Hawaiian Governor John Waihee expressed an interest to Dr. Jerrold Michael, a member of the Hawaiian Malacological Society and Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Public Health, in displaying in his office a small collection of marine shells that live only in Hawaii. The Board of Directors and Honolulu members of the Hawaiian Malacological Society prepared a small display case with 33 species designated as endemic to Hawaii in Dr. E. Alison Kay’s 1979 book, Hawaiian Marine Shells and a photo album with color photographs of each specimen. Each photograph was accompanied with information about the species from Hawaiian Marine Shells as well as the collector and locality where it was collected. The beautiful case was made by HMS member Keith Zeilinger from ahakea (Bobea elatior Gaud.), a rare endemic golden hardwood used by the ancient Hawaiians for the gunwales of their canoes; the photo album covers were of koa (Acacia koa Gray), the endemic hardwood used by the Hawaiians for their canoe hulls; and the photographs were all made by HSN editor Dr. Thomas A. Burch.

The display case with its endemic marine shells and the photo album were presented to the Governor on December 22, 1988. HMS members present at the ceremony were Dan McNally, president of HMS; Dr. Jerrold Michael, who proposed presenting the display; Dr. E. Alison Kay, author of Hawaiian Marine Shells; Chris Takahashi, one of the shell contributors; Stuart Lillico, HSN editor emeritus; and Dr. Thomas A. Burch, HSN editor.

The species included in the display were:

**GASTROPODA**
- Chicoereus insularum (Pilsby, 1921)
- Conus abbreviatus Reeve, 1843
- Cypraea gastkowi Reeve, 1846
- Cypraea granulata Pease, 1863
- Cypraea mauiensis Burgess, 1967
- Cypraea semiplata Mighels, 1845
- Cypraea suscidentata Gray, 1824
- Cypraea tesselata Swainson, 1822
- Gemmula pseudomonilifera Powell, 1967
- Hastula inconstans (Hinds, 1844)
- Mitra pelisserpentis asticta Reeve, 1844
- Morula dumosa (Conrad, 1837)
- Neothais harpa (Conrad, 1837)
- Oliva pacifica sandvicensis Pease, 1880
- Peristeria chlorostoma (Sowerby, 1825)
- Phalium umbilicatum (Pease, 1861)
- Subcancilla joveolata (Donker, 1858)
- Strombus helgi Kiener, 1843
- Strombus venter hawaiensis Pilsby, 1917

**TUBERIPA**
- Terebra achates Weaver, 1960
- Terebra arcus brachygyra Pilsbry, 1921
- Terebra gouldi Deshayes, 1859
- Terebra thomanni Pilsbry, 1921
- Turbo sandwicensis Pease, 1861
- Turridrupa veaverti Powell, 1967
- Xenoturris cerithiformis Powell, 1964
- Xenoturris kingae Powell, 1964

**SCAPHOPODA**
- Bivalvia
- Glycymeris arcodentiaus (Dall, 1895)
- Haumea juddi Dall, Bartsch, & Rehder, 1938
- Lima lahaina Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938
- Tellina elizabethae Pilsby, 1928

**JUNGLE SHELLING:**

**Snails for Pitta’s Sake**

By Brian Parkinson

In Southeast Asia snails can sometimes be garnered from unusual sources. After fruitlessly searching through the jungle in several parts of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, I have on several occasions collected my sole specimens of land snails per kind favor of a fellow collector — the Pitta bird. Pittas constitute a plump and colorful group. They are terrestrial, living in the forest undergrowth. Although many have brilliant plumage, their secretive habits make observation difficult. They run when alarmed, doing so with a characteristic hop. One way they can be detected is by their distinctive whistling calls. By imitating this, it is sometimes possible to entice the birds into the open.

What, it might be asked, does all this have to do with snails? The answer is that the smaller Pitta species pursue snails as a major food source. Because their survival depends in large part on this, they are much more efficient snail hunters that I am.

Moreover, Pittas are in the habit of breaking snail shells against stones, called “ anvils” by ornithologists.
HMS Scholarship Grants

Who is eligible?
Anyone engaged in a formal college or university program leading to a career in malacology. Membership in HMS is not required, nor are there any restrictions on place of residence or location of school. Students who have received previous grants are eligible although a recipient is only permitted three awards.

Where can I apply?
HMS application forms are available now. They must be completed and returned prior to April 1, 1989. Winners will be announced in HSN June 1989.

Where do I apply?
Mail your request for applications and completed applications to:
HMS, Scholarship Committee
P.O. Box 22130
Honolulu, Hawaii, USA 96822

Application hints
Use of a typewriter is mandatory. Include letters of recommendation from persons familiar with your performance and capabilities in malacology. Make your financial request factual and reasonable. Usually funds are not available for tuition or other normal college expenses. Priority is given to investigative projects that will increase basic knowledge of malacology. Be clear and concise as to your goals, needs, and your present and future malacological efforts.

Here's to Shellfish

There is good news for people who have been excluding shellfish from their diets to keep cholesterol levels down. Recent research studies suggest you can have clams, oysters, scallops, crab, lobster and some shrimp without worrying much about their cholesterol content, according to Commercial Fisheries News-line.

