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Monograph

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Taxonomic revision of West African cone snails (Gastropoda: Conidae) based upon mitogenomic studies: implications for conservation

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⁴[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:C55129E8-7FF7-41B2-A77C-4097E61DDD2E](https://zoobank.org/author/C55129E8-7FF7-41B2-A77C-4097E61DDD2E)

Abstract. In the last few years, a sharp increase in the number of descriptions of new species of West African cone snails, particularly from the Cabo Verde Archipelago, has taken place. In previous studies, we used mitogenome sequences for reconstructing robust phylogenies, which comprised in total 120 individuals representing the majority of species (69.7%) described from this biogeographical region (except Angolan endemics) and grouped into seven genera within the family Conidae. Here, we add another 12 individuals representing endemic species that were missing in the previous studies. We use the phylogenies to identify monophyletic groups and a genetic divergence threshold (0.2% uncorrected *p* distance) to determine the number of valid species. As a result, the number of valid West African cone species could be drastically reduced to at least 40%, indicating that some recent poor-quality descriptions loosely based on phenotypic characters prone to convergence such as the shape and color patterns of the shell have contributed substantially to taxonomic inflation. Several previously accepted species with a reduced geographical distribution now become phenotypic forms of the remaining valid species, which increase their distribution ranges. In contrast, several cryptic species are now uncovered and described. For instance, *Africonus insulae* sp. nov. and *Kalloconus canariensis* sp. nov. are hereby introduced as new species. A detailed systematic account with illustrations and relevant information is presented. Lectotypes are designated for *Conus trochulus* and *Conus irregularis*, and neotypes for *Conus crotchii* and *Conus diminutus*. According to our results, it is strongly recommended that any future introduction of new taxa names for cone snails from West Africa should be supported by molecular and/or anatomical rather than exclusively shell morphological data. The taxonomic decisions here taken have direct implications for conservation and will eventually require re-evaluation of the Red List risk status of an important number of species.

Keywords. Mitochondrial genome, phylogeny, Conidae, West Africa, conservation.

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Introduction

The more than 900 described species of cone snails (Caenogastropoda, Conidae; WoRMS, accessed March 2020) are widely found in all tropical and subtropical seas from intertidal zones to deep waters. For a long time, studies on biodiversity of cone snails have mostly been focused on species from the Indo-West Pacific region (e.g., Röckel *et al.* 1995; Duda *et al.* 2001) to the detriment of others such as West Africa (e.g., Monteiro *et al.* 2004; Cunha *et al.* 2005; Duda & Rolan 2005). This region extends from Angola along the African coast to Morocco, including the Cabo Verde and the Canary Islands, among other archipelagos. The few endemic cone species found south of Angola, inhabiting the area comprised between Namibia and the Cabo Agulhas, are considered members of the South African malacological province (Tenorio *et al.* 2008). While several works partially treated the description of the cone snail fauna from independent geographical areas in West Africa (Senegal: Pin & Leung Tack 1995; Cabo Verde: Rolán 1980, 1990; Angola: Rolán & Röckel 2000; Saint Helena: Tenorio *et al.* 2016), the first comprehensive review of the cone snail fauna from West Africa and the Mediterranean was published by Monteiro *et al.* (2004). That work covered and illustrated 99 species, subspecies and forms of cone snails from the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic coast of southern Spain and Portugal, the coast of Africa from Morocco to south Angola, and the archipelagos of Canaries, Cabo Verde and São Tomé e Príncipe, as well as the island of Saint Helena. Since 2004, the number of new species names introduced in the literature for West African cone snails has risen to the spectacular number of 178 as of December 2019 (Fig. 1). However, many of these new species names were introduced in non-peer reviewed amateur

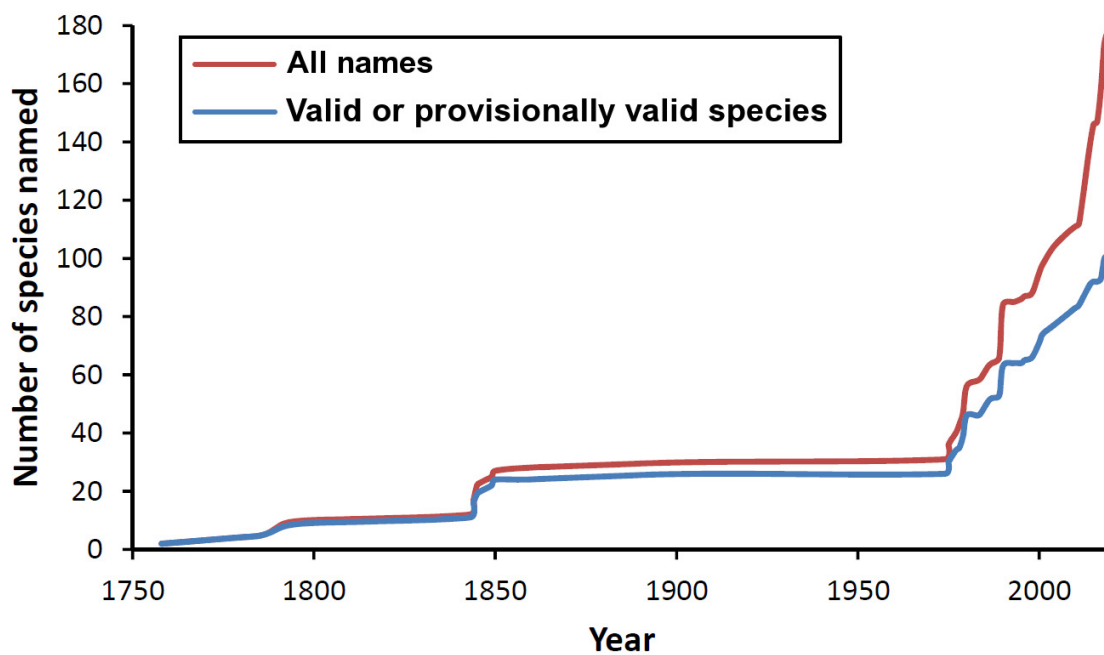


Fig. 1. Cumulative number of described (red) and valid or provisionally valid (blue) West African cone species per year after revision.

magazines (Cossignani 2014; Cossignani & Fiadeiro 2014a, 2014b, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2017a, 2017b, 2017c, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019a, 2019b) based on rather poor-quality descriptions of shell characters only, neither with specific references to intraspecific variability nor with statistical analyses of shell morphometry. Only in a few cases, the new taxa described were supported by molecular analyses (Tenorio *et al.* 2014, 2017, 2018).

Studies focused on West African cones have revealed high levels of endemism and peaks of species diversity concentrated in subtropical areas around Senegal and Angola on the continent, and most prominently in the Cabo Verde Archipelago, which was estimated to harbor about 10% of cone species diversity worldwide (Cunha *et al.* 2005, 2014). Several species endemic to the Cabo Verde Archipelago were described by Hwass, Reeve, Kiener and G.B. Sowerby II in the 18th and 19th centuries. However, in the original descriptions, the type localities were erroneous (i.e., “America”), too vague (“West Africa”), or simply not stated. Modern studies on the cones of the Cabo Verde Archipelago began with the description of the taxon *Africonus anthonyi* Petuch, 1975a, and with the works of Burnay & Monteiro (1977) and Röckel *et al.* (1980a). These pioneering works were followed by the descriptions of multiple new taxa by Trovão (1978, 1979), and most notably by Rolán and co-workers (see Rolán 1990 and references therein), who extensively sampled the archipelago in the 1980’s. The first molecular work on cones from Cabo Verde dates back to the first decade of this century and reconstructed their phylogeny based on partial mitochondrial and nuclear gene sequences (Cunha *et al.* 2005; Duda & Rolán 2005).

In 2011, a workshop for the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species held in Chicago assessed threats to over 630 species of cone snails (Peters *et al.* 2013, 2016). The results of this assessment indicated that three-quarters of the species evaluated were not considered at risk of extinction. However, in the West African region, 41.8% of the 98 cone snail species evaluated from this area were classified as threatened or near threatened with extinction, mostly due to their restricted distributions often in habitats under high human pressure. In subsequent years, the very sharp increase in the number of descriptions of new species of West African cone snails, particularly from the Cabo Verde Archipelago, complicates monitoring programs as well as future evaluations and eventual updates of their risk status. Furthermore, the number of endemic gastropod mollusks in the Cabo Verde Archipelago (of which cone snails constitute the main component) has been one of the factors recently used to support the exclusion of Cabo Verde from the remaining Macaronesian archipelagos and the claim for its own biogeographic subprovince within the West African Transition province (Freitas *et al.* 2019). Therefore, if the number of valid endemic species of cone snails in the Cabo Verde Archipelago is modified significantly, the new figures would have an impact on the results of this study and its conclusions would accordingly require a re-evaluation in the light of more accurate data. It also may affect various downstream analyses such as, e.g., the estimation of speciation rates (Phuong *et al.* 2019).

Mitochondrial genomes or mitogenomes have proven to be particularly useful for disentangling phylogenetic relationships within gastropods at different taxonomic levels (Grande *et al.* 2008; Osca *et al.* 2015; Uribe *et al.* 2017). In the last few years, we have carried out a comprehensive survey of cone snails from the Cabo Verde Archipelago, Senegal, the Canary Islands and the Mediterranean region. Up to 120 mitogenomes covering 89 species (for some species more than one individual was sequenced to distinguish intra- and interspecific divergences) and seven genera (*Africonus* Petuch, 1975a, *Lautoconus* Monterosato, 1923, *Kalloconus* da Motta, 1991, *Trovaconus* Tucker & Tenorio, 2009, *Chelyconus* Mörch, 1852, *Genuanoconus* Tucker & Tenorio, 2009 and *Monteiroconus* da Motta, 1991) were sequenced (Cunha *et al.* 2009; Abalde *et al.* 2017a, 2017b, 2019; Uribe *et al.* 2017). We used these mitogenomes to reconstruct robust phylogenies in order to identify monophyletic groups and resolve the relationships among taxa and populations. Moreover, we used a genetic divergence threshold

(see Material and methods) to determine the number of valid species of West African cones (Abalde *et al.* 2017a, 2017b).

Here, we reconstruct a new phylogeny based on 54 mitogenomes representing valid species as deduced from previous studies (Abalde *et al.* 2017a, 2017b) as well as new mitogenomes of 10 species endemic to Senegal, Gambia, Canary Islands and Cabo Verde not previously sampled, and two species endemic to Angola, another important hotspot of endemism for cone snails along the West African coast. The total number of recorded species in West Africa (without Angola) is 145 and we include 101 species in the phylogenies of Abalde *et al.* (2017a, 2017b) plus this work (i.e., 69.7%). In this monograph, we discuss in detail the taxonomic implications of the reconstructed phylogenies for West African cones taking into account the 0.2% divergence threshold. The number of valid West African cone species is drastically reduced into almost one half. This implies a modification of the distribution ranges for many of the remaining valid endemic species, thus directly affecting in many cases their Red List risk status, which will eventually require re-evaluation for proper downgrade or upgrade of their respective risk classifications.

The systematic account herein presented covers in detail all valid cone species from West Africa excluding those endemic to Angola. The mitogenomes of cone specimens from this latter area are now being systematically sequenced, and the results will be reported elsewhere in due course. We have taken some necessary taxonomic actions affecting the status of certain taxa names and type material. The phylogenetic analysis here performed has also revealed two previously undescribed new taxa, namely *Africonus insulae* sp. nov. from Santa Luzia Island, Cabo Verde, and *Kalloconus canariensis* sp. nov. from the Canary Islands. These two new species are formally described herein.

