



SHELL-O-GRAM

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Upcoming meetings

The **July** meeting of the Jacksonville Shell Club (JSC) will be held at the usual venue, the Southeast Branch of the Jacksonville Public Library <<http://www.yelp.com/biz/jacksonville-public-library-southeast-regional-jacksonville>>, on the customary fourth Thursday (the **26th**) in Function Room **D** (vs. the historical A) at 7:00 PM. Rick Edwards will present the Shell-of-the-Month, the Prickly Cockle, *Trachycardium egmontianum* (Shuttleworth, 1856) a shell he collected while SCUBA-diving off the shores of Venice, Sarasota Co., FL. While admittedly hunting for fossil "Megalodon" shark teeth, Rick



found the sandy bottom home to some fine mollusk remains, mostly bivalve - and of much more recent vintage. Harry Lee will then take us another three counties further down the west coast of our state, to Kice Island [**above**] just S of the town of Marco Island (in the background of photo), in Collier County. There he, as guest of Mrs. Amy Tripp, made collections a few years ago. This shell-littered beach is coming under increased collecting pressure lately, but the harvest of beached shells seems not to have been adversely impacted.

The **August** meeting will be on the usual Thursday date (the **23rd**), time and place (see above). Our Man of La Matanzas, Paul Jones, will present the genus *Macrocallista* Meek, 1876, the type and only living species of which is *M. nimbosa* ([Lightfoot], 1786), the Sunray Venus [**R**]. For years *Venus maculata* Linnaeus, 1758 had been treated as a congener, but it, the Calico Clam, has been transferred to *Megapitaria* Grant & Gale, 1931, previously treated as a Panamic endemic. Among other perspectives, Paul will discuss the similarities and differences of these two iconic NE FL marine pelecypods. Rick Edwards will present a talk on Kwajalein, where he lived and collected as a somewhat younger man. Lately he has revised this collection reconciling it with modern systematics, e.g., WoRMS <<http://www.marinespecies.org/index.php>>.



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This club meets monthly at the Southeast Branch of the Jacksonville Public Library, 10599 Deerwood Park Blvd., Jacksonville, Florida <<http://jpl.coj.net/lib/branches/se.html>>. Please address any correspondence to the club's address above. Annual membership dues are \$15.00 individual, \$20.00 family (domestic) and \$25.00 (overseas). Lifetime membership is available. Please remit payment for dues to the address below and make checks payable to the Jacksonville Shell Club. The club's newsletter and scientific journal, the *Shell-O-Gram* (ISSN 2472-2774) is issued bimonthly and mailed to an average of 15 regular members and friends by specific request and no less than ten scientific institutions with permanent libraries. An electronic (pdf) version, identical except for "live" URL's and color (vs. B&W) images, is issued the next day and sent to about 200 individuals who have demonstrated an interest in malacological research. These pdf's (ISSN 2472-2782) have also been posted to <<http://jaxshells.org/letters.htm>> since November, 1998. We encourage members and friends to submit articles for publication. Closing date for manuscript submission is two weeks before each month of publication. Articles appearing in the *Shell-O-Gram* may be republished provided credit is given the author and the *Shell-O-Gram*. As a courtesy, the editor and author should receive a copy of the republication. Contents of the *Shell-O-Gram* are intended to enter the permanent scientific record.

Xolotrema denotatum (Férussac , 18xx), its iconography and taxonomy – resolution

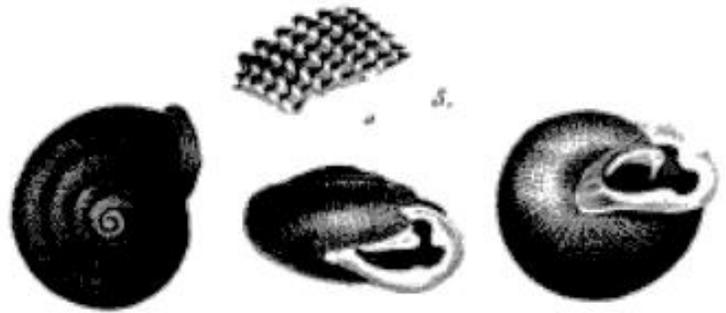
The reader – as well as the writer - were left in suspense after the last issue of *the Shell-O-Gram* [59(3)] by a lack of evidence to tie the 1823 illustration of *Helix denotata* Férussac (a set of four figures; **see p. 3** herein) to that binomen, introduced four years earlier without description or indication (a *nomen nudum*). Although a succession of collations to the masterwork (Férussac and Deshayes, 1819-1851) had appeared over the last three-quarter-century, none seemed to provide unassailable proof of the nomenclatorial act.