The studies revealed that many kinds of shellfish contain significantly lower levels of cholesterol than it was once believed. According to data from the US National Marine Fisheries Service, clams, oysters and scallops have between 35 and 50 milligrams of cholesterol per 3-1/2 ounce serving. These levels compare favorably to tuna in oil about 65 milligrams.

Workshop on Terrestrial Inverts

"Insufficient knowledge of Hawaiian terrestrial invertebrates is responsible for major gaps in conservation efforts," the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu noted recently in announcing a Hawaiian Terrestrial Invertebrate Workshop. The meeting, which began in mid-November was co-sponsored by the Bishop Museum's departments of Entomology and Zoology. It was funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

"The goal of this workshop is to develop strategic plans for understanding this vital part of biological diversity, in order to provide for their protection."

The Winning Party in 1988

No, the headline doesn't refer to politics. The Hawaiian Malacological Society held its annual get-together and jollification on the evening of 8 December at the Elks Club in Waikiki. The food was good (despite coffee in plastic cups), the Christmas decorations were colorful, the conversation was spirited and the gift exchange came out even. The weather cooperated fully, as only Hawaii's weather can.

Dr. Don Hemmes, the Big Winner at the HMS Shell Show only a fortnight before, in a many-faceted slide talk revealed his favorite shellhunting spots and assured divers in the audience that the waters are patrolled by huge man-eating sharks.

In the hurly burly of the evening, the scheduled installation of the Society's new officers somehow was forgotten. No one seems upset.

1989 HMS OFFICERS

Not only did we fail to install the Society's new officers at the December "meeting," we failed to say who they were in the December HSN and almost failed to change the names in the masthead in this issue. They are:

President, ................. Dan McNally
Vice President ............ Liz Kane
Treasurer ................. George Cook
Recording Secretary ...... Bunnie Cook
Corres. Secretary ......... Trudi Ernst
Director .......... ........... John Jacobs
Director .......... ........... Olive Schoenberg
Director .......... ........... Regina Kawamoto
Director .......... ........... Stuart Lillico

HSN Contributors

Articles, notes, and letters on any topic related to mollusca are welcome from anyone. The contributor does not need to be a "malacologist" or an "expert." Opinions expressed are those of the Contributor — not the Hawaiian Malacological Society or the editor. The editor and staff review each contribution. Many — but not all — names and references are checked, but it is the responsibility of the contributor to have such data correct. If the editor inadvertently changes the author's meaning, it is likely that most HSN readers would also have misinterpreted what was said. The editor appreciates being informed of errors and will print corrections whether the error was that of the contributor or the editor. See pp 6 and 11 of this issue.
By Jason Mau*

The sea has always fascinated me. I enjoy reading about the creatures living in the sea.

On October 1987, I attended my first Junior Shell Club meeting at school. At the end of the meeting, we were all given three shells each. I took my shells home and showed them to everyone. When they asked me, I could not tell them what kinds of shells I had received. The following weekend, my parents and I visited a bookstore and I purchased my first shell reference book. I had started my shell collection.

Why I collect Shells

The pictures of the shells in the book were beautiful and very interesting. I enjoyed reading about the animals living in the shells. I visited Sea Life Park (Honolulu) and saw a Cypraea with its mantle covering the exterior of the shell.

I enjoy collecting shells because of their fascinating shapes and sizes. I like the many colors and designs on the shells.

Because of my shell collection, I have met many people here in Hawaii and while on my vacation on the mainland. I enjoy talking with these people who share the same interest in shells as I do.

My shell collection has become a family project that my parents and I work on and enjoy together.

I have learned many things through collecting shells. I’ve learned the locations of many different oceans and countries where many of the shells in my collection can be found. I was asked to share my collection with some third graders from another school and had my first public speaking experience in front of a large audience other than my school classmates. Collecting shells has taught me how to do referencing and cataloging. It has also taught me patience, because sometimes it is very difficult to identify and correctly label a shell I have collected.

Collecting shells is a great hobby.

Catalog: I enter the genus and species of the shell along with the assigned number into my computer. Every shell that I own and have identified is listed there. I can print a list of all my shells by genus in alphabetical order when I need it. As my shell collection gets larger and I cannot remember all the shells that I have, I can check in the computer to find out if I have the species.

Index and Label: I label the shell by assigning a number to it. The first number to identify the genus and the second number to show me how many species I have in a particular genus.

Reference: After I collect a shell, I look it up in my books. I look for the name, author, and where the shell can be found.

*4th grader, Iolani School, Honolulu, Hawaii. Winner of Ellis Cross Award, 1988 HMS Shell Show.
By Stuart Lilloco*

Stanley Jazwinski found his first golden cowry when he was 17 years old. He was living on Kwajalein Atoll in the Central Pacific at the time.

"My father was involved in the early Apollo man-in-space operation," Jazwinski recalled recently. "We lived at tracking sites all over the world. I was born while he was stationed at Antigua. He was transferred to 'Kwaj' in the mid-1960s. I was still in high school. It was our third tour there. The first two times, I was very young.

