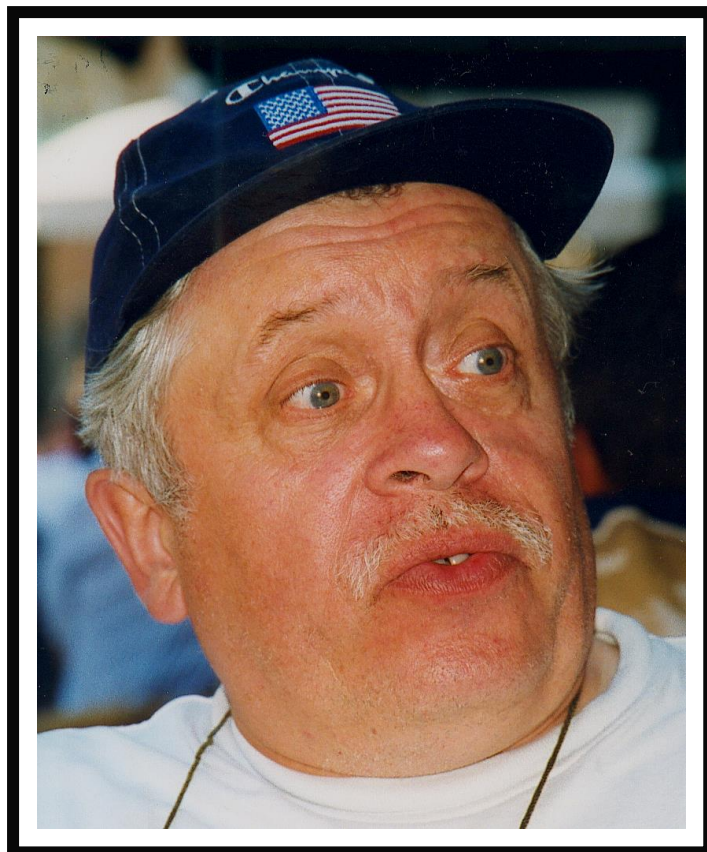


In memoriam 'Fernand Boone'

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Fernand Boone

Oudenburg (België) 30-06-1940 --- Brugge (België) 03-06-2006

Met grote droefheid hebben wij in juni afscheid genomen van een goede vriend. Fernand Boone was een kleurrijke figuur met een bijzonder gevoel van humor. Hij was een man met veel talenten. Zo sprak en schreef hij een vijftal talen (Nederlands, Frans, Engels, Spaans en Italiaans), hij was erg belesen en had een brede interesse voor kunst en cultuur, natuurwetenschappen, scheepvaart en in het bijzonder voor alle onderwerpen die verband houden met de zee. Dit laatste was wellicht een gevolg van zijn verleden als machinist bij de lange omvaart. Daarenboven was hij tot op vijftigjarige leeftijd een fervente duiker. Na acht jaar reizen kwam hij terecht op het studiebureau van 'La Brugeoise' (het huidige 'Bombardier', fabrikant van trein- en tramstellen). Hij was er ongeveer vijfentwintig jaar tewerkgesteld, maar moest als gevolg van reconversie in het bedrijf vroegtijdig op rust gaan. Fernand had interesse voor genealogie en

heraldiek (familiewapens) en had een bijzondere passie voor de geschiedenis van de twee wereldoorlogen. Hij was vooral verzamelaar, niet alleen van boeken en schelpen maar onder andere ook van thematische postzegels: 'niet het bezit van voorwerpen is belangrijk maar wel de relatie die je hebt tot die dingen'. Fernand gebruikte zijn brede belangstelling vooral als middel om met mensen in contact te kunnen komen. Het was een man met welomlijnde ideeën, maar hij betoonde evenveel respect voor alternatieve opvattingen. Verzuiling was niet aan hem besteed omdat mensen daarvan dikwijls misbruik maken. Vaak verviel hij in de rol van klokkenluider en dat werd hem niet altijd in dank afgenomen. Als er echter één verdienste is die wij in het bijzonder van Fernand wensen te onthouden dan is het vooral zijn tomeloze inzet voor alle initiatieven waar hij borg voor stond.

Geen inspanning was Fernand te veel om iemand uit de nood te helpen. Hij behoorde tot een soort mensen die je vandaag nog zelden aantreft.

In 1977 namen Fernand Boone en Frank Nolf het initiatief om een dochterafdeling van de **Belgische Vereniging voor Conchylologie** op te richten in West-Vlaanderen. Het bleek echter dat het rekruteren van nieuwe of ex-leden in de Westhoek geen sinecure was. Het secretariaat van B.V.C. had een twintigtal adressen van verzamelaars uit West- en Oost-Vlaanderen bezorgd, waarmee telefonisch of per brief in contact werd getreden. Het was te verwachten dat veel 'pseudo-leden' niet zouden reageren op de uitnodigingen, zodat slechts vijf geïnteresseerde personen uit Wervik, St. Baafs-Vijve, Brugge en Oostende elkaar thuis zouden treffen op een inleidende bijeenkomst in september en oktober 1977. Fernand was echter niet te beroerd om ook andere verzamelaars thuis op te zoeken en met zijn gekende geestdrift slaagde hij erin een tiental mensen warm te maken voor de eerste officiële vergadering op vrijdagavond 7 oktober 1977 in de projectiezaal van het Daverloopark Assebroek (Brugge). Het werd een voltrefter en in november waren dezelfde personen opnieuw aanwezig. Er werd beslist om door te gaan met het initiatief van een dochterafdeling zonder bestuur, maar met Fernand Boone als public relations-persoon en Frank Nolf als verantwoordelijke voor de organisatie van de vergaderingen.

We kwamen samen in het Daverloopark van Assebroek tot in oktober 1978 en daarna werden de activiteiten verplaatst naar het 'Ontmoetingscentrum voor Bejaarden', Leliestraat, Assebroek (Brugge). Door tekort aan financiële middelen werden we vanaf 1986 genooddaakt te vergaderen in de lokalen van de **Brugse Trim- en Roeiclub**. Tot hiertoe hadden de verzamelaars nooit lidgeld moeten betalen omdat Fernand er op een spitsvondige manier steeds in slaagde dit probleem zelf op te lossen. Meer dan eens bleek hij een ware mecenas te zijn.

Om te vermijden dat ons levenswerk dreigde te verdwijnen in het water van het Boudewijnkanaal – het zaaltje van de B.T.R. bleek werkelijk ongeschikt voor projectie en clubactiviteiten – verhuisden wij naar Vosseslag, De Haan. We kregen medewerking van Robert Coelus, waardoor we in het voorbije decennium konden beschikken over het zaaltje "t Schelpestik", voorzien van een ruime gratis parking, een bar die we zelfstandig konden uitbaten, voldoende tafels en stoelen om met een dertigtal mensen te

vergaderen en vooral de mogelijkheid om te verduisteren tijdens dia- en videoprojecties. De dochterafdeling werd in 1994 volledig gereorganiseerd onder de officiële naam 'B.V.C.-Kust' (i.p.v. het ex 'B.V.C.-West Vlaanderen' of 'B.V.C.-Brugge') met een bestuur waarin Robert Coelus zetelde als voorzitter, Fernand Boone eerst als penningmeester en later als public relations-persoon, en ten slotte Frank Nolf als secretaris.

'B.V.C.-Kust' is eigenlijk het levenswerk van Fernand geweest. Beide werden meestal in één adem genoemd. Onze pionier lag aan de basis van heel wat initiatieven zoals de opleiding van de leden in verzameltechnieken, de samen-aankoop van boeken, het degelijk laten inbinden van tijdschriften of fotokopieën tegen lage prijs, de organisatie van korte dagexcursies naar Oostende ('Diana Pierre', Stedelijk Aquarium, heemkundige kring Turkeyenhof), Oostduinkerke, Gent (Schoolmuseum), Audresselles en St. Omer (Musée Dupuis), London of groepsreizen naar Bretagne.

We herinneren ons enkele spreekbeurten van Fernand zoals 'Schelpen als thematiek in de filatelie' (september 1994) waarbij postzegels met de corresponderende schelpen werden vergeleken, een duidelijke uiteenzetting over de evolutie van de duikersuitrusting door de jaren heen (augustus 1997), het relaas over zijn reis naar Turkije (augustus 1998) met snorkelen naar schelpen maar ook aandacht voor de plaatselijke cultuur, en vooral zijn liefde voor 'kleine schelpenboekjes' die vaak een schat aan informatie bevatten (december 2001).

De visie van Fernand – wat de vereniging betreft – was: 'klein starten en klein blijven'. Hij wenste met weinig leden ernstig werk te verrichten op lange termijn en maandelijks te vergaderen voor een gemoedelijk en toch interessant praatje. Geregeld werd er vergaderd met een vijftiental mensen, maar behalve samenkomsten van een dertigtal personen, herinneren we ons ook vergaderingen met slechts vijf leden die sneeuw en ijzel hadden getrotseerd om toch maar aanwezig te zijn! De vriendschapsbanden van Fernand met mensen uit andere provincies (Oost-Vlaanderen, Antwerpen en Limburg) maar ook uit Noord-Frankrijk zorgden telkens voor verrassende aanwezigheden. Als de planning dan toch werd verstoord (sleutel verloren, zaal bezet door andere activiteiten, ...) konden we troost vinden ten huize Fernand Boone.

Deze noodoplossingen werden onvergetelijke momenten en ze hebben er voor gezorgd dat de band tussen de leden sterker werd gesmeed!

Na bijna dertig jaar is de kern nog altijd gebleven en als er dan toch problemen rezen, was Fernand nooit te beroerd om persoonlijk tussen te komen zelfs niet tijdens zijn slepende ziekte. Hij verstond de kunst om de scherpe kantjes af te ronden en het geheel weer aan elkaar te lijmen. Eigenlijk was hij zelf niet echt van de schelpenmicrobe gebeten: hij wenste eerder mensen dan schelpen te verzamelen.

Fernand was daarnaast ook nog een trouw medewerker aan talrijke grootse extra muros activiteiten:

- Gent: tentoonstelling van schelpen op de jaarlijkse Fossielen- en Mineralenbeurs van 'Nautilus' in maart 1987;
- 'Juwelen uit de zee' in samenwerking met B.V.C. een tentoonstelling in de zaal 'Fernand Colin' van de KB-toren in Antwerpen van 16 augustus 1991 tot 11 oktober 1991;
- Zeesymfonie I: een tentoonstelling in samenwerking met de Vriendenkring Noordzee-Aquarium Oostende en andere verenigingen. Zaal El Mar: 23 juli tot 4 augustus 1992;

- Zeesymfonie II: een gelijkaardige tentoonstelling in het Feest- en Cultuurpaleis te Oostende van 24 juli tot 4 augustus 1993;
- De Pier te Blankenberge: een permanente tentoonstelling van 1 april 1998 tot en met 30 september 1999 in samenwerking met de leden van B.V.C.-Kust; Fernand was de drijvende kracht achter dat hele gebeuren en hij was er meestal de enige gids;
- Schelpententoonstelling en Schelpenbeurs in het Gemeenschapshuis "t Schelpestik", Vosseslag, De Haan op 11 juni 2000;
- Hasselt: infostand door Fernand Boone en het echtpaar Frans Van den Broeck op Aqua Expo (Internationale Aquariumbeurs in de Grenslandhallen van Hasselt) van 6 tot 10 januari 2001 in samenwerking met de Vriendenkring van het Noordzee-Aquarium Oostende.
- Actieve aanwezigheid op stands van 'B.V.C.-Kust' of 'Vriendenkring Noordzee-Aquarium Oostende' ter gelegenheid van de 'Vosseslagfeesten' in De Haan of 'Oostende voor Anker'.



De verzameling Fernand Boone op 'Zeesymfonie II' in het Feest- en Cultuurpaleis te Oostende van 24 juli tot 4 augustus 1993



Fernand stond ook volledig achter het initiatief van het tijdschrift 'Neptunea'. Op vier jaar tijd groeide ons conchylologisch magazine met leesbare, vulgariserende en interessante Nederlandse artikels uit tot een Engelstalig tijdschrift met internationale uitstraling dankzij de publicatie van wetenschappelijke artikels met vaak spectaculaire foto's tegen een betaalbare prijs. Opnieuw zorgde Fernand voor de noodzakelijke financiële injecties zodat wij een zorgeloze start kenden. Hij kocht veel meer exemplaren dan nodig en hij was steeds bereid om teksten te vertalen of om documentatie te bezorgen, o.m. voor het dubbelnummer in samenwerking met het 'Vlaams Instituut voor de Zee' (*Neptunea*, vol.4, n°1 & 2).