All the while I [ed.] had a critical reference (Kennard, 1942) – in hardcopy no less - no more than four meters from where I am writing this sequel. Although cited by all subsequent compilers, it was not scrutinized by me.

Based on the additional information in Kennard [R], I have pieced together an emended collation of the master-work on p. 3 of this issue. As shown therein, the critical link between the name and Plate 49A, figs. 5 is the table of contents of livraison 19, which **was printed on the cover** of that issue, which contained the topical plate, both being published on Sept. 27, 1823. I have been unable to examine this or any other such cover; it seems librarians often discarded these, often referred

Livr. 17. 2 November 1822.
Text : *Histoire*, explanation of the supplementary plates.
Plates : 48, 53, 63, 75A, 75B, 113.
➡ The first livraison with an explanation of the included plates on cover.
Livr. 18. 1 March 1823.
No text.
Plates : 58, 70, 78, 105, 110, 136.
Livr. 19, 20, 21. Issued together 27 September 1823.
➡ According to the covers the plates were issued as follows :
livr. 19 : plates 39B, 49A, 54B, 119, 121, Foss. Cyrène.
livr. 20 : plates 77, 125, 127, 128, 131, Nérites Foss.
livr. 21 : plates 50A, 51, 131A, 135, 145B, Mélanopsites Foss. ii.

to as wrappers, when the more attractive and fully integrated "final" plate explanations were subsequently released. Perhaps the subscribers were even instructed to do so by the author or publisher, who indicated supersedence of the latter versions.



Short version:

***Xolotrema denotatum* (Férussac, 1823)**

[iconotypes R]. **Now** it is finally time to edit those labels!

Literature cited:

Bouchet, P. and J.-P. Rocroi, 2005. Classification and nomenclator of gastropod families. *Malacologia* 47(1-2): 1-397. <<https://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/25127200>>

¹ Férussac, A.E.J.P.J.F. d'A. de and G.-P. Deshayes, 1819-1851. Histoire naturelle générale et particulière des mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles, tant des espèces que l'on trouve aujourd'hui vivantes, que des dépouilles fossiles de celles qui n'existent plus; classés d'après les caractères essentiels que présentent ces animaux et leurs coquilles. J.-B. Bailliere, Paris. Tome 1: 8 + 184 pp; Tome 2(1): 402 pp., Tome 2(2): 260 + 22 + 16 pp;

² Atlas 1 (Tome 3): pls. 1- 70; ³ Atlas 2 (Tome 4): pls. 71-166 + pls. 1-5.

¹ This work appeared in many livraisons/Lieferungen. In the period 1819-1832, 28 livraisons appeared, consisting of texts and plates, not necessarily connected with each other. Many plate numbers appeared twice. Covers usually had no important texts or names printed on them. Explanations of plates 1-47 were published in livraison 9 (6 Apr., 1821), explanation of included plates on the cover in livraison 17 (2 Nov., 1822), explanation of plates on the cover of livraisons 22-27 (4 Aug., 1832 - serious error in Bouchet & Rocroi 2005: 305: "4 August 1823" is a misprint for "4 August 1832") (species were printed in small caps in these lists, with references to corresponding numbers in Prodr. [italics]). When the whole work was finished, a final issue of plate explanations appeared (1851, species names were in normal and bold font, authors not bold, no references to Prodr.). Usually only the final plate explanations were bound, while the initial plate explanations, different from the final ones, were not conserved by librarians. I have underlined and used **red typeface** for the additions to the collation to which I originally referred readers (<<http://www.jaxshells.org/leporina.htm>>):