"An'byhow, at Kwaj I met Scott Johnson [one of the first Hawaiian Malacological Society scholarship winners] and I learned to scuba dive. Then I began hunting for goldens. Scott had found half a dozen by that time.

"I looked all over the lagoon for months and months with no luck. One night Scott said he'd show me where to find one. And by golly, he did! On the ocean side of the reef, just outside the surf!"

Stan Jazwinski is an adult now, an active resident HMS member and the volunteer in charge of mailing your monthly copy of HSN, an enthusiastic and frequently unpaid marine biology researcher, and an almost compulsive visitor to islands over the horizon. He makes a living catching tropical reef fish for aquariums and marine biologists around the world and supplying shell dealers with scarce Hawaiian endemics. When he isn't doing that, he is working on a serious study of Hawaii's triphorids with fellow HMS member Dr. Don Hemmes of the University of Hawaii-Hilo.

It's the business of the Triphoridae that makes Stan of particular interest just now. He and Hemmes are working up a paper on the many little-known and often wildly colorful members of the family being discovered in Hawaiian waters. The two have hundreds of transparencies from which they gradually are preparing a series of color pages for Hawaiian Shell News.

"I decided to pick a molluscan group no one knew anything about," he explains. "Dr. Hemmes and Mer- ton Goldsmith at Hilo are the only others in this area who really study triphorids. I go to Hilo every couple of weeks. Don comes to Honolulu to talk things over, and we go collecting together. In between times, we correspond. I send him stuff. It's good to work with someone to whom you can say 'You're wrong' and he says [to me] 'No, you're wrong.'"

Dr. E. Alison Kay, Science Advisor for HSN, and professor of zoology at the University of Hawaii-Manoa (Honolulu), lists some 40 species of Triphoridae in her encyclopedic Hawaiian Shells.

"Just in the three or four years we've been at it, we have come up with at least 20 that aren't in the book," Jazwinski goes on. "Dr. Kay has our specimens and is studying them. We've got a bunch waiting for names. Identification is a real job. A lot of triphorids were named back in the 1800s, sometimes with 30 words or less and often with no figure (Pease did that) and no existing holotype. Jousseaume and others did a lot of work from dead specimens. With many species, the protoconch makes a real difference. If it's gone, where are you?"

But back to Stan's golden cowries.

"After my first big success [on Kwajalein] we went out again about a week later. That night, I found two. I'd discovered the secret!

"Those were the last I got for awhile. There are passes in the reef encircling Kwajalein Lagoon. Scott had run the boat out through one of them so we could anchor in the ocean, just outside the surf line. It was around midnight. On our way back home after the dive, as we came in through the pass, the surf caught us. We took a big one over the bow and then the next one over the stern. Over we went.

"Eventually we were spotted by a plane that shuttled workers among the islands around Kwajalein. We were sitting right in the flight path and saw it coming in. We still had our dive lights and used them to signal. The plane came round again and spotted us. What I didn't know was that my dad was on the plane. A boat was sent out to pick us up, and about 4 AM we got back on land. My dad was waiting at the pier.

"'No more night diving for Stanley,' was the first thing he said. To make it official, a day or so later the Marina banned all diving outside the reef. Period.

"I still think Scott did it deliberately so I couldn't get any more goldens.'"

For all his traveling, Jazwinski had not lived in Hawaii until early in the 1970s when he entered the University of Hawaii. While still an undergraduate, he joined the Hawaiian Malacological Society. He received his bachelor's degree in biology in 1980.

About that time Scott Johnson, who already had his degree, returned to Honolulu from Kwajalein. The two
were soon steamed up over nudibranchs — much more plentiful locally than anyone had suspected — and before long had discovered a number of species new to science.

Stan also became interested in research that HMS member Frank Perron was doing in Hawaii on Conus reproduction and growth. Perron already was a HMS Scholarship winner. In 1979 Stan received an HMS grant of his own to work on aspects of Conus ecology related to Perron’s work. Before long, the two had located, tagged, numbered, and measured more than 500 specimens of Conus quercinus in the waters off the island of Maui.

“Frank was interested in how fast the animals grew and at what age they were able to reproduce,” Jazwinski reminisces.

“I was trying to figure out how far they roamed each night in search of food.

“That was a long time ago,” he remarks wistfully. Jazwinski is tall and almost excessively thin. He could be described as a casual but appropriate dresser. His deeply tanned face is sharp, with a quick smile and an easy, self-effacing laugh. Usually clean-shaven, he delights in appearing at HMS meetings after a working visit to another Pacific or Caribbean island with a startling beard or haircut.

This all makes it difficult to judge his age. Actually, he is in his early thirties.

“I’ve lived in Hawaii longer than anywhere else, but I don’t consider it my home,” he admits. “As a matter of fact, I’m at home anywhere, as long as there is water. I’d like to earn enough to buy a sailboat and cruise around the Pacific. I’d relax, do some research and get away from the traffic. What I need is three or four other people who want to do the same thing.”