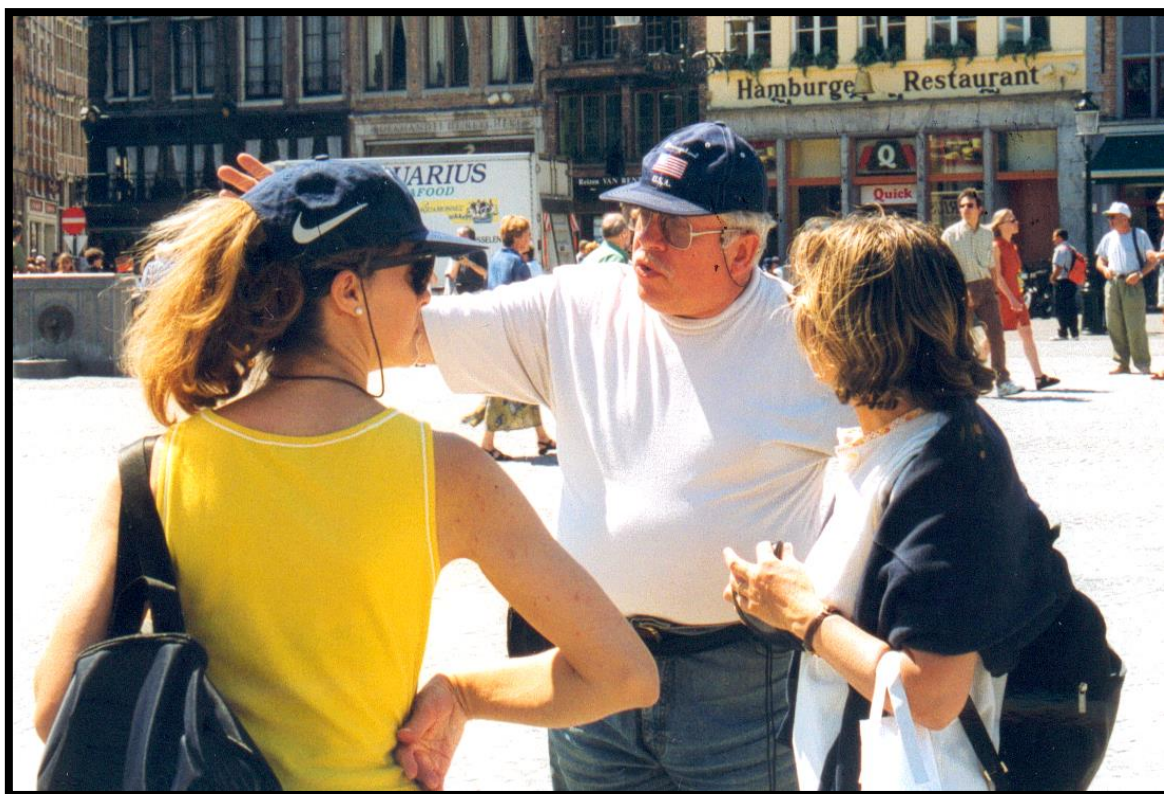
Fernand verkoos dat de buitenwereld liefst niet op de hoogte was van zijn vaak onbaatzuchtige hulp. Het lag nooit in zijn aard om zichzelf in het

zonnetje te plaatsen. Typisch daarvoor is volgende anekdote. Toen Guido Poppe in zijn publicatie 'The Seguenziidae, Chilodontidae, Trochidae, Calliostomatidae and Solariellidae of the Philippine Islands' een aantal Belgische verzamelaars wenste te eren en onder meer een *Cantharidus boonei* wenste te beschrijven, stuitte dit initiatief op het verzet van Fernand. In zijn testament heeft hij trouwens gevraagd om zo eenvoudig mogelijk begraven te worden, verspreid over de golven van zijn geliefkoosde Noordzee.

Fernand, je moet wel beseffen dat je op die manier toch eeuwig onder ons zult verblijven ...
en met die gedachte voelen we ons goed.

Adios Fernandos

Jouw vrienden



Fernand Boone gidst Spaanse toeristen in Brugge

Abstract

Fernand Boone passed away after a protracted illness in June 2006. He was one of the founders of the Section Coast of the Belgian Association for Conchology in the province of West Flanders (Belgium). After a short career as an engineer in commercial shipping he worked for the company Bombardier in Bruges till his retirement. He was a man of wide reading with a broad interest for art and culture, and he was passionate for anything related to the sea. He built up a magnificent collection of marine shells and stamps with shells as the main subject. Collecting those was primarily a mean to establish profound contact with other people. A good friend has left us, but his enthusiasm, his principles and his sense of humour will be remembered forever.

Further range extension for the West African Columbellid Gastropod *Cotonopsis monfilsii* Emerson, 1993

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Abstract: Several specimens of *Cotonopsis monfilsii* Emerson, 1993 were trawled off Cape Fria, Namibia, SW Africa between 1963 and 1973. This means a serious range extension, compared to the type locality Senegal, more than 4000 kilometres farther Northwest, and a confirmation of the locality 'Angola' mentioned by Rolán (2005).

Key words: COLUMBELLIDAE, *Cotonopsis*, Namibia.

Abbreviations:

PEMARCO: Pêche maritime du Congo.

MNHN : Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle,
Paris

Introduction: In 1993 *Cotonopsis monfilsii* was described by Emerson in 'The Nautilus' on the basis of several specimens dredged at 230-500 metres, on a muddy or silty-sand bottom, off St. Louis, Senegal, West Africa. As far as known at the date of publication, all specimens came from deep water off Senegal.

Since 1973 I have had several specimens from Cape Fria, Namibia, SW Africa in my collection. These shells were trawled at a depth of 145 m among seaweed by fishermen of the PEMARCO-fisheries.

Other finds are known from Guinea Conakry (Rolán, 2005; collection José Mariá Hernández, Gran Canaria) and Angola (Rolán, 2005; MNHN).

Peter Ryall (Maria Rain, Austria) reports the presence of the following samples in his collection: 2 specimens from off Râs Timirist, Mauritania, NW Africa (38.0 and 38.8 mm) and 3 specimens from off St. Louis, northern Senegal (37.2, 39.0 & 40.6 mm).

Systematics:

Superfamily: Buccinoidea Rafinesque, 1815

Family: Columbellidae Swainson, 1840

Genus: *Cotonopsis* Olsson, 1942

The main differences between *Strombina* and *Cotonopsis* are as follows:

***Strombina*:** The parietal ridge is absent or weakly developed. There is a dorsal hump on the body whorl and a second one to the left of the

aperture (absent in some specimens). The outer lip is thickened.

***Cotonopsis*:** A parietal ridge is present, but the dorsal hump to the left of the aperture is absent. The outer lip is not heavily thickened.

Type species (by original designation): *Strombina (Cotonopsis) panacostaricensis* Olsson, 1942, Pliocene of the Burica Peninsula, Costa Rica, Charco Azul Formation. Jung (1989) rearranged the genus *Strombina* by establishing four different genera: *Strombina* (with 6 subgenera), *Cotonopsis* (with 2 subgenera), *Clavistrombina* (containing one recent species) and *Sincola* (with 4 subgenera and 3 recent species).

The taxonomic placement of *C. monfilsii* could not be made with certainty until the morphology of the radula was determined. The latter proved to be typically columbellid. Emerson assigned this gastropod to the *Strombina*-group genus *Cotonopsis*. The generic assignment was made on the basis of shell, opercular and radular characteristics. The radula is typically columbellid, whereas the shell morphology lacks some characteristics of the "*Strombina*" gastropods. Therefore, the placement in the genus *Cotonopsis* was tentative. The doubtful character of this assignment is in our point of view accentuated by the absence of the parietal ridge and the axial ribs on the first teleoconch whorls. Further research will be needed to establish the real genus this species belongs to. We refer to a similar shell, *Cotonopsis phuketensis* (Kosuge, Roussy & Muangman, 1998), which travels between the genera *Strombina* and *Cotonopsis* in literature and in fact may for instance be a *Mitrella* (Kevin Monsecour, personal communication).

Description: The shell is solid and fusiform. The whorls are inflated without a sutural ramp. The protoconch has 3,5 smooth, convex whorls. The teleoconch consists of 7,5 convex whorls, sculptured with numerous fine spiral lirae, numbering about 18 on the penultimate whorl and about 32 on the body whorl. Some spiral lines are bifid and the lirae are not consistently evenly spaced. A thickened varix is formed on the body whorl above the rim of the aperture.

The aperture is ovate and the inner lip is terminally thin, but with a sublabial ridge with 10 lirate teeth.

The columella has 4-5 weak folds. The siphonal canal is open, short and narrow. The fasciole is indistinct. The periostracum is brownish tan. The background colour is brownish buff-tan with broken whitish bands below the suture and with axial blotches interrupting the tanish colouration. The aperture is white.

The operculum is thin, corneous, and lenticular with a terminal nucleus on the edge.

The radular ribbon is rachiglossate, typically columbellid. The rachidian tooth has a narrow, nearly rectangular plate. The lateral teeth are shaft-like with a barbed base, and the tip of the shaft has two hooked cusps.

Remarks: The shells of this species are similar to certain “*Strombina*”-group gastropods (such as *Cotonopsis*), but they are in some respects also reminiscent of certain buccinid gastropods (e.g. *Pisania*, *Metula*, ...). Confusion was removed after the study of the radula, recovered from a dried body. The radular characteristics are typically columbellid. As in *Cotonopsis argentea* (Houbrick, 1983) the radular dentition consists of rachidian teeth which are thin, narrow and form a rectangular plate. A wide space separates the rachidian teeth from the lateral teeth, which are composed of a shaft with an enlarged base and are tipped with two hooked cusps.

The shells of *C. monfilsii* possess the thickened varices of *Strombina*-group gastropods, but the apertural dentition of the inner lip differs in having evenly spaced lirate denticles of equal size. These are comparable to those of the buccinid genus *Bartschia*. Moreover, *C. monfilsii* lacks the parietal ridge of typical *Cotonopsis*. Furthermore, *Bartschia significans*, the type species, has a strongly cancellate sculpture, whereas this species possesses fine spiral lirae. The placement of this species in the genus *Cotonopsis* by Emerson based on shell characteristics was tentative. Like the genus was defined by Jung (1989), the teleoconch whorls are smooth or axially sculptured. In this species, the teleoconch sculpture is composed of fine spiral lirae and no axial sculpture is present. *Cotonopsis* is represented in the tropical western Atlantic by one species (*C. argentea*). The remainder of the 15 species of *Cotonopsis* recognized by Jung (1989), 2 fossil and 12 living species, occur in the west American tropical zone. Previously, the *Strombina*-group gastropods were believed to be restricted to the new world tropics, dating from the Miocene to the present, with only 3 of the 35 living species occurring in the western Atlantic (Jung, 1989). Therefore, the presence of a species of *Cotonopsis* in west African waters may reflect a separate lineage of these columbellids that may eventually turn out to require recognition as a new genus-group taxon.

Distribution:

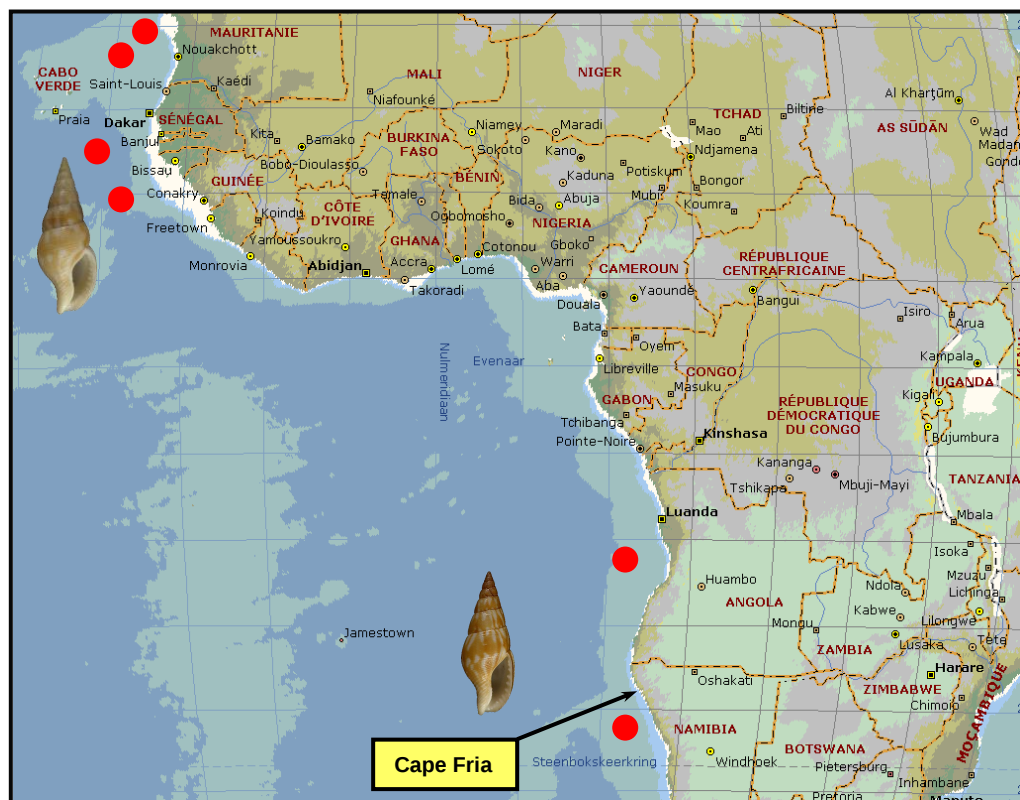


Table I: Shell dimensions and ratio width/height. Width includes terminal varix on body whorl. Measurements in mm.