Material and methods

Most of the material studied here was previously deposited in institutional repositories (MNCN and others; see Abbreviations below). Descriptions and measurements are based on shells oriented in the traditional way: spire up with the aperture facing the viewer. The taxonomy used in the present work follows Tucker & Tenorio (2013), who recognize up to 91 genera within the family Conidae. Instead, other authors have proposed only 4–6 genera within the family Conidae (Puillandre *et al.* 2015; Uribe *et al.*, 2017), with the vast majority of species within the genus *Conus* (a total of 761 members according to WoRMS, accessed March 2020). The clades indicated in the phylogeny and their association to particular biogeographic units (*Africonus* to Cabo Verde; *Varioconus* to continental coast of Africa; *Lautoconus* to the Mediterranean Sea) lead us, however, to use generic names given the high level of sequence divergence observed. Furthermore, compared to other gastropod groups, WoRMS lists, e.g., 27 genera for 620 species in Nassaridae (23 spp. on average per genus), and 52 genera for 261 species in Cypraeidae (5 spp. on average per genus). Considering that Conidae sensu Puillandre *et al.* (2015) could have 111 genera according to Tucker & Tenorio (2013), the average number of species per genus would be 9.4, i.e., a number similar to those observed for other gastropod genera. Maps of sampling sites including the names of localities mentioned throughout the text are included as part of the electronic [Supplementary Material File 1](#) for reference, as well as a map showing latitudinal variation in species richness of cone snails along the West African coast and Macaronesian islands reproduced from Cunha *et al.* (2014) by permission of Oxford University Press.

Morphological analyses

For the description of new species, we use the following procedure. We describe shell morphology using the terminology established in Röckel *et al.* (1995). For morphometric comparisons, adult shells selected among available specimens in the collections of the MNCN and other sources (private collections) were measured with a digital caliper, and the measurements rounded to 0.1 millimeter. All the measurements

are in a spreadsheet, deposited as electronic supporting information ([Supplementary Material File 2](#)). For comparison of shell morphometry, we performed analysis of the covariance (ANCOVA) for different shell parameters, namely maximum diameter (MD), height of the maximum diameter (HMD) and spire height (SH), using species hypotheses as factor and shell length (S_L) as covariate. Additionally, we compared the mean values of S_L statistically using t- and U-tests. Statistical tests were carried out using STATGRAPHICS XVII-X64, after all the measurement sets passed the normality tests. We use the terminology for radular morphology of Tucker & Tenorio (2009), and the abbreviations in Kohn *et al.* (1999) and Rolán & Raybaudi-Massilia (2002). The radular sac was dissected from the cone snail and soft parts were digested in concentrated aqueous potassium hydroxide for 24 hours. The resulting mixture was then placed in a Petri dish and examined with a binocular microscope. The radular teeth were removed with fine tweezers, rinsed with distilled water, then mounted on a slide using Aquatex (Merck) Mounting Medium, and examined under a compound microscope. Figure photos were obtained with a CCD camera attached to the microscope.

Molecular and phylogenetic analyses

Most of the samples, mitogenome (mt) sequences and phylogenetic analyses involved in this taxonomic revision have originally been reported in previous papers (Cunha *et al.* 2009; Abalde *et al.* 2017a, 2017b, 2019; Uribe *et al.* 2017). Here, we sequenced additional mitogenomes from the species listed in Table 1, which also provides information on localities, vouchers, genome sizes, and GenBank accession numbers (see a full list of previous and current mitogenomes in the electronic [Supplementary Material File 3](#)). All laboratory procedures and sequence analyses involving the new mitogenomes were performed as in Abalde *et al.* (2017a) except if otherwise mentioned. For *Africonus curralensis* (Rolán, 1986), *Kalloconus pseudonivifer* (Monteiro, Tenorio & Poppe, 2004), *Kalloconus canariensis* sp. nov. and *Varioconus echinophilus* (Petuch, 1975b), long PCRs and Illumina sequencing were performed (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). However, the samples of *Varioconus equiminaensis* (Schönherr, 2018), *V. fernandi* (Petuch & Berschauer, 2018), *V. gambiensis* (Petuch & Berschauer, 2018), *V. pineaui* (Pin & Leung Tack, 1989b), *V. rikaie* (Petuch & Berschauer, 2018), *V. trovaoi* (Rolán & Röckel, 2000), *V. trencarti* (Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008) and *V. wolof* (Petuch & Berschauer, 2018) rendered DNA of poor quality and long PCRs did not work. Therefore, we used universal *cox1* LCO1490+HCO2198 (Folmer *et al.* 1994) and *rrnL* 16SAR-L+16SBRH primers (Palumbi *et al.* 1991), and designed up to 23 pairs of specific primers (see [Supplementary Material File 4](#)) to amplify through standard PCRs overlapping fragments of 500–1000 bp covering the entire mitogenome except the control region. Standard PCR conditions were as in Abalde *et al.* (2017a), and annealing temperatures for each pair of primers were 48°C except for the pair ANG-ND1-F/R, which was 52°C. Amplified fragments were sequenced using the Sanger method using the PCR primers at Macrogen (Seoul, Korea). Illumina sequences were assembled as in Abalde *et al.* (2017a) whereas Sanger sequences were assembled manually using Geneious® 8.0.3. Once annotated, all mt protein-coding and rRNA gene nucleotide sequences were aligned and concatenated. The selected best-fit partitions according to the Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) included the three codon positions in the case of protein-coding genes plus the two rRNA genes combined. PartitionFinder2 (Lanfear *et al.* 2017) was used to select best-fit model for each partition according to the BIC (GTR+I+G for each codon position; HKY85+I+G for the rRNA genes) and a maximum likelihood (ML) tree was reconstructed (see [Supplementary Material File 5](#)) using IQtree 1.6.10 (Nguyen *et al.* 2015; Chernomor *et al.* 2016) in the CIPRES gateway (Miller *et al.* 2010). Statistical support was measured with 10000 ultrafast bootstrap pseudoreplications (-bb). The recovered topology was used as constraint for performing a Bayesian estimation of divergence times using a relaxed molecular clock calibrated as in (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). Two nodes with low support, *A. longilineus*, *A. regonae*, *A. felitae* (bb=76) and *V. trencarti*, *V. unifasciatus*, *V. guanche* (bb=66) were not constrained during topology fixation.

Table 1. New mitogenomes analyzed in this study. Localities, vouchers, mitogenome sizes, and GenBank accession numbers are provided.

ID	Species	Locality	Country	Length (bp)*	GenBank Acc. No.	Voucher shell (MNCN 15.05/)	Voucher DNA (MNCN/ADN)
CP04	<i>Kalloconus canariensis</i>	Playa de Tufia, Gran Canaria	Spain	15,325	MT240810	200091	118943
CV0422	<i>Kalloconus pseudonivifer</i>	Praia Canto, Boa Vista	Cabo Verde	15,316	MT240804	78591	118940
CV1430	<i>Africoconus curralensis</i>	Curral, Santa Luzia	Cabo Verde	15,341	MT240806	88695	118941
GA01	<i>Varioconus wolof</i>	North of Tanji Beach	Gambia	15,318	MT240811	90434	118927
CV1380	<i>Varioconus pineaui</i>	Ndayane	Senegal	15,317	MT240805	78541	118926
CV1520	<i>Varioconus trencarti</i>	Pointe des Almadies	Senegal	15,275	MT240815	90433	118925
CV1521	<i>Varioconus echinophilus</i>	Dakar	Senegal	15,331	MT240807	90430	118944
GA04	<i>Varioconus gambiensis</i>	North of Tanji Beach	Gambia	14,856	MT240812	90437	118930
GA07	<i>Varioconus fernandi</i>	North of Tanji Beach	Gambia	14,858	MT240813	90440	118933
GA09	<i>Varioconus rikae</i>	North of Tanji Beach	Gambia	14,895	MT240814	90442	118935
AG43	<i>Varioconus equiminaensis</i>	Equimina	Angola	15,325	MT240809	200031	118924
AG17	<i>Varioconus trovaii</i>	Limagens	Angola	14,449	MT240808	90432	118923

* Nearly complete mt genomes.

Species delimitation

The remarkable diversification of cone snails in West Africa has occurred through radiation events concentrated in geographically restricted hotspots. As a result, species delimitation within the group is challenging as morphological differences in many cases are subtle, and genetic divergences are low. Following Abalde *et al.* (2017a, 2017b), we use the reconstructed phylogeny (that delimits monophyletic groups) and pairwise uncorrected p distances estimated among the mitogenome sequences with a threshold of 0.2% as primary criteria for species separation. This threshold was set in (Abalde *et al.* 2017a) based on divergences within two clades in the phylogeny: (1) *Africonus verdensis* and its sister species *Africonus raulsilvai* + *Africonus gonsaloi*; (2) *Varioconus guanche* and its sister species *Varioconus unifasciatus*. We assumed that *A. verdensis* living off Santiago Island in Cabo Verde only and *V. guanche*, from the Canary Islands, and far away from Senegal cones, are both valid species, and thus their sequence divergence to the corresponding sister group species could be used as minimum threshold. Actually, this was a rather conservative criterion when compared with literature. Our threshold is equivalent to a 0.5% Kimura 2-parameter (K2P) distance for the barcoding *cox1* fragment in our dataset, and thus it is significantly lower than the reported mean intraspecific K2P distance of 0.8% for various gastropods (Borges *et al.* 2016). In those few cases in which the mitogenome was not available, we take a conservative approach. Those species having distinctive morphological and biogeographical features are given the consideration of provisionally valid. This status is assigned to cone snail species from westernmost islands of Cabo Verde (as those for which a mitogenome is available show important sequence divergence); to the cone endemics at Brava and São Nicolau islands; and to most cone snails endemic to Angola, which are currently under study. For recently described species showing only subtle differences in shell pattern or apparent differences in shell morphometry not statistically tested in the original descriptions, we propose to synonymize the name of the taxon under consideration with that of the morphologically closest species with known mitogenome (specific arguments for each case are provided and discussed in the systematic account below). A complete alphabetic list of names, synonyms (with sources for synonymy) and other relevant data is included in the [Supplementary Material File 3](#).