Title, préface pp (i)-xvi (6 Mar., 1819)

pp 1-16 (5 Jun., 1819)

pp 17-56 (10 Jul., 1819)

pp 57-72 (18 Sep., 1819)

pp 73-96 (4 Dec., 1819)

pp 97-128 (17 Jun., 1820)

explanation of plates 1-47 (6 Apr 1821)

explanation of plates 48, 53, 63, 75A, 75B, 113 (2 Nov., 1822) **cover of livraison 17** pp 96a-96[lambda] (27 Sep., 1823)

explanation of plates of livraisons 22-27 (many plates [\[n=36, six per livraison\]](#), 4 Aug. 1832)

explanation of plates 8E, 126, 131B, 133, 141, 147 (4 Aug., 1832?) (cover not conserved in London but should have existed.)

Plates (uncaptioned): 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 (6 Mar., 1819); 3, 5-7, 11, 13 (5 Jun., 1819); 9, 15-17, 19, 23 (18 Sept., 1819); 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25 (4 Dec., 1819); 21, 21A, 26-28, 30 (26 Feb., 1820); 29, 30-34, 57 (17 June, 1820); 52, 75, "66" [=76], 91, 92, 103 (5 Aug., 1820); 8A, 39A, 54, 73, 112, 120 (6 Apr., 1821); 32B, "101" [=51B], 63A, 114, 115, 159 (26 May, 1821); 11A, 21B, 32A, 35, 39, 44 (13 July, 1821); 36, 38, 46, 81, 108, 118 (21 Sept., 1821); 9A, 37, 40, 41, 43, 62 (10 Nov., 1821); **the others by Férussac in 1822 and 1823** (boldface added). [\[After reconciling Kennard \(1942: 110\) with the other concordances, it is now clear that "the others" were the 25 plates contained in livraisons 18-21, and the plate explanations were published simultaneously - on the cover of each: livraison 18 \(1 Mar., 1823\): plates 58, 70, 78, 105, 110, 136; livraison 19 \(27 Sept., 1823\): plates 39B, 50A, 54B, 119, 121, fossiles Cyrène; livraison 20 \(27 Sept., 1823\): plates 77, 125, 127, 128, 131, Nérites Fossiles; livraison 21 \(27 Sept., 1823\): plates 50A, 51, 131A, 135, 145B, Mélanopsites Fossiles \(ii\)\]](#)
Plates issued by Deshayes: pl. 8F, 10A, 17A, 28A, 29A, 69C, 73B, 83, 84, 106, 107, 129 (1839)
pl. 10B, 62A, 69B, 69D-69H, 69K, 72, 85, 86 (1840)
pl. 37A, 55 [4], 62B, 64A, 69I, 69J, 75C, 87, 89 [2], 90 [3], 127A, 127B (1841).

The above collation is based on Kennard (1942: 105-110), Bouchet and Rocroi (2005: 304-305), and Welter Schultes (2017) [and emended to further clarify and better define the chronology of the publication of plates and their explanations.](#)

² Atlas 1 (Tome 3) with plates 1-69K (69, 69A, etc. yielding 12 pl. 69's and lots of other A's and B's; plate 70 missing, perhaps missed in the scanning process) is posted at <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=W3c3QAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en&pg=GBS.PP17>.

³ Atlas 2 (Tome 4) is posted at http://books.google.com/books?id=JoLDAAAACAAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false and contains plates 71 to 166 [with multiple A's and B's] + fossil plates 1 to 5 + (1)-22

Kennard, A.S., 1942 The Histoire and Prodrome of Férussac. *Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London* 25(3): 105-110. 18 December.

Welter Schultes, F., 2012-2017. Reference summary for Férussac, A. E. J. P. J. F. d'Audebard de & Deshayes, G.-P. 1819-1851 <<http://www.animalbase.uni-goettingen.de/zooweb/servlet/AnimalBase/home/reference?id=145>> last edited 30 December, 2017.

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Two additional Eastern U.S. landsnail taxonomic and nomenclatorial fixes

The following report aims to rectify publication dates, etc. of two snail species (mis)presented in a variety of scholarly media, including Turgeon, Quinn, *et al.* (1998).