While waiting for that to happen, Stan has established solid connections with the marine science people of Hawaii. He consults frequently with Dr. Kay at the University of Hawaii on his shell finds. For several years he collected “new shrimps and stuff” for the late Dr. Dennis Devaney, then head of the Department of Zoology at the B.P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

“Now I sometimes go out diving with John Randall [world famous Senior Ichthyologist at Bishop Museum]. He’s been everywhere and done everything. You can’t top anything he’s done. It’s great training.”

A couple of years ago, Jazwinski was off to Vanuatu (one-time New Hebrides, in the South Pacific) in what he thought might be semi-permanent relocation to warmer waters.

“The move wasn’t as permanent as I had hoped it would be, but at least I got in three months of diving and collecting in a new area.”

Any advice for aspiring young marine biologists?

“Not from me,” he responds firmly. “Sometimes I wish I were at a desk in a lab somewhere, studying interesting animals. That would be great at first, anyhow, but it probably would become tedious after awhile. It would be too much like work! Right now I can pursue a topic for as long as it interests me, then I can move to something else. I love it this way. But as a profession it’s a terrible life. Too many budding young marine biologists are fighting for just a few good jobs.”
Conus pennaceus versus Conus episcopus

Sharp-eyed HSN Corresponding Editor Aurora Richards noted an error in A. J. da Motta’s article, “Regarding the Mystery Cones from Kwajalein” [HSN November 1988 p 12]. The figure labeled “Lectotype of Conus pennaceus Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792” should have been labeled “Holotype of Conus episcopus Hwass in Bruguiere, 1792,” she says.

Da Motta confirmed this and enclosed a figure of the holotype of Conus pennaceus Born, 1778 which is reproduced here with the correctly labeled figure of Conus episcopus.

WORLD SIZE RECORDS

This list comprises more of the “New Entries,” submitted for use in the World Size Records supplement of Wagner and Abbott’s Standard Catalog of Shells as of November 1987.

Individuals who believe they have record size shells should have the measurement confirmed by a professional malacologist or other approved person. Then send the information to Robert J.L. Wagner, 19751 S.W. 79th Ct., Miami, FL 33189.

SPECIES

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One inch = 2.54 centimeters.
SOME THOUGHTS ON SHELL COLLECTING AND PRESENT AND FUTURE SHELL AVAILABILITY IN THE PHILIPPINES

By James L. Barnett*

NIAGARA FALLS, NY — Having returned permanently to the United States after living in the Philippines for 15 years, I would like to report on the present shelling situation there, as well as some thoughts on future trends in collecting and availability in the islands.

During my first seven years, 1973 to 1980, I resided in the Manila area and spent considerable time diving for marine shells. Ear operations ended my diving activities in 1980 and I moved to Baguio in the mountains of Northern Luzon. From then on I concentrated primarily on land snails.

When I arrived in the Philippines in June 1973, a strong martial law regime was in its first year of authoritarian rule. The country was enjoying law and order. Tranquility and security prevailed. Although such conditions are fine for life in general, for a doctoral candidate in political science at the University of the Philippines the restrictions and prohibitions placed on political discussion and writing made such studies time-wasting and meaningless. It was primarily for this reason that I turned to diving and eventually became interested in marine shells — first as a hobby and later as a business.

Although life under strict martial law discouraged political studies, the positive internal conditions encouraged travel throughout the islands. During the first few years it was possible to travel safely almost anywhere in the islands. I was able to make trips even to the remote southern island province of Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago.

The early years of martial law coincided with the emergence of the Philippines as the greatest source of uncommon and rare marine shells in the world. Scarce shells had been known from Philippine waters for many years, but now Punta Engafio, a small fishing village on Mactan Island, just off Cebu, began turning up a dazzling array of rare deep-water shells. Then Samal Island just south of Davao, began doing the same, and lastly, Balut Island in the Sarangani Group became an outstanding source of deep-water shells.

With the appearance of such large quantities of scarce shells, many full-time fishermen became full-time shellers investing in additional boats and tangle and bottom nets. The new shellers soon acquired worldwide shell price lists and the shell dealer population of the Philippines increased dramatically. Many an excellent shell collection was built-up during this period. A key individual in funneling the scarce deep-water shells to collectors' cabinets was Fernando G. Dayrit of Quezon City.

At this time few Philippine land shells were available, and it was just as well since there was no great demand for them. Land shell information, which was difficult enough to find in Europe and the United States, was totally absent in the Philippines. Consequently, it was almost impossible to identify with any degree of certainty the specimens that were available. Again, Fernando Dayrit was the most knowledgeable individual on Philippine terrestrials.

The happy combination of comparatively safe travel throughout the Philippines and the availability of large quantities of scarce shells did not last long. A leftist movement, which began in Manila in 1969, and a rightist (religious) movement, which began in Mindanao in 1972, grew into full-scale dissidence movements following the declaration of martial law in September 1972. By 1980 almost every major Philippine province had a large or small leftist insurgency problem.