Collection F. Nolf	Height	Width	Width/Height
Specimen 1, sample 03021	31.5	12.0	0.38
Specimen 2, sample 03021	31.8	11.7	0.37
Specimen 3, sample 03021	32.6	12.3	0.38
Specimen 4, sample 03021	32.7	11.8	0.36
Specimen 5, sample 03021	32.8	12.3	0.38
Specimen 6, sample 03021	33.3	12.6	0.38
Specimen 7, sample 03021	33.8	12.6	0.37
Specimen 8, sample 03021	36.8	13.4	0.36
Mean value 'SW Africa'	33.2	12.3	0.37
Specimen 1, sample 03021a	34.8	13.3	0.38
Specimen 3, sample 03021a	35.3	13.7	0.39
Specimen 4, sample 03021a	36.4	13.7	0.38
Specimen 5, sample 03021a	40.2	14.2	0.35
Mean value 'Senegal'	36.7	13.7	0.37
Mean values from Emerson (1993)	37.1	13.8	0.36

Origin: Collection F. Nolf (Oostende, Belgium)
Sample 03021: Cape Fria, Namibia, SW Africa – 18° S. / 12° E. – trawled at a depth of 145 m by fishermen of PEMARCO, among seaweed – 1972.

(Plate I, figs 1-4; Plate II, figs 5 & 6).

Sample 03021a: dredged North off Dakar, Senegal at 100 m by Spanish fishermen – 1964.
(Plate II, figs 7 & 8; Plate III, figs 9-12).

Conclusion: The mean value width/height for the shells from Senegal is comparable to the one for shells from SW Africa. No important differences are found between the samples from both localities. All specimens have fine spiral lirae, an ovate white aperture with a terminally

thin inner lip, and a sublabial ridge containing 10 lirate teeth. In each case the background colour is yellowish brown with broken whitish bands below the suture and with axial blotches interrupting the tanish colouration in the middle of the last whorl.

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Johan Verstraeten (Oostende, Belgium) and to David Monsecour (Rillaar, Belgium) for the careful control of the text. Peter Ryall (Maria Rain, Austria) and Kevin Monsecour (Rillaar, Belgium) helped me with literature data. J. Verstraeten was so kind as to offer some specimens from Senegal in loan.

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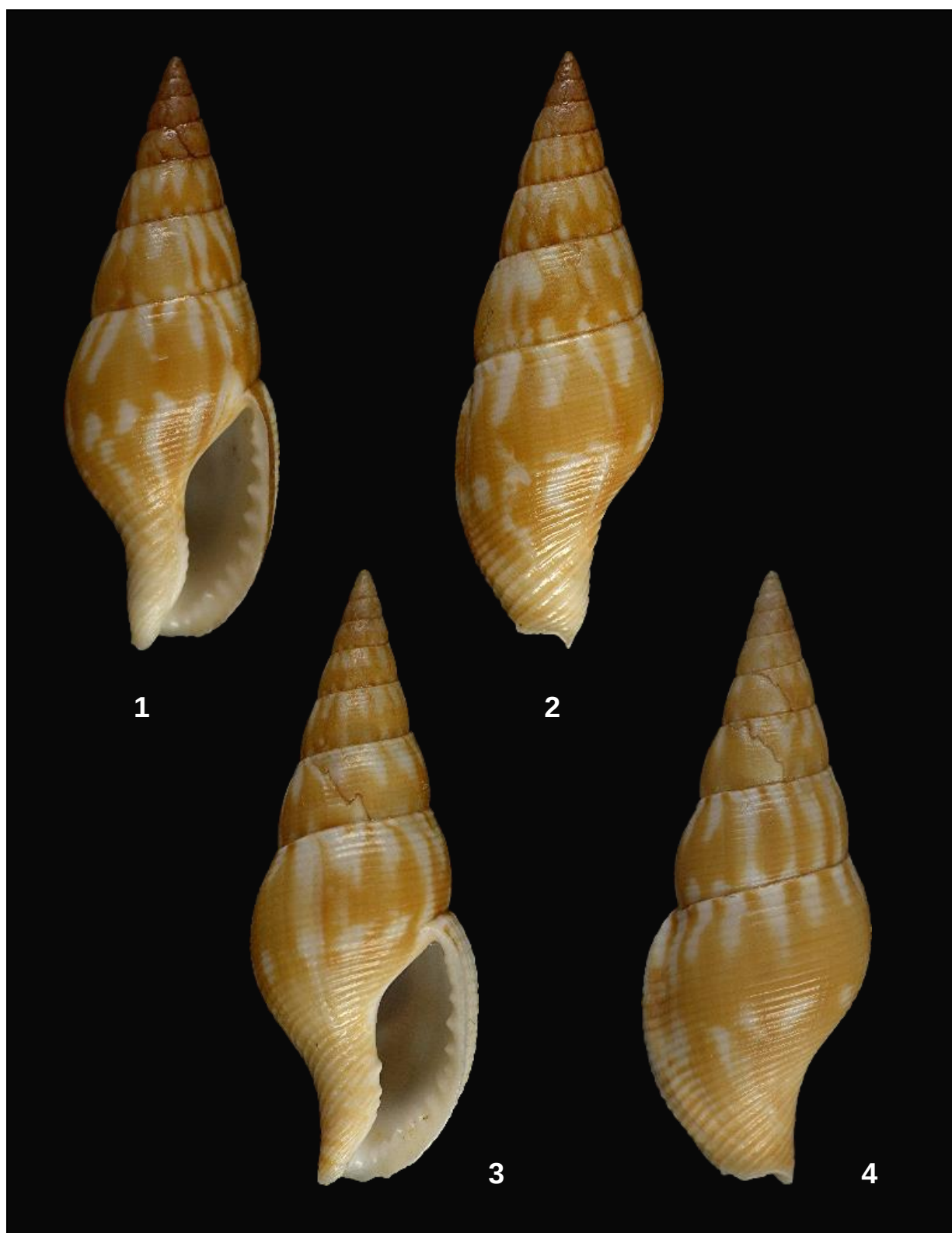
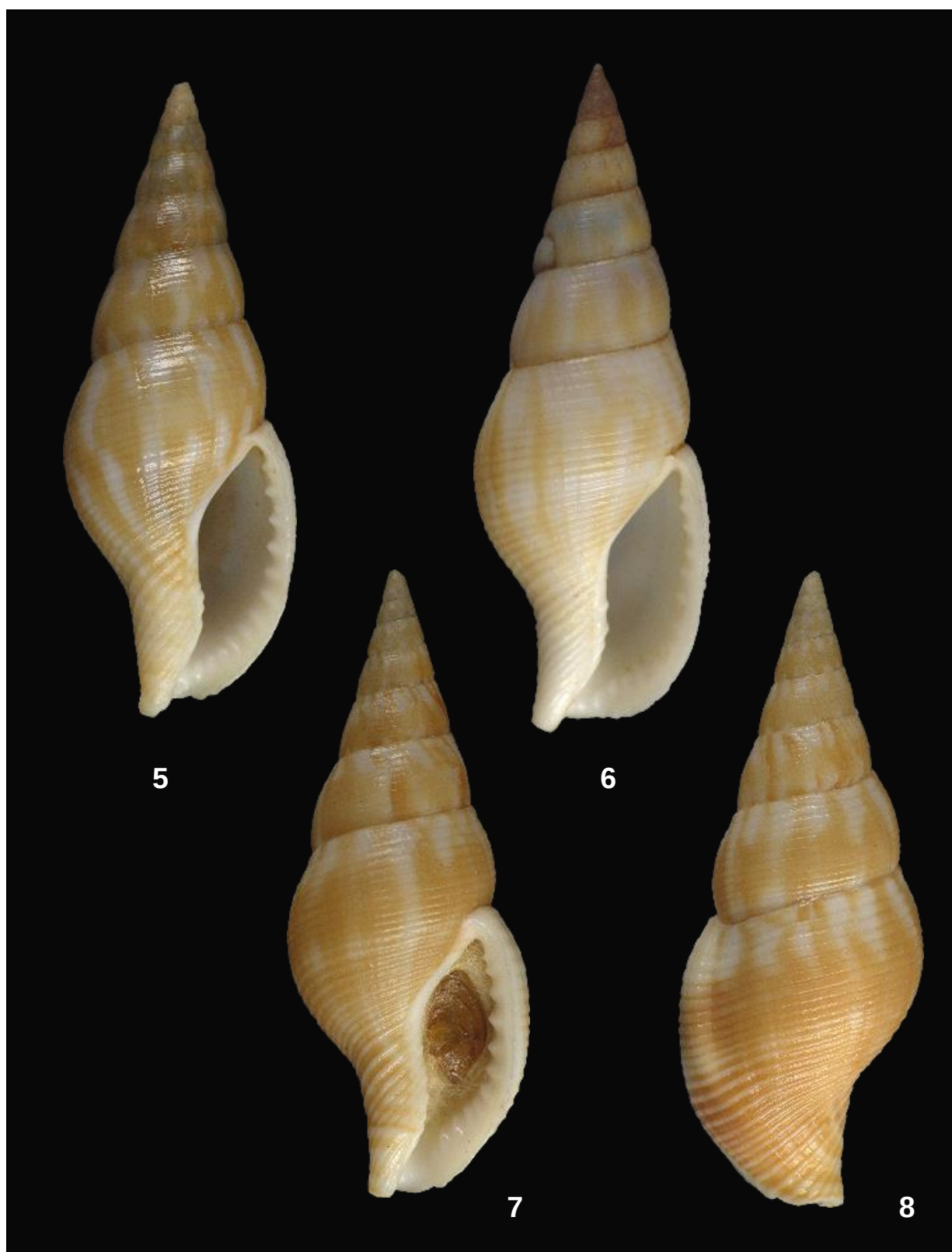


Plate I. Figs 1-4. *Cotonopsis monfilsii* Emerson, 1993.
Cape Fria, Namibia, SW Africa – 18° S. / 12° E. – trawled among seaweed at a depth of 145 m by
fishermen of PEMARCO – 1972.
Collection F. Nolf.



**Plate II. *Cotonopsis monfilsi* Emerson, 1993.
Collection F. Nolf.**

Figs 5 & 6: Cape Fria, Namibia, SW Africa – 18° S. / 12° E. – trawled among seaweed at a depth of 145 m by fishermen of PEMARCO – 1972.

Figs 7 & 8: Dredged by Spanish fishermen at 100 m, north off Dakar, Senegal. 1964.

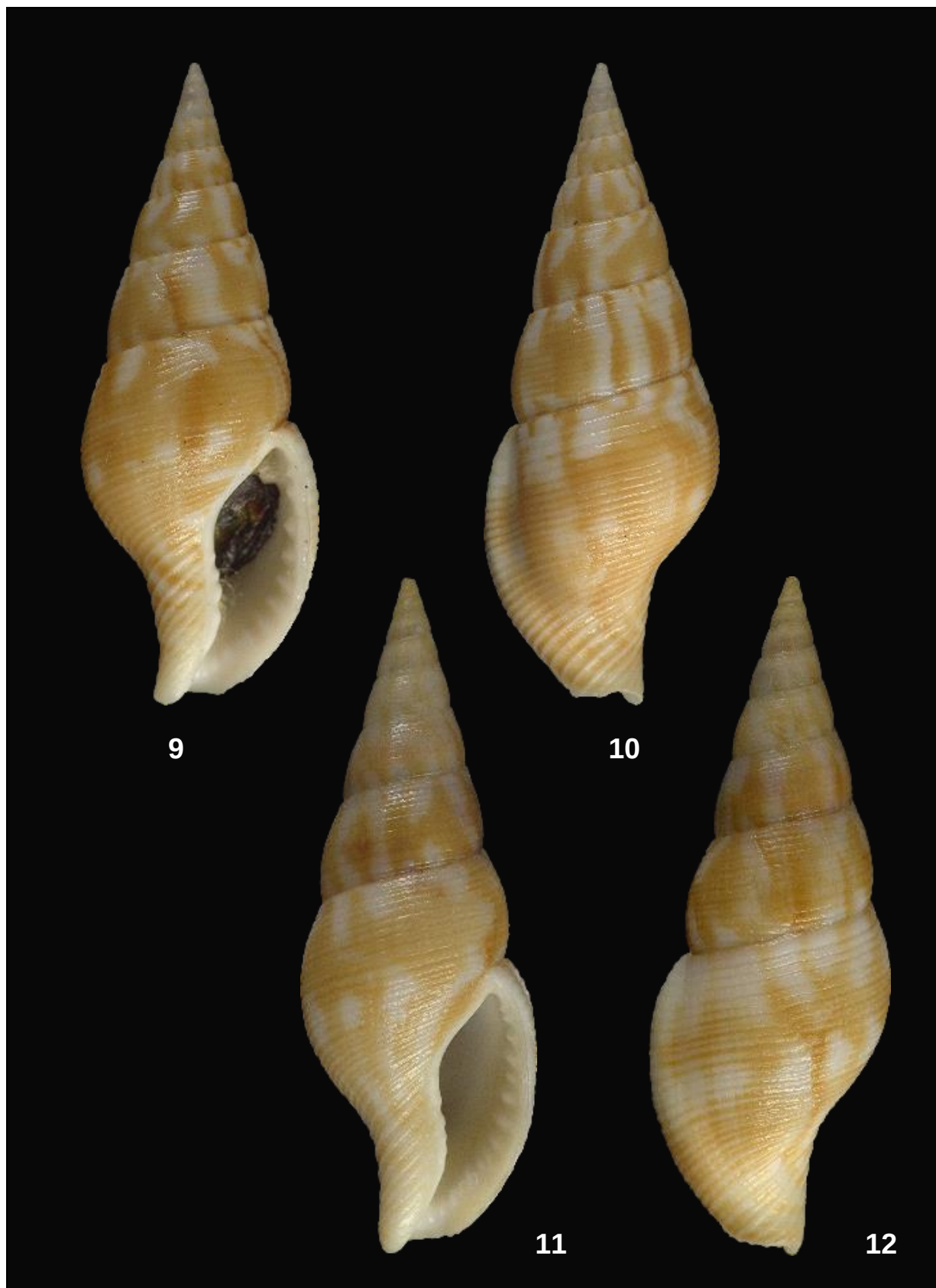


Plate III. Figs 9-12. *Cotonopsis monfilsii* Emerson, 1993.
Dredged by Spanish fishermen at 100 m, north off Dakar, Senegal – 1964. Collection F. Nolf.