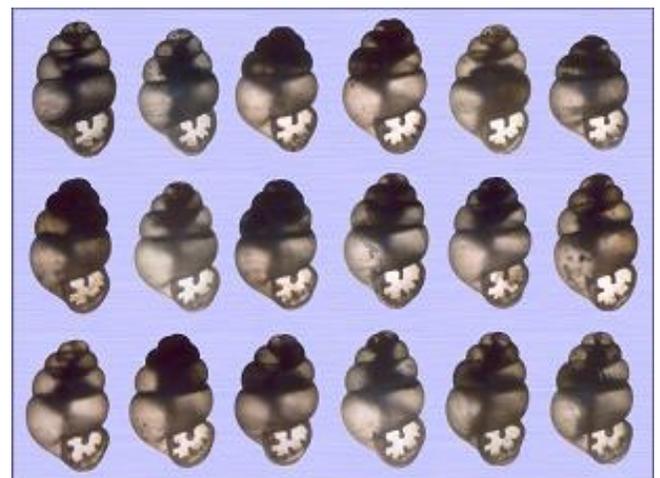
***Anguispira kochi* (L. Pfeiffer, 1846)** [L; Gibraltar Is., OH]. The date of Louis Pfeiffer's description of this species, officially dubbed the Banded Tigersnail, is inconsistently cited in scholarly works as well as on the Internet. A 2016 search of the latter resource for this species using "kochi Pfeiffer" produced 49 hits for 1821 (when the author was a teenager), 46 for 1845, and 0 for 1846. Tweaking the search to "kochi L. Pfeiffer" elicited 7, 3, and 6 respectively (the latter being mostly on our website <<http://www.jaxshells.org/>>, which scrupulously utilizes the initial "L." *vice* kin, C. and K.

The original description of *Helix kochi* is at <<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/46217#page/341/mode/1up>> (bottom of p. 127). I became suspicious of the 1845 date of publication when I saw, on the last page (143) of that issue (<<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/46217#page/357/mode/1up>>), mention of the cancellation of the December 23 [1845] meeting of the Zoological Society. It seemed a bit unlikely that the journal got into print over the holidays. I finally found evidence of the basis for this anachronism (Waterhouse, 1893: 438, bottom L column: <<http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/97156#page/550/mode/1up>>); February, 1846 was the publication date for *Helix kochi* L. Pfeiffer in the *PZSL for 1845*: <<https://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/12862491>>. Such erroneous "antedating" was frequent in the mid-nineteenth century, e.g., <<http://www.jaxshells.org/0050a.htm>> and <<http://www.jaxshells.org/10088.htm>>. In the case of the topical species, even the great master, H.A. Pilsbry (1948: 591), was snookered: <<http://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?u=1&num=591&seq=95&view=image&size=100&id=uc1.31822000620260>> in his treatment of the species, thus doubtlessly entraining most of the Internet proponents of the 1845 date.

How 1821, e.g., Turgeon, Quinn, *et al.* (1998: 142), entered the mix is presently unexplained, but there may have been a single error followed by some mindless copycatting, a frequent Internet phenomenon, such as with Pilsbry above, some readers may have witnessed in similar Google searches.

Having learned my trust-but-verify lesson well, I was compelled to (successfully) reconfirm the publication date of the collation by Waterhouse in a later issue of *PZSL* (October 1, 1893) by Sclater; see <<https://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/35992699>> and, natch, in turn, <<https://biodiversitylibrary.org/page/35993170>>.

***Gastrocopta tappaniana* (C.B. Adams, 1841)** is a locally-occurring species measuring about two mm tall; 18 specimens from the Crosby Audubon Preserve (near Orange Park) are depicted on the **R**. Pervasive errors have appeared in the literature dealing with the taxonomy and nomenclature of this species. An overwhelming majority of authorities cite the year of description a year later than its actual publication, and the type locality is likewise incorrectly presented.



Both mistakes were perpetuated in the exhaustive benchmark taxonomic study of this species by Pearce, Fields, and Kurita (2007), and the incorrect date was used by Turgeon, Quinn *et al.* (1998: 138) as well as a host of others.