*Pineview Apart. 40, 9815 Niagara Falls Blvd., Niagara Falls, NY 14304.
Religious separation had grown in Mindanao and had spread to Palawan and the Sulu islands. By 1973-74, travel to Mindanao, except for Zamboanga and Davao, was either prohibited or discouraged, and visits to southeast Samar, including Guiuan, the primary source of *Cypraea aurantium*, was strongly discouraged. Such travel restrictions tended to discourage foreign visitors, including shell collectors and dealers and scuba diving groups, but had much less effect on the travels of Filipinos. Although both rebel groups occupied hilly and mountainous regions, the preferred homes of Philippine terrestrial snails, this had little practical effect on the availability of land shells, since there were still little demand for them.

Although minor Filipino dealers, middle-men between fishermen-collectors and the major Manila dealers, were still able to travel extensively throughout the Philippines, by 1980 it had become apparent that the former treasure-troves of deep-water shells were beginning to dry up. At first it was Punta Engaño. In Magallanes (Magellan) Bay, where just a few years previously hundreds of bottom nets had been deployed daily, only about a dozen daily netting operations were carried out. This situation was duplicated off Panglao Island, Bohol. Several years later, the same conditions were also observed beginning off Samal and Balut islands. By 1988, it was obvious that Punta Engaño, Panglao, Samal, and Balut had been nearly "shelled out" and that these treasuries were just about empty.

Following my move to Baguio, I developed a strong interest in Philippine terrestrial snails. As a result I wrote two series land snail articles in *Hawaiian Shell News* and *Carrel's Philippine Shell News* which generated a large amount of world-wide interest in Philippine terrestrials. During 1980 to 1985, I interacted several Igorot tribesmen in collecting snails in the mountains of Benquet and the Mountain Province. There were also good collectors in Mindanao, Palawan, some Sulu Sea islands, Cebu, Bohol, Panay, Negros, and Casiguran, in northeast Luzon. By 1988 people no longer collected for two main reasons: 1) It's financially unrewarding to spend a lot of time looking for elusive terrestrials during rainy nights in hilly-mountainous regions; and 2) it's downright dangerous to enter places where government and rebel forces are engaged in life and death struggles.

Currently, there are vast quantities of common shells available for collectors and for use in shellcraft projects. There are countless potential collectors of uncommon and rare shells, but limited quantities for them to collect. Philippine terrestrials are abundant throughout the archipelago, but practically no one to get them out. Environmentalists throughout the world will cry "foul," and say "think about tomorrow." But to the fishermen of Cebu, and to their families, tomorrow is the following morning when they need fish and rice on their tables and enough pesos for clothing and tuition. Laws against dynamite and poison fishing are totally unenforceable. So also, apparently, are laws on agricultural practices such as "slash and burn farming," and logging. As a result of the two latter violations, an indeterminable number of terrestrial snails are eliminated annually. The destruction of a coral reef is much like the destruction of a large forest. All living things associated with it are also destroyed, and it is unlikely that either the reef or the forest will ever again be able to support the life that it did previously.

The present-day Philippines is beset with insurgent movements which make it difficult for foreign visitors to travel. These dissident activities also make it difficult, and indeed almost impossible, for the collectors of land shells to go into the hills in search of the coveted Philippine land shells. The uncommon and rare marine shells that could be obtained readily only a few years ago are no longer available for any price. As a matter of interest to HMS members interested in land shells, I finished a manuscript for a comprehensive book on Philippine terrestrials. Unfortunately, it could not be published in the Philippines. After some major revisions it should be ready for publication in about one year.
1988 HMS SHELL SHOW RESULTS

Who won, who didn’t? Here is the final compilation of the results of the competitive 1988 HMS Shell Show at Honolulu in November, as reported by Show Chairman Jim Rohrbach:

Class 1. One molluscan family
1st place. "Hawaiian Epiphragmiidae," Walter & Mabel Haas. (General)
2nd place. "Worldwide Miters," Bunnie Cook. (General)
3rd place. "Cypraea of Hawaii," Dan McNally. (Novice)

Class 3. One species
1st place. "Color Forms of Mitrella fusiformis," Dr. Don Hemmes. (Professional)
2nd place. "Murex pete," Melvin Pang. (Novice)
3rd place. "Lyropeten nodosa," Virginia Lee. (General)

Class 5. Mixed species, worldwide
1st place. "Beautiful worldwide shells," Jason Mau. (Student)

Class 6. Self-collected from one locality
1st place. "Micromolluscs from Pahi Bay, HI," Dr. Don Hemmes & Merton Goldsmith. (Professional)
2nd place. "Shells From Makas Beach, Oahu," Cedric Chang. (Novice)
3rd place. "Shells from the Kausa General Store," Reginald Gage. (General)

Class 7. Hawaiian Shells
1st place. "Triphoridae of Hawaii," Dr. Don Hemmes & Stan Jazwinski. (Professional)
3rd place. "Collecting Micros from Hermit Crabs," Robert Moffett. (Novice)

Class 11. Educational
1st place. "The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands," Honey Justman. (Novice)

Class 15. Shell Art
1st place. "Stamps to Art," Lori Odell. (Novice)

Class 16. Shell Crafts
1st place. "Caribbean Shell Shop," Lori Odell. (Novice)

Class 17. Shell-related Art Work
First place. "Stamps to Art," Lori Odell.