Upgrading of *Drillia consociata* Smith, var. *recordata* Sykes, 1905 (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Conoidea: Drilliidae) to the rank of species

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Key words: GASTROPODA, DRILLIIDAE, *Drillia*, subspecific rank, species rank, Gabon, Angola.

Abstract: We hereby upgrade the form *Drillia consociata* Smith, var. *recordata* Sykes, 1905 to the species level. Sykes himself as well as later authors such as Knudsen, Fernandes et al. were convinced 'var. *recordata*' could be more than a mere form. Moreover it even belongs to another genus and a different family. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905 is from now on a true species clearly differing from the species *Crassispira consociata* (E.A. Smith, 1877). Evidence is given in the present paper. This species is compared with the similar *Drillia angolensis* Odhner, 1923 and the newly described *D. katieae* Nolf, 2006.

Abbreviations:

BMNH: British Museum (Natural History) (now: The Natural History Museum), London.

FN: Private collection of Frank Nolf, Oostende, Belgium.

JV: Private collection of Johan Verstraeten, Oostende, Belgium.

PEMARCO: Pêche maritime du Congo.

Introduction: In 1905 E.R. Sykes described *Drillia consociata*, Smith, var. *recordata*, n. var. as a form of the nominal species *Drillia consociata*, 'differing from the type in its smaller size (an adult shell of the typical form, decollated, measuring 31 mm long), by the slightly more swollen whorls, and the more numerous and more closely set longitudinal ribs, which latter are more produced over the whorls and do not leave so marked a smooth area below the suture' (Sykes, 1905). The habitat was vaguely indicated as 'West Africa'. The nominal species was described from a young shell which was not in very good condition. Sykes figured an adult shell (examined by Smith) for purpose of comparison. Sykes was in doubt of the real rank of his nov. var., which he thought could be a new distinct species. Knudsen (1952) repeats this remark in his description of '*Turris consociata*' but adds the name *Drillia consociata* var.

recordata Sykes to the synonymy of '*Turris consociata*'. Fernandes, Rolán & Otero-Schmitt (1995) were also aware of the difference between the two shells and they on their part confirmed the remarks of Sykes and Knudsen. Nevertheless none of them dared upgrade the form '*recordata*' to a species, probably due to a deficiency of enough specimens from various localities.

- *Crassispira consociata* (Plate II, figs 6-11; Plate III, figs 12-17).

Pleurotoma consociata E.A. Smith (1877): p. 496
Crassispira consociata Edgar Smith, 1877. von Maltzan (1883): p. 121, pl. 3, fig. 4.

Drillia consociata E.A. Smith, Tryon (1884): p.192, pl. 30, fig. 81.

Turris consociata (E.A. Smith). Knudsen (1952): p.164, pl. 2, fig. 3.

Crassispira consociata (E.A. Smith, 1877). Bernard (1984): p.100, pl. 52, fig. 191.

Crassispira consociata (E.A. Smith, 1877). Fernandes, Rolán & Otero-Schmitt (1995): p. 295, figs 19, 20, 37.

Type material: Holotype (Fig. 20), H. Cuming coll., BMNH, n°1963811.

Type locality: According to an old label accompanying the type as "Gorée P (Maltzan)" Fernandes et al. (1995) established Gorée Bay (Senegal) as the type locality.

Material examined:

Collection FN:

- label 07589:

1 specimen dredged at a depth of 30 m, 60 km offshore, off Libreville, Gabon. 1978.

Size: 24.5 mm;

- label 07589a: 1 specimen from Cap Rouge, Senegal – dredged at a depth of 27 m. 1981.

Size: 17.3 mm;

- label 07589b: 1 specimen dredged at 40 m, off Luanda, Angola. March 1982.

Size: 22.1 mm.

Collection JV:

- 1 specimen from 'Gabon' - dredged at 45 m.

Size: 24.5 mm.

- 2 specimens from Hann, Senegal – trawled by fishermen. 1992.

Size: 18.9 mm; 21.4 mm.

- 2 specimens from Farol das Lagostas, north of Luanda, Angola – dredged at a depth of 40-45 m in muddy bottom. Size: 25.4 mm; 26.4 mm.

Description: The shell is solid, slightly decollated and altogether 9-10 whorls are present. The protoconch seems to consist of about 3 whorls. All whorls with strong interrupted axial ribs: 5 or 6 on the body whorl and 6 on the penultimate whorl. Spiral ridges are very distinct, particularly on the body whorl, where about 10-15 are present and 4-5 on the penultimate whorl. There is a well-developed stromboid notch. The anal sinus is deep, U-shaped, but only slightly narrowed by a thin subsutural fold. The siphonal canal is rather short. Colour light olive-brown to cream, with the aperture and the inner shell bluish-white. The periostracum is thick, dark brown. Operculum solid, elongate, dark brown and curved.

This is an infralittoral species, living on rocky bottoms.

Geographic range: From Senegal to Angola.

The species was described but not figured by Smith, and later redescribed by von Maltzan, who further published an excellent figure of the species. The type specimen was figured by Sykes (pl. 17, fig. 8), who further referred a shell to a new variety, var. *recordata*.

- *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905

(Pl. I, figs 1-5; Pl. IV, figs 18-22; Pl. V, figs 23-26; Pl. VI, figs 27-30; Pl. VII, figs 31-34; Pl. VIII, figs 35-38; Pl. IX, figs 39-42; Pl. XII, figs 57-58).

Drillia consociata Smith, var. *recordata*, n. var. Sykes (1905): p. 318, pl. 17, fig. 10.

Type material: In the type collection of the BMNH one syntype is present (Sykes-collection). It matches the illustration on pl. 17, fig. 10. In addition to the original label of Mr. Sykes we found another label with the caption “holotype”, probably added afterwards by a curator of the collections. We hereby designate this specimen as lectotype according to the rules of the ICZN, art. 74.1., 74.6. and recommendation 73F. Size: 23.4 mm with a maximum diameter of 9.5 mm. (real sizes: 24.0 mm and 8.6 mm)

Type locality: ‘West Africa’.

Material examined:

Collection FN:

- label 03202: 9 specimens, trawled by Belgian fishermen at a depth of 72 m off Moita Seca, North Angola (PEMARCO). 1973.

Size: from 18.4 mm to 34.8 mm.

Collection JV:

- 5 specimens, dredged at 40 m, at Farol das Lagostas, Angola.

Size: 15.1 mm; 16.5 mm; 18.4 mm; 22.5 mm; 23.2 mm.

- 2 specimens, dredged at 40-70 m, 30 km south of Luanda, Angola.

Size: 22.7 mm; 23.1 mm.

- 1 specimen, trawled off Moita Seca, Angola. 1968.

Size: 31.2 mm.

Description: Elegant shell, with rather swollen whorls (9-10) and pointed spire. The protoconch is elevated, acute and smooth. The last whorl takes more than half the length of the shell. Each whorl is provided with a number of axial costae, 10-11 on the last whorl, 9-10 on the penultimate whorl. On the whole surface numerous very fine parallel axial threads are closely set. The axial costae are crossed by spiral threads, 20-22 on the last whorl and 12 on the penultimate whorl. Underneath the suture there is a relative strong cord. The anal sinus is well-developed behind a sinuous lip on the parietal wall of the inner lip, followed by a subsutural groove. Very slight stromboid notch. In fresh condition the shell is of a creamy white to an olive-green tint, with a darker brown – or rarely a paler – area either covering the larger and lower portion of the last whorl or confined to a small region at the base. Exceptionally this zone is restricted to a dark band in the middle of the last whorl. Periostracum is of a dark olive-brown colour.

Discussion: *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905 can only be compared with *Drillia angolensis* Odhner, 1923 and the newly described species *Drillia katieae* Nolf, 2006 (see this issue of ‘Neptunea’ p.29-32).

- *D. angolensis* Odhner, 1923

(Pl. X, figs 43-48; Pl. XI, figs 49-54; Pl. XII, figs 55-56).

We hereby cite the original description by Odhner (1923): ‘*turriiform shell, with convex whorls, slightly channelled below the suture; aperture about the third of the shell height, canal very short; columellar margin reflected, thick, forming an umbilical rime near the end and a projecting callus at the upper sinus, which is very deep; outer lip simple.*

Sculpture: 2 apical whorls smooth, the subsequent with thick, oblique longitudinal costae (their number 10 on the penultimate whorl) and revolving cords alternating with thinner threads in the lower whorls; subsutural band with some spiral threads only, and flexuous lines of growth. Colour uniformly grayish, or brownish-white, sometimes with 1-3 obscure revolving bands, often with upper part of body-whorl grayish, lower one white; interior of aperture white.

Max. dimensions: h. 41.5, aperture h. 18, br. 14 mm; whorls 11. Locality: Porto Alexander, 40 fms (11/8 1912), many sps.; 16 fms (21/7) 4 sps., max. h. 27 mm (overgrown with a *Suberites*).'

For its part *C. angolensis* possesses a close resemblance to *Drillia clionellaeformis* Weinkauff, but the latter has a strong subsutural cord, and sharply defined and prominent costae.

- *D. katiae* Nolf, 2006 (Pl. XII, figs 59-60).

This new species is a smaller, but higher turreted shell with 8-9 whorls. The last whorl is more swollen taking 2/3 of the whole length of the shell. Transversal ribs (12-13 on the body whorl) are rather sharp and are crossed by a smaller amount of spiral cords (11-12 on the body whorl). There is no sinuous lip ahead of the posterior canal. The narrow subsutural zone is smooth and the whole surface of the shell is rather shiny.

	<i>D. recordata</i>	<i>D. angolensis</i>	<i>D. katiae</i>
number of whorls	9-10	9-10	8-9
axial costae or ribs on the body whorl	number: 10-11; broad and well-developed	number: 11-12; narrow	number: 12-13; sharp
spiral cords or threads	20-22	20-22	11-12
subsutural area	strong cord and narrow shallow groove	flattened cord and shallow subsutural groove	no cord at all; narrow smooth subsutural area
posterior canal	anal sinus well-developed, behind a prominent sinuous lip	sinuous lip poorly developed	no sinuous lip
colour	from creamy white to olive-green; often with a brown zone at base of body whorl	uniformly greyish or brownish white	milky or creamy white; most often with a narrow brown band in the middle of body whorl; brown markings between axial ribs
other characteristics	more globose	more elongate	pointed spire but broader; rather glossy
average ratio body whorl/total length	0.63	0.60	0.67
average ratio aperture/total length	0.43	0.38	0.51
geographic range	Angola	Angola	Gabon

Table I: Comparison between a few characteristics of *D. recordata*, *D. angolensis* and *D. katiae*

	body whorl / total length	aperture / total length
<i>D. recordata</i>		
	11.10 : 18.45 = 0.60	7.55 : 18.45 = 0.41
	13.14 : 19.97 = 0.66	8.57 : 19.97 = 0.43
	13.17 : 21.03 = 0.63	9.59 : 21.03 = 0.46
	17.30 : 27.64 = 0.63	11.98 : 27.64 = 0.43
	17.73 : 27.83 = 0.64	12.49 : 27.83 = 0.45
	17.43 : 29.11 = 0.60	12.78 : 29.11 = 0.44
	19.51 : 30.67 = 0.64	12.93 : 30.67 = 0.42
	18.48 : 28.72 = 0.64	11.85 : 28.72 = 0.41
	20.96 : 34.80 = 0.60	15.00 : 34.80 = 0.43
	average = 0.63	average = 0.43
<i>D. angolensis</i>		
	11.09 : 18.30 = 0.61	7.06 : 18.30 = 0.38
	10.43 : 16.96 = 0.61	6.02 : 16.96 = 0.35
	19.59 : 31.92 = 0.61	12.54 : 31.92 = 0.39
	9.74 : 15.80 = 0.62	6.51 : 15.80 = 0.41
	12.59 : 20.35 = 0.62	7.38 : 20.35 = 0.36
	15.67 : 26.13 = 0.60	10.74 : 26.13 = 0.41
	17.59 : 30.02 = 0.59	11.47 : 30.02 = 0.38
	13.17 : 23.23 = 0.57	8.45 : 23.23 = 0.36
	13.87 : 22.79 = 0.61	9.41 : 22.79 = 0.41
	average = 0.60	average = 0.38
<i>D. katiae</i>		
	11.36 : 17.17 = 0.66	8.56 : 17.17 = 0.50
	13.88 : 20.39 = 0.68	10.63 : 20.39 = 0.52
	average = 0.67	average = 0.51

Table II: Results of the calculation of the ratio 'body whorl / total length' and the ratio 'aperture / total length' in *D. recordata*, *D. angolensis* and *D. katiae*

Conclusion: According to article 45.5. of the I.C.Z.N. the name *Drillia consociata*, Smith, var. *recordata*, n. var. described by Sykes in 1905 is of infrasubspecific order. In fact it has to be rejected, but as it has been published before 1961 and the author used the term "var." it receives the rank of subspecific name. In this paper we show that differences between the nominate species and its form are clear enough to upgrade the variety to species level. So from now on, *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905 from West African waters is considered a species on its own.