The fact is that Charles Baker Adams independently (and obscurely - in a one-page pamphlet) published the description of this species on Feb. 22, 1841 [R]. The text was repeated verbatim in Adams (1842: 158). It may be that the author was in a bit of a rush to get this work circulated before Augustus Addison Gould published his *Pupa* monograph (Gould, 1843).

It was Clench and Turner (1950: 243) who caught this oversight by Pilsbry (1948: 889) and others. Clench (1965: 107) designated a lectotype (MCZ 186171) and fixed the type locality as Roscoe, Ohio. Inexplicably he apparently forgot his early detective work and cited "1842" as the date of the description. Later Johnson and Boss (1972) illustrated that lectotype specimen, incorrectly stating "here selected." It seems nobody has caught on to this work done on the Adams Collection at MCZ (despite memory and communication being exemplary within those hallowed walls during those halcyon years of Harvard malacology!).

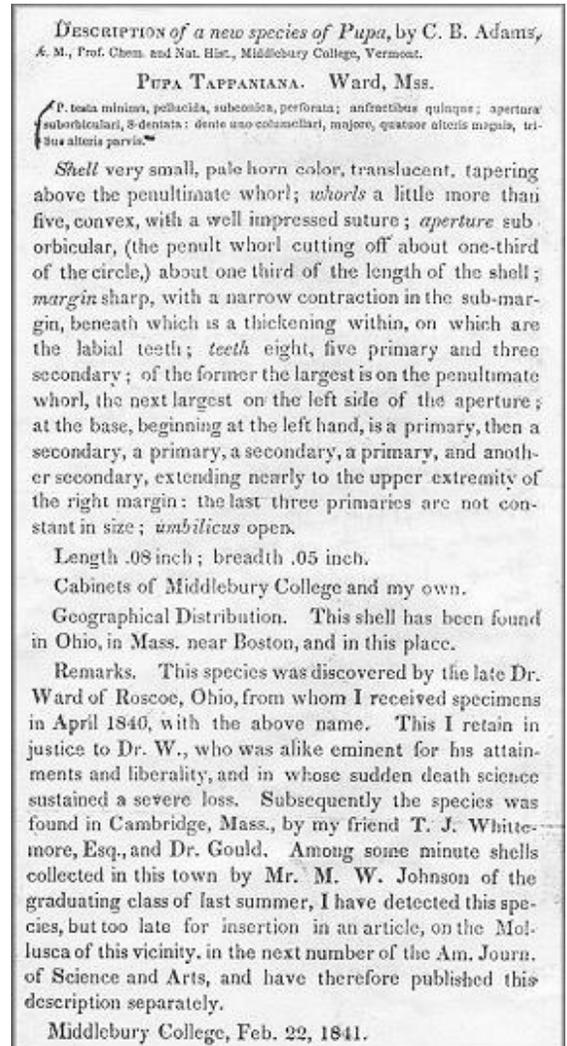
In summary: *Gastrocopta tappaniana* (C.B. Adams, 1841) [see Clench and Turner, 1950: 343]. Type locality: Roscoe [Coshocton Co.], Ohio (Clench, 1965) Lectotype MCZ 186171 (Clench, 1965: 107; Johnson and Boss, 1972: pl. 42, fig 12).

I wish to thank Richard I. Johnson of Chestnut Hill, MA for kindly providing the C. B. Adams (1841) paper at my request. Bill Frank produced the photograph of *A. kochi*, which was collected by Louie Rundo, Broadview Hts., OH. Bill also edited the photomicrograph ensemble of *G. tappaniana* produced by the editor.

Partial bibliography:

- Adams, C.B., 1841. *Description of a new species of Pupa*. Published privately at Middlebury College, VT. 1 p. Feb. 22. [see **above R**]
- Adams, C.B., 1842. Invertebral animals of Vermont, Mollusca in Z. Thompson, *History of Vermont*. Burlington. pp. 151-169. <https://ia802604.us.archive.org/19/items/historyofvermo00thom/historyofvermo00thom_bw.pdf>
- Turgeon, D.D., J.F. Quinn, Jr., A.E. Bogan, E.V. Coan, F.G. Hochberg, W.G. Lyons, P.M. Mikkelsen, R.J. Neves, C.F.E. Roper, G. Rosenberg, B. Roth, A. Scheltema, F.G. Thompson, M. Vecchione, and J.D. Williams, 1998. Common and scientific names of aquatic invertebrates from the United States and Canada: mollusks, 2nd edition. *American Fisheries Society, Special Publication 26*. Bethesda, Maryland. ix + pp. 1-509 + 16 pls. (unpaginated).