Class 18. Photography
2nd & 3rd place. Two untitled photos, Laura Jean Conradson. (Novice)

Class 19. Photography — Aspects of Shells
1st place. "What’s In an Aperture?" Dr. Don Hemmes. (Professional)

"Exhibitors Choice" Award
"Triphoridae of Hawaii," Dr. Don Hemmes & Stan Jazwinski.

Governor of Hawaii’s Trophy for The Most Popular Display

Smithsonian Institution Award
"Triphoridae of Hawaii," Dr. Don Hemmes & Stan Jazwinski.

duPont Award
"Color Forms of Mitrella," Dr. Don Hemmes.

Conchologists of America
"Micromolluscs from Pahi Bay, HI," Dr. Don Hemmes & Merton Goldsmith.

Bishop Museum Award

Burch Award
"Color Forms of Mitrella," Dr. Don Hemmes.

E.R. Cross Award

Tom Richert Memorial Trophy for the Shell-of-the-Show
Casmaria erinaceus kalosmodix by Honey Justman.

Self-Selected-Shell-of-the-Show Rosette
Distorsio burgessi by Reginald Gage.

FOR PITTA’S SAKE

(Cont’d from Page 1)
marked out for the purpose within their territory. It is the cache of shells associated with them, not all of which are broken, which helped considerably with my collecting in many parts of Asia.

Pittas do not pause to consider too closely the nature of their catch at the point of capture. Rather, all shells are brought back to the anvil. But not all are broken open once there. This may be because they prove resistant to the first few bashings, but more likely because they are empty. Whatever the reason, I have collected many specimens, particularly of Amphidromus, from snail caches in the Cameron Highlands and around Kuala Lipis in Malaysia, and in several parts of Thailand and Indonesia, courtesy of the collecting efforts of one or another species of Pitta.

The blue Pitta. Drawing: Parkinson

Murray Bruce of Australia, a noted ornithologist who has studied this group of birds, has informed me that whereas all Pitta species in Southeast Asia, both resident and migrant, will eat snails, it is the smaller resident species that are to be associated with the extensive caches of snail remains. He suggests that the banded Pitta, Pitta gojana, would be responsible for the snail anvils I found in the limestone karsts of the western Malay Peninsula, but that the beautiful garter Pitta, P. granatina, could also have been involved.

Along the Mekong River in northeastern Thailand and Laos, the blue-winged Pitta, P. moluccensis, and the hooded Pitta, P. sordida, were responsible for the caches of snail shells. In Thailand south of the Kra Isthmus, the two northern species would likely still be the deposits of one or another species of Pitta.

Speaking of Books

Catalogue of the Typhidae

Anthony D’Attilio and Carole M. Hertz are authors of "An Illustrated Catalogue of the Family Typhidae, 1903," published as a supplement to the November 1988 issue of the San Diego Shell Club’s newsletter The Festivus.

The 73-page work reinstates the family Typhidae, 1903, citing "divergent radulae and shell morphology [that] indicate the existence of at least two subfamilial lines of parallel evolution in the Typhidae."

Two catalogs enumerating nominal taxa — one dealing with described fossil and Recent genera, and the other covering fossil and Recent species of Typhidae — are included. "The chronology of the fossil genera and species remains in a state of flux," the authors admit.

Copies of the supplement are available to nonmembers of the San Diego Shell Club at a cost of $11.00 for domestic, $12.00 overseas surface mail, and $15.00 overseas airmail. Inquiries may be directed to the San Diego Shell Club, 3883 Mt. Blackburn Avenue, San Diego, CA 92111.

Dealers’ Prices, Expanded

Tom Rice, proprietor of Of Sea & Shore Publications, Port Gamble, WA, has issued a supplement to the 1987-1988 Ninth Edition of his Catalog of Dealers’ Prices for Marine Shells. It expands listings for the "four most popular groups of specimen shells: Conus, Cypraea, Murex and Voluta."

"As with the main Catalog," declares Rice, "the Supplement lists species, subspecies and forms in each group but, unlike the main Catalog, under each listing we give quality and size, and break down the prices asked into a much narrower focus..."

Figures are based on retail sales lists of US mail order dealers issued between November 1987 and September 1988. Quality indicators are F (fine), F+ (extra fine), and G (grom).

The price of the Supplement is $3.75 plus postage (65 cents in the US and 75 cents to Canada).

All the Marginellids

HMS member Gary A. Coover, who edits the Dayton (Ohio) Museum of Natural History’s Marginella Marginalia, has compiled A Bibliography of the Recent Marginellidae that “presumably contains references for every validly described species and genus” of Recent marginellids. A cross index serves as a guide to the original descriptions.

In his introduction paragraphs, Coover explains that the project is an outcome of an eight-year revisionary research that necessitated obtaining copies of the original description of every Recent marginellid species.

"Every effort was made to obtain a complete bibliographic citation of all these papers... citations and dates of publication were diligently checked," says Coover.

References total about 750.