Abbreviations of museums and institutions

CAS	=	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA
CSIC	=	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Spain
DMNH	=	Delaware Museum of Natural History, Wilmington, USA
LSL	=	Linnean Society of London, London, UK
MHNG	=	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland
MJT	=	Manuel J. Tenorio reference collection, Jerez, Spain
MMM	=	Malacologia Mostra Mondiale, Cupra Marittima, Italy
MNCN	=	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MNHN	=	Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, France
NBC	=	Naturalis Biodiversity Centre, Leiden, The Netherlands
NHMUK	=	Natural History Museum, London, UK
NHMW	=	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
NMSF	=	Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany
SMNS	=	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart am Löwentor, Stuttgart, Germany
UCV	=	Reference collection of the Universidade de Cabo Verde, Mindelo, Cabo Verde
ZMA	=	Zoological Museum, Amsterdam (collection now in NBC), The Netherlands
ZMUC	=	Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Results

Phylogeny and time tree of West African cones based on mitogenomes

The almost complete mitogenomes (except the control region) of *Africonus curralensis*, a new specimen of *Kalloconus pseudonivifer*, *Kalloconus canariensis* sp. nov., *Varioconus echinophilus*, *V. equiminaensis*, *V. fernandi*, *V. gambiensis*, *V. pineau*, *V. rikae*, *V. trovaoi*, *V. trencarti* and *V. wolof* were sequenced. The following primer pairs did not work in few species: ANG-ND4-F/R in *Varioconus gambiensis* and *Varioconus fernandi*; ANG-ND1-F/R in *Varioconus trovaoi*; universal 16SAR-L/SBR-H in *Varioconus rikae*. A highly resolved (most nodes show maximal statistical support) phylogenetic tree of West African cones is reconstructed based on mitogenomes and using *Monteiroconus tabidus* (Reeve, 1844), *Genuanoconus genuanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Chelyconus ermineus* (Born, 1778) as outgroup taxa (see [Supplementary Material File 5](#)). The recovered topology was used as constraint to reconstruct a chronogram (Fig. 2) under a relaxed molecular clock calibrated with fossils as in Abalde *et al.* (2017a). The first split in the ingroup separated specimens within genus

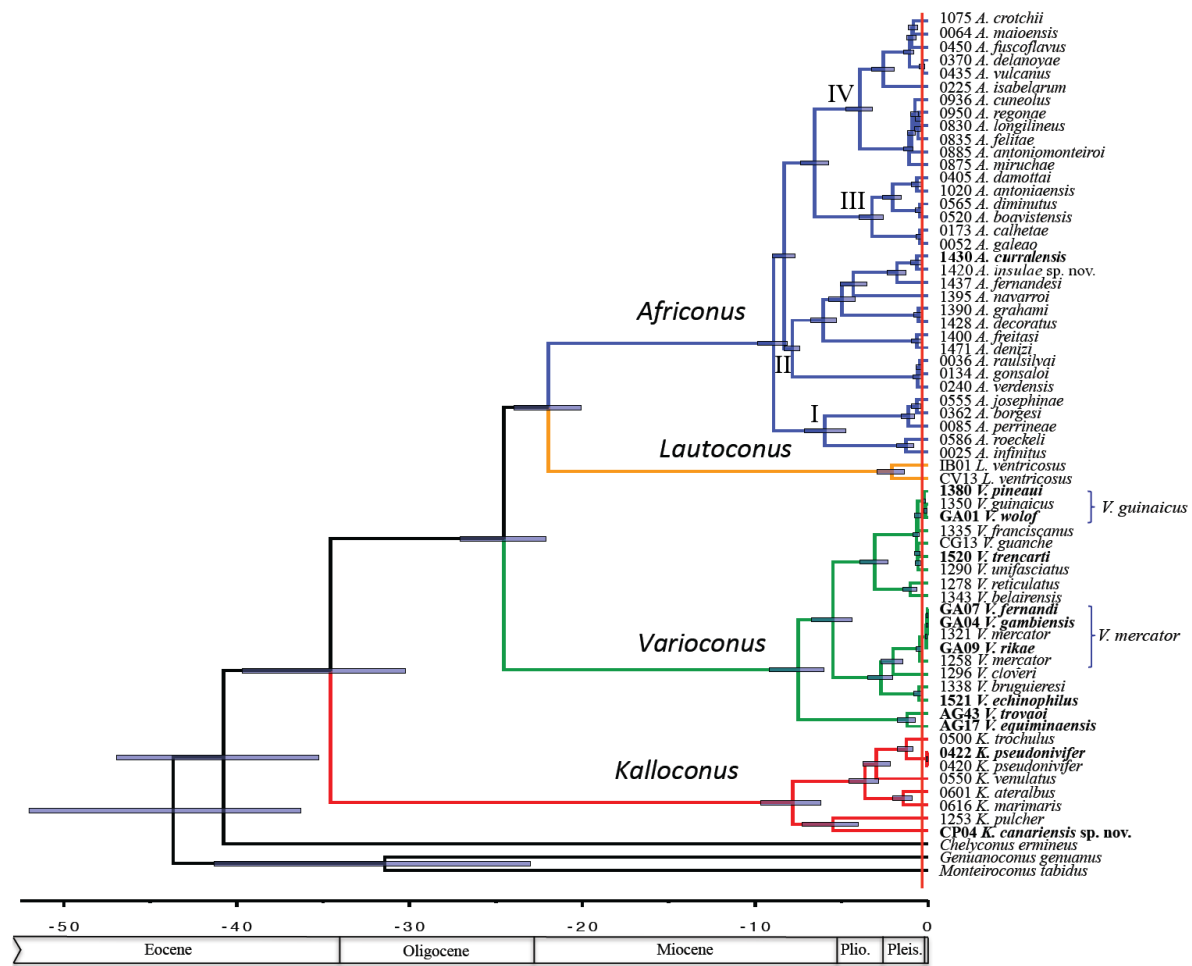


Fig. 2. Phylogenetic relationships of West African cones and species delimitation. A time tree (relaxed molecular clock) was reconstructed following methods and calibrations in Abalde *et al.* (2017a). Dates are in million years. Bold names indicate new mitogenomes. A red line indicates the threshold (uncorrected p distance of 0.2%, based on the divergences between *Africonus verdensis* (Trovão, 1979) and its sister group and *Varioconus guanche* (Lauer, 1993) and its sister group) for species delimitation.

Kalloconus from the remaining analyzed cones. Within *Kalloconus*, two main clades were recovered. One corresponded to the continental *Kalloconus pulcher* ([Lightfoot, 1786]) and one *pulcher*-like individual from Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, whereas the other included all species of *Kalloconus* endemic to Cabo Verde: *K. marimaris* Tenorio, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018 was sister to *K. ateralbus* (Kiener, 1850) and both were sister to a clade including *K. venulatus* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) sister to *K. pseudonivifer* + *K. trochulus* (Reeve, 1844) (Fig. 2). Note that *Kalloconus atlanticoselvagem* (Afonso & Tenorio, 2004) and most *K. pseudonivifer* (except those from Praia Canto in Boa Vista; a second specimen from this locality was sequenced to confirm previous results in Abalde *et al.* 2017a) did not show enough divergence to *K. trochulus*, and had to be synonymized with this latter species (see Abalde *et al.* 2017a). On the other hand, the *pulcher*-like specimen from the Canary Islands showed a large sequence divergence from mainland *Kalloconus pulcher* indicating that they were not conspecific (Fig. 2). Consequently, we have introduced the new taxon name *Kalloconus canariensis* sp. nov. for the *pulcher*-like individuals from the Canary Islands, which must be considered representatives of a full species sister to *K. pulcher*.

The remaining analyzed cones were recovered in three main clades (Fig. 2). A first clade corresponded to the genus *Varioconus* da Motta, 1991 (type species *Varioconus variegatus* (Kiener, 1848)) and included two monophyletic groups, one grouping cones endemic to Senegal and *V. guanche* (Lauer, 1993a) comb. nov. from the Canary Islands and the other including cones endemic to Angola (*cox1* sequences indicate that the taxon *V. jourdani* (da Motta, 1984), endemic to Saint Helena Island, also appeared deeply nested within the clade of endemic cones from Angola; see Tenorio *et al.* 2016). Three main lineages were retrieved within *Varioconus* endemic to Senegal and Canary Islands. Most phylogenetic relationships within these three lineages were reported in Abalde *et al.* (2017b). Here, we only focus on those involving the newly sequenced mitogenomes. The species *Varioconus pineaui* and *V. wolof* have to be synonymized with *V. guinaicus* (Fig. 2). The species *Varioconus fernandi*, *V. gambiensis* and *V. rikaie* have to be synonymized with *V. mercator*. The species *Varioconus trencarti* remains valid and is sister to *V. unifasciatus* (Fig. 2). The species *Varioconus echinophilus* is valid and sister to *V. bruguieresi* (Fig. 2). Note that the cones endemic to Senegal and the species from Canary Islands were previously assigned to the genus *Lautoconus* which resulted a polyphyletic group in the reconstructed tree (Tucker & Tenorio 2009). To resolve this problem, the clade could receive a new genus name but the low sequence divergences to the sister group did not justify such taxonomic action, and instead supported ascription of these species to the genus *Varioconus* as the most senior supraspecific taxon name (Fig. 2). Therefore, the genus *Lautoconus* was restricted to *Lautoconus ventricosus* (Gmelin, 1791) from the Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent Atlantic Ocean region. This species was recovered as sister to cones endemic to Cabo Verde belonging to the genus *Africonus* Petuch, 1975a (Fig. 2). Note that the two mitogenomes of *Lautoconus ventricosus* from Faro (Portugal) and Formentera Island (Spain) show an important sequence divergence that might suggest a potential case of a cryptic species complex and could merit further study with an extended taxon sampling.

The genus *Africonus* was divided into four main clades (I to IV), each having two main lineages. Most phylogenetic relationships within *Africonus* were reported in Abalde *et al.* (2017a). Here, we only focus on those involving the newly sequenced mitogenome. Within lineage II, the specimen from a population in Santa Luzia shows enough sequence divergence to the sister group, *Africonus curralensis* (Rolán, 1986), and, thus, is ascribed to a new species, namely *Africonus insulae* sp. nov.

Systematic account

Family Conidae Fleming, 1822

Genus *Africonus* Petuch, 1975a

Africonus antoniaensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014

Fig. 3A

Africonus antoniaensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014a: 16.

Africonus padarosae Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018a: 18. **syn. nov.**

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 15.6 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía Antónia; 0.5 to 5 m depth on rocky bottom; MMM.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 14.5 mm; Boa Vista Island, Água Doce; 16°12'29" N, 22°44'7" W; 19 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491587; MNCN 15.05/79889 (Fig. 3A) • 13.4 mm, holotype of *Africonus padarosae*; Boa Vista Island, Baixa de Padaroso; MMM.

Geographical distribution

North of Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago, from Ponta do Sol towards the east, including Derrubado area.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

The specimen sequenced from this recently described taxon appears closely related to *A. damottai*, but at a genetic distance consistent with its consideration as a valid species. The shell of the recently described *A. padarosae* is morphologically very close to that of *A. antoniaensis*, and separation at the species level is unsupported, as it falls within the morphological variability of the latter. As it happens with many other recently named cone snails endemic to the Cabo Verde Archipelago, the species separation criterion was based mainly on the type locality, and on subtle conchological differences, which were never statistically tested. In this particular case, the authors claimed that the *A. padarosae* could be separated from *A. antoniaensis* based upon “different spire profile and more elongated shape” without any statistically supported morphometric analysis. We therefore propose to consider *A. padarosae* as a mere form of *A. antoniaensis*.

Africonus antoniomonteiroi (Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 3B

Conus antoniomonteiroi Rolán, 1990: 47, pl. 1, fig. 16.

Conus antoniomonteiroi – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 25, pl. 123.

Conus cuneolus form F – Röckel *et al.* 1980a (not *C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843): 107, pl. 3, row 6a, c–f.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 16.8 mm; Sal Island, Parda; 0.5 to 1 m depth; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1100 (Fig. 3B).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Pedra Lume; 16°45'44" N, 22°53'2" W; 7 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491578; MNCN 15.05/79794.

Geographical distribution

East coast of Sal Island in the Cabo Verde Archipelago, from a point approximately 6 km north to 8 km south of the locality of Pedra Lume.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

Prior to its introduction as a full species by Rolán (1990), it was referred to as *Conus cuneolus* form F in Röckel *et al.* (1980a). In the phylogeny this taxon is certainly a member of the *cuneolus* clade, but the genetic distances and age divergence estimates are consistent with its consideration as a valid species with habitat restricted to the east coast of Sal Island.

Africonus bellulus (Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 3C

Conus bellulus Rolán, 1990: 44, pl. 1, fig. 14.

Conus bellulus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 28, pl. 85.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 18.9 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1098 (Fig. 3C).