[The remainder of the works cited in the text above are presented in the bibliographies at <<http://www.iaxshells.org/kochi1a.htm>> and <<http://www.iaxshells.org/gastro1.htm>>].



Wayne McGraw Harland (July 17, 1946- June 12, 2018)



Captain Wayne McGraw Harland also known by friends and family simply as 'Bubba', age 71, passed away after a very adventurous life surrounded by family in Marshville, NC. Born in Washington, DC, he was the son of the late John Harland and Jane (Miller) Harland. He served his country in the Marine Corps and the Vietnam War. He spent much of his professional career working with computers, but Wayne was an adventurous man and avid collector. A few of the items Wayne collected, restored and sold included Corvette Stingrays, model trains, shells and ancient shell books. He traveled the world SCUBA diving to study and collect shells. He was passionate about the shelling community joining the Broward Shell Club, showing his finds at shell shows and then becoming an esteemed judge at such events in Florida and elsewhere. He discovered several new marine shells, most notably *Conus harlandi*. He is survived by his loving family including his first wife Donna Harland, his daughter Kimberly Beare and her husband Danial and their children Danny, Jacob and Jacqueline of Marshville, NC, son-in-law Michael Levy, his wife Brooke, and their two daughters Maddix and Hunter of Carver, MA. He was preceded in death by his wife, the former Annie Levy. A

celebration of Wayne's life will be held at a later date with a party to include music from The Bobby Friss Band, his favorite. Condolences may be offered to the family at www.morganandsonfuneralhome.com; donations may be made in his memory to [St. Jude Children's Research Hospital](http://www.stjudechildrens.org).

I think I first met Wayne at a Broward Shell Club Show in the late 1980's. It was immediately apparent that the ingrained cognomen "Bubba," however apt for a man of his physical dimensions and social informality, belied an aptitude for intensive natural history field work and scholarly pursuits. As noted in the text above, drawn liberally from published obituaries, Wayne steered MV *Ragamuffin* to shelling destinations, dove, and travelled far and wide, and thus being able to illuminate a corner of the natural world before, and for, any of the rest of us. With near obsession, he reconciled his finds with what was known by experts, held in museums, and was treated in the literature. It was in the latter labor he made an enduring mark.

Later he wrote of how he soon became aware that many of the species he found (or sought after) were named a long time ago, that these old published works were scarce and, when available, often only with great inconvenience, "waiting for a book was not my idea of a productive day," he opined. Thus he set out to build a library of classic works in conchology. A decade and a half later, early in 1998, James A. Findley, Librarian of the Bienes Center for the Literary Arts, affiliated with the Main Ft. Lauderdale Public Library, convinced Wayne to make a major public exhibit for the latter institution. Accordingly, Bubba selected 39 antiquarian (1684-1912) conchological iconographies from his library and displayed each, opened to the appropriate page, with which he juxtaposed a matched an actual specimen(s) from his collection. He wrote a companion 24-page exhibit catalogue, which provided not only the bibliographic underpinnings of each work but often key aspects

