mystaponda orcina Iredale, 1931

Cypraea (Lyncina) vitellus polynesiae Sch. & Sch., 1939

Cypraea yaloka Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Palmadusta lutea yaloka Steadman & Cotton, 1943

Cypraea humphreysii Gray, 1825

Cypraea ziczac Linnaeus, 1758

Cypraea undata Lamarck, 1810

Cypraea misella Perry, 1811

Cypraea vittata Deshayes, 1831

Palmadusta ziczac signata Iredale, 1939

OVULIDAE - These members of the superfamily Cypraeacea are also called false cowries. The animals resemble the true Cypraeidae, but the shells frequently have extended or produced extremities; often the columella is smooth as may be the outer lip. In size they range from a quarter inch to more than 4 inches (that is, for Guam's species.) They are found associated with the corals and sea fans usually in deeper water and are distributed in warm and temperate seas worldwide. Periostratum and operculum are both absent.

Phenacovolva (Phenacovolva) birostris (Linnaeus, 1767)

Bulla birostris L., 1767

Ovula biristris Lam., 1810

Ovulum philippinarum Sow., 1843

Ovulum birostris Hanley, 1856

Birostra birostris Chenu, 1859

Ovula philippinarum Weinkauff, 1881

Birostra philippinarum Paetel, 1887

Volva (Phenacovolva) birostris Schilder, 1941

Pellasmimnia subreflexa Schilder, 1941

Volva sowerbyana Allan, 1956

Volva philippinarum Allan, 1956

Calpurnus (Procalpurnus) lacteus lacteus (Lamarck, 1810)

Ovula lactea Lam., 1810

Ovulum album Dufo, 1840

Ovulum lacteum Sow., 1843

Ovulum alba Tryon, 1885

Ovula lactea carnea Praetel, 1887

Calpurnus lacteus Thiele, 1931

Procalpurnus lacteus Ire., 1935

Ovula ovum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Bulla ovum L., 1758

Ovula cygnea Rod., 1798

Ovula oviformis Lam., 1801

Ovula alba Perry, 1811

Ovulum ovum Sow., 1825

Ovula pygmaea Sow., 1823

Amphiperas ovum H. & A. Adams, 1853

Ovulum gallinaceum Rve., 1860

Calpurnus (Procalpurnus) lacteus semistriatus (Pease, 1862)

Amphiperas semistriata Pease, 1862

Ovulum semistriatum Rve., 1865

Ovula semistriata Weinkauff, 1881

Ovula lactea Tryon, 1885

Calpurnus (Procalpurnus) semistriata Schilder, 1941

Calpurnus (Calpurnus) verrucosus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Radius gibbus Rumphius, 1705

Bulla verrucosa L., 1758

Ovula perla Rod., 1798

Ovula verrucosa Sow., 1825

Cyprella varrucosa Swain, 1840

Ovulum verrucosum Sow., 1842

Calpurnus verrucosus H. & A. Adams, 1842

Ovulum verrucosa Hanley, 1856

OVULIDAE - continued

Calpurnus (Calpurnus) verrucosus (Linnaeus, 1758) - continued

Calpurnus (Ovula) verrucosa Horst & Schepman, 1899

Calpurnus (Calpurnus) verrucosus Thiele, 1931

TRIVIIDAE - The triviidae are also members of the superfamily Cypraeacea. There is no single identifier for the Trivia; they are all small shells and occasionally have a dorsal groove. They have neither an operculum nor a periostratum. Generally, they are more globose than the Cypraeidae. They normally may be found in the intertidal zone in shallow waters or under rocks and coral. Some species also inhabit deeper water on a coral rubble bottom.

Trivirostra exigua (Gray, 1831)

Trivirostra hordacea (Kiener, 1843)

T. insecta Mighels, 1845

T. sandwichensis Sow., 1870

T. desirabilis Ire., 1912

Trivirostra oryza (Lamarck, 1810)

Lachryma sulcifera (Sowerby, 1832)

L. corrugatum Hinds, 1845

L. schmeltziana Crosse, 1867

L. capensis Schilder, 1833

L. smithi Schilder, 1833

L. schneideri Schilder, 1833

NATICIDAE - The moon snails are either small or moderately sized. The spire is very low and the last whorl large and inflated with a large, semi-ovate aperture. The umbilicus may or may not be open, and there is no siphonal canal. The operculum may be thick and calcareous, or thin and corneous. The animals are found worldwide, and prefer sandflats or sand beaches near the mid-intertidal region. They are carnivorous.

Natica (Naticarius) alapapilionis (Roeding, 1798)

N. zonaria Lam, 1816

N. taeniata Menke, 1828

N. articulata Phil., 1852

N. crenata Recluz, 1853

Polinices aurantius (Roeding, 1798)

P. aurantia Lam., 1822

P. straminea Recluz, 1844

P. sulphurea Recluz, 1844

P. mellosum Hedley, 1924

Natica (Tectonatica) bougei Sowerby, 1908

Natica gualtieriana Recluz, 1844

N. tessellata Phil., 1849

Tanea hilaris (Sowerby, 1914)

Notocochlis hilaris Kira, 1962

Cryptonatica janthostomoides Kuroda & Habe, 1949

Polinices mammilla (Linnaeus, 1758)

P. pyriformis Recluz, 1844

Mammilla maura (Bruguiere, 1816)

NATICIDAE - continued

- Polinices (Mammilla) melanostomus* (Gmelin, 1791)
 P. opaca Recluz, 1851
 P. putamen Moerch, 1852
 P. lactea Phil., 1852
 P. subfasciata Phil., 1852
 P. zonata Phil., 1852
 P. succineoides Rve., 1855
Natica (Naticarius) onca (Roeding, 1798)
 N. pavementum Rod., 1798
 N. litterata Link, 1807
 N. chinensis Lam., 1816
 N. candida Wood, 1825
Natica rufilabris Reeve,
Polinices sagamiensis Pils., 1904
Natica sagitifera (Recluz, 1844)
Polinices (Mammilla) siniae (Deshayes, 1838)
 P. sigaretina Menke, 1828
 P. samarensis Recluz, 1844
 P. propesimiae Ire., 1929
Natica (Tectonatica) violacea Sowerby, 1825
 N. glabra Wood, 1823
 N. rhodostoma Phil., 1842
Natica vitellus (Linnaeus, 1758)
 N. rufa Born, 1778
 N. leucozonias Gmel., 1791
 N. spadicea Gmel., 1791
 Cochlis albula Rod., 1798
 Cochlis rufescens Rod., 1798
 N. fuscata Link, 1807
 N. helvacea Lam., 1822
Notocochlis zebra (Lamarck, 1822)

CASSIDAE - The helmet or bonnet shells are worldwide in distribution, inhabiting tropical and temperate seas, including some cooler areas from the low tide mark down to below 60 fathoms. *Phalium strigatum*, for example, is found on the Korean west coast, where the ocean beaches are ice covered in winter. The adults vary from one to fifteen inches in length and are characterized by an ovate shape, large body whorl, or more varices, a well-developed parietal or columellar shield, and a flat to moderately high spire. Most adults have a corneous operculum which is thin, semicircular, or fan-shaped, with the nucleus at the middle of the margin. The males of *C. cornuta* are smaller and usually have fewer and longer shoulder knobs; the males of genus *Phalium* are smaller than the females. *C. cornuta* live in colonies on sandy and broken coral rock bottoms. The food of Cassis and *Phalium* consists of various echinoderms, such as sea urchins, sand dollars, and sea biscuits. Cassis and *Casmaria* are found usually in clear oceanic waters, whereas *Phalium* are found on rich nitrogenous continental shores or well-vegetated island shores.

CASSIDAE - continued

- Phalium bisulcatum* (Schubert & Wagner, 1829)
Buccinum areola Burrows, 1815
Buccinum tessellatum Wood, 1825
Cassis scrobiculata Menke, 1828
Cassis bisulcata Sch. & Wag., 1829
Cassis saburon Sch. & Wag., 1829
Cassis pila Rve., 1848
Cassis japonica Rve., 1848
Cassis saburon Kuster, 1857
Cassis pila Kuster, 1857
Cassis nucleus Kuster, 1857
Cassis japonica minor Kuster, 1857
Cassis pfeifferi Hid., 1871
Faurotis bisulcata Sow., 1888
Cassis pfeifferi Sow., 1896
Cassis booleyi Sow., 1900
Cassis pila Tesch, 1920
Semicassis diuturna Ire., 1927
Xenogalea nashi Ire., 1931
Cassis suburon pila Yen, 1933
Cassis japonica Yen, 1933
Phalium pila Altena, 1943
Semicassis persimilis Kira, 1955 (n.n.)
Semicassis persimilis Kira, 1959
Semicassis pila MacNeil, 1960
Cassis cornuta (Linnaeus, 1758)
Buccinum cornutum L., 1758
Cassidea cornuta Brug., 1792
C. caput-equinum Rod., 1798
C. hamata Rod., 1798
C. labiata Dill, 1817
C. madagascariensis Lam., 1822
C. amboiensis Tryon, 1885
C. brevirostrum Tryon, 1885
C. cornuta Staub, 1916
C. cornuta Weaver, 1961
Casmaria erinaceus erinaceus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Buccinum vibex L., 1758
Cassis denticulata Rod., 1798
Phalium edentulum Link, 1807
Cassis vibex Kuster, 1857
Cassis vibex ventricosa Rigacci, 1866
C. erinaceus Ire., 1927
C. vibex Ire., 1927
Phalium (Casmaria) erinaceum Bayer, 1935
Casmaria ponderosa ponderosa (Gmelin, 1791)
Buccinum ponderosum Gmel., 1791
Buccinum nodulosum Gmel., 1791
Cassidea erinaceus Brug., 1792
Phalium quadratum Link, 1807
Buccinum biarmatum Dill., 1817
Buccinum pantherina Dill., 1817
Cassis nodulosa Menke, 1828

CASSIDAE - continued

Casmaria ponderosa ponderosa (Gmelin, 1791) - continued

- Cassis tenuilabris* Menke, 1828
- Cassis torquata* Rve., 1848
- Cassis turgida* Rve., 1848
- Cassis torquata* Kuster, 1857
- C. torquata* Jousseau, 1888
- Cassis cernica* Sow., 1888
- Cassidea Nodulosa torquata* Hedley, 1910
- C. ponderosa* Ire., 1927

TONNIDAE - The tun shells are moderate to large in size, but surprisingly thin and light. The spire is short with an inflated last whorl; the aperture is very large, with the thin outer lip either fluted or denticulate. The columella has a prominent siphonal fasciole. There is no operculum. The animals are carnivorous sand dwellers and prefer deeper water.

Tonna perdix (Linnaeus, 1758)

- Dolium rufum* Blainville, 1829
- T. rufra* Osima, 1929
- T. coturnix* Rod., 1798
- T. meleagris* Rod., 1798
- T. reticulatus* Montfort, 1810
- T. plumatum* Green, 1830

Malea pommum (Linnaeus, 1758)

- M. labrosa* Gray, 1847
- M. macgregori* Ire., 1931

CYMATIIDAE - The triton shells are a large family, found worldwide. Adult shells are strong and vary in size from small to quite large. The shell is porcelaneous and covered with a fibrous or hairy periostratum. There is no anal canal; the siphonal canal may be short or long, sometimes twisted or recurved. In most species the inner lip is extensively wrinkled, and varices of the outer lip are formed by an inward folding. Varices are a characteristic of the family, and different genera form these at a constant angular distance apart, such as 120°, 180°, 270°, etc. The operculum is thick, horny, and ovate with the nucleus near the anterior end of the aperture. Cymatiidae are found in a variety of habitats, being both rock and sand dwellers. While many species are shallow-water dwellers, others live in deep water. They are carnivores, with *Charonia tritonis* being one of the major predators of the Crown-of-Thorns starfish.

Distorsio anus (Linnaeus, 1758)

- D. rotunda* Perry, 1811
- D. rugosa* Schumacher, 1817

Cymatium aquatile (Reeve, 1844)

Cymatium clandestinum (Lamarck, 1822)

Cymatium gemmatum (Reeve, 1844)

- C. mundum* Gould, 1849
- C. blacketi* Ire., 1929

CYMATIIDAE - continued

- Gyrineum gyrinum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 G. verrucosum Link, 1807
 G. variegata Perry, 1811
 G. ranina Lam., 1822
- Cymatium (Septa) hepaticum* (Roeding, 1798)
- Cymatium labiosum* (Wood, 1828)
 C. rutilum Menke, 1843
- Cymatium lotorium* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C. rhinoceros Rod., 1798
 C. distortum Lam., 1816
- Gutturium muricinum* (Roeding, 1798)
 Cymatium nodulus Link, 1807
 Cymatium tuberosum Lam., 1822
- Cymatium nicobaricum* (Roeding, 1798)
 C. lotorium Link, 1807
 C. chlorostomum Lam., 1822
- Cymatium pileare* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C. aquatilis Rve., 1844
 C. vestitum Hinds, 1844
 C. martinianum D'Orb., 1845
 C. intermedius Pease, 1869
 C. veliei Calkins, 1878
- Distorsio pusilla* (Pease, 1860)
- Gyrineum pusillum* (Broderip, 1832)
 Cymatium lacunatum Mighels, 1845
 G. facetum Ire., 1936
- Cymatium pyrum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C. clavatum Rod., 1798
 C. canaliculatum Rod., 1798
 C. caudatum Rod., 1798
 C. flexuosum Rod., 1798
 C. muricatum Rod., 1798
- Cymatium rubeculum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C. limbatum Rod., 1798
 C. flaveola Rod., 1798
 C. scarlatina Rod., 1798
- Charonia tritonis* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 C. polosa Rod., 1798
 C. marmoratus Link, 1807
 C. variegatum Lam., 1822
- Cymatium vespaceum* (Lamarck, 1822)

BURSIDAE - These moderate to large shells, called frog shells, resemble the Cymatiidae but lack the fuzzy periostratum. The aperture has deep openings for both the anterior and posterior siphonal canals, often with produced appendages. They have a corneous operculum, yellow-brown or brown in color. The Bursidae are primarily rock dwellers, living on or near coral reefs.