Paratype

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; E. Rolán leg.; MJT.

Geographical distribution

Santa Luzia (Curral) and São Vicente (Saragaça), Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Data deficient.

Remarks

No specimens of this species have been molecularly examined. Very few specimens have surfaced in the last 30 years, and most of them have been collected as empty shells. Clearly, more studies are needed in order to confirm the status of this taxon. Given the fact that most of the species described from the islands of São Vicente and Santa Luzia have shown relative large genetic divergences, we provisionally consider this as a valid species.

Africonus boavistensis (Rolán & Fernandes *in* Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 3D

Conus boavistensis Rolán & Fernandes *in* Rolán, 1990: 23, pl. 1, fig. 17.

Africonus barrosensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 27. **syn. nov.**

Africonus varandinensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 33. **syn. nov.**

Conus boavistensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 29, pl. 121.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 13.2 mm; Boa Vista Island, Morro de Areia; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1089 (Fig. 3D).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Baía do Ervatão; 16°12'3" N, 22°54'43" W; 2 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491563; MNCN 15.05/80413 • 1 spec., 11 mm, holotype of *Africonus barrosensis*; Boa Vista Island, João Barrosa; MMM • 1 spec, 10.6 mm, holotype of *Africonus varandinensis*; Boa Vista Island, Varandinha; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities around Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

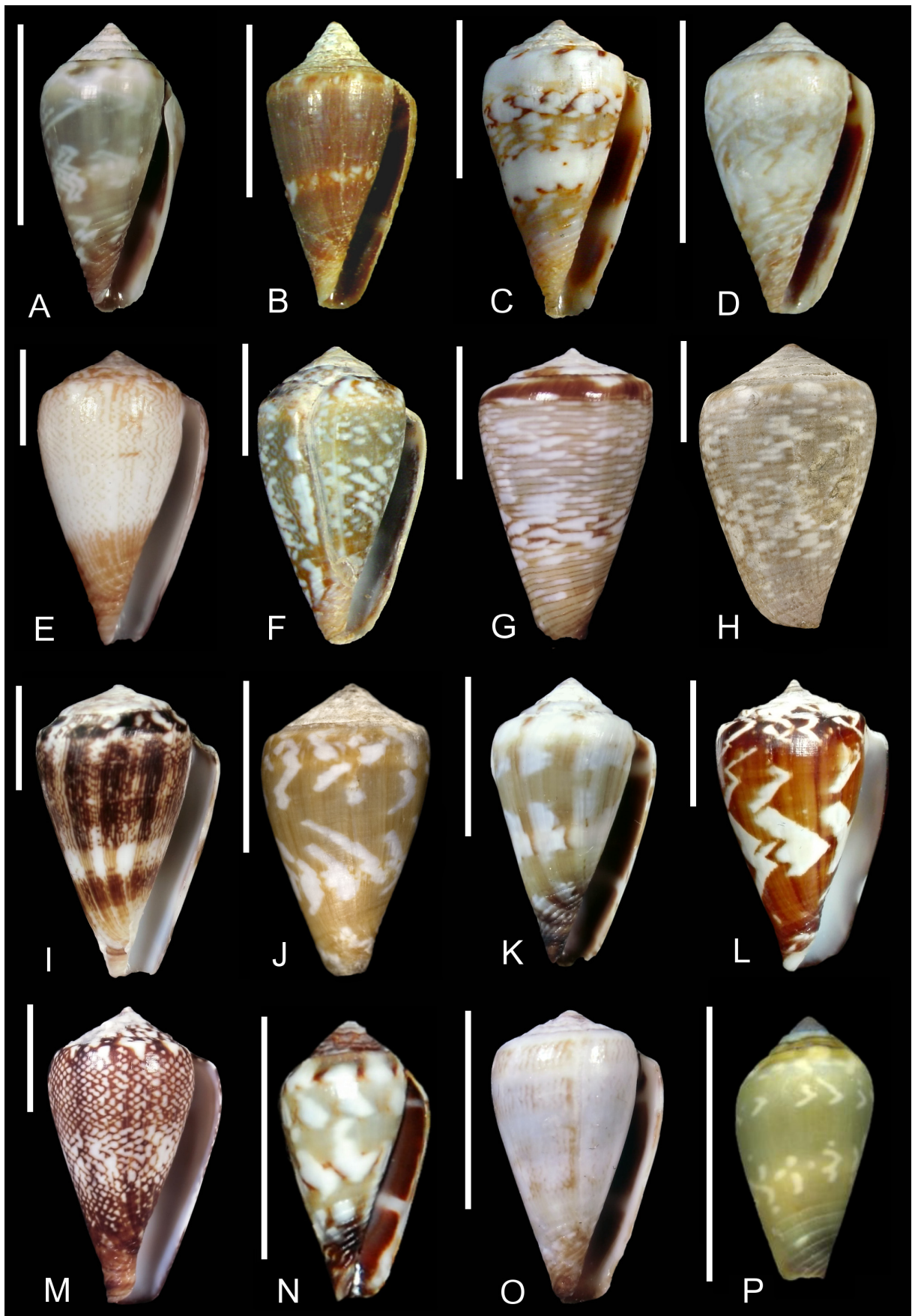
This small species is widely distributed around the island of Boa Vista. It is very variable, and it has given rise to the introduction of several names (applied to representative specimens from certain local populations from the southwest and south coasts of the island), which are hereby considered junior synonyms. In the molecular tree, it appears as sister to *A. diminutus*, with a short genetic distance. Both species belong to a clade in which all the individuals have medium-sized and very broad radular teeth. The specimens in the type series of *A. barrosensis* and *A. varandinensis* exhibit shell coloration, pattern and shape consistent with the morphological variability of *A. boavistensis*.

Africonus borgesii (Trovão, 1979)

Fig. 3E

Conus borgesii Trovão, 1979: 6, pl. 1, fig. 4.

Fig. 3 (opposite page). **A.** *Africonus antoniaensis* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014, 14.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/79889). **B.** *Conus antoniomonteiroi* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 16.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/1100). **C.** *Conus bellulus* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 18.9 mm (MNCN 15.05/1098). **D.** *Conus boavistensis* Rolán & Fernandes *in* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 13.2 mm (MNCN, 15.05/1089). **E.** *Africonus borgesii* (Trovão, 1979), 30.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/88646). **F.** *Conus navarroi calhetae* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 26.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/1096). **G.** *Conus crotchii* Reeve, 1849, neotype, 22.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/79971). **H.** *Conus irregularis* G.B. Sowerby II, 1858, lectotype, 28.3 mm (NHMUK 197871/1). **I.** *Africonus cuneolus* (Reeve, 1843), 28.2 mm (MNCN, 15.05/79712). **J.** *Conus curralensis* Rolán, 1986, holotype, 17 mm (MNCN 15.05/1010). **K.** *Africonus damottai* (Trovão, 1979), 18.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/80401). **L.** *Africonus decoratus* (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980), 23.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/78589). **M.** *Africonus delanoyae* (Trovão, 1979), 27.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/80397). **N.** *Africonus denizi* Afonso & Tenorio, 2011, holotype, 11.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/60000). **O.** *Conus diminutus* Trovão & Rolán, 1986, neotype, 14.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/80416). **P.** *Africonus espingueirensis* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017, holotype, 9.7 mm (MMM). Scale bars = 10 mm.



Africonus wandae Cossignani, 2014: 22. **syn. nov.**

Africonus pedrofiadeiroi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015a: 18. **syn. nov.**

Conus borgesii – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 30, pl. 116–117.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 26.1 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; 2 m depth; NHMUK 1986196.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 30.5 mm; Boa Vista Island, Derrubado; 16°13'31" N, 22°47'32" W; 29 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/88646 (Fig. 3E) • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Porto Ferreira; 16°7'45" N, 22°40'17" W; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: NC_013243; MNCN ADN/6990 • 1 spec., 27.4 mm, holotype of *Africonus wandae*; Boa Vista Island, Baía Grande; MMM • 1 spec., 24.7 mm, holotype of *Africonus pedrofiadeiroi*; Boa Vista Island, Curral Velho to Ilhéu de Galeão; 1 to 5 m depth; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities around Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This species is widely distributed around the island of Boa Vista. Differences in color pattern have been invoked for the introduction of new names for certain local populations from the southeast and south coasts of the island without further justification. We hereby consider these names as synonyms. Thus, specimens matching the type material of *Africonus wandae* were studied in detail in Tenorio *et al.* (2014), and their haplotypes (*cox1* gene fragment) showed to be identical with that of *A. borgesii*. The holotype of *Africonus pedrofiadeiroi* exhibits a white middle band patterned with minute brown zigzag markings, a feature characteristic of *A. borgesii*, which is considered conspecific.

Africonus borgesii and *A. josephinae* are very closely related according to the phylogeny. They belong to a lineage that contains species from Boa Vista and Maio islands, and is the sister group to the remaining *Africonus*.

Africonus calhetae (Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 3F

Conus navarroi calhetae Rolán, 1990: 41, pl. 1, fig. 7.

Conus navarroi calhetae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 63, pl. 151.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 26.8 mm; Maio Island, Baía de Pau Seco; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1096 (Fig. 3F).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Praia da Soca; 15°15'8" N, 23°13'4" W; 2 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491534; MNCN 15.05/78798 • 1 spec.; same

collection data as for preceding; 2 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491533; MNCN 15.05/78787.

Geographical distribution

Between Calheta and Baía do Navío Quebrado, in the western and northwestern coast of Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This taxon was initially introduced as a subspecies, i.e., *Conus navarroi calhetae* Rolán, 1990, due to morphological similarities in shell and radula between the populations from São Vicente and Maio islands. However, these disjunct populations are genetically distant. The closest relative according to the phylogeny is the parapatric taxon *A. galeao*.

Africonus crotchii (Reeve, 1849)

Fig. 3G

Conus crotchii Reeve, 1849: pl. VI, sp. 254.

Conus irregularis G.B. Sowerby II, 1858: 29, pl. 18 (204), figs 418–419.

Conus salreiensis Rolán, 1980: 84, pl. 2, fig. 1.

Conus iberogermanicus Röckel *et al.*, 1980a: 75, figs 48–50.

Conus poppei Elsen, 1983: 185, fig. 5.

Conus teodora Rolán & Fernandes *in* Rolán, 1990: 17, pl. 1, fig. 5.

Conus evorai Monteiro *et al.*, 1995: 8, pl. 1–4.

Africonus fiadeiroi Tenorio *et al.*, 2014: 12, pl. 3.

Africonus condei Afonso & Tenorio, 2014: 52, pl. 3, figs 1–7.

Africonus antonioi Cossignani, 2014: 28. **syn. nov.**

Africonus cabraloi Cossignani, 2014: 23.

Africonus calhetinensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014b: 22. **syn. nov.**

Africonus docensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014b: 24.

Africonus josegeraldoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018a: 17. **syn. nov.**

Conus crotchii – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 35, pls 112 and 157.

Conus evorai – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 42, pl. 79.

Conus irregularis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 53, pls 100–102, pl. 103, figs 2–3, 5.

Conus salreiensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 35, pls 112 and 157.

Conus teodora – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 75, pl. 80.

Material examined

Holotype (not examined)

Holotype was in collection H. Cuming, present whereabouts unknown; reference is figure 254 on plate 6 of Reeve (1849). Three specimens in the NHMUK type collection were formerly labeled as “probable syntypes”, but these were not part of the type material. Given the relevance of this polymorphic taxon as an important reference for the Cabo Verde cone fauna, we hereby designate a neotype matching the figure in Reeve (1849). The originally stated type locality “Saldanha Bay, South Africa” was erroneous and it was corrected to Santa Mónica, Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago (Coomans *et al.* 1985a).