Acknowledgements: We thank André Delsaerdt (Aarschot, Belgium) and André Verhecken (Mortsel, Belgium) for kindly guiding us through the rules of zoological nomenclature. We spent fruitful moments of discussions. We are grateful to David Monsecour (Aarschot, Belgium) for critically reading and correcting the manuscript. Chris Vos (Scherpenheuvel, Belgium) was helpful in locating the Sykes-collection. Yves Terryn (Gent, Belgium) made the excellent photographs of the lectotype at the BMNH, where Koen Fraussen (Aarschot, Belgium) was a wonderful guide in searching the type material of the Sykes-collection, made accessible by the helpful Amelia MacLellan in absence of Mrs. Kathy Way (both London, UK).

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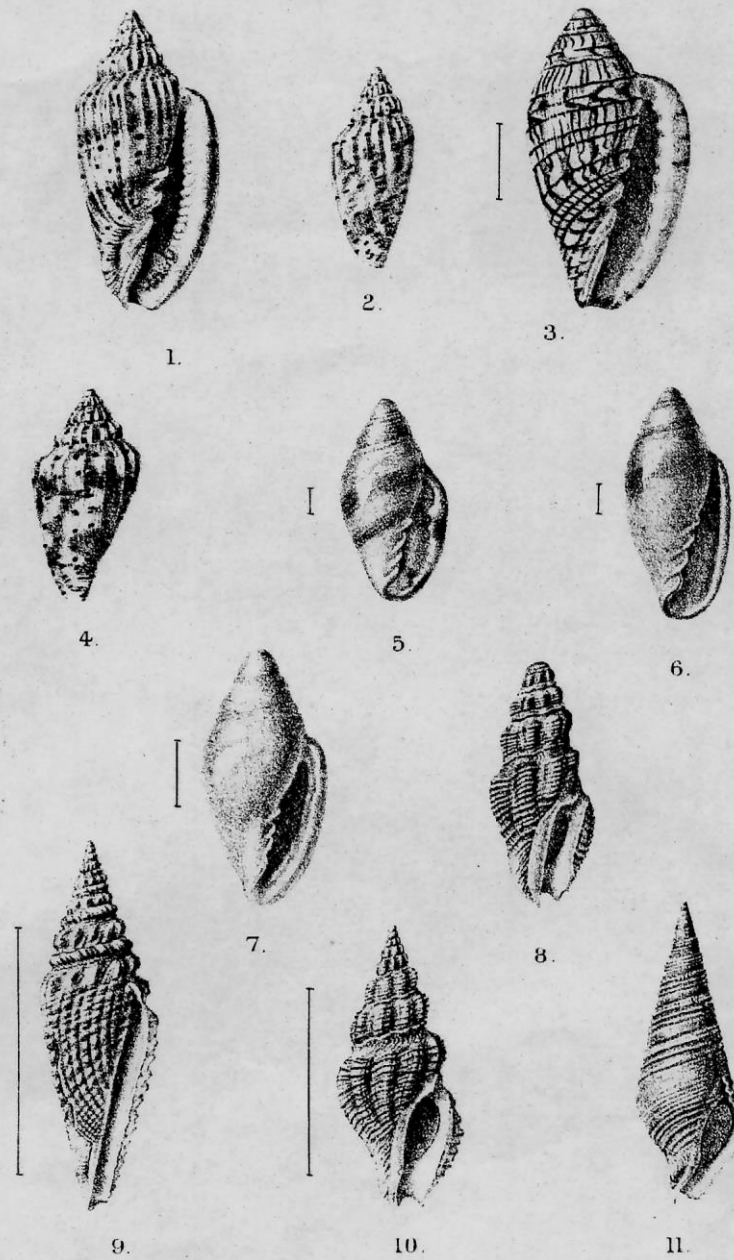
Distributional map



Drillia recordata: ●

D. angolensis: ●

D. katiae: ●



A.H. Searle del. et lith.

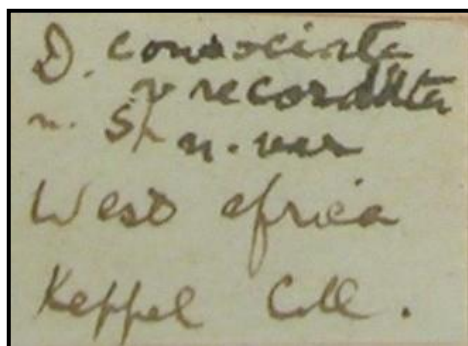
A.S. Huth imp.

NEW SPECIES OF MARGINELLIDÆ
AND PLEUROTOMIDÆ.

‘Explanation of plate XVII:

-
 Fig. 8: *Drillia consociata* Smith
 Fig. 10: *Drillia consociata* Smith var. *recordata* Sykes, 1905

From: Sykes, E.R., 1905. Descriptions of new forms of Marginellidae and Pleurotomidae. *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London*, vol. VI, pl. XVII.



4

B.M.(N.H.) reg. no: 1986117
Drillia consociata
 Smith var. *recordata*
HOLOTYPE Sykes
Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.
6: 318, pl. 17, fig. 10. 1905
 E. R. SYKES colln.
 Inspect. Acc. no: 1825
 West Africa
 ex. Keppel Colln.

5



1



2



3

Plate I. Figs 1-5. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.
 Figs 1-3: Lectotype in Sykes-collection (ex Keppel-collection).
 West Africa. 24 mm. BMNH: reg. n°:1986117; ac. n°: 1825.
 Fig. 4: Original label from E.R. Sykes.
 Fig. 5: Label from curator in BMNH.
 Photographs by Yves Terryn (Gent, Belgium).

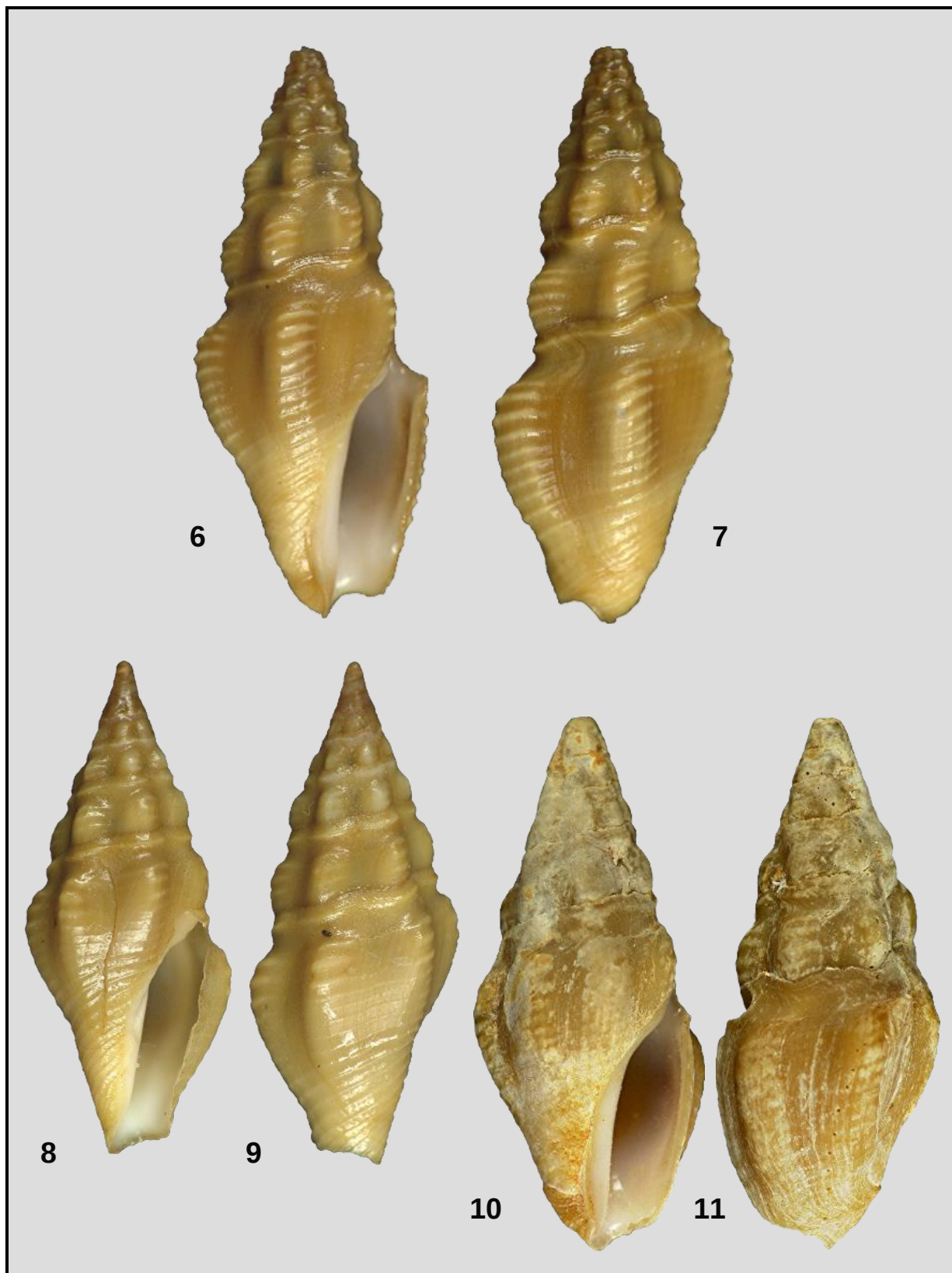


Plate II. Figs 6-11. *Crassispira consociata* (E.A. Smith, 1877).
 60 km offshore, off Libreville, Gabon. Dredged at a depth of 30 m.
 Fig. 6-7: 24.5 mm; Fig. 8-9: 17.2 mm; Fig. 10-11: 22.0 mm.
 Collection FN.

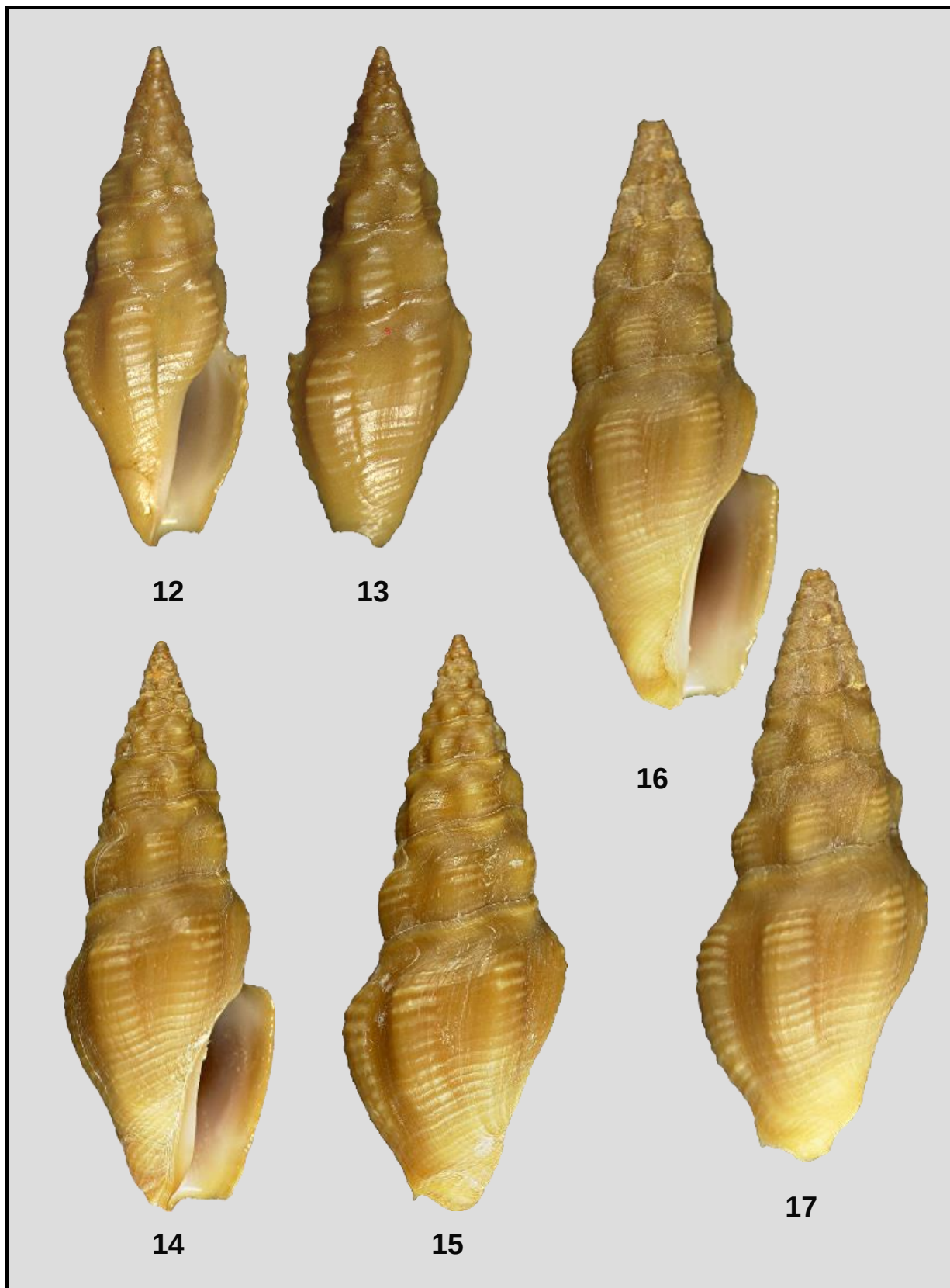


Plate III. Figs 12-17. *Crassispira consociata* (E.A. Smith, 1877).