BURSIDAE - continued

- Bursa bubo* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 B. bufo Rod., 1798
 B. nodifera Lam., 1822
 B. rubeta gigantea E. A. Smith, 1914
Bursa buffonia (Gmelin, 1791)
 B. mammata Rod., 1798
 B. monitata Rod., 1798
 B. leo Shikama, 1964
Ranella corrugata Perry, 1811
Bursa cruentata (Sowerby, 1841)
Bursa granularis (Roeding, 1798)
 B. jabick Rod., 1798
 B. elegans Perry, 1811
 B. granifera Lam., 1816
 B. semigranosa Lam., 1822
 B. livida Rve., 1844
 B. fijiensis Watson, 1886
 B. alfredensis Turton, 1932
Bursa nobilis (Reeve, 1844)
 B. pacator Ire., 1931
Bursa rhodostoma (Sowerby, 1835)
Bursa rosa Perry, 1811
 B. siphonata Rve., 1844
Bursa tenuisgranosa (Smith, 1914)

COLUBRARIDAE - The colubraria are warmwater dwellers and are found throughout the Indo-Pacific area. The shells are moderately sized and fusiform with the spire larger than the aperture. The canal is short. Guam's *C. tortuosa* is found under coral in shallow to deeper water.

- Colubraria distorta* Schilder & Wagner,
Colubraria maculosa Gmelin, 1791
Colubraria muricata (Lightfoot, 1786)
Colubraria nitidula (Sowerby, 1833)
Colubraria tortuosa (Reeve, 1844)

MURICIDAE - This large family, more commonly called rock shells, consists of seven subfamilies: Muricinae, Ocenebrinae, Aspellinae, Thaidinae, Trophoninae, Typhinae, and Rapaninae. The shells of this family probably vary more in shape and sculpture than do any of the other families, ranging from the long canal and spines of *Murex pecten* through the oddshaped members of the genus *Homolocantha* to the genera *Drupa* and *Thais* with their heavy shell and minimal canals. The muricids are found worldwide in cold as well as tropical waters. It is estimated that in the superfamily Muricea, which includes the Columbariidae and Magilidae as well as the Muricidae, there are between 500 and 600 living species. The operculum is horny and brown, and the animals are predominantly carnivorous. They dwell in a variety of environments such as muddy or sandy areas, under rocks or on coral reefs, in calm, or in rough waters.

MURICIDAE - continued

- Thais aculeata* (Deshayes, 1844)
 T. hippocastanum L., 1758
 T. pseudohippocastanum Dautz., 1929
- Aspella anceps* (Lamarck, 1822)
 Ranella producta Pease, 1861
- Homolocantha anatomica* Perry, 1811
 H. rota Mawe, 1823
 H. nitidus Brod., 1833
 H. rota Sow., 1857
- Morulaanaxeres* (Kiener, 1835)
 Purpura cancellata Kien., 1835
 M. squamosa Pease, 1867
- Thais armigera* (Link, 1807)
 T. affinis Rve., 1846
- Morula biconica* (Blainville, 1832)
 M. bicatenata Rve., 1846
 M. variabilis Pease, 1868
- Morula borealis* (Pilsbry, 1904)
 Sistrum morus borealis Pils., 1904
- Morula brunneolabrum* Dall, 1904
- Chicoreus brunneus* (Link, 1807)
 Murex rubicundus Perry, 1811
 Murex adustus Lam., 1822
 C. australiensis A. Adams, 1853
 C. huttoniae Wright, 1878
- Boreotrophon candelabrum* (Reeve, 1848)
 Fusus candelabrum Rve., 1848
 Trophon candelabrum Sow., 1880
 Trophon subclavatus Yokoyama, 1920
 B. stephanos Isitaki, 1938
 Trophonopsis candelabrum Kira, 1962
- Chicoreus capucinus* Roeding, 1798
- Drupella cariosa* (Wood, 1828)
- Drupa clathrata clathrata* (Lamarck, 1816)
 Ricinula clathrata Lam., 1816
 Purpura clathrata Kien., 1835
 Pentadactylus clathratus H. & A. Adama, 1853
 Ricinula hystrix clathrata Tryon, 1880
 Drupa rubuscaesia Hedley, 1913
 Drupa rubuscaesia Hirase, 1936
 Drupa rubuscaesius Hirase & Taki, 1951
 Drupa rubuscaesium Kira, 1954
 Drupa rubsidaeus Kira, 1962
 Drupa rubusidaeus Arakawa, 1965
 Drupa (Ricinella) rubusidaeus Habe & Kosuge, 1967
 Drupa clathrata Cernohorsky, 1969
- Thais clavigera* Kuster, 1858
 Purpura clavigera Kuster, 1860
 Purpura clavigera Lischke, 1869
 Purpura tumulosa Lischke, 1860
 Purpura problematica Baker, 1891
 T. clavigera Kira, 1962

MURICIDAE - continued

- Phyllocoma convolutum* (Broderip, 1833)
Thais cornigerum Linnaeus, 1758
Drupella cornus (Roeding, 1798)
 Purpura elata Blain., 1832
 Purpura spectrum Rve., 1846
 D. ochrostoma Tryon, 1880
Boreotrophon elegantula (Dall, 1907)
Morula fiscella (Gmelin, 1791)
 M. stellaris H. & J., 1853
 M. confragosa H. & A. Adams, 1863
Morula granulata (Duclos, 1832)
 M. tuberculata Blain., 1832
 M. cingulifera Kien., 1835
 M. chrysalis Sow., 1908
 M. ceylonica Dall, 1923
Drupina grossularia (Roeding, 1798)
 Murex morum globosum Martini, 1777
 Murex neritoides Gmel., 1791
 D. grossularia Rod., 1798
 Ricinula digitata Lam., 1816
 Purpura monstrosa Lesson, 1842
 Murex fimbriatus Mawe, 1823
 Murex ricinus Wood, 1825
 Purpura digitata Blain., 1832
 Purpura laurentiana Saussaye, 1850
 Pentadactylus grossularius H. & A. Adams, 1853
 Ricinula hystrix laurentiana Tryon, 1880
 Pentadactylus digitatus Horst & Schepman, 1908
 D. grossularia Ire., 1929
 Sistrum digitatum Morris, 1952
 D. grossularia Wu, 1965
 Drupa (Drupina) grossularia Orrmaes, 1968
Thais intermedia (Kiener, 1835)
Murex laqueatus (Gmelin, 1791)
Indomitrella lischkei (E. A. Smith, 1909)
Drupa mancinella Linnaeus, 1758
Morula (Cronia) margariticola (Broderip, 1832)
 M. thiarella Q. & G., 1833
 M. rhyssa Dall, 1923
Drupa marginatra (Blainville, 1832)
Vitularia miliaris (Gmelin, 1791)
 V. vitulinus Lam., 1816
 V. purpura Deshayes & Milne-Edwards, 1843
 V. sandwicensis Pease, 1860
 V. longmani Ire., 1929
Drupa morum morum Roeding, 1798
 Nerita nodosa L., 1758
 Murex neritoides L., 1767
 Murex morum globosum Martini, 1777
 D. morum Rod., 1798
 Canrena neritoides Link, 1807
 Ricinula horrida Lam., 1816
 Ricinella violacea Schumacher, 1817

MURICIDAE - continued

Drupa morum morum Roeding, 1798 - continued

- Ricinula horrida* Children, 1823
- Purpura horrida* Lam., 1832
- Sistrum horridum* Gray, 1850
- Ricinula globosa* Morch, 1852
- Pentadactylus globosus* H. & A. Adams, 1853
- Pentadactylus horridus* Horst & Schepman, 1908
- D. morum* Adams & Leloup, 1938
- Morulina musina* (Kiener, 1834)
- Morula nodicostata* (Pease, 1868)
 - Engina purpureocincta* Preston, 1909
- Drupella ochrostoma* (Blainvill, 1832)
- Chicoreus palmiferus* Sowerby, 1840
- Morula parva* (Reeve, 1846)
 - M. echinata* Rve., 1846
 - M. nodulifera* Pease, 1860
 - M. angulatum* Sow., 1893
- Purpura persica* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Morula prophyrostoma* (Reeve, 1846)
- Muricodrupa pothuanii* (Souleyet, 1852)
 - Purpura pothuanii* Soul., 1852
 - Sistrum fiscellum* Tryon, 1880
 - Cronia pothuauii* Habe, 1964
- Thais pseudodiadema* (Yokoyama, 1928)
 - Cuma pseudodiadema* Yokoyama, 1928
 - Morulina pseudodiadema* Habe, 1964
- Chicoreus ramosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 - Murex incarnata* Rod., 1798
 - Murex inflatus* Lam., 1822
 - C. frondosus* Moerch, 1852
- Drupa ricinus ricinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 - Murex ricinus* L., 1758
 - Murex hystrix* L., 1758
 - Murex morum globosum* Martini, 1777
 - D. tribulus* Rod., 1798
 - D. rubuscaesius* Rod., 1798
 - Sistrum album* Montfort, 1810
 - Ricinula arachnoides* Lam., 1816
 - Murex neritoideus* Mawe, 1831
 - Purpura albo-labris* Blain., 1832
 - Purpura arachnoides* Blain., 1832
 - Sistrum arachnoides* Gray, 1850
 - Pentadactylus ricinus* H. & A. Adams, 1853
 - Ricinulus albolabris* Chenu, 1859
 - Ricinula rininus* Tryon, 1880
 - Pentadactylus arachnoides* Fischer, 1884
 - Sistrum ricinus* Schepman, 1911
 - D. ricinus* Hedley, 1913
 - D. rubus-cestus* Dall, 1915
 - D. ricinus* Theile, 1929
 - Ricinula ricinus arachnoides* Dautz., & Bouge, 1933
 - D. ricinus* Hertlein, 1960

MURICIDAE - continued

Drupa ricinus ricinus (Linnaeus, 1758) - continued

Drupa ricina albolabris Hertlein, 1960

D. albolabris Arakawa, 1965

D. arachnoides Wu, 1965

Note: *Drupa albolabris* (Blainville) - white apertured form
Drupa arachnoides (Lamarck) - yellow orange spotted form.
Recognized by some as separate species. Both forms have
been found on Guam.

Drupa rubusidaeus Roeding, 1798

Murex nodus Gmel., 1791

D. rubusidaeus Rod., 1798

D. fragum Rod., 1798

Mancinella hystrix Link, 1807

Ricinella purpurata Schum., 1817

Murex hystrix Dill., 1817

Purpura hystrix Lam., 1822

Murex hippocastanum Wood, 1825

Purpura spathulifera Blain., 1832

Purpura hystrix Q. & G., 1833

Pentadactylus hystrix H. & A. Adams, 1853

Ricinula reeveana Crosse, 1862

Ricinula hystrix Tryon, 1880

Ricinula hystrix reeveana Tryon, 1880

Sistrum hystrix Schep., 1911

D. rubusidaeus Hedley, 1913

D. spathulifera Hirase, 1936

D. hystrix A. & L., 1938

D. rubuscaesia Kaicher, 1957

D. rubuscaesium Ripplingale & McMichaels, 1961

D. rubuscaesius Kira, 1962

D. speciosa Wu, 1965

D. rubusidaea Orr Maes, 1967

Thais rudolphi (Lamarck, 1816)

Drupella rugosa (Born, 1778)

D. concatenatus Lam., 1822

D. fragum Blain., 1832

Maculotriton sculptile (Reeve, 1844)

Maculotriton serriale (Deshayes, 1834)

M. bracteatus Hinds, 1844

M. longus Pils. & Van., 1904

Nassa sarta (Bruguiere, 1789)

N. hederacea Schum., 1817

Drupa speciosa (Dunker, 1867)

Ricinula clathrata Lam., 1846

Ricinula speciosa Dunker, 1867

Ricinula hystrix speciosa Tryon, 1880

D. speciosa Cernohorsky, 1969

Morula spinosa (H. & A. Adams, 1853)

M. chrysostoma Rve., 1846

M. iostomus A. Adams, 1853

M. coronata H. Adams, 1869

M. andewsi E. A. Smith, 1909

M. ambusta Dall, 1923

MURICIDAE - continued

- Chicoreus torrefactus* (Sowerby, 1841)
 C. carneola Rod., 1798
 C. elongata Link, 1807
Morula triangulatum (Pease, 1867)
Naquetia trigonulus (Lamarck, 1822)
Pterynotus tripterus (Born, 1778)
Pterynotus triqueter (Born, 1778)
Thais tuberosa (Roeding, 1798)
 T. castaneum Rod., 1798
 T. trapa Rod., 1798
 T. pica Blain., 1832
 T. major Couturier, 1907
Morula uva (Roeding, 1798)
 M. aspera Lam., 1816
 M. nodus Lam., 1816
 M. papillosa Schum., 1817
 M. morus Fischer, 1807
 M. morus Lam., 1822
 M. sphaeridea Duc., 1832
Morula undata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Vexilla vexillum (Gmelin, 1791)
 Murex taeniata Powis, 1836
 V. picta Swain., 1840

MAGILIDAE [=RAPIDAE CORALLIOPHILIDAE] - Most of these shells live on or inside soft and hard corals and sea fans. They are mostly small to medium sized, ranging from strong to fragile in build. They all have a siphonal canal or notch, but the umbilicus may or may not be present. The operculum is brown and corneous. They are all found in tropical or warm seas and range from shallow to very deep waters.