Neotype (here designated)

CABO VERDE • 22.5 mm; Boa Vista Island, Santa Mónica; 15°59'0" N, 22°53'11" W; 22 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/79971 (Fig. 3G).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Morro de Areia; 16°5'24" N, 22°57'7" W; 22 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491591; MNCN 15.05/79944 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491593; MNCN 15.05/79953 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Estancinha; 16°13'12" N, 22°55'9" W; 24 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491598; MNCN 15.05/80004 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491597; MNCN 15.05/79997 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491596; MNCN 15.05/79994 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Derrubado; 16°13'31" N, 22°47'17" W; 29 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491542; MNCN 15.05/80392 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Praia Zebraca (near Ilhéu do Galeão); 16°12'6" N, 22°42'40" W; 30 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491549; MNCN 15.05/80399 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Água Doce; 16°12'29" N, 22°44'7" W; 19 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491588; MNCN 15.05/79894 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Derrubado (bay West); 16°13'22" N, 22°47'41" W; 29 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491545; MNCN 15.05/80395 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; 16°11'50" N, 22°42'32" W; 30 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491550; MNCN 15.05/80400 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Água Doce; 16°12'29" N, 22°44'7" W; 19 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491588; MNCN 15.05/79894 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Ilhéu de Sal Rei; 16°9'50" N, 22°55'31" W; 3 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491564; MNCN 15.05/80414 • 1 spec., 21.0 mm, holotype of *Africonus antonioi*; Boa Vista Island, Baía Pequena; MMM • 1 spec., 11.2 mm, holotype of *Africonus calhetinhensis*; Boa Vista Island, Baía de Calhetinha Ilhéu do Galeão; MMM • 1 spec., 18 mm, holotype of *Africonus josegeraldoi*; Boa Vista Island, Baixa de Padaroso; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities around Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered. Status revision required.

Remarks

The name *crotchii* has traditionally been applied to specimens from southwest Boa Vista Island matching figure 254 in Reeve (1849). However, based upon molecular phylogenetic studies, this has now been found to be the most senior name applicable to a large clade of specimens from multiple localities around Boa Vista Island with a very large phenotypic variability in shell pattern. Differences in radular morphology among the members of this clade are, however, rather subtle in agreement with the low DNA sequence divergence. This clade includes representative individuals of no less than 14 taxon names, which are now considered to be synonym (color forms) of the nominal taxon. Thus, the taxon *A. salreiensis*, which was initially classified within the category ‘critically endangered’ in the IUCN Red List, now shows to be a mere color form of *A. crotchii* distributed in and around the Sal Rei area in northwest Boa Vista Island. Similarly, the taxon *A. irregularis* also now becomes a junior synonym of *A. crotchii*. In the mitogenome phylogeny, the analyzed individuals of *A. irregularis* from different populations appear distributed in two separate clades. Most of the individuals fell into the *A. crotchii* clade, whereas two were recovered within the *A. maioensis* clade. In order to attribute the senior name to each of the clades,

we needed first to identify which of the analyzed individuals matched the available type material of *A. irregularis*. There is a series of three syntypes of this taxon at the NHMUK “from West Africa” as the type locality. We hereby designate the specimen 197871/1 (dimensions: 28.3 × 18.1 mm) in the series as lectotype for the taxon *Conus irregularis* G.B. Sowerby II, 1858 (Fig. 3H). Specimens 197871/2 and 197871/3 from the same lot became paralectotypes. We consider that the specimens identified as *A. irregularis* from Estancinha, near Ponta do Sol in northwest Boa Vista match the type series at the NHMUK, and hence we propose a change in the type locality to Estancinha, north of Sal Rei, Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago. The sequenced specimens of *A. irregularis* from Baía das Gatas, Morro de Areia and Estancinha were recovered within the *A. crotchii* clade, which becomes the senior name for this taxon. Being a polymorphic species, many of the recently introduced names could be assigned to the taxon *A. crotchii*. Thus, *A. antonioi* and *A. josegeraldoi* are morphologically related to *A. crotchii* form *fiadeiroi*, whereas the green color and small size of *A. calhetinhensis* most likely correspond to a juvenile specimen of the highly variable *A. crotchii* form *irregularis*.

Africonus cuneolus (Reeve, 1843)

Fig. 3I

Conus cuneolus Reeve, 1843: pl. 37, sp. 205.

Conus anthonyi Petuch, 1975a: 263, figs 5–6.

Conus pseudocuneolus Röckel *et al.*, 1980a: 117, figs 96–99.

Conus fontonae Rolán & Trovão *in* Rolán, 1990: 28, pl. 1, fig. 10.

Conus mordeirae Rolán & Trovão *in* Rolán, 1990: 25, pl. 1, fig. 11.

Conus serranegrae Rolán, 1990: 49, pl. 1, fig. 15.

Africonus bernardinoi Cossignani, 2014: 24.

Conus cuneolus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 36, pls 64–65.

Conus fontonae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 45, pl. 69.

Conus mordeirae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 61, pls 66–68.

Conus serranegrae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 72, pl. 73.

Conus cuneolus form A – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 99, pl. 5, row 4.

Conus cuneolus form C – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 103, pl. 5, row 5.

Conus cuneolus form D – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 105, pl. 5, row 6.

Conus cuneolus form G – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 107, pl. 5, row 3.

Conus cuneolus form H – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 109, pl. 5, row 2.

Material examined

Lectotype

CABO VERDE • 33 mm; Sal Island (Coomans *et al.* 1985a); NHMUK 196180.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 28.2 mm; Sal Island, Calheta Funda; 16°39'6" N, 22°56'53" W; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491569; MNCN 15.05/79712 (Fig. 3I) • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Santa Maria; 16°35'38" N, 22°53'36" W; 9 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491583; MNCN 15.05/79844 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Ilhéus do Chano; 16°41'37" N, 22°52'47" W; 8 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491581; MNCN 15.05/79828 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Pedra Lume; 16°45'44" N, 22°53'2" W; 9 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491582; MNCN 15.05/79835 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Baía da Fontona; 16°44'22" N, 22°58'46" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491575; MNCN 15.05/79764 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Baía do

Roucamento; 16°41'20" N, 22°56'24" W; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491580; MNCN 15.05/79814 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Serra Negra; 16°38'17" N, 22°53'56" W; 9 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491571; MNCN 15.05/79729 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491570; MNCN 15.05/79719.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities to the west, south and east of Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago, including Fontona, Murdeira, Algodoeiro, Santa Maria, Serra Negra, Parda and Pedra Lume.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered. Status revision required.

Remarks

The taxon *A. cuneolus* was the earliest name introduced for an endemic Cabo Verde cone species. It was already considered in Röckel *et al.* (1980a) as an extremely polymorphic species. These authors assigned a total of 13 forms of *A. cuneolus* labeled with capital letters A to M. All these forms/species were widely distributed throughout most islands of the Cabo Verde Archipelago. However, several phylogenetic studies (Cunha *et al.* 2005; Abalde *et al.* 2017a) indicate that the taxon *A. cuneolus* is actually endemic to Sal Island. Several authors (Rolán 1990; Rolán & Trovão *in* Rolán 1990; Cossignani 2014) have reported the occurrence of several species of cones within the group of forms of *A. cuneolus* from Sal Island and introduced new names accordingly. Most of these are members of a compact clade with very small genetic divergence from typical *A. cuneolus*. These taxa names are therefore considered junior synonyms of the latter, which can be regarded as a highly polymorphic species consistent with the proposal of Röckel *et al.* (1980a).

Africonus curralensis (Rolán, 1986)

Figs 3J, 5K

Conus curralensis Rolán, 1986: 10, fig. 1B.

Conus curralensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 36, pl. 86.

Conus decoratus form D (not *C. decoratus* Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 63, pl. 2, row 2a–b, figs 30(4), 33.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 17 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; 1–3 m depth; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1010 (Fig. 3J).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 23 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; 16°46'23" N, 24°47'13" W; 14 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240806; MNCN 15.05/78591 (Fig. 5K).

Geographical distribution

Southwest coast of Santa Luzia Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

It was initially reported in Röckel *et al.* (1980a) as *Conus decoratus* form D. In the phylogenetic tree, it belongs to the same clade as *A. decoratus*, but appears only distantly related. A distinctive color form living sympatrically in Santa Luzia Island was initially confused with this species in Abalde *et al.* (2017a). The sequencing of a specimen fully matching the holotype of *A. curralensis* has shown that the alleged color form is actually a separate, sister species that is introduced hereby with the name *Africonus insulae* sp. nov. (see below).

Africonus damottai (Trovão, 1979)

Fig. 3K

Conus damottai Trovão, 1979: 6, pl. 1, fig. 4.

Conus derrubado Rolán & Fernandes *in* Rolán, 1990: 19, pl. 2, fig. 4.

Africonus diegoi Cossignani, 2014: 26. **syn. nov.**

Africonus umbelinae Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014b: 22.

Africonus roquensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015b: 5. **syn. nov.**

Africonus pinedensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 34. **syn. nov.**

Africonus purvisi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 32. **syn. nov.**

Conus damottai – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 37, pls 88–89.

Material examined**Holotype**

CABO VERDE • 20.6 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; 2 m depth; NHMUK 1986197.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 18.2 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; 16°11'50" N, 22°42'32" W; 30 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491551; MNCN 15.05/80401 (Fig. 3K) • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Baía Grande, Derrubado; 16°13'31" N, 22°47'17" W; 29 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491543; MNCN 15.05/80393 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Espingueira; 16°12'55" N, 22°47'49" W; 19 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491589; MNCN 15.05/79904 • 1 spec., 13.2 mm, holotype of *Africonus diegoi*; Boa Vista Island, João Barbosa; MMM • 1 spec., 21.7 mm, holotype of *Africonus roquensis*; Boa Vista Island, Ponta do Roque; MMM • 1 spec., 16.2 mm, holotype of *Africonus pinedensis*; Boa Vista Island, Pinedo; MMM • 1 spec., 16.2 mm, holotype of *Africonus purvisi*; Boa Vista Island, Praia do Canto; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities around Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This species is widely distributed around Boa Vista Island, with a high variability in shell pattern. This polymorphism has led to the introduction of several taxa names associated with certain populations, which are all considered synonyms hereby. Thus, the holotypes of *A. diegoi* and *A. roquensis* exhibit all the shell features characteristic of *A. damottai* (just a more elongated shell shape in the case of *A. diegoi*, which does not justify separation at the species level). The holotype of *A. purvisi* most likely represents a juvenile specimen of *A. damottai*, whereas the holotype of *A. pinedensis* resembles certain variations of *A. damottai* with a well-developed color pattern (i.e., Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 89). The taxon *A. galeao* from Maio Island was initially introduced as a subspecies of *A. damottai*. Despite the morphological

similarities in shell pattern and radular tooth, the phylogenetic analyses indicate that *A. galeao* can be regarded as a separate, valid full species.

Africonus decoratus (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980)

Fig. 3L, 5L

Conus decoratus Röckel *et al.*, 1980a: 61, pl. II, figs 29–33.

Conus decoratus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 38, pls 119–120, figs 1–2, 4–8.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 20.6 mm; São Vicente Island, Matiota Beach; 1 to 3 m depth; NMSF.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 23.1 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; 16°46'23" N, 24°47'13" W; 14 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491603; MNCN 15.05/78589 (Fig. 3L) • 1 spec., 30.5 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Praia de Palmo Tostão; 16°45'19" N, 24°45'24" W; 14 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/78578 (Fig. 5L).