HMS members interested in securing copies of the new bibliography should communicate with Gary A. Coover, Dayton Museum of Natural History, 2629 Ridge Avenue, Dayton, OH 45414.
I sure like Art Weil's New Grading System for Beach Shells (HSN January 1988 p.11). I do have one thing to add about JOEYS: about ten years ago a friend who knows very little about shells, went to the beach and as a nice surprise, brought a small bag of shells back for me — all JOEYS! But you know, years after KEEPERS and LOUIES have been given away, I still have that bag of JOEYS. It's that thought that counts.

Trudi Ernst

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

I wish to take issue with 'TB's' footnote which followed the review by Alan Hinton of Tropical Landshells of the World in HSN June 1988. This points out that a number of the Philippine species and genera illustrated by James Barnett in HSN do not appear in our book.

With between 60,000 and 80,000 known species of land molluscs, it would be physically impossible to feature every individual taxon and this, in any event, was not our intention. However, with 17 of the 77 plates, together with a number of individual shells from composite plates devoted, to specimens from the Philippines, we do feel that this region was adequately covered.

Further, it should be pointed out that much of the taxonomy used by Barnett is in error and this is the reason that that used by us is at variance with his. A taxonomy used by Barnett is in error and this is the reason that that used by us is at variance with his. A few examples are:

HSN October 1986 p.5: Helicobulus Broderip, 1841 (not 1840) is a subgenus of Cochlostyla, not a genus as stated; the subspecies of sarcinosa is hypselospyra not hypselospyra. HSN January 1987 p.8: The correct spelling of the genus is Chloraea not Chlorea; for species 3 the author is Moellendorff and the year 1840; for species 4, areolata is a nomen nudum; Cerastylina not Hypselospyra. As regards the binding of the book, this is the first complaint of this nature that we have received. The Bishop Museum should approach the publishers for a replacement copy.

Brian Parkinson

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

I am very satisfied with HSN and delivery. Keep up the good work.

I'd like to see photographs of illustrated shells in color, especially cowries, and would not mind an increase in cost of the publication, if this is necessary. In many instances, color is important, or at least aids identification.

Donald F. Spellerberg

LARGO, FLORIDA

 Regarding the photo of an unidentified epitoniid in HSN January 1988 p.11: anyone with a copy of the Manual of Conchology could catch this as Scala phylata [sic] Watson, 1886. Sorry, no new species. We have too many of these now. Go to the Source.

Norman Paschall

"[Go to the source] is excellent advice. Watson (1886) “Report on the Scaphopoda and Gastropoda Collected by H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-1876,” Rep. Scientific Results H.M.S. Challenger, Zoology. vol 15 pp 142-143, pl 9 fig 5 shows that Scala phylata was dredged at station 35C in 100-150 fathoms at Tristan da Cunha in the south Atlantic. Based on the more extensive description, the detailed drawing of the sculpture, and the distance of the type locality from Hawaii, I do not think that the specimen to which Paschall refers is S. phylata. TB]"
EPITONIIDAE

HAWAIIAN EPITONIIDAE
By Helen DuShane*

CONCLUSION
This issue of HSN brings to a conclusion a review of the known Hawaiian Epitoniidae comprising 21 species, some of which have not been reported before in these waters. During the review, five species of epitoniids new to science were found and descriptions were published in The Veliger 31(3, 4) 1988, bringing to a total of 26 species found in Hawaiian waters. This is not to infer that all possible species have been covered, but only those collected by a group of dedicated people who willingly sent me many specimens of this family of molluscs they had collected over a period of years intertidally by SCUBA and by dredging. I am grateful to the following for their efforts: Tom and Beatrice Burch, Mr. and Mrs. John Earle, Merton Goldsmith, Don Hemmes, Stan Jazwinski, Jim McDowell, Chris Takahashi, Wes Thorsson, and Dave Wageman. The time and effort expended by these people have resulted in species being added to early lists of epitoniids found in the Hawaiian biota.

Hawaii is the most northeastern section of the Indo-Pacific marine realm. Devaney and Eldridge (1977:1-2) stated that, “the general trend of the shore fauna of the central Pacific area has apparently been from the Indian Ocean spreading out through the Pacific Ocean to eastern Polynesia, southern Japan, and Hawaii.” Kilburn (1985:288) noted that populations from extreme ends of the range (Hawaii and Natal) are characterized by the small size of individuals. The small size of most of the species can only be tentatively explained by the extreme clarity of the water which indicates a paucity of nutrients upon which certain species feed. It would be interesting to know what species of epitoniids could be found from the two tropical Midway Islands, lying 1300 miles NW of Hawaii.

REFERENCES CITED

Photographs and descriptions of the new species are planned for a future issue of the HSN. For complete details see, “New Hawaiian Species of Epitoniidae (Mollusca: Gastropoda).” The Veliger 31(3, 4), 1988

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Epitonium ulu Pilsbry, 1921
Because of an oversight Australia was omitted in the range for Epitonium ulu Pilsbry, 1921, in HSN November 1988, p 9. Also, the reference for Ian Loch, 1982 was overlooked. In this paper Loch reported E. ulu under several Fungia spp including F. actiniformis, at depths of 1.5 to 45 meters.