- Magilus antiquus* Montfort, 1810
 M. leptococonchus Ruppell, 1834
Coralliophila bulbiformis (Conrad, 1837)
Coralliophila cantraini (Souverbie, 1861)
Coralliophila costularis Lamarck, 1816
Coralliophila erosa (Roeding, 1798)
 C. exarata Pease, 1861
 C. galea Rve., 1846
 C. deformis Lam., 1822
 C. plicatus Wood, 1818
 C. dorbignyanum Petit, 1851
Rapa incurva Dunker,
Magilopsis lamarcki (Deshayes, 1863)
Quoyula madreporarum (Sowerby, 1834)
 Purpura monodonta Q. & G., 1833
Quoyula monodonta (Blainville, 1832)
Rapa rapa (Linnaeus, 1758)
 R. striata Rod., 1798
 R. pellucida Rod., 1798
 R. papyracea Lam., 1822

MAGILIDAE - continued

- Coralliophila stearnsi* Pilsbry, 1895
Coralliophila violacea (Keiner, 1836)
Murex neritoides Gmel., 1791
Fusus neritoides Lam., 1816
C. diversiformis Kiener, 1836
C. squamulosa Rve., 1846
C. neritoidea Sow., 1882

COLUMBELLIDAE [=PYRENIDAE] - The shells are small and thick. They are found in most warm seas and are frequently mistaken for miters. The aperture is usually narrow and denticulate with the outer lip sometimes incurving. The operculum is corneous and small. The animals prefer sandy bottoms.

- Mitrella albina* (Kiener, 1841)
M. egeria Duc., 1846
M. albaria : *agonatodes* : *carneola* : *nubila* : *polychroa* : *straminea* : *zonifera* Hervier, 1899
Pyrene (*Columbella*) *deshayesii* (Crosse, 1859)
Columbella anceps Hervier, 1899
Pyrene flava (Bruguiere, 1789)
P. tringa Duc., 1840
P. tringa Kiener, 1841
P. tringa Sow., 1844
P. tringa Tryon, 1883
P. flavida Lam., 1822
P. obtusa Sow., 1832
P. undata Duc., 1840
P. ouveana Hervier, 1899
P. lugubris Kiener, 1841
Mitrella ligula (Duclos, 1840)
Mitra insignis A. Adams, 1853
Mitrella marquesa (Gaskoin, 1852)
M. decolor Gould, 1860
M. lineolata Gould, 1860
M. sublaevis Mont., 1864
M. gowllandi Brazier, 1875
M. marquesana Tryon, 1883
M. elongata Hervier, 1899
Pyrene moleculina (Duclos, 1840)
Mitrella (*Zafrona*) *nebulosa* (Gould, 1860)
Triton pusilla Pease, 1861
Columbella isomella Duc., 1840
Pyrene ocellata (Link, 1807)
P. fulgurans Lam., 1822
P. puncturata Lam., 1822
P. fuliginosa Dupuis, 1831
Pyrene philippinarum (Reeve, 1858)
Mitrella puella Sowerby, 1844
M. conspersa Gaskoin, 1852
M. contaminata Gas., 1852
M. baculus Rve., 1859
M. sigaloessa Melvill & Standen, 1896

COLUMBELLIDAE - continued

Mitrella puella Sowerby, 1844 - continued

M. diluta : *intemerata* : *circulata* : *suspecta* Hervier, 1899

M. brevis : *nodosa* Schepman, 1913

Pyrene punctata (Bruguiere, 1789)

P. rhombiferum Rod., 1798

P. torva Dill., 1817

P. semipunctata Lam., 1822

P. discors Amel., 1791

Pseudomycia rorida Reeve,

Aesopus spiculum (Duclos, 1846)

Columbella cumingii Rve., 1859

Columbella clavusilia Duc., 1846

Pyrene splendidula Sowerby, 1825

Pyrene testudinaria (Link, 1807)

P. lactescens Souv., 1866

P. nigropardalis Habe & Kosuge, 1966

P. pardalina Lam., 1822

P. tylerae Grif. & Pidg., 1834

P. vulpecula Sow., 1844

P. japonica Rve., 1858

P. sagena Rve., 1858

P. elongata : *laxa* : *nigrescens* : *minor* : *bifasciata* : *fulgurata* : *crocea* : *picturata* : *lanceolata* : *sublactescens* Hervier, 1899

Zafra troglodytes (Souverbie, 1866)

Pyrene ornata Pease, 1868

Pyrene garretti Tryon, 1833

Pyrene fulvastra Hervier, 1899

Pyrene succinea Hervier, 1899

Pyrene obesula Hervier, 1899

Pyrene sinensis Sow., 1894

Pyrene (*Columbella*) *turturina* (Lamarck, 1822)

P. palumbina Gould, 1845

P. sandwichensis Pease, 1861

Pyrene (*Columbella*) *varians* (Sowerby, 1832)

P. nana Duc., 1840

P. daliola Duc., 1840

P. clarescens : *lucescens* : *lucida* : *maculifera* : *fulvescens* : *scalaris* : *persignata* Hervier, 1899

Mitrella venulata (Sowerby, 1894)

BUCCINIDAE - The members of this family vary considerably in size from those of the genera *Buccinum* and *Neptunea* of 6 - 8 inches, to the small half inch of the Genus *Engina*. Ornamentation and shape also varies. Locations are also varied, as they inhabit very cold boreal regions to the hot tropics. The operculum is corneous; no plicae or folds are found on the columella; and most of them have heavy periostratum.

Engina alveolata (Kiener, 1836)

E. lauta Rve., 1846

E. histrio Rve., 1846

E. fusiformis Pease, 1865

BUCCINIDAE - continued

- Clivipollia fragaria* (Wood,
Cantharus fumosus (Dillwyn, 1817)
Buccinum proteus Rve., 1846
Pisania gracilis (Reeve, 1846)
P. marmoratum Rve., 1846
Buccinum marmoratum Link, 1807
P. billeheusti Petit, 1853
P. crocatum Rve., 1846
Pisania (Ecmanis) ignea (Gmelin, 1791)
P. buccinulum Rod., 1798
P. flammulatum Q. & G., 1833
P. pictum Rve., 1846
Engina lineata (Reeve, 1846)
Ricinula maculata Pease, 1869
Engina mendicaria (Linnaeus, 1758)
Enzinopsis menkeana (Dunker, 1860)
Cantharus menkeanus Dunker, 1860
Tritonidea submenkeana Pils., 1901
E. menkeana Habe, 1964
Cantharus (Pollia) pulchra (Reeve, 1846)
Ecmanis tritonoides (Reeve, 1846)
Buccinum tritonoides Rve., 1846
Pisania tritonoides Hirase, 1908
E. tritonoides Habe, 1964
Pisania (Caducifer) truncata (Hinds, 1844)
P. decapitatus Rve., 1844
P. cylindricus Pease, 1868
Phos varicosum Gould,
Cantharus (Pollia) wagneri (Anton, 1839)
Turbinella crenulata Rve., 1847
Engina zonalis (Lamarck, 1822)
E. zonata Rve., 1846
E. melanozona Tomlin, 1928

NASSARIDAE - The dog-whelks or basket shells are small to medium sized. They are globose to elongate oval, and some species have a heavy callus over the parietal wall. The aperture is often denticulate, and also often lirate, with a conspicuous anterior notch; the operculum is horny. The animals are carnivorous and scavengers and bury themselves in the coral or muddy sand during the day but at night forage in large colonies.

- Zeuxis abyssicola* Reeve,
Nassarius (Niotha) albescens albescens (Dunker, 1846)
N. bicolor H. & J., 1853
N. praecallosa Marrat, 1877
Nassarius arcularius arcularis (Linnaeus, 1758)
N. arcularius coronata Link, 1807
N. obvelatum Deshayes, 1834
N. rumphii Desh. & Edw., 1844
Nassarius plicarcularia bellula A. Adams, 1852

NASSARIIDAE - continued

- Nassarius coronatus* (Bruguiere, 1789)
 N. bronni Phil., 1849
 N. fasciolatus Hirase, 1936
 N. fasciolatus Cotton, 1955
Nassarius (Zeuxis) crematus (Hinds, 1844)
 N. siquijorensis A. Adams, 1852
 N. crenellifera A. Adams, 1852
 N. quadrata Marrat, 1880
 N. egypta Sow., 1914
Reticunassa fratercula (Dunker, 1860)
 Nassa fratercula Lischke, 1871
 Nassa hypolia Pils., 1895
 Nassa hizenensis Pils., 1904
 Nassa fuscolineata Hirase, 1908
Nassarius (Niotha) gaudiosus (Hinds, 1844)
 N. pictum Dunker, 1846
 N. reeveanum Dunker, 1847
 N. marrati E. A. Smith, 1876
Nassarius (Alectrion) glans glans (Linnaeus, 1758)
 N. lineatum Rod., 1798
 N. suturale Lam., 1822
 N. intermedia Dunker, 1866
 N. dunkeri Suter, 1908
Nassarius granifer (Kiener, 1834)
 N. verrucosus Brug., 1789
 N. obliqua H. & J., 1853
Zeuxis hayashii Habe, 1961
Nassarius hirasei Koroda & Habe
Hebra horridus (Dunker, 1847)
 Nassarius muricatum Q. & G., 1833
 Nassarius scabrum Dunker, 1846
 Nassarius curta Gould, 1850
Nassarius jonasi (Dunker, 1846)
Nassarius (Niotha) livescens (Phillipi, 1849)
 Nassa livescens Lischke, 1871
Nassarius (Zeuxis) margaritiferus (Dunker, 1847)
Plicarcularia oneratus (Deshayes, 1863)
Nassarius (Alectrion) papillosus (Linnaeus, 1758)
 Nassa papillosa seminuda Nautz., 1929
Nassarius (Hima) pauperus (Gould, 1850)
 N. microstoma Pease, 1860
 N. dermestina Gould, 1860
 N. plebecula Gould, 1860
 N. tringa Souv., 1864
 N. balteata Pease, 1869
 N. scalarina Marrat, 1877
Nassarius (Plicarcularia) pullus (Linnaeus, 1758)
 N. thersites Brug., 1789
 N. bimaculosa A. Adams, 1852
 N. gracilis Pease, 1868
 N. acypha Martens, 1887

NASSARIIDAE - continued

- Zeuxis siquijorensis* (A. Adams, 1852)
Nassarius gaelata A. Adams, 1852
Nassarius siquijorensis Rve., 1853
Nassarius euglypta Sow., 1914
Nassarius splendidulus Dunker,
Niotha stigmara (A. Adams, 1852)
N. rana A. Adams, 1852
N. densigranata Rve., 1853
Nassarius sufflatus (Gould, 1860)
N. desmoulea japonica A. Adams, 1853
N. balteatus Lischke, 1869
N. binominata Pils., 1895
N. kurodai Tomlin, 1932

FASCIOLARIIDAE - The members of this family are usually found in tropical waters, although some species locate in warm temperate zone waters. They vary in size from moderately small (20 mm) to large (200 mm), as in *Fasciolaria trapezium*. They are spindle shaped with high spires, porcelaneous, and with siphonal canals ranging from short to very long, as in the *Fusinae*. The operculum is a thick, horny, brown one, usually claw-shaped, and the periostratum is either translucently brown or opaque. The *Fusinus* live on sand and coral rubble bottoms at depths greater than 2 fathoms, whereas the *Fasciolaria*, *Latirus*, and *Peristernia* hide under coral rocks in shallow water.