Geographical distribution

Calhau to Saragaça, on the southeast coast of São Vicente Island, and Curral area, on the southwest coast of Santa Luzia Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Vulnerable.

Remarks

This species belongs to a lineage that includes species endemic to the westernmost islands in the Cabo Verde Archipelago and is sister to species from Santiago and Maio islands. Despite obvious differences in shell morphology, the species sister to *A. decoratus* according to the phylogeny is *A. grahami*. The type locality from which *A. decoratus* was originally described is now part of a large and touristic urban area in the vicinity of the modern Port of Mindelo. This population (*decoratus* form A in Röckel *et al.* 1980a) is believed to be now extinct, but specimens from other population (*decoratus* form B in Röckel *et al.* 1980a) are occasionally found on the east coast of São Vicente Island from Calhau to Saragaça, and more commonly on the deserted island of Santa Luzia, where the specimens used in the present study were collected. This beautifully patterned species shows some degree of variation in its background color, which ranges from light brown to black.

Africonus delanoyae (Trovão, 1979)

Fig. 3M

Conus delanoyi Trovão, 1979: 3, pl. 1, fig. 1.

Conus luquei Rolán, 1990: 50, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Africonus joserchoi Cossignani, 2014: 27. **syn. nov.**

Africonus swinnyi Tenorio, Afonso, Cunha & Rolán, 2014: 10, pl. 2.

Conus delanoyae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 39, pl. 77.

Conus cuneolus form B (not *C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 101, pl. 7, row 1.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 27.2 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; 1.5 m depth; NHMUK 1986194.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 27.6 mm; Boa Vista Island, Jorrita, Baía das Gatas; 16°12'9" N, 22°42'22" W; 30 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491547; MNCN 15.05/80397 (Fig. 3M) • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Praia Canto; 16°11'10" N, 22°42'28" W; 30 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491552; MNCN 15.05/80402 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Porto Ferreira; 16°7'45" N, 22°40'17" W; 1 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491556; MNCN 15.05/80406 • 1 spec., 21.0 mm, holotype of *Africonus joserochoi*; Boa Vista Island, Calheta; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Northeast coast to Porto Ferreira on the East coast of Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This species was originally described from the population at Baía das Gatas in Boa Vista Island, and the shell color is characterized by a pattern of numerous small irregular dots on a light to dark brown background. It was treated in Röckel *et al.* (1980a) as *Conus cuneolus* form B. Other populations of cones around the northeast and east of Boa Vista Island, introduced recently as separate species, exhibit very distinct shell patterns but share the same elongated radular tooth morphology observed in *A. delanoyae* (Tenorio *et al.* 2014). Representative specimens of these taxa examined molecularly exhibit mitogenome sequences almost identical to that of *A. delanoyae*, and can be considered conspecific. Additionally, the type material of *A. joserochoi* is fully consistent with the concept of *A. delanoyae*. The author stated that the main features separating *A. joserochoi* from *A. delanoyae* were the relative height of the spire (always eroded) and the “less triangular and more pyriform shell shape” in the former. However, no morphometric data are given, nor were these differences statistically tested, so there is no sufficient evidence to consider *A. joserochoi* as a separate species from *A. delanoyae*. We can conclude that *A. delanoyae* is a polymorphic species, only distantly related to *A. cuneolus*, comprising several well-defined forms with characteristic shell patterns, sharing the same radular morphology and mitogenome sequence. The sister species *A. vulcanus* is separated by a genetic uncorrected *p* distance of 0.3%, slightly above the threshold used to delimit species. Given the different radular morphology (radular tooth broad and robust in *vulcanus*, but narrow and elongated in *delanoyae*) we consider them tentatively separate species in spite of the close genetic proximity.

Africonus denizi Afonso & Tenorio, 2011
Fig. 3N

Africonus denizi Afonso & Tenorio, 2011: 127, pl. 1, figs 1–8

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 11.6 mm; São Vicente Island, Praia Grande; C.M.L. Afonso leg.; MNCN 15.05/60000 (Fig. 3N).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; São Vicente Island, Praia Grande; 16°51'40" N, 24°52'30" W; 17 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491543; MNCN 15.05/80393.

Geographical distribution

Northeast coast of São Vicente Island at Praia Grande, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

This small-sized species is morphologically similar to *A. miruchae* from Sal Island, which is however only distantly related. In the phylogeny, it was recovered as sister to the recently described *A. freitasi*, a morphologically related allopatric species. So far, it has only been found at the type locality.

Africonus diminutus (Trovão & Rolán, 1986)

Fig. 30

Conus diminutus Trovão & Rolán, 1986: 10, figs 3a–c.

Africonus morroensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014a: 17.

Conus diminutus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 40, pls 96–97.

Material examined

Holotype (not examined)

Holotype (type locality: Cabo Verde; Boa Vista Island, Baía de Sal Rei; intertidal to 1 m depth) stated to be at MNCN in Trovão & Rolán (1986), but apparently it was never deposited (as per a note in the collection). Instead, a lot of three paratypes was present, with registration number MNCN 15.05/1011. We have selected the specimen from which the mitogenome was sequenced as neotype for the taxon *Conus diminutus* Trovão & Rolán, 1986.

Neotype (here designated)

CABO VERDE • 14.8 mm; Boa Vista Island, Ilheu de Sal Rei; 16°9'50" N, 22°55'31" W; 3 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491566; MNCN 15.05/80416 (Fig. 30).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Morro de Areia; 16°5'24" N, 22°57'7" W; 3 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491594; MNCN 15.05/79960.

Geographical distribution

West and northwest coast of Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened. Status revision required.

Remarks

Africonus diminutus is a small, highly variable species endemic to the west coast of Boa Vista Island. Whereas typical specimens of *A. diminutus* are found around the locality of Sal Rei, specimens from Morro de Areia introduced under the name *A. morroensis* exhibit almost identical mitogenome

sequences despite the variations in shell morphology, and are considered conspecific with *A. diminutus*. This represents a significant expansion of the distribution range for the species. According to the reconstructed phylogeny, *A. diminutus* is sister to *A. boavistensis*, also very variable in shell pattern and widely distributed around Boa Vista Island.

Africonus espingueirensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017
Fig. 3P

Africonus espingueirensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 30.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 9.7 mm; Boa Vista Island, Espingueira; MMM (Fig. 3P).

Geographical distribution

Only known from the type locality.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This species has not been examined molecularly. It is morphologically similar to *A. antoniaensis*, but smaller sized. Radular examination (E. Rolán, pers. com. to MJT) indicated a fully-developed, mature tooth for such a small-sized shell, consistent with that of an adult individual. This observation rules out the possibility of this taxon being a juvenile of another species. We hereby consider it as provisionally valid, pending confirmation by molecular studies.

Africonus felitae (Rolán, 1990)
Fig. 4A

Conus felitae Rolán, 1990: 45, pl. 1, fig. 18.

Conus felitae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 43, pl. 74.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 12.7 mm; Sal Island, Rabo de Junco, extreme north of Baía de Murdeira; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1099 (Fig. 4A).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Rabo de Junco; 16°41'44" N, 24°58'35" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491573; MNCN 15.05/79744.

Geographical distribution

Only known from the type locality at Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Vulnerable.

Remarks

This small-sized species endemic to Sal Island is closely related to *A. cuneolus*. Its distinctive shell and radular morphology as well as the phylogenetic data are consistent with its status as a valid species with a very reduced distribution range.

Africonus fernandesi (Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008)
Fig. 4B

Conus fernandesi Tenorio *et al.*, 2008: 5, pl. 2.

Conus cuneolus form K (not *C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 111, pl. 6, row 3.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 21.0 mm; Santo Antão Island, Porto Novo; 17°01'2" N, 25°03'37" W; 2–4 m depth; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/47052.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 14.5 mm; Santo Antão Island, Porto Novo; 17°01'4" N, 25°03'22" W; 15 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491604; MNCN 15.05/78598 (Fig. 4B).

Geographical distribution

South coast of Santo Antão Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered.

Remarks

Prior to its introduction as a full species, it was referred to as *Conus cuneolus* form K in Röckel *et al.* (1980a). Molecular data clearly confirm that it is a valid species endemic to Santo Antão Island, where it lives in the vicinity of Porto Novo harbor in rocky areas. In the tree, it is recovered as sister to *A. curralensis* and *A. insulae* sp. nov. from Santa Luzia Island.

Africonus freitasi Tenorio, Afonso, Rolán, Pires, Vasconcelos, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018
Fig. 4C

Africonus freitasi Tenorio *et al.*, 2017: 37, fig. 3a–k.

Conus sp. – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 90–91, fig. 66.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 13.7 mm; São Vicente Island, Calhau; 16°51'7" N, 24°51'59" W; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/200008 (Fig. 4C).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 14.5 mm; same collection data as for holotype; 12 Apr. 2016; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491601; MNCN 15.05/78562.

Geographical distribution

From Calhau to Saragaça, southeast coast of São Vicente Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This small-sized species is morphologically similar to *A. miruchae* from Sal Island, and to *A. denizi*. Phylogenetic analyses show that *A. freitasi*, *A. denizi* and *A. miruchae* are distinct species despite their partial similarity in shell morphology. The phenotypic resemblance of the shell of *A. freitasi* to *A. miruchae* is possibly the result of convergence, whereas the similarity to *A. denizi* may reflect their close phylogenetic relationship, sharing a relatively recent last common ancestor.

Africonus furnae (Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 4D

Conus verdensis furnae Rolán, 1990: 42, pl. 1, fig. 9.

Conus verdensis furnae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 81, pl. 82, figs 1–5, 7–8.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 21.1 mm; Brava Island, Baía de Furna; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1097 (Fig. 4D).

Geographical distribution

Pedrinha and Furna, Brava Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This taxon was initially introduced as a subspecies of *A. verdensis*. This species has not been examined molecularly. However, the geographic isolation of Brava Island within the Cabo Verde Archipelago together with the distinctive morphology of shell and radula suggest that this is most likely a valid species, well differentiated in genetic distance from *A. verdensis*.

Africonus fuscoflavus (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980)

Fig. 4E

Conus fuscoflavus Röckel *et al.*, 1980a: 71, figs 38–41.

Conus messiasi Rolán & Fernandes *in* Rolán, 1990: 17, pl. 1, fig. 6.

Conus fantasmalis Rolán, 1990: 37, pl. 1, fig. 8.

Africonus silviae Cossignani, 2014: 19.

Africonus cristinapessoae Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 27. **syn. nov.**

Africonus gallopalvoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 31. **syn. nov.**

Africonus tarafensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018c: 32. **syn. nov.**

Conus fuscoflavus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 46, pl. 106.

Conus messiasi – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 59, pl. 105.

Conus fantasmalis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 43, pl. 113.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 20.3 mm; Boa Vista Island, Sal Rei; NMSF.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 22.3 mm; Boa Vista Island, Derrubado (bay East); 16°13'33" N, 22°47'3" W; 1 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491557; MNCN 15.05/80407 (Fig. 4E) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491558; MNCN 15.05/80408 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Ponta Antónia; 16°13'24" N, 22°46'59" W; 1 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491559; MNCN 15.05/80408 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Morro de Areia; 16°5'24" N, 22°57'7" W; 21 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491592; MNCN 15.05/79947 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Porto Cais; 15°19'15" N, 23°11'10" W; 31 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491524; MNCN 15.05/78695 • 1 spec., 24.5 mm, holotype of *Africonus cristinapessoae*; Boa Vista Island, Varandinha; MMM • 1 spec., 17.8 mm, holotype of *Africonus gallopalvoi*; Boa Vista Island, Varandinha; MMM • 1 spec., 25 mm, holotype of *Africonus tarafensis*; Boa Vista Island, Baixa de Padaroso; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities around Boa Vista Island and north Maio Island (Baía do Navío Quebrado and Praia Real), Cabo Verde Archipelago.