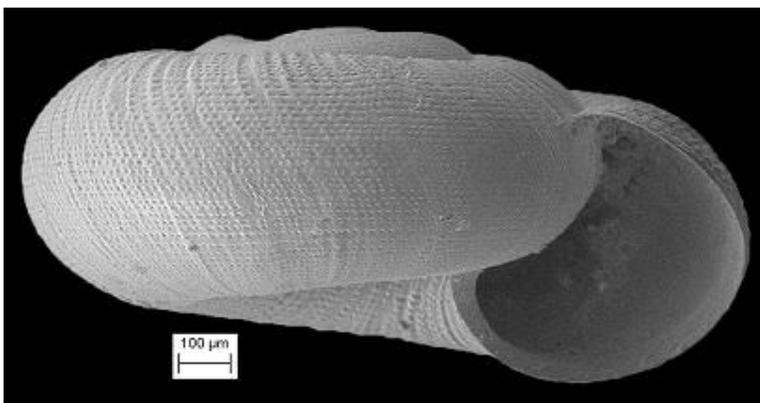
of the historical context, printing and illustration methodologies, accuracy of the taxonomy, even personal aspects of an author's life. Fellow bibliophile Dr. Alan Kabat pointed out to me that this exhibit catalogue, which was offered for sale and must have met with sufficient demand to have caused its disappearance from the internet marketplace, may well be the only scholarly shell book ever **to contain a genuine shell** and that each of (at least of his three) the copies contained a different species. The first text p. of a Kabat copy [R] had a Philippine pulmonate terrestrial snail (Bradybaenidae: Helicostylinae).

Bubba's wit was swift and sophisticated. Although a gifted raconteur, he was at his best with situational one-liners. Once when a retired airlines pilot in our company declared a preference for a propriety drug over the "genetic" equivalent, Wayne launched a riposte in nanoseconds: "What kind of plane did you fly, a malaprop?"

Wayne Harland was a quintessential citizen conchologist, from field to curation to library. He was no stranger to hard work, a staunch and exemplary advocate of good times, and an engaging companion. Mutual friend, Dr. Jerry Harasewych said shortly after Wayne's death: "I will bet that toasts to Wayne will be raised in Moscow, France and Argentina tonight, and many other places as well." I think Bubba would approve.

The 2018 Jacksonville Shell Club Conchologists of America Award

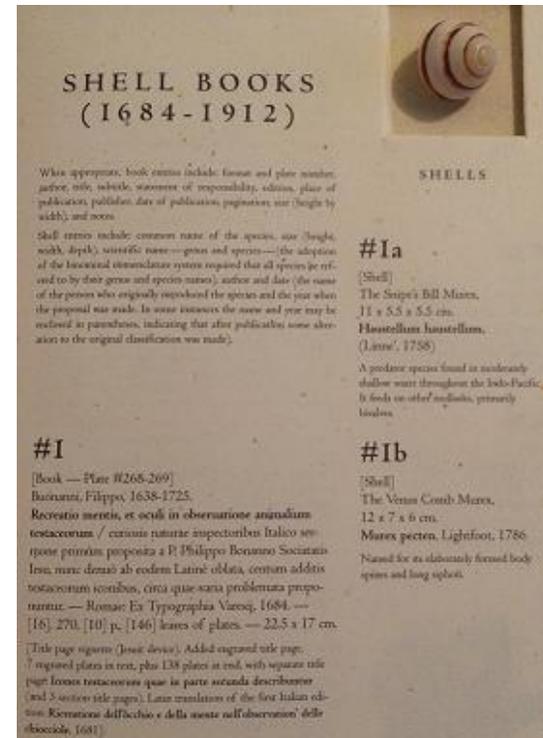
Nicholas Gladstone, who is pursuing a Masters degree at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN will soon receive a check for \$1805.25 from the COA as this year's recipient of the JSC Academic Grant.



His research topic is "Species delimitation and phylogeography of the cave-dwelling *Helicodiscus* land snails (Gastropoda, Stylommatophora, Helicodiscidae)." A few JSC members are rather familiar with cave-snailing and can especially relate to the rigors and rewards of work such as that in which Nicholas is involved.¹ He has already published a paper (Gladstone *et al.*, 2018) attesting to his progress in this specialized field of study.

Gladstone, N.S., E.T. Carter, M. L. McKinney, and M.L. Niemiller, 2018. Status and distribution of the cave-obligate land snails in the Appalachians and Interior Low Plateau of the eastern United States. *American Malacological Bulletin* 36(1): 62-78.

¹ 1.51 mm specimen of the subterranean helicodiscid, *Lucilla punctatella* (J. Morrison, 1942), collected in Jackson Co., AL by JSC member Bob Winters of Sparta, TN is depicted **above**. SEM by Ann Heatherington & ed.





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