- Pleuroploca trapezium audouini* Jones, 1846
Latirus polygonus barclayi (Reeve, 1847)
Latirus craticulatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Peristernia fastigium (Reeve, 1847)
P. rhodostoma Dunker, 1860
Peristernia nassatula (Lamarck, 1822)
Latirus nodatus (Gmelin, 1791)
L. rigidus Wood, 1828
L. robillardi Tap.-Can., 1879
Latirus (Latirolagena) smaragdulus (Linnaeus, 1758)
L. crassa Schum., 1817
L. rustica Lam., 1852
Peristernia thaanumi Pils. & Bryan
Fasciolaria (Pleuroploca) trapezium (Linnaeus, 1758)
F. lineata Perry, 1811
F. ferruginea Lam., 1822
F. ponderosa Jonas, 1851
F. lischkeana Dunker, 1863

OLIVIDAE - These members of the superfamily Volutacea are inhabitants of warm and tropical waters and are found world-wide. The family Olividae is usually divided into four major divisions: *Oliwa*, *Olivella*, *Agaronia*, and *Ancilla*, with these in turn divided into subgenera. Olives are usually cylindrical with a short spire. Like the cowries, their porcelaneous shell is formed by an enveloping mantle, and therefore they have no periostratum. With the exception of the *Olivella*, they do not have an operculum either.

OLIVIDAE - continued: Members of the family are sand dwellers, and carnivores. They are most active at night, especially at the turn of the tide. They can be easily followed, as they move just below the surface of the sand, by the trail they leave.

- Oliva annulata amethystina* Roeding, 1798
Oliva (Oliva) annulata Gmelin, 1791
 O. emicator Meuschen, 1787 (n.b.)
 O. leucophaea Lam., 1810
 O. guttata Lam., 1810
 O. cruenta Rve., 1850
Oliva (Galeola) carneola Gmelin, 1791
 O. coffea Rod., 1798
Ancilla cylindrica Sowerby, 1830
Oliva (Omogymna) duclosi Reeve, 1850
 O. jaspidea Duc., 1835
 O. natalia Duc., 1844
 O. duclosiana Jay, 1850
Oliva (Neocylindrus) lignaria Marrat, 1868
 O. ornata Marrat, 1867
 O. cylindrica Marrat, 1867
Oliva (Oliva) miniacea Rod., 1798
 O. erythrostroma Meuschen, 1787 (n.b.)
 O. erythrostroma Lam., 1811
 O. magnifica Duc., 1857
 O. porphyritica Marrat, 1871
 O. miniata Link, 1807
Oliva annulata nebulosa Dautzenberg, 1927
Oliva (Omogymna) paxillus Reeve, 1850
 O. nitidula Duc., 1835
 O. ozodona Duc., 1835
 O. thomasi Crosse, 1851
Oliva miniacea saturata Dautzenberg, 1927
Oliva (Neocylindrus) tessellata Lamarck, 1811

VASIDAE - The Vasidae, containing only a few subfamilies are a world-wide, warm water family. Only members of the Vasinæ are found on Guam. The shells are heavy with large spines. *V. ceramicum* has a high spire and three columellar plicae, whereas the *V. turbinellus* has a low spire with 4-5 plicae. The first named has small paired teeth on the inside of the outer lip. *V. turbinellus* lives in shallow water to depths of 5 fathoms; it is also found on reef flats sheltering under dead coral during the daytime, as well as on sand, coral rubble, and sparse turtle grass bottoms. *V. ceramicum* prefers the rougher waters of the front edge of the coral reefs, in depth of a half to 5 fathoms. The Vasidae are easily differentiated from some of the larger Thaidinæ by the columellar folds, showing its relationship to other families within the superfamily Volutacea rather than those in Muricacea.

VASIDAE - continued

- Vasum* (*Vasum*) *turbinellus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Murex turbinellus L., 1758
Voluta turbinellus L., 1767
Volutella nigra Perry, 1811
Turbinella cornigera Lam., 1822
Turbinella variolaris Lam., 1822
Vasum (*Vasum*) *ceramicum* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Murex ceramicus L., 1758
Voluta ceramica L., 1767
Turbinellus spinosus G. Fischer, 1807

HARPIDAE - The shells of this family are among the most beautiful of the seven families (*Vasidae*, *Turbinellidae*, *Harpidae*, *Olividae*, *Volutidae*, *Mitridae*, *Marginellidae*) of the superfamily *Volutacea* of the suborder *Stenoglossa*. The main characteristics of the shell are a very large body whorl, large aperture, low conical spire, and strong ribs. The siphonal canal is short or absent, and there is no operculum. The columella has a callus across it, its margin, and the columellar pillar. Harps are found on sandy bottoms in shallow to fairly deep water. They have also been found in sand on top of reefs. *H. major* is found in water of 8-10 fathoms on bottoms of sand, shell, and rubble. Shells of males are always narrower than those of females.

- Harpa harpa* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Buccinum harpa L., 1758
H. nobilis Rod., 1798
Harpalis nobilis Link, 1807
H. harpa M. Smith, 1948
Harpa amouretta (Roeding, 1798)
H. amouretta Rod., 1798
Harpalis amouretta Link, 1807
H. oblonga Schum., 1817
H. minor Lam., 1822
H. crassa Krauss, 1848
H. solidula A. Adams, 1854
H. gracilis Kuster, 1857
H. virginalis Sow., 1870
H. solida Sow., 1860
Harpa major Roeding, 1798
H. major Rod., 1798
Harpalis major Link, 1807
H. grandiformis Perry, 1811
H. vulgaris Schum., 1817
Buccinum harpa Wood, 1818
H. conoidalis Lam., 1822
H. ventricosa Lam., 1822
H. ligata Menke, 1828
H. ventricosa conoidalis Kiener, 1835
H. ventricosa Kiener, 1835
H. nobilis Kiener, 1835
H. striatula A. Adams, 1854
H. nablium Sow., 1860
H. davidis Habe, 1961

MITRIDAE - This family, containing between 400-500 species, is found world-wide in all warm and temperate seas being most prolific in the tropics. They range in size from one quarter to 6 inches, and are carnivorous. Among the distinguishing characteristics are the three to ten folds on the columella and the distinct siphonal notch. Mitrids inhabit the bottoms of coral boulders and crevices on reef flats, or else bury in sand and among weeds. Four of the largest subfamilies and their genera are: Mitrinae-Mitra, Neocancilla, Strigatella; Cylindromitrinae-Pterygia; Imbricinae-Imbricaria, Cancilla, Swainsonia, Scabricola; Vexillinae-Vexillum, Pusia. Various authors have added numerous other genera to the above subfamilies, as well as added subfamilies. This author's feelings are that fragmentation makes identification that much more difficult. The older generic names are therefore retained wherever necessary.

- Strigatella acuminata* (Swainson, 1824)
S. lutea Q. & G., 1833
Costellaria acuminatum (Gmelin, 1791)
C. crebriliratum Rve., 1844
Vexillum acupictum (Reeve, 1844)
Pusia adamsoni (Reeve, 1844) Possibly same as *P. millecostatum* Brod., 1836
P. evelynae Melvill, 1895
Pusia amabilis (Reeve, 1845)
P. encausta Gould, 1850
Vexillum amanda (Reeve, 1845)
Mitra ambigua Swainson, 1829
M. brevis Dautz., 1935
Vexillum angulosum Anton, 1839
Subcancilla annulata (Reeve, 1844)
Cancilla philippinarum (Adams, 1853)
Cancilla astyagis Dohrn, 1860
Neocancilla antoniae (H. Adams, 1870)
Vexillum antonelli (Dohrn, 1860)
Nebularia aurantia (Gmelin, 1791)
Vexillum aureolatum (Reeve, 1844)
V. pilsbryi Hedley, 1899
V. bizonalis Dautz. & Bouge, 1928. Possibly same as *Pusia unifascialis* Lam., 1811
Mitra aureolata Swainson, 1826
Mitra auriculoides Reeve, 1845
M. peronii Petit, 1853 non Lam., 1811
Ziba bacillum (Lamarck, 1811)
Pusia berhardina (Roeding, 1798)
P. muriculata Lam., 1811
Mitra boisacii Montrouzier, 1858
M. cyri Dohrn, 1860. Possibly same as *Ziba fulgetrum* Rve., 1844
Vexillum cadaverosum (Reeve, 1844)
V. mutica Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
V. rubrozonata Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
Pusia cancellarioides (Anton, 1839)
P. nodosa Swainson, 1823 non Borson, 1820
P. tuberculata Keiner, 1839
Mitra cardinalis (Gmelin, 1791)
M. monachialis Rod., 1798
M. archiepiscopalis Lam., 1811

MITRIDAE - continued

- Swainsonia casta* (Gmelin, 1791)
 S. fasciata Martyn, 1784
 S. matronalis Schum., 1817
 S. laevis A. Adams, 1853
Pusia catenatum (Broderip, 1836)
Mitra chrysalis Reeve, 1844
 M. caledonica Recluz, 1853
Mitra chrysostoma Broderip, 1836
Mitra citrina (Reeve, 1844)
Neocancilla clathrus (Gmelin, 1791)
 N. maculosa Gmelin, 1791
 N. crenifera Lam., 1811
 N. pretiosa Rve., 1844
 N. eburnostoma Garrett, 1880
 N. emersoni Pils., 1921
Mitra coffea Schubert & Wagner, 1829
 M. fulva Swain., 1829
 M. attenuata Rve., 1844
 M. thaanumiana Pils., 1921
Nebularia coarctata Reeve, 1845
Mitropifex collinsoni (A. Adams,
Mitra colombellaeformis Kiener, 1839
 M. columbellaeformis Rve., 1844
Vexillum comtum A. Adams,
Costellaria concentricum (Reeve, 1844)
 Vexillum echinatum (A. Adams, 1853)
 Vexillum mucronata Brod., 1836 non Gmel., 1791
Imbricaria conovula (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)
 I. virgo Brod., 1836
Pusia consanguinea (Reeve, 1845)
 P. russa Gould, 1860
Imbricaria conularis (Lamarck, 1811)
 I. conica Schum., 1817
 I. marmoratus Swain., 1821
 I. lineatus Swain., 1821
Pterygia conus (Gmelin, 1791)
Pusia corallina (Reeve, 1845)
 P. glabra Schepman, 1913 non Swainson, 1821
 P. semicostatum Anton, 1839 non Gmel., 1791
Costellaria corbiculum (Sowerby, 1874)
Mitra coronata Lamarck, 1811
 M. tiarella A. Adams, 1853
 M. deleta Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
Vexillum coronatum (Helbling, 1779)
 V. nodilirata A. Adams, 1853
Vexillum costatum (Gmelin, 1791)
 V. subulata Lam., 1811
 V. terebralis Brod., 1836
 V. vitellina Gould, 1850
 V. lanceolata Hervier, 1897
Strigatella crassa (Swainson, 1822)
 S. caeligena Rve., 1845
 S. assimilis Pease, 1868

MITRIDAE - continued

- Pterygia crenulata* (Gmelin, 1791)
 P. coronata Schum., 1817 non Lam., 1811
 P. toleranda Ire., 1929
 P. fastidiosa Ire., 1929
 P. undulosa Rve., 1845
- Vexillum crocatum* (Lamarck, 1811)
 V. aurantia Brod., 1836 non Gmel., 1791
 V. concinna Rve., 1844
 V. imitatrix Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
- Vexillum cruentatum* (Gmelin, 1791)
 V. harpifera Lam., 1811
 V. harpaeformis Kien., 1839
 V. savignyi Mel. & Standen, 1895
- Mitra cucumerina* Lamarck, 1811
 V. ferrugata Dill., 1817
 V. globosa Moerch, 1852
 V. pallida Dautz. & Bouge, 1923 non Rve., 1844
- Vexillum cumingi* (Reeve, 1844)
- Pterygia dactylus* (Linnaeus, 1767)
 P. nucella Rod., 1798
 P. obesa Rve., 1844
- Strigatella decurtata* (Reeve, 1844)
- Scabricola desetangsii* (Kiener, 1839)
 S. suffecta Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
 S. variegata Rve., 1844
- Vexillum discolorium* (Reeve, 1844)
- Pusia diutenera* (Hervier, 1897)
- Dibaphus edentulus* (Swainson, 1823)
- Mitra eremitarum* Roeding, 1798
 M. adusta Lam., 1811
 M. flavofusca Lam., 1811
 M. ruffina Dill., 1817
- Vexillum exasperatum* (Gmelin, 1791)
 V. torulosa Lam., 1811
 V. michaelis Ire., 1929
- Scabricola eximia* (A. Adams, 1853) non eximus Rve., 1844
- Strigatella fastigium* Reeve, 1845
- Pterygia fenestrata* (Lamarck, 1811)
 P. glans Rve., 1844
 P. radula Sow., 1874
- Mitra ferruginea* Lamarck, 1811
 M. vitulina Dill., 1817
 M. clara Sow., 1874
- Vexillum festum* (Reeve, 1845)
- Cancilla filaris* (Linnaeus, 1771)
 C. filosa Born, 1780
 C. nexilis Lam., 1811
 C. bornii Phil., 1850
 C. bernardiana Phil., 1850
- Mitra floridula* Sowerby, 1874
- Vexillum formosense* (Sowerby, 1890)
 V. minahassae Schep., 1907
 V. ultravis Melvill, 1925