Reference

Hints on Identifying Epitoniidae
By Helen DuShane

There is a general rule of thumb in identifying epitoniids. The fewer costae on a whorl the less variance there is apt to be. An Epitonium described with 5 costae will rarely have 6 or 7. The more costae per whorl, the greater variance there may be. An Epitonium described with 10 costae may have 15 to 20 per whorl.

In counting costae, hold the shell with the aperture up and starting from the aperture count in a clockwise direction. Also, one must remember that the original describer may have had only one specimen from which to make a decision. Today, we dislike describing a new species from only one specimen. In fact, some malacologists refuse to introduce a species new to science from only one specimen.

Epitonium perplexum Pease, 1867. Kualoa, Oahu. BPBM Cat. No. 67506. Photo: Burch

Note on Dannevigena martyr Iredale, 1936
By Thora Whitehead

BRISBANE — By an interesting coincidence, both Hawaiian Shell News [Oct. 1988 p 3] and Australian Shell News [Oct. 1988 p 9] referred to the rare Australian wentletrap Dannevigena martyr Iredale, 1936. The latter periodical figured the holotype. Since the two periodicals arrived only two days apart, it was at once obvious that the holotype of D. martyr Iredale is not a specimen of Cirsotrema varicosa Lamarck, nor is it in the genus Cirsotrema.

Having perused the text cited by Helen DuShane, I do not believe that Macpherson (1962:115) placed Scal morphi Angas, S. invalida Vero or Dannevigena martyr Iredale as synonyms of Cirsotrema varicosa Lamarck. MacPherson states that she considers the first two small species better placed in the genus Cirsotrema than in the genus Plastiscala which Iredale had erected, with Scala morphi Angas as type.

“We do not consider the variations from varicosa Lamarck, the type species of Cirsotrema, of more than specific value,” Macpherson continued.

The genus Dannevigena is dealt with separately, immediately below Cirsotrema.

Over the years, Iredale’s species, D. martyr has been mentioned several times in Australian Shell News. It is rare. I have never seen a specimen in a private collection. The locality given with the latest illustration is “55 miles south of Gabo Island, Victoria [southeastern Australia], 210-265°m.”

Iredale is said to have named the species for Harald Dannenbig, an early Commonwealth Director of Fisheries, who lost his life in 1915 when the Fisheries research ship Endeavour disappeared while returning to Hobart, Tasmania after dropping a new officer at the weather and wireless station on Macquarie Island.

References

Helen DuShane admits that she misinterpreted MacPherson’s section on Cirsotrema and that the final paragraph in her article [HSN October 1988, p 5] should be disregarded.

CORRECTION
The specific name of Amaea (Acrilla) xenicima, one of the Epitoniids in HSN November 1988, p 7 was misspelled in the heading but not in the text or caption.

New Branch on Clam Family Tree
DUMAGUETE, PHILIPPINES — Baby giant clams shipped to the Philippines from Palau several years ago have reached maturity and are being used for hatchery production, according to Sally Alcazar of the Silliman University Marine Laboratory (SUML) here. SUML has been conducting experiments in giant clam breeding for the past four years. Funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, the work aims at restocking the severely depleted reefs of the central Philippines.

The main concern of the SUML biologists has been in mass production of three of the seven giant clam species, Tridacna gigas, T. derasa and Hippopus porcellanus, which are nearly extinct in Philippine waters. Successful breeding has been achieved with T. derasa and H. porcellanus. The latest spawning of T. derasa, conducted last April, yielded 25,000 juveniles. To produce these seed, Ms Alcazar mixed eggs spawned by wild local clams with sperm from four-year-old T. derasa, sent as yearlings from Palau to the Philippines in 1985. The Palauan clams were themselves second-generation offspring of wildstock spawned in 1979 at the Micronesian Mariculture Demonstration Center.
THE SCENE AT THE SHELL SHOW

The HMS 1988 Shell Show and Auction at the Blaisdell Center in Honolulu had something for everybody. 1. A family group studied Honey Justman's Bishop Museum Award-winning display on the Northwestern Hawaiian Chain. 2. Wearing identical shell shirts from opposite ends of the United States, Show Judge Walter Sage of New York (left) and HMS President Dan McNally of Honolulu admire McNally's exhibit of Island Cypraea. 3. Society members Donald Dan of Maryland (left), Judge Richard Goldberg of New York, Smithsonian Award winner Dr. Don Hemmes of Hilo, and COA Trophy co-winner Merton Goldsmith of Hilo in plenary session. 4. The show greeters — Bill Ernst (standing), Trudi Ernst and Lyman Higa — welcome longtime member Larry Kimball, in Honolulu for the show from his East Coast Air Force post. 5. Dr. E. Alison Kay, author of the encyclopedic Hawaiian Marine Shells, takes notes from Walter Haas's display titled "Hawaiian Shells Not Found in, etc." 6. One important factor in the shell auction's grossing nearly $5,000 was Dan McNally's energetic performance as auctioneer. 7. "What's in an Aperture?" asks the sign over Dr. Don Hemme's blue ribbon puzzler. The answer, points out this show visitor, is "an extra a." (The show judges agreed that the "old spelling" was still acceptable.) 8. Lori Odell's tiny "Caribbean shell shop" won the hearts of show visitors — and a blue ribbon.