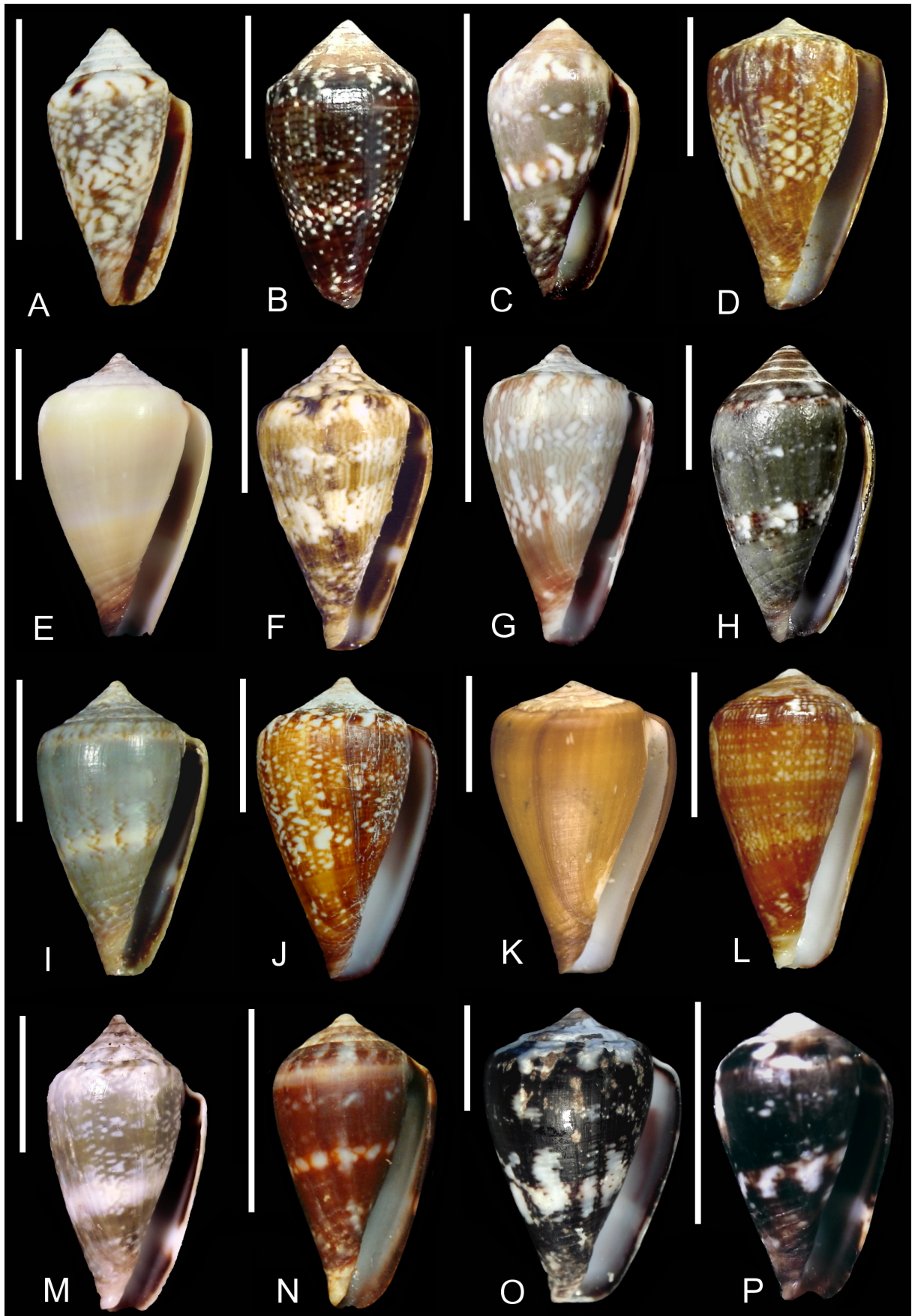
Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

Africonus fuscoflavus is the most senior name applicable to a clade composed of individuals from a number of populations of cones distributed around Boa Vista and north Maio Island. Most of these populations had been introduced as separate species based upon their distinctive shell patterns. All of them share the same elongated radular tooth morphology observed in *A. fuscoflavus* (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). Representative

Fig. 4 (opposite page). **A.** *Conus felitae* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 12.7 mm (MNCN 15.05/1099). **B.** *Africonus fernandesi* (Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008), 14.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/78598). **C.** *Africonus freitasi* Tenorio, Afonso, Rolán, Pires, Vasconcelos, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018, holotype, 13.7 mm (MNCN 15.05/200008) **D.** *Conus verdensis furnae* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 21.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/1097). **E.** *Africonus fuscoflavus* (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980), 22.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/80407). **F.** *Conus damottai galeao* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 21.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/1093). **G.** *Africonus gonsaloi* Afonso & Tenorio, 2014, holotype, 19.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/60119). **H.** *Africonus grahami* (Röckel, Cosel & Burnay, 1980), 24.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/78549). **I.** *Conus infinitus* Rolán, 1990, holotype, 20.8 mm (MNCN, 15.05/1095). **J.** *Conus isabelarum* Tenorio & Afonso, 2004, holotype, 22.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/46654). **K.** *Conus josephinae* Rolán, 1980, holotype, 25.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/1050). **L.** *Africonus kersteni* (Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008), holotype, 20.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/47051). **M.** *Africonus longilineus* (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980), 21.7 mm (MNCN 15.05/79738). **N.** *Africonus lugubris* (Reeve, 1849), 14.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/90431). **O.** *Africonus maioensis* (Trovão, Rolán & Félix-Alves, 1990), 29.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/78689). **P.** *Africonus miruchae* (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980), 12.9 mm (MNCN 15.05/79789). Scale bars = 10 mm.



specimens of these taxa examined molecularly exhibit mitogenome sequences with little divergences with respect to that of *A. fuscoflavus*, and can be considered conspecific. Additionally, the type material of both *A. cristinapessoae* and *A. gallopalvoi* is consistent with the taxon *A. fuscoflavus* bearing a characteristic pattern of very fine brown axial lines. The recently described *A. tarafensis* was compared by the authors to *A. delanoyae*, which has similar shell pattern. However, the shell profile is even more consistent with that of *A. fuscoflavus*. We therefore consider *A. tarafensis* as another patterned form of *A. fuscoflavus*, morphologically similar to the population from Ponta Antónia (very close to Baía do Tarafe, in Derrubado area) included in our phylogeny, and initially identified *A. cf. delanoyae* (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). We can conclude that *A. fuscoflavus* is another example of a polymorphic species, comprising several well-defined forms with characteristic shell patterns, sharing the same radular morphology and mitogenome sequence. The distribution range for this species is now expanded and includes the islands of Boa Vista and Maio.

Africonus galeao (Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 4F

Conus damottai galeao Rolán, 1990: 36, pl. 1, fig. 13.

Conus claudiae Tenorio & Afonso, 2004: 27, pl. 3.

Conus damottai galeao – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 37, pls 90–93.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 21.3 mm; Maio Island, Baía do Navío Quebrado; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1093 (Fig. 4F).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Baía do Navío Quebrado, Terras Salgadas; 15°18'54" N, 23°11'2" W; 30 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491522; MNCN 15.05/78677 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Ponta Pipa; 15°19'30" N, 23°9'48" W; 3 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491536; MNCN 15.05/78832 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491537; MNCN 15.05/78848.

Geographical distribution

North Maio Island (Baía do Navío Quebrado to Baía de Galeão), Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This taxon was initially introduced as a subspecies of *A. damottai* distributed in Maio Island. There are clear morphological similarities in shell pattern and radular tooth. However, the phylogenetic analysis indicates that *A. galeao* is actually a separate species, whose lineage diverged from that of *A. damottai* in the middle Pliocene. It is sister to *A. calhetae*, a parapatric valid species from Maio Island, which had been also initially introduced as a subspecies of *A. navarroi*. There is a number of morphs of *A. galeao* with distinctive shell patterns (i.e., reticulated, greenish, etc.) corresponding to well-defined populations from different bays in northern Maio Island, but all these have shown to be conspecific. Among these, *A. claudiae* from Praia Real is a color form of *A. galeao*. This must not be confused with another color

variation of *A. calhetae* found in the west coast of Maio Island, which also resembles phenotypically the *A. galeao* form *claudiae*.

Africonus gonsaloi Afonso & Tenorio, 2014

Fig. 4G

Africonus gonsaloi Afonso & Tenorio, 2014: 51, pl. 2, figs 1–8

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 19.3 mm; Maio Island, Praia Gonçalo; M.J. Tenorio leg.; MNCN 15.05/60119 (Fig. 4G).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Praia Gonçalo; 15°16'13" N, 23°6'15" W; 1 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491528; MNCN 15.05/78759 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491529; MNCN 15.05/78760.

Geographical distribution

Only known from the type locality, Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This was the first endemic species described from the northeast coast of Maio Island. It is sister to *A. raulsilvai*, an allopatric, closely related species widely distributed along the east and north coasts of Maio Island. Both, *A. raulsilvai* and *A. gonsaloi* are members of a clade sister to *A. verdensis*, the only endemic species from the neighboring Santiago Island.

Africonus grahami (Röckel, Cosel & Burnay, 1980)

Fig. 4H

Conus grahami Röckel, Cosel & Burnay, 1980b: 130, figs 1–10.

Conus grahami pseudoventricosus (not *C. mediterraneus* var. *pseudoventricosa* Sacco, 1893) Röckel *et al.*, 1980a: 83, fig. 54.

Conus grahami luziensis Rolán *et al.*, 1983: 17 (nom. nov. for *C. grahami pseudoventricosus*).

Conus grahami grahami – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 49, pl. 122.

Conus grahami luziensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 49, pl. 124, figs 5, 7.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 24 mm; São Vicente Island; NMSF.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 24.0 mm; São Vicente Island, Calhau; 16°51'7" N, 24°51'59" W; 12 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/78552 (Fig 4H) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491599; MNCN 15.05/78552.

Geographical distribution

Eastern side of São Vicente and southeastern extremity off the neighboring island of Santa Luzia at Praia Francisca, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

The elongated-ovate aspect of the shell, its greenish color and typical pattern, as well as the high spire and convex profile easily separate *A. grahami* from most other species from the Cabo Verde Archipelago, with the exception of *A. longilineus* from Sal Island, which was in fact described initially as a subspecies of *A. grahami*. However, *A. longilineus* and *A. grahami* are two separate species, only distantly related according to the phylogeny. Thus, the similarities in shell morphology are most likely due to convergence. The name *A. grahami luziensis* (initially introduced as *Conus grahami pseudoventricosus* Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980, and then renamed due to homonymy with *Conus mediterraneus* var. *pseudoventricosa* Sacco, 1893, a fossil) was applied to populations of *A. grahami* from the island of Santa Luzia. We have not been able to examine molecularly specimens from this population. However, given the lack of clear morphological features separating the populations from São Vicente and Santa Luzia, and the past connectivity between these two islands, we hereby consider *A. grahami luziensis* as a synonym (form) of *A. grahami*. The species sister to *A. grahami* according to the phylogeny is *A. decoratus*, which however exhibits very distinct shell morphology.