MITRIDAE - continued

- Vexillum fortiplicatum* (Pease, 1868)
Mitra fraga Quoy & Gaimard, 1833
 M. peregra Rve., 1844
 M. spadicea Schmeltz, 1869 non Gmel., 1791
Mitra fulvescens Broderip, 1836
Scabricola fusca (Swainson, 1824)
 S. limata Rve., 1845
 S. formosa Pease, 1868
 S. zephyrina Sow., 1874
 S. nevillei Sow., 1874
Neocancilla granatina (Lamarck, 1811)
 N. candida Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
Vexillum granosum (Gmelin, 1791)
 V. cancellata Rod., 1798
 V. condoriana Dautz. & Fischer, 1907
Vexillum gruneri (Reeve, 1844)
 v. modesta Pease, 1868 non Rve., 1845
Mitropifex hirasei (Kira, 1961)
Mitra imperialis Roeding, 1798
 M. digitalis Link, 1807
 M. millepora Lam., 1811
 M. cribrum Dill., 1817
Mitra incompta (Lightfoot, 1786)
 M. tessellata Martyn, 1784 - n.d.
 M. terebralis Lam., 1811
 M. reevei Phil., 1850
Pusia infausta (Reeve, 1845)
 P. fulvosulcata Melvill, 1888
Cancilla interlirata (Reeve, 1844)
 C. foveolata Dunker, 1858
Vexillum intertaeniatum (Sowerby, 1874)
 v. pulchra Garrett, 1880
Pusia interrupta (Anton, 1839)
vexillum lautum (Reeve, 1845)
 v. adamsi Dohrn, 1861
Costellaria leucozonias (Deshayes, 1834)
Strigatella litterata (Lamarck, 1811)
 S. bizonalis Lam., 1822
Vexillum longispinum (Sowerby, 1874)
Vexillum lubens (Reeve, 1845)
 v. incompta A. Adams, 1853
 v. corbicula Sow., 1870
 v. diamesa Hervier, 1897
 v. modestum Rve., 1845 non Pease, 1968
vexillum lucidum (Reeve, 1845)
 v. propinqua Garrett, 1880
 v. dorothea Mel. & Stand., 1896
Vexillum luculentum (Reeve, 1845)
 v. diachroa Adams & Rve., 1850
 v. graeffei Crosse, 1867
 v. nigrofasciata Sow., 1874
Mitra luctuosa (A. Adams, 1845)
 M. nigricans Pease, 1865

MITRIDAE - continued

- Mitra lugubris* Swainson, 1821
 M. elegantula Kuester, 1841
 M. albofasciata Sow., 1874
Vexillum michaui (Crosse & Fischer, 1864)
 V. alauda Sow., 1874
 V. dunkeri Schmeltz, 1869
Pusia micra (Pilsbry, 1920)
Pusia microzonias (Lamarck, 1811)
 P. sulcata Gmel., 1791
 P. semiplicata Brod., 1836
Pusia millecostatum (Broderip, 1836)
Vexillum mirabilis (A. Adams, 1853)
Thala mirifica (Reeve, 1845)
Mitra mitra Linnaeus, 1758
 M. episcopalis Linnaeus, 1758
 M. carmelita Rod., 1798
Swainsonia mariae (A. Adams, 1854)
Tiara morchii (A. Adams, 1853)
Mitra multiplicata Pease, 1865
Pterygia nucea (Gmelin, 1791)
 P. spuria Gmel., 1791
 P. olivaria Lam., 1811
Vexillum obeliscus (Reeve, 1844)
 V. subtruncata Sow., 1874
 V. flexicostata Garrett, 1880
Thala ogasawarena Pilsbry, 1921
Strigatella oleacea (Reeve, 1844)
 S. fuscescens Pease, 1860
Imbricaria olivaeformis (Swainson, 1821)
 I. dactyloidea Anton, 1839
 I. olivellaeformis Pils., 1921
Vexillum pacificum (Reeve, 1845)
 V. rosea Dautz. & Bouge, 1923 non Brod., 1836
Pusia pagodula (Hervier, 1897)
Mitra papalis (Linnaeus, 1758)
Neocancilla papilio (Link, 1807)
 N. sphaerulata Martyn, 1784 - n.d.
 N. leucostoma Gmel., 1791 - n.o.
 N. malsburgi Menke, 1828
Pusia pardalis (Kuester, 1841)
Pusia patriarchalis (Gmelin, 1791)
Strigatella paupercula (Linnaeus, 1758)
 S. venosa Rod., 1798
 S. zebra Lam., 1811
 S. lineata Swain., 1840 non Gmel., 1791
 S. obtusata Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
Strigatella pellisserpentis (Reeve, 1844)
 S. granata Reeve, 1844
 S. uzielliana Crosse, 1861
 S. nassoides Sow., 1874 non Grateloup, 1840
Scabricola pertusa Linnaeus, 1758

MITRIDAE - continued

- Vexillum plicarium* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 V. plicatum Rod., 1798
 V. lividum Rod., 1798
Vexillum porphyreticum (Reeve, 1844)
 V. ventricosa Garrett, 1880
 V. satsumae Dall, 1926
Cancilla praestantissima (Roeding, 1798)
 C. gracilis Phil., 1850 non Rve., 1844
Pterygia pudica (Pease, 1860)
 P. nuxavellana Dohrn, 1860
 P. lifouana Crosse, 1872
 P. subtexturata Garrett, 1880
Imbricaria punctata (Swainson, 1821)
 I. truncata Keiner, 1839
 I. ossea Rve., 1844
Mitra puncticulata Lamarck, 1811
 M. diadem Swainson, 1822
 M. serpentina Wood, 1828 non Lam., 1811
Strigatella retusa (Lamarck, 1811)
 S. lineata Kuester, 1841 non Gmel., 1791
Costellaria roseotinctum (Hervier, 1897)
Mitra rotundilirata Reeve, 1844
Mitra rubritincta Reeve, 1844
Pusia rubrum (Broderip, 1836)
Mitra rubiginea A. Adams, 1854
 M. carinilirata Soubervie, 1871
Vexillum rugosum (Gmelin, 1791)
 V. corrugata Lam., 1811
 V. hybrida Kiener, 1839
Vexillum sanguisugum (Linnaeus, 1758)
 V. stigmataria Lam., 1811
 V. caeruleascens Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
 V. castaneosticta Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
Pterygia scabricula (Linnaeus, 1758)
 P. scabriuscula L. 1758
 P. texturata Lam., 1811
 P. radiatum Wood, 1828 non Gmel., 1791
Strigatella scutulata (Gmelin, 1791)
 S. spadicea Gmel., 1791
 S. discolor Rod., 1798
 S. amphorella Lam., 1811
 S. sertum Duval, 1852
Vexillum semifasciatum (Lamarck, 1811)
 S. rigida Swain., 1821
Vexillum speciosum (Reeve, 1844)
 V. trizonalis Dautz., 1935
Mitra stictica (Link, 1907)
 M. abbatis Perry, 1811
 M. pontificalis Lam., 1811
 M. thiara Dill., 1817
 M. confluens Dautz., 1935
 M. stricta Kira, 1962

MITRIDAE - continued

- Mitra tabanula* Lamarck, 1811
 M. connectens Dautz. & Bouge, 1923
 M. pediculus Lam., 1811
Mitra tornata Reeve, 1845
Pusia tuberosa (Reeve, 1845)
Vexillum turben (Reeve, 1844)
Mitra turgida (Reeve, 1845)
Vexillum turrigerum (Reeve, 1845)
 V. armiger Rve., 1845
 V. turricula A. Adams, 1853 non Gmel., 1791
 V. humilis Hervier, 1897
 V. rufobalteata Hervier, 1897
 V. quaesita Melvill, 1925
 V. militaris Rve., 1845
Costellaria turrigerum (Reeve, 1845)
Strigatella turturina (Souverbie, 1875)
Vexillum tusum (Reeve, 1845)
Strigatella typha (Reeve, 1845)
Pusia unifascialis (Lamarck, 1811)
Vexillum unifasciatum (Wood, 1928)
 V. clathrata Rve., 1844 non Gmel., 1791
Mitra ustulata Reeve, 1844
 M. kamehameha Pils., 1921
Imbricaria vanikoreensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833)
Mitra variabilis Reeve, 1844
 M. cylindracea Rve., 1844
Swainsonia variegata (Gmelin, 1791)
 S. rufum Rod., 1798
 S. serpentina Lam., 1811
Mitra vexillum Reeve, 1844
 M. aurantiaca Kiener, 1838
 M. aurantiaca Kuester, 1841 non Lam., 1811
Cancilla verrucosa (Reeve, 1845)
Strigatella virgata (Reeve, 1844)
Vexillum zelotypum (Reeve, 1845)
 V. rustica Reeve, 1845
 V. crispa Garrett, 1872
 V. subquadrata Sow., 1874

MARGINELLIDAE - These porcelaneous shells range in size from small to very small. They are found worldwide in tropical waters. Their shape is ovate to fusiform; the spire is either short and shallow, or nonexistent, being covered by enamel in the adult. The outer lip is thickened and may be dentate. The columella has three to five folds. Although large footed, they have no operculum.

Crithe (Microvulina) nipponica Habe, 1951

Gibberulina tantilla Gould, 1860

Marginella cotamago Yokoyama, 1922

Marginella perovulina Yokoyama, 1922

Persicula tantilla Johnson, 1964

TURRIDAE - The Turridae is a very large family and found worldwide. In the family are the following subfamilies: Turriculinae, Clavatulinae, Cochleospirinae, Clavinae, Daphnellinae, Magelliinae, Turrinae, Conorbinae, and Borsoniinae. Some writers also include Thatcheriidae as a turrid subfamily rather than a separate family of the Toxoglossa. There is no characteristic turrid shape, such as the cones have, but generally they are fusiform in shape with a well developed spire, and a pronounced siphonal canal; as with many of the other large gastropod families, the various genera vary considerably in their ornamentation. The primary identifier is the so-called turrid slit from the outer lip between the suture and periphery of the last whorl which may be deep or fairly shallow. For the serious collector of turrids, subfamilies and genera may be identified by their labial profiles, as these show definite generic variations. The operculum is horny with an apical nucleus; its shape depends on the shape of the aperture, which differ in the various species. Turrids found around Guam are either sand dwellers or under coral rocks on a hard reef substrate.

Lophiotoma acuta (Perry, 1811)

Pleurotoma acuta Perry, 1811

Pleurotoma marmorata Lam., 1816

Pleurotoma tigrina Lam., 1822

Pleurotoma punctata Sch. & Wag., 1829

Pleurotoma tigrina Kiener, 1839

Pleurotoma tigrina Desh., 1843

Pleurotoma tigrina Rve., 1843

Pleurotoma (Turris) peaseana Dunker, 1876

Pleurotoma picturata Wein., 1876

Pleurotoma tigrina Tryon, 1884

Pleurotoma notata Sow., 1888

L. microsticta Casey, 1904

Pleurotoma tigrina Tesch, 1915

Pleurotoma tigrina Van Der Vlerk, 1931

L. tigrina Kaicher, 1956

Turris tigrina Habe, 1961

Turris notata Habe, 1961

Lophiotoma albina (Lamarck, 1822)

Pleurotoma albina Lam., 1822

Pleurotoma albina Rve., 1843

Turridrupa albofasciata (E. A. Smith, 1877)

Surcula gatchensis Hervier, 1895

TURRIDAE - continued

- Turridrupa albofasciata* (E. A. Smith, 1877) - continued
Surcula hujubata gatchensis Dautz. & Bouge, 1914
T. gatchensis Oyama & Takemura, 1960
- Tylotia auriculifera* Lamarck, 1822
Clavus canicularis Rod., 1822 (?)
- Elaeocyma (Splendrillia) braunsi* (Yokoyama, 1920)
Pleurotoma (Drillia) braunsi Yokoyama, 1920
Imaclava braunsi Habe, 1964
- Clavus canicularis* (Roeding, 1798)
Clavus auriculifera Lam., 1816
- Turridrupa cerethina* (Anton, 1838)
Pleurotoma crethina Anton, 1839
Pleurotoma digitale Rve., 1843
Drillia (Crassispira) digitalis Rve., 1884
Drillia (Crassispira) digitalis Dautz. & Bouge, 1914
T. cerethina Hedley, 1922
- Xenoturris cingulifera cingulifera* (Lamarck, 1822)
Pleurotoma cingulifera Kiener, 1839
Pleurotoma cingulifera Rve., 1843
Pleurotoma cingulifera Tryon, 1884
Pleurotoma cingulifera flammulata Dautz. & Bouge, 1914
Xenoturris cingulifera Kaicher, 1956
- Turridrupa astricta consobrina* Powell, 1967
T. astricta Oyama & Takemura, 1960
- Turris cryptorrhaphe* (Sowerby, 1825)
Pleurotoma cryptorrhaphe Sow., 1825
Murex bicarinatus Wood, 1828
Pleurotoma woodii Keiner, 1839
Pleurotoma cryptorrhaphe Rve., 1842/43
Pleurotoma cryptorrhaphe Weinkauff, 1875
Pleurotoma cryptorrhaphe Tryon, 1884
Pleurotoma (Hemipleurotoma) cryptorrhaphe Schepman, 1913
- Xenoturris kingae* (Powell, 1964)
- Lienardia lanilabrum* (Reeve, 1810)
- Xenoturris millepunctata* (Sowerby, 1908)
Pleurotoma millepunctata (Sowerby, 1908)
Pleurotoma cingulifera zonifera Dautz. & Bouge, 1914
- Gemmula monilifera* (Pease, 1860)
Turris monilifera Pease, 1860
Pleurotoma monilifera Pease, 1860
Pleurotoma (Gemmula) monilifera Wein., 1875
Turris relomitra Tinker, 1952
- Lienardia nigrocincta* (Montrouzier & Souverbie, 1872)
- Paradrillia patruelis* (E. A. Smith, 1875)
Pleurotoma patruelis Smith 1875/79
Pleurotoma consimilis Smith, 1879
Clavatula (Alticlavatula) patruelis MacNeil, 1960
P. patruelis Habe, 1962
- Pseudodaphnella philippinensis* (Peeve, 1843)
- Iredalea pygmaea* (Dunker, 1860)
I. pupoidea H. Adams, 1872
I. victor Sow., 1895