Fig. 12-13: Hann, Senegal. Trawled by fishermen. 1992. 18.9 mm.

Fig. 14-15: Farol das Lagostas, north of Luanda, Angola. 25.4 mm.

Fig. 16-17: Farol das Lagostas, north of Luanda, Angola. 26.4 mm.
Collection JV.

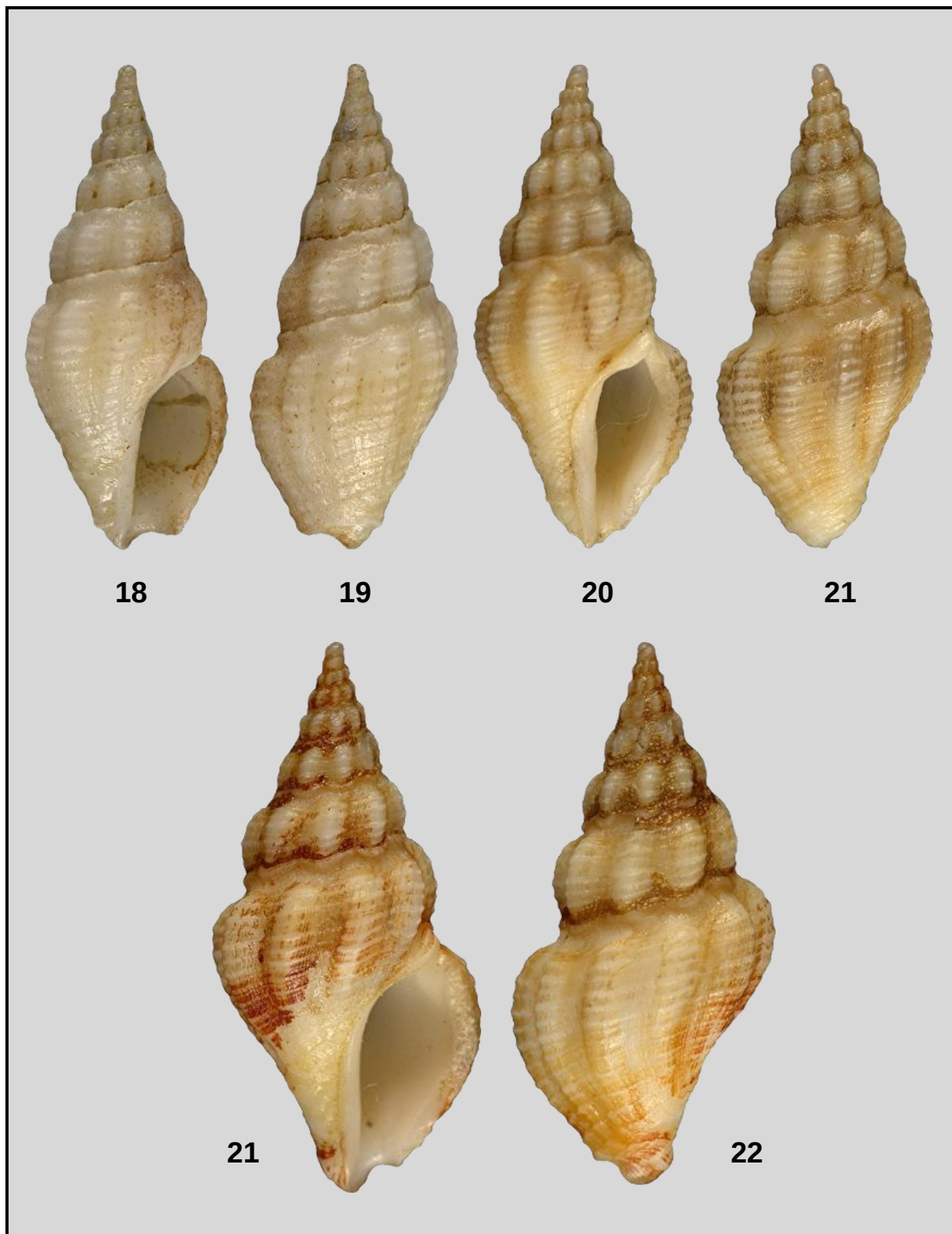


Plate IV. Figs 18-22. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.
 Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen (PEMARCO) at a depth of 72 m. 1973.
 Fig. 18-19: 18.4 mm.
 Fig. 20-21: 19.9 mm.
 Fig. 22-23: 21.0 mm.
 Collection FN.

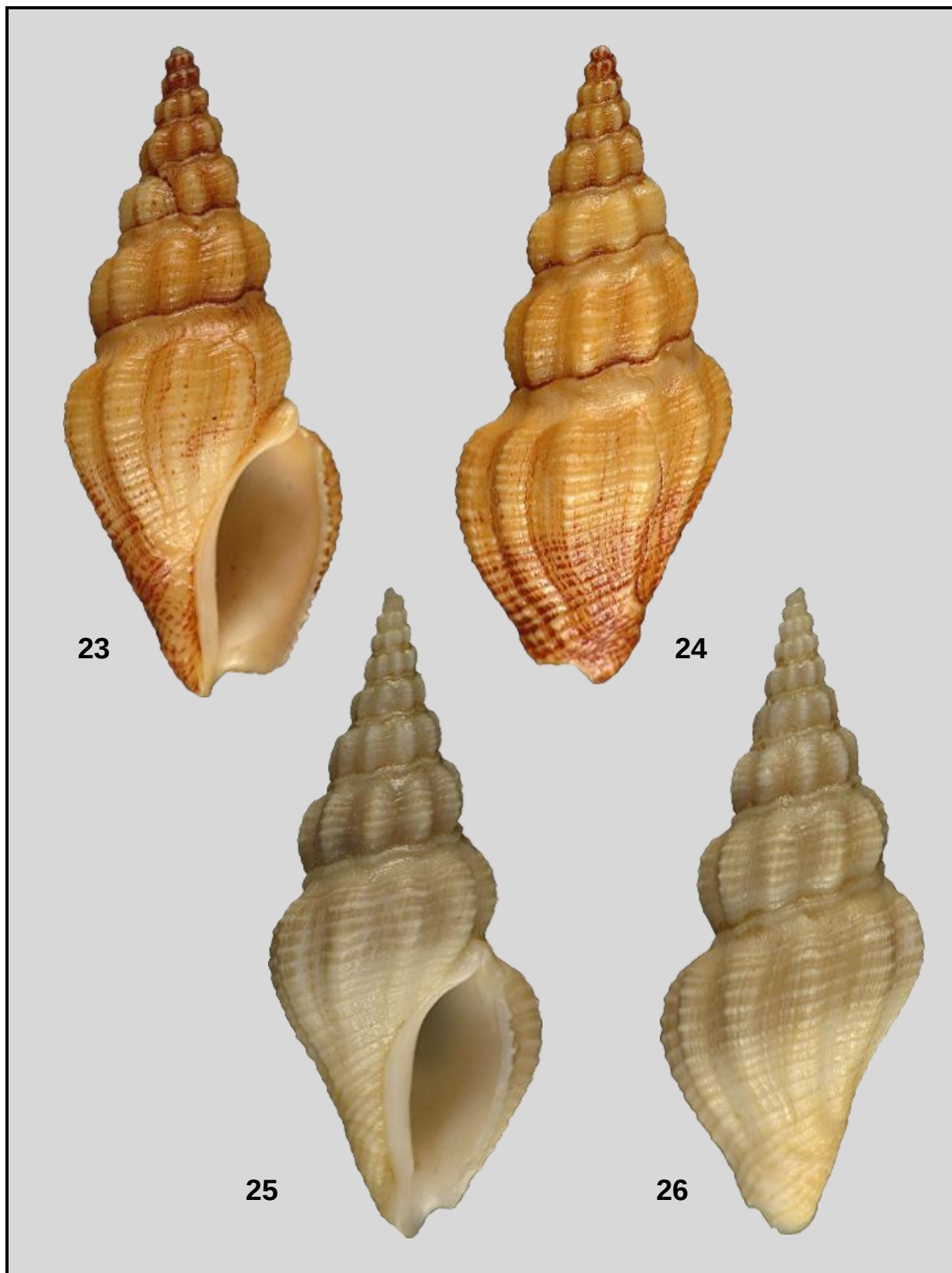


Plate V. Figs 23-26. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.
 Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen (PEMARCO) at a depth of 72 m. 1973.
 Fig. 23-24: 27.8 mm.
 Fig. 25-26: 27.7 mm.
 Collection FN.

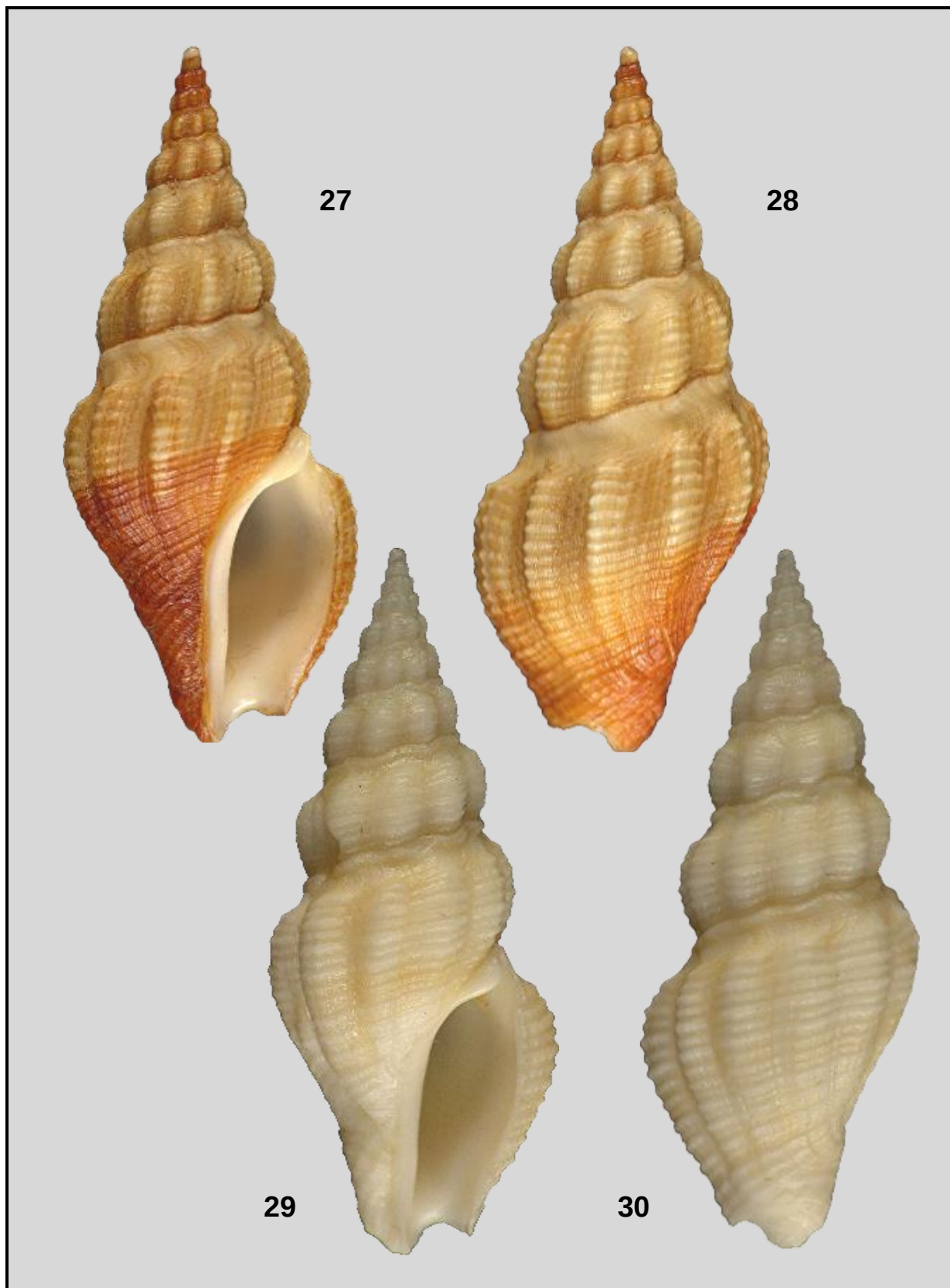


Plate VI. Figs 27-30. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.

Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen (PEMARCO) at a depth of 72 m. 1973.

Fig. 27-28: 28.7 mm.

Fig. 29-30: 29.1 mm.

Collection FN.



Plate VII. Figs 31-34. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.

Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen (PEMARCO) at a depth of 72 m. 1973.

Fig. 31-32: 30.7 mm.

Fig. 33-34: 34.8 mm.

Collection FN.



Plate VIII. Figs 35-38. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.
 Farol das Lagostas, off Luanda, Angola. Dredged at a depth of 40 m.
 Fig. 35-36: 18.4 mm.
 Fig. 37-38: 22.5 mm.
 Collection JV.



Plate IX. Figs 39-42. *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.

Fig. 39-40: Farol das Lagostas, off Luanda, Angola. Dredged at a depth of 40 m. 23.2 mm.

**Fig. 41-42: Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1968. 31.2 mm.
Collection JV.**

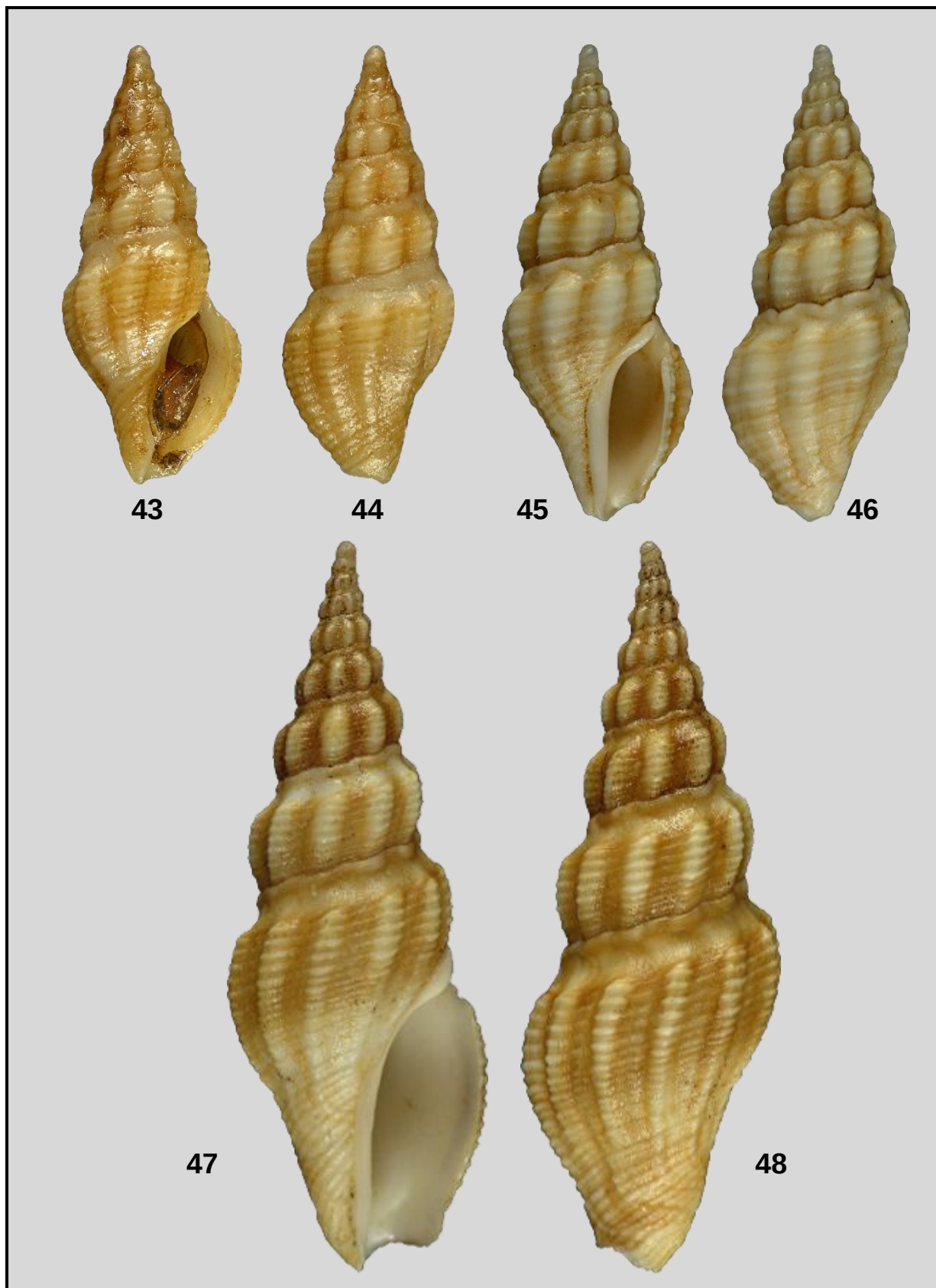


Plate X. Figs 43-48. *Drillia angolensis* Odhner, 1923.

Fig. 43-44: Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1968. 15.6 mm. FN.

Fig. 45-46: Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1968. 18.3 mm. FN.

Fig. 47-48: Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1968. 31.9 mm. FN.

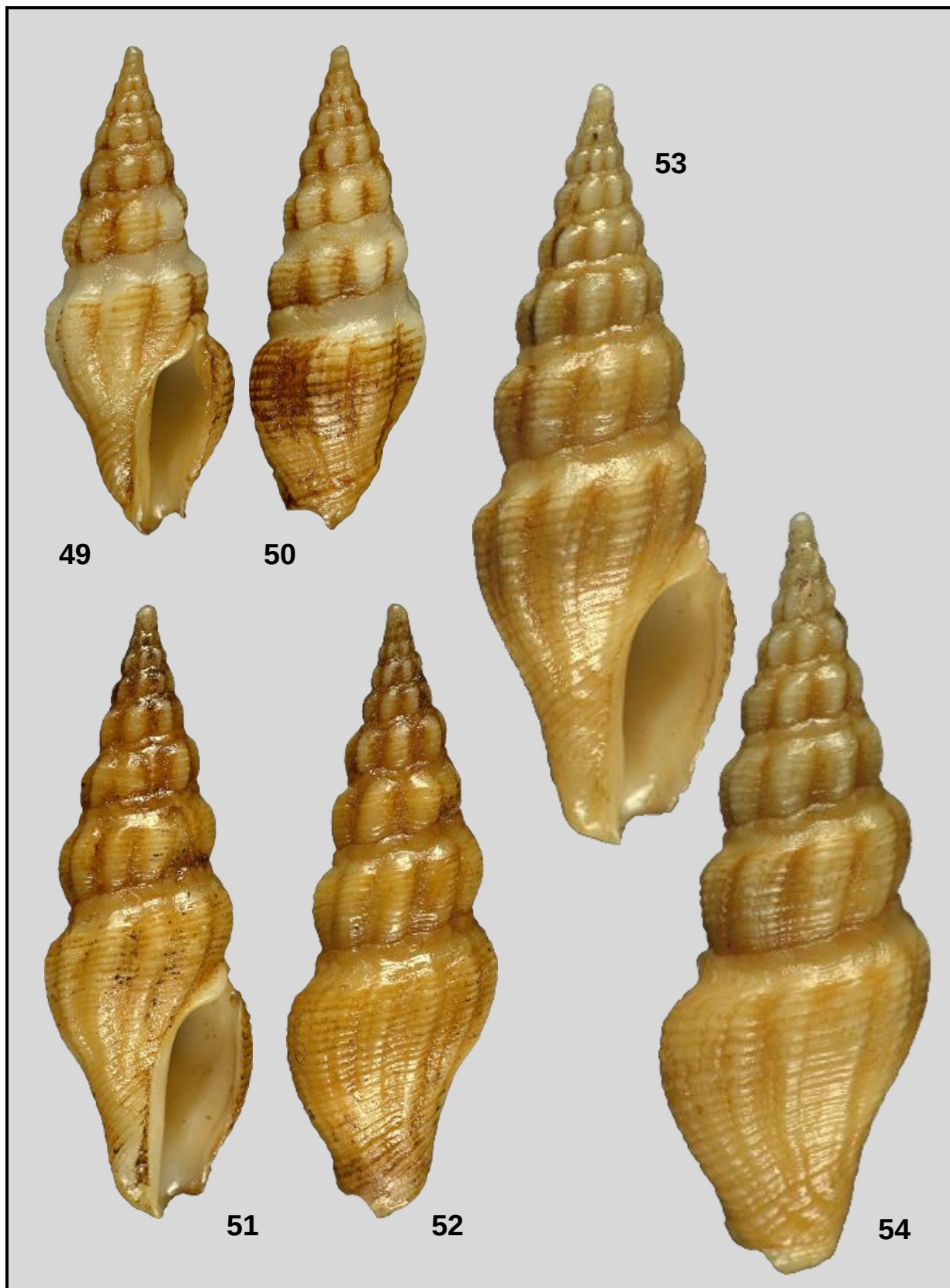


Plate XI. Figs 49-54. *Drillia angolensis* Odhner, 1923.
 Moita Seca, North Angola. Trawled by Belgian fishermen. 1968. Collection FN.
 Fig. 49-50: 20.3 mm.
 Fig. 51-52: 26.2 mm.
 Fig. 53-54: 30.0 mm.

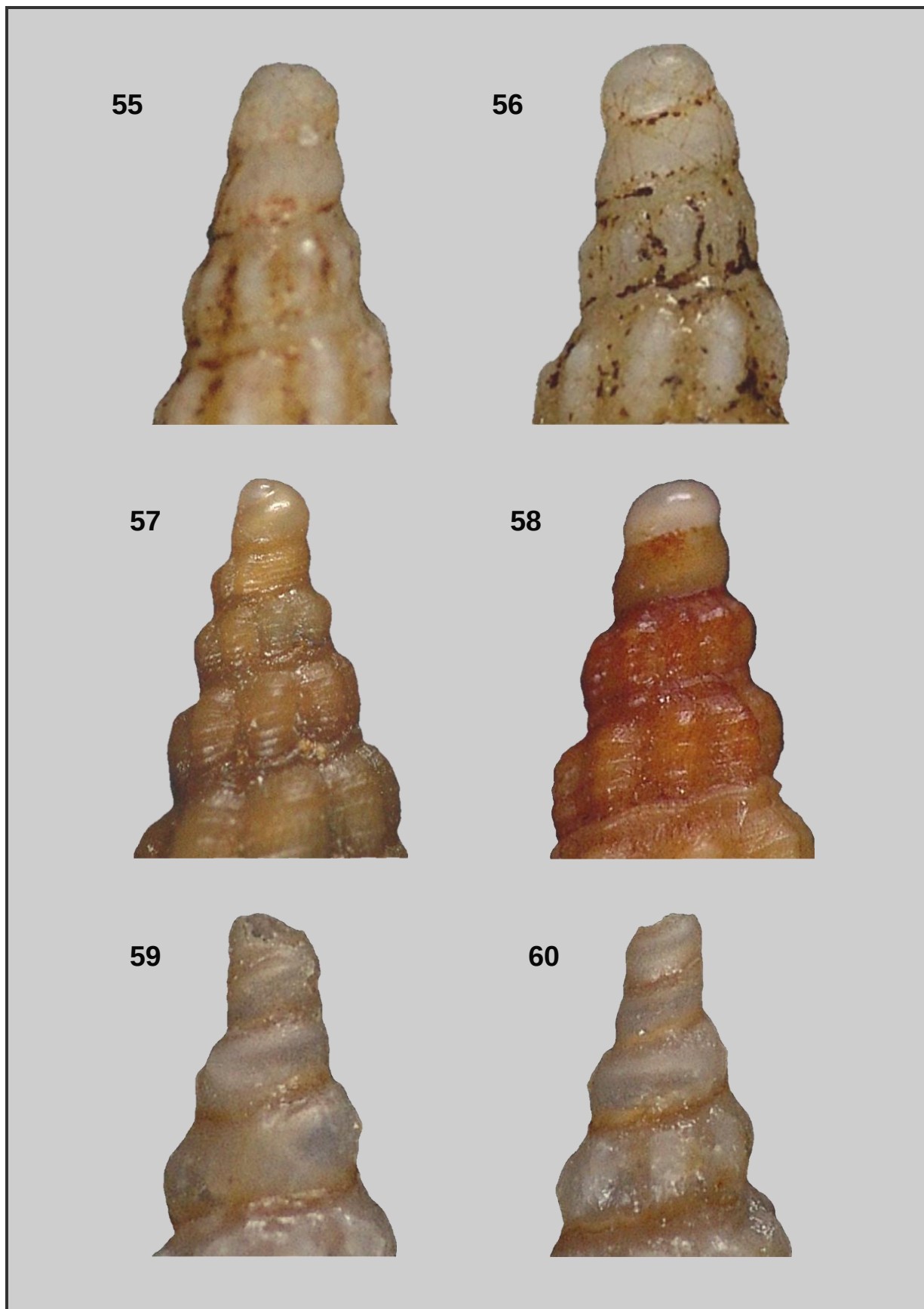


Plate XII. Figs 55-60. Comparison of the protoconch in *D. angolensis* (figs 55-56), *D. recordata* (figs 57-58) and *D. katiae* (figs 59-60)

Drillia katiae (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Conoidea: Drilliidae) a new species from Gabon

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Key words: GASTROPODA, DRILLIIDAE, *Drillia katiae*, *Drillia recordata*, Gabon, new species.