TURRIDAE - continued

- Daphnella* (*Hemidaphne*) *reeveana* (Deshayes, 1863)
Clathurella, *tumida* Pease, 1867
Vexitoma *regia* (Reeve, 1842)
Pleurotoma *rougeyroni* Souv., 1874
Turris *lienardia* *rubicunda* Gould,
Lienardia *rubida* (Hinds, 1844)
Turris *spectabilis* (Reeve, 1843)
Pleurotoma *spectabilis* Rve., 1843
Pleurotoma *spectabilis* Weinkauff, Martini, and Chem., 1875
Turris *spectabilis* Hedley, 1922
Eucithara *stromboides* (Reeve, 1846)
Cithara *matakuaana* E. A. Smith, 1884
Clavus *unizonalis* (Lamarck, 1822)

CONIDAE - This popular family with collectors has about 500-600 species in the genus *Conus* separated into about 30 subgenera. As the name implies, the shell is narrow at the base, widening to the top of the body whorl. The spire varies from very shallow, to a stele-like or turret-like form. Coronations at the shoulder and grooves around the base are the commonest sculptural form. The aperture is narrow and extends from the base to the shoulder at the top of the body whorl. The lip is thin and easily chipped. The majority of the cones have medium to heavy periostratum. The oboeculum, with a terminal nucleus, is horny and claw-shaped. The animals are carnivorous and live in coral sand, or on a hard reef substrate, under coral, or in crevices. They are found from the shallows to very deep waters, mainly in the tropics, although some are found in the temperate waters of the Mediterranean and off the California coasts. All cones possess venom glands and the apparatus for projecting the venom, although only six (*mar-moreus*, *striatus*, *textile*, *tulipa*, *geographus*, *allicus*) are considered to have sufficient toxicity to be fatal to man. Nevertheless, all cones should be handled with care, as the effects of the poison also depend on the age, size, fitness, etc., of the one bitten. Animals found on unprotected reef edges are mainly coarsely textured and often corroded by lime action where the periostratum has been abraded. In crevices back from the edge, they will have very heavy periostratum and rarely blemished except for possible spire corrosion. Sand dwellers on the other hand will have a finely textured periostratum with a high polish due to sand abrasion, and rarely marred by healed breaks. Rock dwellers on the lee side of the reef are usually thin skinned, lustrous, and seldom show damage due to wave action. In the following, all are considered as being in the genus *Conus*, so only the species name is given.

- C. abbreviatus* Reeve, 1843
C. ammiralis Linnaeus, 1758
C. occidentalis L., 1758
C. ordinarius L., 1758
C. admiral Berge, 1847
C. blainvilli Vig., 1829
C. vicarius L., 1767
C. australis Dautz., 1937

CONIDAE - continued

C. ammiral Linnaeus, 1758 - continued

- C. extraordinarius* Hwass, 1792
- C. crebremaculata* Dautz., 1937
- C. amboinensis* Donovan, 1834
- C. donovani* Dautz., 1937
- C. larvatus* Gmel., 1791
- C. granulatus* Dautz., 1937
- C. polyzonus* Hwass, 1792
- C. granulatus* Rod., 1798
- C. imperialis* Rod., 1798
- C. palinurus* Hwass, 1792
- C. personatus* Hwass, 1792
- C. arenatus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. arenosus* Rod., 1798
 - C. armatus* E. A. Smith, 1891
 - C. arenarius* Hanley, 1859
 - C. granulosa* Lam., 1822
 - C. mesokatharos* Tryon, 1883
- C. aristophanes* Sowerby, 1857
 - C. coronalis* Rod., 1798
- C. aulicus* Linnaeus, 1758
 - C. particolor* Perry, 1810
- C. aureus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. auricomus* Lam., 1810 non-Hwass, 1792
 - C. paulucciae* Sow., 1876
- C. auricomus* Hwass, 1792
- C. balteatus* Sowerby, 1833
 - C. primula* Rve., 1849
- C. bandanus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. marmoreus* L., 1758
- C. boeticus* Reeve, 1844
 - C. boeticus* Kien., 1847
 - C. baeticus* Rve., 1846
 - C. dillwynii* Rve., 1849
 - C. piperatus* Rve., 1844
 - C. lachrymosus* Rve., 1849
- C. bullatus* Linnaeus, 1758
 - C. nubecula* Gmel., 1791
 - C. parvus* Rod., 1798
 - C. laganum* Rod., 1798
- C. canonicus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. tigrinus* Sow., 1857
- C. capitaneus* Linnaeus, 1758
 - C. classiarus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. chemnitzii* Dill., 1817
 - C. ceciliae* Crosse, 1858
- C. catus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. nubilus* Rod., 1798
 - C. discrepans* Sow., 1833
 - C. grumosus* Dill., 1817
- C. ceylanensis* Hwass, 1792 - possibly sub-species of *musicus* Hwass, 1792

CONIDAE - continued

- C. chaldeus* Roeding, 1798
 C. vermiculatus Lam., 1810
 C. judaeus Bergh, 1895
C. consors Sowerby, 1833
 C. anceps A. Adams, 1853
 C. innexus A. Adams, 1853
C. coronatus Gmelin, 1791
 C. coronalis Rod., 1798
 C. virgineus Link, 1807
 C. minimus Born, 1870
C. distans Hwass, 1792
 C. mennonitarum Dill., 1817
C. ebraeus Linnaeus, 1758
 C. hebraeus L., 1758
 C. quadratus Perry, 1811
C. eburneus Hwass, 1792
C. eldredi Morrison, 1955
 C. rosea Sow., 1833
 C. mappa Crosse, 1858
 C. intermedius Rve., 1843
C. emaciatus Reeve, 1849
C. episcopus Hwass, 1792
C. ermineus Born, 1778
 C. narcissus Lam., 1810
C. flavidus Lamarck, 1810
 C. neglectus Pease, 1860
 C. peasei Brazier, 1877
C. floccatus Sowerby, 1839
 C. magdalenae Kiener, 1845
C. frigidus Reeve, 1848
 C. maltzianus Weinkauff, 1873
C. fusco-olivaceus Dautzenberg, 1937
C. fulgetrum Sowerby, 1834
 C. scaber Keiner, 1849
C. fustigatus Hwass, 1792
 C. pulcarius Hwass, 1792 - possible?
C. generalis Linnaeus, 1767
 C. cinctus Link, 1807
 C. dux Rod., 1798
 C. montei Barros & Cunha, 1933
 C. locumtens Rod., 1798
 C. ornatus Rod., 1798
C. geographus Linnaeus, 1758
C. glans Hwass, 1792
 C. tenuigranulata Dautz., 1937
 C. tenuistriatus Sow., 1857
 C. granulata Dautz., 1937
C. imperialis Linnaeus, 1758
 C. corona-ducalis Rod., 1798
 C. flavescens Barros & Cunha, 1933
 C. viridulus Lam., 1810
 C. queketti A. E. Smith, 1906

CONIDAE - continued

- C. imperialis* Linnaeus, 1758 - continued
 C. nigrescens Barros & Cunha, 1933
 C. regius Rod., 1798
- C. legatus* Lamarck, 1810
- C. leopardus* Roeding, 1798
 C. aldrovandi Dautz., 1937
 C. millepunctata Lam., 1833
 C. pardus Rod., 1798
 C. pardus Link, 1807
- C. litoglyphus* Hwass, 1792
 C. inermis Tinker, 1952
 C. lacinulatus Kiener, 1845
 C. lithoglyphus Rve., 1843
 C. lithoglyphus Lam., 1810
 C. carpenteri Crosse, 1865
 C. cinamomeus Rod., 1798
 C. orleanus Rod., 1798
 C. subcapitaneus Link, 1807
 C. seychellensis Nevill, 1874
- C. litteratus* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. brevis Sow., 1840
 C. byssinus Rod., 1798
 C. gruneri Rve., 1844
 C. literatus Born, 1778
- C. lividus* Hwass, 1792
 C. monachos Rod., 1798
 C. plebejus Link, 1807
 C. sanguinolentus Q. & G., 1834
 C. plebeius Tomlin, 1937
- C. luteus* Sowerby, 1833
 C. nucleus Rve., 1848
 C. violacea Rve., 1844
- C. magnificus* Reeve, 1843
- C. magus* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. adansoni Sow., 1857
 C. assimilis A. Adams, 1853
 C. borneensis Sow., 1866
 C. caesius Rod., 1798
 C. carinatus Swain., 1822
 C. circae Sow., 1857
 C. indicus Wein., 1873
 C. decurtata Dautz., 1910
 C. consul Boivin, 1864
 C. epistomium Rve., 1844
 C. raphanus Hwass, 1792
 C. rollandi Bern., 1860
 C. signifer Crosse, 1865
 C. striolatus Kein., 1849
 C. tasmaniae Sow., 1866
 C. ustulatus Rve., 1844
- C. marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758
 C. proarchithalassus Rod., 1798
 C. proarchithalassius Link, 1807

CONIDAE - continued

- C. marmoreus* Linnaeus, 1758 - continued
 C. maculatus Perry, 1811
 C. crosseanus Bernardi, 1861
 C. equestris Rod., 1798
 C. toquatus Rod., 1798
 C. vidua Rve., 1843
 C. pseudomarmorius Crosse, 1875
C. miliaris Hwass, 1792
C. miles Linnaeus, 1758
C. moreleti Crosse, 1858
 C. elongatus Rve., 1843
 C. oblitus Rve., 1849
C. musicus Hwass, 1792
C. mustelinus Hwass, 1792
 C. melinus Shikama, 1964
C. nanus Sowerby, 1833sub-species of *musicus* Hwass, 1792
C. nigropunctatus Sowerby, 1857
C. nussatella Linnaeus, 1758
 C. tenuis Sow., 1834
C. obscurus Sowerby, 1833
 C. halitropus Bartsch & Rehder, 1943
 C. obscura Kien., 1845
C. pertusus Hwass, 1792
 C. amabilis Lam., 1810
 C. antillarum Rod., 1798
 C. inguinatus Rve., 1849
 C. festivus Dill., 1817
C. pennaceus Born, 1778
 C. marmoricolor Melvill, 1900
 C. ommaria Hwass, 1792
 C. magoides Melvill, 1900
 C. rubiginosus Hwass, 1792
 C. racemosus Sow., 1873
 C. madagascaiensis Sow., 1858
 C. praelatus Hwass, 1792
C. planorbis Born, 1778
 C. reevei Kein., 1847
C. pohlianus Sowerby, 1887
C. polyglotta Weinkauff, 1874
C. pulicarius Hwass, 1792
 C. fustigatus Hwass, 1792
 C. punctulatus Rod., 1798
C. quercina Lightfoot, 1786
 C. albus Shaw, 1815
 C. cingulum Gmel., 1791
 C. ponderosus Sow., 1858
 C. quercinus Hwass, 1792
C. rattus Hwass, 1792
 C. taitensis Hwass, 1792
 C. taheitensis Rve., 1843
 C. viridis Sow., 1857
 C. tahitensis Mermod, 1947

CONIDAE - continued

- C. retifer* Menke, 1829
 - C. solidus* Sow., 1834
 - C. sulcata* Sow., 1834
- C. rubrapapillosa* Dautzenberg, 1937
- C. sanguinolentus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1834
 - C. lividus* Hwass, 1792possibly
- C. scabriusculus* Dillwyn, 1717
 - C. fabula* Sow., 1833
- C. sponsalis* Hwass, 1792possible sub-species of *musicus* Hwass, 1792
- C. stercusmuscarum* Linnaeus, 1758
 - C. sabella* Rod., 1798
 - C. arenatus* Rod., 1798
- C. striatus* Linnaeus, 1758
 - C. floridus* Sow., 1858
- C. sugillatus* Reeve, 1844
- C. suturatus* Reeve, 1844
 - C. ambiguus* Rve., 1844
 - C. hammatus* Bartsch & Rehder, 1943
 - C. hawaiiensis* Kaicher, 1956
 - C. turbinatus* Sow., 1858
- C. tenuisulcatus* Sowerby, 1870
- C. terebra* Born, 1778
 - C. albeolus* Rod., 1798
 - C. terebellum* Marti, 1951
- C. tessulatus* Born, 1778
 - C. lithostatus* Dill., 1817
 - C. pavementum* Rod., 1798
 - C. tessellatus* Born, 1780
 - C. edaphus* Dall, 1910
- C. textile* Linnaeus, 1758
 - C. enetrius* Sow., 1882
 - C. osullivani* Ire., 1931
 - C. rete-aureum* Perry, 1811
 - C. auriger* Rod., 1798
 - C. gloria-maris* Rod., 1798
 - C. gloria-maris* Perry, 1811
 - C. tigrinus* Sow., 1858
 - C. vicarius* Lam., 1810
 - C. verriculum* Rve., 1843
 - C. concatenatus* Kiener, 1849
 - C. scriptus* Sow., 1857
 - C. canonicus* Hwass, 1792
 - C. condensus* Sow., 1866
 - C. undulatus* Solander, 1786
 - C. abbreviata* Dautz., 1937
 - C. loman* Dautz., 1937
 - C. ponderosa* Dautz., 1932
- C. tulipa* Linnaeus, 1758
- C. undata* Dautzenberg, 1937
- C. varius* Linnaeus, 1791
 - C. annularis* Rod., 1798
 - C. interruptus* Wood, 1828
 - C. radula* Rod., 1798

CONIDAE - continued

- C. vexillum* Gmelin, 1791
 C. sulphuratus Kiener, 1845
 C. canonicus Rod., 1798
C. virgo Linnaeus, 1758
 C. flavocinctus Link, 1807
C. vitulinus Hwass, 1792
 C. vulpinus Sch. & Wag., 1829

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TEREBRIDAE - The Terebridae, or auger shells, are found worldwide and almost exclusively in tropical waters. The family consists of the following genera: Terebra, Duplicaria, Hastula, and Impages. They resemble the Turitellidae, but are not quite as slender, being long, many-whorled as well as slender. They prefer fine sandy bottoms under which they burrow shallowly. They also differ from the Turitellidae in having a short anterior canal or notch and a narrow aperture; sculptured more axially than spirally; having one or two folds on the columella; and the operculum, a corneous one, having normally a terminal nucleus. Of the four genera, Terebra lacks a radula. All are carnivorous and of two sexes.

- Terebra affinis* Gray, 1834
 T. striata Q. & G., 1833
Hastula albula (Menke, 1843)
 H. casta Hinds, 1844
Terebra archimedis Deshayes, 1859
Terebra areolata (Link, 1807)
 T. muscaria Lam., 1822
Terebra argus argus Hinds, 1844
 T. argus brachygyra Pils., 1921
Terebra babylonia Lamarck, 1822
 T. acus Gmel., 1791 (n.o.)
Terebra cerethina Lamarck, 1822
 T. pulchra Hinds, 1844
 T. spaldingi Pils., 1921
Terebra chlorata Lamarck, 1822
 T. knorri Gray, 1834
Terebra cingulifera Lamarck, 1822
 T. punctulata Sow., 1825
 T. punctatostriata Gray, 1834
 T. chinensis Desh., 1859
 T. columnaris Desh., 1859
Terebra columellaris Hinds, 1844
 T. propinqua Pease, 1869
Terebra crenulata (Linnaeus, 1758)
 T. varicosum Gmel., 1791
 T. crenulata fimbriata Desh., 1857
 T. interlineata Desh., 1859
Terebra dimidiata (Linnaeus, 1758)
 T. carnea Perry, 1811
 T. splendens Desh., 1859
Duplicaria duplicata (Linnaeus, 1758)
 D. lamarckii Kein, 1838
 D. reevei Desh., 1859

TEREBRIDAE - continued

- Duplicaria evoluta* (Deshayes, 1859)
Terebra felina (Dillwyn, 1817)
 T. tigrinum Gmel., 1791
 T. suffusa Pease, 1869
Terebra flavescens Deshayes, 1859
Terebra flavofasciata Pilsbry, 1921
Terebra funiculata Hinds, 1844
 T. angustior Pils., 1921
Terebra guttata (Roeding, 1798)
 T. oculata Lam., 1822
 T. oculatum Dill., 1817
 T. loroisi Desh., 1859
 T. sculptilis Pease, 1869
Impages hectica (Linnaeus, 1758)
 I. niveum Gmel., 1791
 I. edentulum Gmel., 1791
 I. bifasciatum Dill., 1817
 I. caerulescens Lam., 1822
Terebra kilburni Burch, 1965
Terebra laevigata Gray, 1834
Hastula lanceata (Linnaeus, 1767)
 Terebra ahuensis Pils., 1921
Hastula lauta (Pease, 1869)
 H. strigilata sumatrana Thiele, 1925
Terebra maculata (Linnaeus, 1758)
 T. maculosa Pfeiffer, 1840
Terebra monilis Quoy & Gaimard, 1832
Terebra montgomeryi Burch, 1965
Terebra nebulosa Sowerby, 1825
 Decorihastula nebulosa Habe, 1962
Terebra paucistriata (E. A. Smith, 1873)
Parviterebra paucivolvis Pilsbry, 1921
Terebra pertusa (Born, 1780)
 T. undata Blain., 1829
 T. bermonti Lorois, 1857
 T. andamanica Melvill & Sykes, 1898
Terebra plumbea (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)
 T. bourguignati Desh., 1859
 T. celindonta Mel. & Sykes, 1898
 T. hoffmeyer Abbott, 1952
Terenolla pygmaea (Hinds, 1844)
Duplicaria raphanula (Lamarck, 1822)
 D. caledonica Sow., 1909
Hastulina solida (Deshayes, 1857)
 Hastula aciculatum Gmel., 1791 (n.o)
 H. clarkei H. Smith, 1912
Hastulina strigilata (Linnaeus, 1758)
 H. acutissimum Rod., 1798
 H. verreauxi Desh., 1857
Terebra succincta (Gmelin, 1791)
 T. fissum Rod., 1798
 T. cancellata Q. & G., 1832
 T. undatella Desh., 1859

TEREBRIDAE - continued

- Terebra subulata* (Linnaeus, 1767)
 T. tigream Mont., 1810
 T. fusca Pe'ry, 1811
Terebra textilis Hinds, 1844
Terebra undulata Gray, 1834
 T. approximata Desh., 1859
 T. laevior Schep., 1913

ARCHITECTONICIDAE - The sundial shells are in the form of a much flattened cone with a centrally located wide umbilicus open all the way to the apex. The operculum is normally corneous, but in a few species it is calcareous; the aperture is fairly small. They prefer weedy sand in the intertidal zone.

- Architectonica dorsuosus* Hinds
Architectonica perspectiva (Linnaeus, 1758)
 A. maculatum Link, 1807
 A. formosum Hinds, 1844
 A. australe Phil., 1849
 A. incisum Phil., 1849
 A. zonatum Phil., 1849
 A. striatum Soul., 1852
Philippia radiata (Roeding, 1798)
 P. hybrida Gray, 1847
 P. cingulum Kien., 1839
 P. subconcolor Martens, 1880
 P. stipator Ire., 1931
Heliacus variegatus (Gmelin, 1791)
 Truchus perspectiviunculus Dill., 1817

EPITONIIDAE - The wentletraps, or staircase shells, are medium sized, elongated conically with the whorls sculptured with varice-like ribs axially and occasionally slender lamellae. The shells are normally white, but a light brown species occurs. The aperture is usually round with a round, dark brown, corneous or horny operculum. The beasties live in weedy coral-sand, in shallow water, and are carnivorous, feeding on sea anemones.

- Amaea magnifica* (Sowerby, 1844)
Epitonium (Hirotoscala) pyramidalis (Sowerby, 1844)
Cirsotrema variocosum (Lamarck, 1822)

JANTHINIDAE - These animals are pelagic and their shells quite fragile. Violet-purple in color, they have a low spire with a large body whorl and large aperture. There is no operculum.

- Janthina janthina* (Linnaeus, 1758)
 J. planispira Ad. & Rve., 1848
 J. balteata Rve., 1858
 J. depressa Rve., 1858

TRIPHORIDAE - This interesting little family is classed as a separate sub-family of the Cerithiidae by some authors, whereas still others include the triphorids with the genera Cerithiopsis, Bittium, etc., in the

TRIPHORIDAE - continued

Cerithiopsidae. The triphorids are small shells, and coiled sinistrally. The aperture is small and round with an anterior canal; in some species the posterior canal is also formed. The shell is quite long with many whorls.

- Triphora candidus* (Hinds, 1843)
- Iniforis concors* (Hinds, 1843)
- Iniforis formosula* (Hervier, 1897)
- Triphora fulvescens* (Hervier, 1897)
- Mastonia limosa* (Jousseau, 1884)
- M. bowenensis* Laseron, 1958
- Triphora melantera* (Hervier, 1897)
- Mastonia rubra* (Hinds, 1843)
- Mastonia ustulata* (Hervier, 1897)
- Triphora torquata* Hedley, 1902

PYRAMIDELLIDAE - These are usually small to very small shells, living in coral sand or on a coral rubble substrate. They have a dull, smooth, and translucent periostratum, and a thin, horny operculum. They are elongate with numerous whorls, and either smooth or variously sculptured. The columella has one to three folds with a thin outer lip.

- Pyramidella acus* (Gmelin, 1791)
- P. guttata* Link, 1807
- P. muscosa* Lam., 1816
- P. maculosa* Lam., 1822
- P. punctata* Sch. & Wag., 1829
- Otopleura auriscati* (Holten, 1802)
- Pyramidella plicata* Lam., 1816
- Otopleura mitralis* (A. Adams, 1855)
- O. propinqua* A. Adams, 1855
- O. variegata* A. Adams, 1855
- O. australis* Laseron, 1959
- Otopleura pupaeformis* (Holten, 1802)
- Pyramidella sulcata* (A. Adams, 1855)
- Pyramidella terebellum* (Mueller, 1774)
- P. terebelloides* A. Adams, 1854
- Turbonilla (Lancea) aulica* Dall & Bartsch, 1906
- Chemnitzia varicosa* Adams, 1855

ACTEONIDAE - These are small thin ovate shells with a short spire. The columella has one or two folds and a long aperture. As in most of the Acteonacea, the outer lip is usually thin. The operculum is horny. They live in muddy or clean coral sand.

- Pupa alveola* (Souverbie, 1863)
- P. cinerea* Watson, 1886
- P. thaanumi* Pils., 1917
- Smaragdina calyculata* Brod. & Sow.,
- Punctacteon flammeus* (Gmelin, 1791)
- Pupa nitidula* (Lamarck, 1816)

ACTEONIDAE - continued

- Solidula (Strigopupa) strigosa* (Gould, 1859)
Buccunulus strigosus Gould, 1859
Tornatella suturalis Rve., 1868
Buccinulus fraterculus Dunker, 1882
Pupa strigosa Habe, 1850
Pupa sulcata (Melin, 1791)
P. glabra Rve., 1842

HYDATINIDAE - These bubble shells are small to moderate in size, thin and fragile with a sunken spire and expanded, outer, thin lip. The sutures are deep, and the last whorl is greatly expanded.

- Amplustrum amplustre* (Linnaeus, 1758)
A. fasciatum Schum., 1817
A. pulchella Swain., 1840
A. thalassiarchi A. Adams, 1855
Micromelo guamensis (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)

SCAPHANDRIDAE - These small (one inch) shells are generally white, and cylindrical to ovate in shape. The spire is small, either shallow or concealed. The surface is smooth or slightly striated with the vertex either truncated or perforated. The aperture with few exceptions is long and narrow. They are found on both muddy and sandy bottoms, down to three hundred feet.

- Acteocina voluta* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

AGLAJIDAE (CHELIDONEURIDAE) - Members of this family closely resemble the Philinidae and Scaphandridae, except they are maculated in assorted colors. The shell is considered to be internal, as it is completely covered by the mantle and parapodia. They are found on eel grass and gravelly bottoms in the intertidal zone.

- Aglaja orientalis* Babe, 1949
Chelidonura fulvipunctata Baba, 1938
Chelidonura hirundinina (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)
Chelidonura inornata Baba, 1949
Philinopsis gardineri (Eliot, 1903)
Philinopsis pilsbryi (Eliot, 1899)

GASTROPTERIDAE - The shell is internal, with a minute, nautiloid, calcareous spire. These small sea-slugs swim through the water using the two large winglike, fleshy flaps on either side of the body. They usually inhabit quiet bays.

- Gastropteron flavum* Tokioka & Baba, 1964
Sagaminopteron nigropunctatum Carlson & Hoff, 1973
Sagaminopteron bialbum Carlson & Hoff, 1973

RUNCINIDAE - These minute animals, one-eighth to one-quarter inch, have no shell or parapodia, and the body is lanceolate.