Abstract: In 'Coquillages du Gabon' P. Bernard (1984) figured an unknown *Drillia* sp. His comparison with *Drillia cydia* (Bartsch, 1943), a smaller Caribbean species, was a bad choice, as this shell is totally different. The shell is hereby described as a new species that has a close affinity with *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905 and *D. angolensis* Odhner, 1923 to a lesser extent.

Abbreviations:

FN: Private collection of Frank Nolf, Oostende, Belgium.

RBINS: Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences, Brussels, Belgium.

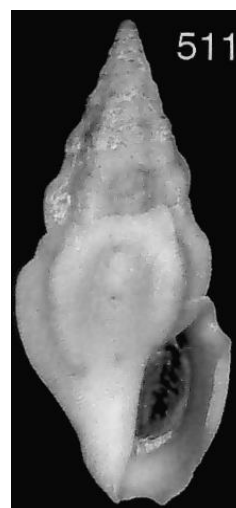
Introduction: P.A. Bernard (1984) in his 'Coquillages du Gabon' illustrated, a species of *Drillia* called '*Drillia* cf. *cydia* Bartsch, 1943' as figure 199 on Plate 50. Three specimens were illustrated, but none of them has any affinity with *Drillia cydia* Bartsch, 1943. The latter is a

species occurring off Florida (both sides) and in the West Indies. This shell measures from 10 to 20 mm. It is quite stocky, with 8 to 9 strong axial rounded ribs per whorl. Spiral sculpture of crowded spiral threads and wavy scale-like axial ridges. The thin outer lip curls over beneath a broad and deep U-shaped sinus. Colour pinkish white, sometimes with a spiral row of brown spots near the centre of the body whorl and a second row closer to the base. Moderately common, living from 1 to 70 fathoms. Rarely with 2 brown spiral bands. Synonyms: *Neodrillia antiquensis*, *N. barbadensis*, *N. encia* and *N. jamaicensis* all Bartsch, 1943, and *N. euphanes* (Melvill, 1923).

It is hard to understand why P.A. Bernard compared the shell from Gabon with a smaller completely different species living in the West Indies. A lot of shells from the West African fauna are more comparable with the illustrated shells, for instance the species involved in the *Drillia angolensis*-complex, especially *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.



Drillia cf. *cydia* (Bartsch, 1943)
Coquillages du Gabon, p. 104, fig. 199
Bernard (1984)



Drillia cydia (Bartsch, 1943)
Dredged live from coarse sand in 6 m.
Abacon, Bahamas,
Caribbean Sea.
12.5 mm.
Bahamian Seashells, p.123, pl. 55,
fig. 511
Redfern (2001)

Type material: Two specimens from 60 km offshore, off Libreville, Gabon. Dredged at a depth of 30 m.

Holotype: 17.2 mm (RBINS).

Paratype: 20.4 mm (FN).

Type locality: off Libreville, Gabon, West Africa.

Measurements: from 15 to 25 mm.

Description: Small, light, turreted shell with a high pointed spire. Number of whorls 8-9. Last whorl somewhat swollen and taking 2/3 of total shell length. Whorls ornamented with rather sharp transversal ribs, 12-13 on the last whorl and 10 on the penultimate whorl. These ribs are crossed by fine spiral cords, 11-12 on the last whorl and 5 on the penultimate whorl. A stromboid notch is nearly absent. There is no sinuous lip ahead of the anal canal, only a thickened cord limiting the subsutural zone. Narrow smooth area under the suture. Surface of shell rather glossy.

Colour milky or creamy white, most often decorated with a narrow brown band at the base of each whorl, resulting in a broader zone covering the middle of the last whorl. Interstices between the axial ribs and the area between the pointed knobs irregularly spotted with brown colour.

Habitat: On sand.

Geographic range: Very few specimens are known, so until further reports the distribution is restricted to Gabon (Port Gentil region and off Libreville).

Discussion: Comparison is restricted to *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905.

The latter is a shell with a larger number of whorls (9-10 instead of 8-9), a smaller body whorl and aperture compared to the total length. In *D. recordata* the average value for the ratio

body whorl/total length is 0.63 instead of 0.67 and the average value for the ratio aperture/total length is 0.43, opposed to 0.51 in *D. katieae*. In the whole complex *D. recordata-angolensis-katieae* the latter has the most swollen whorls. In *D. recordata* the number of the broad and well-developed axial costae on the body whorl is 10-11 (12-13 sharp pointed ribs in *D. katieae*). Twice the amount (20-22) of spiral threads runs across the longitudinal costae. In the subsutural zone a strong cord is followed by a shallow groove. In *D. katieae* there is no cord at all and this narrow area is rather smooth and shiny. The posterior canal of *D. recordata* is well-developed behind a prominent sinuous lip. Its colour is creamy white or olive-green, often with a brown zone at the base of the body whorl. As far as we know *D. katieae* is restricted to the area of Libreville - Port Gentil off the Gabonese coast. The two other species are only known from North Angola.

For a complete review of the several characteristics of allied species such as *D. recordata* and *D. angolensis* Odhner, 1923 also see 'Upgrading of *Drillia consociata* Smith, var. *recordata* Sykes, 1905 (Mollusca: Gastropoda: Conoidea: Drillidae) to the rank of species' (this edition of '*Neptunea*', p.13).

Derivation of name: The name '*katieae*' is derived from my second daughter's name Katia Nolf.

Conclusion: Through comparison with the similar *Drillia recordata* Sykes, 1905 we can establish *D. katieae* as a different species that has nothing in common with the West Atlantic *D. cydia*. *D. katieae* lives off Gabon and *D. recordata* is a more southern species from Angola.

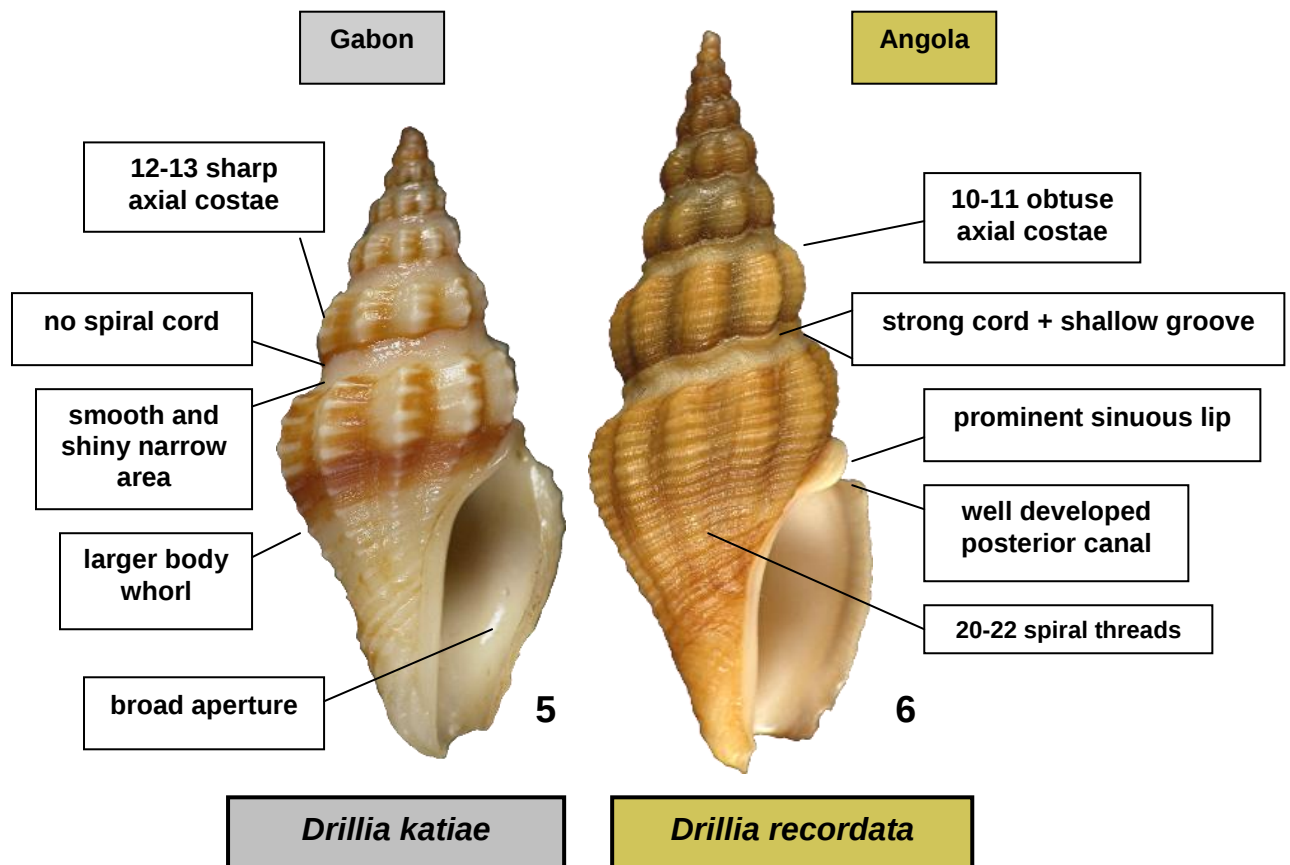
Acknowledgements: I am grateful to David Monsecour (Aarschot, Belgium) and Johan Verstraeten (Oostende, Belgium) who were critical proofreaders and revisors of the text.

References:

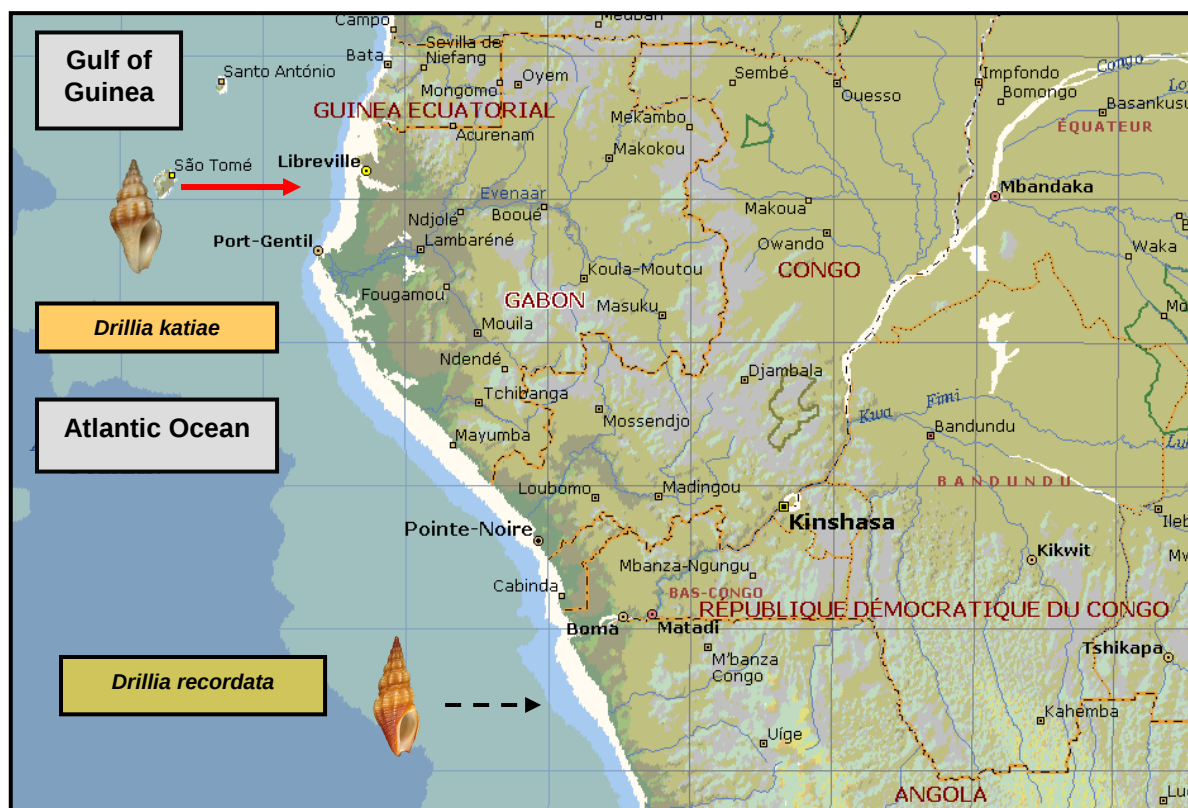
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Plate I. Figs 1-4. *Drillia katieae* Nolf, 2006
 60 km offshore, off Libreville, Gabon. Dredged at a depth of 30 m.
 Fig. 1-2: Holotype (RBINS; 17.2 mm).
 Fig. 3-4: Paratype (FN; 20.4 mm).



Figs 5 & 6: Comparison between *D. katiae* and *D. recordata*



Distributional map of *Drillia katiae*