- Ilbia ilbi* Burn, 1963
Metaruncina setoensis Baba, 1954

BULLIDAE - These are similar to the Hydatinidae but the spire is inverted and completely surrounded by the body whorl. The outer lip extends above the apex narrowly, and expands below. They, too, live in coral sand.

Bulla ampulla Linnaeus, 1758

- B. ovumvanelli* Rod., 1798
- B. ampullastrata* Rod., 1798
- B. columbellaris* Menke, 1854
- B. bifasciata* Menke, 1854
- B. trifasciata* Sow., 1868
- B. selina* Ire., 1929

Bulla peasiana (Pilsbury, 1894)

- Bulla vernicosa* Gould, 1859
- B. ovula* Sow., 1868
- B. subtropicalis* Powell, 1965

ATIYIDAE (HAMINOEIDAE) - These are similar to the Bullidae, but the shells are thinner and often translucent. The spire is also concealed, and the upper portion of the upper lip is often detached from the apex. They live in the sand in the intertidal zone.

Haminoea cymbalum Quoy & Gaimard,

Atys naucum (Linnaeus, 1758)

- A. cymbulum* Mont., 1810
- A. striatulum* Schum., 1817
- A. ferruginosa* A. Adams, 1850
- A. ovoidea* A. Adams, 1850
- A. obovata* Menke, 1854
- A. kuhnsi* Pils., 1917
- A. strigata* Pils., 1917

Atys (Aliculastrum) cylindricus (Helbling, 1779)

- A. solida* Brug., 1789
- A. elongata* A. Adams, 1850
- A. succisa* A. Adams, 1850
- Haminoea rotundata* A. Adams, 1854
- Haminoea simillima* Pease, 1868

SMARAGDINELLIDAE - These are also small shells, similar in shape and habitat to the two preceding families but differ internally.

Phanerophthalmus luteus (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

OXYNOIDAE - The shell is internal. It is bubble-like, thin, and fragile, with a large body whorl. The animal lives in shallow water in seaweed and is a nonswimmer.

Lobiger souverbiei O. Fisher, 1856

Oxynoe viridis (Pease, 1863)

Volvatella fragilis Pease, 1860

d ELYSIIDAE - (other authors place these animals in the superfamily Plakobranchiacea, family Plakobranchidae, and consider Elysiidae a synonym.) The body appears sluglike and swollen medially. The parapodia are used in swimming. They live on seaweeds in shallow seas.

Elysia bayeri Marcus, 1965
Elysia grandifolia Kelaart, 1859
Elysia halimeda Macnae, 1954
Elysia livida Baba, 1955
Elysia obtusa Baba, 1938
Elysia marginata (Pease, 1871)
Placobranchus ocellatus Van Hasselt, 1824

CALIPHYLLIDAE - This, like the preceding family, is also a slug-like animal, having an internal shell with dorsal cerata. The rhinophores are more flowerlike than those of the following family.

Branchophyllum orientale (Kelaart, 1859)
Cyerce elegans Bergh, 1888
e *Cyerce nigricans* (Pease, 1866)

STILIGERIDAE (HERMAEIDAE) - This animal is similar to the preceding, with its foot usually rounded in front. It has two simple rhinophores and inhabits quiet bays.

Costasiella formicaria Baba, 1959
Hermaea cremoniana Trinchese, 1893

JULIIDAE - These shells are minute, with two large external shelly valves. The animal is long and narrow and usually green in color.

Julia exquisita (Gould, 1862)

APLYSIIDAE - These animals are called sea hares from their fancied resemblance to bunnies. They do not have an external shell but a twisted plate found inside the body. Guam's sea hare is a large slug-like animal, living in seaweed in depths between three and ten feet.

Dolabella auricularia (Lightfoot, 1786)
D. *callosa* Lam., 1801
D. *auricula* Baba, 1949
tat *Dolabrifera dolabrifera* Linnaeus, 1758
Stylocheilus longicauda (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)
Aplysia parvula Guilding in Morch, 1863
Dolabella scapula (Martyn, 1784)
Phyllaplysia taylori (Dall, 1900)

PLEUROBRANCHIDAE - A tough mantle dorsum as large as the foot covers the internal, thin, calcareous, oblong shell. The small shell resembles a flattened abalone without holes. Rhinophores and a buccal veil are present at the anterior end.

Berthellina citrina (Ruppell & Leuckart, 1828)
Berthellina delicata (Pease, 1868)

NUDIBRANCHIA - Although classed as molluscs, these beautiful little animals are shell-less and without true ctenidial gills. There are a great variety of shapes with many different ornamentations, colorations, and intertwining evolutionary patterns. Identification of individual genera and species by the casual collector is difficult and requires training and equipment such as microscopes for radular examination. Some of the nudibranchs are only crawlers, such as the Dorididae, whereas others are sprightly swimmers such as the Hexabranchidae. Because of the aforementioned complexities in identification, this paper will not describe individual families in this Order, but refers the reader to such texts as Abbott's Seashells," 2nd Edition, for excellent descriptions.

DORIDIDAE

- Asteronotus cespitosus* (Van Hasselt, 1824)
Casella atromarginata (Cuvier, 1804)
Chromodoris aureopurpurea Collingwood, 1881
Chromodoris australis Risbec, 1928
Chromodoris clitonota Bergh, 1905
Chromodoris coi (Risbec, 1956)
Chromodoris decora (Pease, 1860)
Chromodoris decorata (Risbec, 1928)
Chromodoris fidelis (Kelaart, 1858)
Chromodoris lilacina (Gould, 1852)
Chromodoris lineolata (Van Hasselt, 1824)
Chromodoris multituberculata (Baba, 1953)
Chromodoris quadricolor (Ruppell & Leuckart, 1831)
Chromodoris vibrata (Pease, 1860)
Discodoris concinna (Alder & Hancock, 1864)
Doriopsis granulosa Pease, 1860
Doriopsis viridis Pease, 1860
Doriopsis pecten (Collingwood, 1881)
Doris aspera Risbec, 1928
Halgerda apiculata (Alder & Hancock, 1866)
Halgerda aurantiomaculata (Allan, 1932)
Halgerda cf. *maculata* (Elliot, 1906)
Halgerda rubra Bergh, 1905
Halgerda tessellata (Bergh, 1880)
Hypselodoris hilaris (Bergh, 1890)
Hypselodoris infucata (Ruppell & Leuckart, 1828)
Hypselodoris cf. *kulonba* Burn, 1965
Hypselodoris tryoni (Garrett, 1873)
Kentrodoris funebris (Kelaart, 1859)
Miamira cf. *nobilis* Bergh, 1875
Noumea decussata Risbec, 1928
Platydorid formosa (Alder & Hancock, 1866)
Platydorid scabra (Cuvier, 1804)
Trippa echinata (Pease, 1860)
Trippa osseosa (Kelaart, 1859)

HEXABRANCHIDAE

- Hexabranchus marginatus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

DENDRODORIDAE

- Dendrodoris coronata* Kay & Young, 1969
Dendrodoris elongata Baba, 1936
Dendrodoris mollis (Risbec, 1928)
Dendrodoris nigra (Stimpson, 1856)
Dendrodoris tuberculosa (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832)

POLYCERIDAE

- Aegirus leuckarti* Verany, 1853
Gymnodoris alba (Bergh, 1877)
Gymnodoris ceylonica (Kelaart, 1858)
Gymnodoris citrina (Bergh, 1877)
Gymnodoris okinawae Baba, 1936
Nembrotha luteolineata Baba, 1936
Nembrotha morosa Bergh, 1877
Roboastra gracilis (Bergh, 1877)

GONIODORIDIDAE

- Goniodoris joubini* Risbec, 1938

VAYSSIEREIDAE

- Okadaia elegans* Baba, 1931

PHYLLIDIIDAE

- Freyeria pustulosa* Gray, 1853
Phyllidia annulata Gray, 1853
Phyllidia elegans Bergh, 1869
Phyllidia loricata Bergh, 1873
Phyllidia trilineata Cuvier, 1804
Phyllidia tuberculata Baba, 1930
Phyllidia variabilis (Collingwood, 1881)
Phyllidia vericosa Lamarck, 1801

ARACUNIDAE

- Marianina rosea* Pruvot-Fol, 1930

BORNELLIDAE

- Bornella simplex* (Eliot, 1904)

TRITONIIDAE

- Tritoniopsilla alba* Baba, 1949

FAVORINIDAE

- Cratena ornata* (Baba, 1937)
Favorinus japonicus Baba, 1949
Pteraeolidia ianthina (Angas, 1864)

GLAUCIDAE

Glaucus atlanticus Forster, 1777

TERGIPEDIDAE

Embletonia gracile Risbec, 1928

CUTHONIDAE

Phestilla sibogae Bergh, 1905

SIPHONARIIDAE - Superficially, this family resembles the Patellidae and Acmaeidae, but as they are pulmonates, they are unrelated to them. The shells are flat to cap-shaped. The muscle scar is horseshoe shaped and open on the right, where the siphonal groove is located. They inhabit the rocks of the intertidal zone.

Siphonaria normalis Gould, 1846

S. amara Rve., 1856

S. lirata Rve., 1856

S. nuttalli Hanley, 1858

S. chirura Pils., 1921

ELLOBIIDAE - The members of the air-breathing order Pulmonata are inhabitants of marshes, swamps, mud flats, and even on land, where they hide under wet palm fronds and damp coconut husks. Although air breathers, they still require moisture. Guam's various species are small, solid shells, with teeth on the columella. The siphonal canal is truncated.

Melampus castaneus (Muelfeldt, 1818)

Pythia cecillei Philippi,

Melampus coffea Kuster,

Melampus flavus fasciatus Deshayes, 1830

M. monile Q. & G., 1832

M. taeniolatus H. & J., 1854

M. fortis Mousson, 1869

Pythia lecithostoma Reeve,

Melampus nuxcastanea Kuroda, 1947

Melania pantherina Bush,

Melampus scarabaeus (Linnaeus, 1758)

M. pythia Mueller, 1774

M. helicina Rod., 1798

M. imbrium Mont., 1810

M. castaneus Lesson, 1831

M. undatus Lesson, 1831

M. pollex Hinds, 1844

M. pantherina A. Adams, 1851

M. savaiensis Mousson, 1869

Auriculastra ternatelliformis Petit, 1842

LYMNAEIDAE - The branchiopulmonates are found in streams and ponds. Certain of this family act as intermediate hosts for parasitic worms and flukes. Guam's shell has an enlarged body whorl with large aperture and relatively small spire and a twisted columella.

Galba viridis Quoy & Gaimard,
Lymnaea parvia Martens,
Lymnaea ollula Gould,

PLANORBIDAE - The planorbs are small, flat coiled, fresh water snails. Guam's example is a light yellowish-brown in color.

Gyraulus heimantium Westerlund, 1883
G. chinensis Dunker,
G. spirillus Gould,

PARTULIDAE - These are more of the Pulmonata: air-breathing land dwellers, similar to the previous family.

Partula fragilis Ferrusac, 1821
Partula gibba Ferrusac, 1821
Partula radiolata Pfeiffer, 1846
Partula salifana Crampton, 1925

ACHATINIDAE - These garden pests of the Pulmonata are represented by a single species on Guam. They are medium sized shells, attaining to a length of five inches. They are ovate in form, and lack both an anterior and posterior canal. The columella is smooth. The animal originated in Africa and are eaten in certain areas, but as they may harbor parasites, they are not recommended to Guamanian gourmets. In the dry season they estivate, burrowing shallowly beneath the surface of the soil.

Achatina fulica Bowditch,

SUBULINIDAE - These small land dwellers--up to one-half inch in length--are elongate and have five whorls. The aperture is almost round. They are found under leaves in wet areas.

Allopeas keyotoensis Pilsbury & Hirase,
Subulina octona Bruguiere,

OLEACINIDAE - Still another member of the air breathing pulmonates, Guam's representative is a natural enemy of *Achatina fulica* and was imported for the purpose of controlling them. Our single representative of the family is a smallish shell, up to two inches in length. It is pink in color and not as globose as its enemy. It too requires moisture and hides from the direct sunlight.

Englandina rosea Ferrusac

STREPTAXIDAE - These cannibal snails were also imported to combat Achatina fulica. The shells are white, helicoid in shape, with very shallow longitudinal sculpturing. The aperture is small and ovate. It is carnivorous and has dart like radular teeth.

Gonaxis kibweziensis (E. A. Smith, 1884)

To follow "Calyptraeidae" on page 14:

XENOPHORIDAE - The carrier shells are flattened, trochoid-shaped, with a concave base. The aperture on the base is large, with a thin outer lip, and the columella curves in almost a semicircle around the aperture. The adults have no umbilicus, and the operculum is corneous with an off-center nucleus. The shells are unique in that the animals pick up other small shells and shell fragments, stones, pieces of coral, etc. and cement them on to the edge of the shell. Once an individual animal picks on a particular type of item to cement on to itself, it apparently stays with that particular type of camouflage. The animals are usually found in deep water

Xenophora turrida Kuroda & Ito,

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