Africonus infinitus (Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 4I

Conus infinitus Rolán, 1990: 39, pl. 1, fig. 12.

Conus infinitus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 53, pl. 114.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 20.8 mm; Maio Island, Baía de Pau Seco; 1–2 m depth; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1095 (Fig. 4I).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Ponta de Pau Seco; 15°15'26" N, 23°13'17" W; 29 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864967; MNCN 15.05/78650.

Geographical distribution

Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is a species widely distributed around Maio Island, very especially along the east and north coasts. It is sister to *A. roeckeli* from Boa Vista Island, and only distantly related to other species with similarities in shell morphology such as *A. antoniomonteiroi* from Sal Island.

Africonus insulae sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:97702746-A650-4A17-AAEE-4D914E1026F5](https://zoobank.org/act:97702746-A650-4A17-AAEE-4D914E1026F5)

Fig. 5A–J

Conus curralensis (not *C. curralensis* Rolán, 1986) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 87, figs 1–9.

Africonus curralensis (not *C. curralensis* Rolán, 1986) – Abalde *et al.* 2017a: not figured.

Africonus curralensis (not *C. curralensis* Rolán, 1986) – Monnier *et al.* 2018: 1143, figs 2–3, 5.

Etymology

The name *insulae* means ‘of the island’, in reference to the type locality of the deserted island of Santa Luzia.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 23.9 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Praia de Palmo Tostão; 16°45'19" N, 24°45'24" W; 14 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491602; MNCN 15.05/78581 (Fig. 5A–B)

Paratypes

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 20.0 mm; same collection data as for holotype; MNCN 15.05/78585 (Fig. 5C, paratype 1) • 1 spec., 18.8 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; 16°46'23" N, 24°47'13" W; 14 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; MNHN IM-2000-35016 (Fig. 5D, paratype 2) • 1 spec., 24.1 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/78579 (Fig. 5F, paratype 4) • 1 spec., 19.1 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/78590 (Fig. 5G, paratype 5) • 1 spec., 16.2 mm; same collection data as for holotype; MNCN 15.05/78586 (Fig. 5E, paratype 3) • 1 spec., 23.0 mm; same collection data as for holotype; MNCN 15.05/78582 (Fig. 5H, paratype 6) • 1 spec., 22.6 mm; same collection data as for holotype; MNCN 15.05/78584 (Fig. 5I, paratype 7) • 1 spec., 24.9 mm; same collection data as for holotype; UCV 2019/00015 (Fig. 5J, paratype 8).

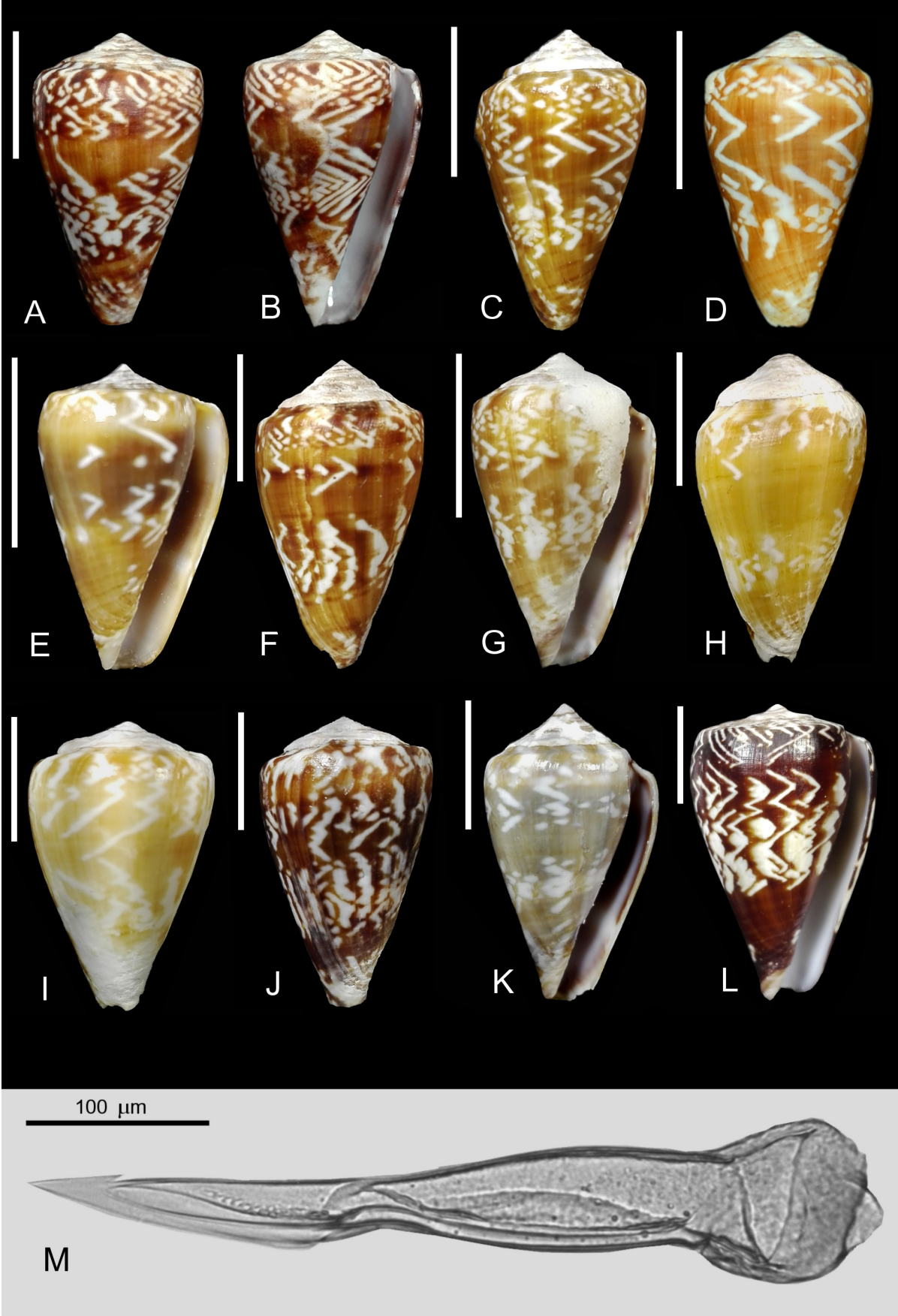
Other material

CABO VERDE • 5 specs; same collection data as for holotype; MJT • 1 spec., 4 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Curral; 16°46'23" N, 24°47'13" W; 14 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; MJT.

Description

MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS. $S_L = 16\text{--}30$ mm (mean $S_L = 22$ mm); $RD = 0.68\text{--}0.76$; $RSH = 0.11\text{--}0.19$; $PMD = 0.78\text{--}0.86$.

SHELL. Moderately small to small. Maximum length: 30.6 mm. Shell profile broadly and ventricosely conical to broadly conical, with convex sides adapically, and straight below. Spire of moderate height, of straight to concave outline. Protoconch not observed due to erosion, but assumed paucispiral. Teleoconch whorls flat or slightly concave, with 3–4 spiral cords becoming rather obsolete in late whorls. Shoulder angulate. Early teleoconch whorls white. Suture of spire whorls pigmented with dark brown. Late teleoconch whorls yellow to light brown with radial white irregular blotches. Ground color yellow to light brown. Last whorl overlaid in variable amount with oblique white lines forming zigzag pattern. Small white spots and axial flecks arranged in spiral band frequently present. Columella white to light purple. Aperture white and porcellanous inside, with pale purple to light brown diffuse area near the outer lip crossed by two narrow bands of a lighter color. Periostracum yellow-brown, thin and translucent.



RADULAR TEETH. Radula studied from two specimens. 27–35 teeth in radular sac. Radular tooth of medium relative size ($S_L/T_L = 50\text{--}65$), with well-developed apical barb. Anterior section shorter than posterior section of tooth ($T_L/AP_L = 2.4\text{--}2.6$). Waist evident. Blade rounded, covering most of anterior section ($100B_L/AP_L = 83\text{--}87\%$). Serration with 10–15 denticles, which do not reach apical portion, arranged in one row ending in small terminating cusp. Base rounded, with small spur (Fig. 4M).

Distribution and habitat

Southwest coast of Santa Luzia Island (Curral and Praia de Palmo Tostão), Cabo Verde Archipelago. On rocks and under stones, in 2 to 5 m depth.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This species was previously confused with *A. curralensis*, which lives sympatrically on Santa Luzia Island. In fact, the specimen identified as *A. curralensis* in Abalde *et al.* (2017a) actually corresponds to the taxon *A. insulae* sp. nov. Molecular examination of a specimen (Fig. 5K) morphologically perfectly matching the holotype of *A. curralensis* (Fig. 3J) showed a genetic divergence consistent with the separation at the species level. Hence, *A. curralensis* and *A. insulae* sp. nov. are two closely related sister species living in sympatry. Both species essentially have the same shell shape and almost identical radular teeth morphologies (Fig. 4M). However, they can easily be separated by differences in shell pattern. The ground color in *A. curralensis* is composed of different shades of olive green with two narrow spiral bands of a lighter color, whereas in *A. insulae* sp. nov. the ground color is plain yellow to light brown. The pattern in *A. curralensis* consists of irregularly shaped white flecks and blotches, whereas in *A. insulae* sp. nov. it is better defined, composed of fine white zigzag lines and small arrow head-shaped markings. This pattern of zigzag lines on the shell also resembles that present in certain forms of *A. decoratus*. This species however has a much darker ground color, usually dark brown to black, a white-colored aperture, and is phylogenetically divergent. The shell of the recently described *A. santaluziensis* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015 (hereby considered as provisionally valid) has a similar ground color, but it is very sparsely patterned and with a white-colored aperture. Besides, the shell of this species has rounded shoulders and a more ventricose appearance, instead of conical.

Africonus isabelarum (Tenorio & Afonso, 2004)

Fig. 4J

Africonus isabelarum Tenorio & Afonso, 2004: 29, pl. 4.

Conus decoratus (not *decoratus* Rolán, Röckel & Monteiro, 1980) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 120, fig. 3.
Conus decoratus form C (not *C. decoratus* Rolán, Röckel & Monteiro, 1980) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: pl. 63, fig. 30, 3.

Fig. 5 (opposite page). **A–J, M.** *Africonus insulae* sp. nov. **A–B.** Holotype (dorsal and ventral views), 23.9 mm (MNCN 15.05/78581). **C.** Paratype 1, 20.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/78585). **D.** Paratype 2, 18.8 mm (MNHN IM-2000-35016). **E.** Paratype 3, 16.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/78586). **F.** Paratype 4, 24.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/78579). **G.** Paratype 5, 19.1mm (MNCN 15.05/78590). **H.** Paratype 6, 23.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/78582). **I.** Paratype 7, 22.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/78584). **J.** Paratype 8, 24.9 mm (UCV 2019/00015). **K.** *Africonus curralensis* (Rolán, 1986), 23.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/78591). **L.** *Africonus decoratus* (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980), 30.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/78578). **M.** Radular tooth, *Africonus insulae* sp. nov., Curral, Santa Luzia Island, Cabo Verde (MJT), $S_L = 29.2$ mm. Scale bars = 10 mm unless otherwise indicated.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 22.8 mm; Maio Island, Baía de Pau Seco; C.M.L. Afonso leg.; MNCN 15.05/46654 (Fig. 4J).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Ponta de Pau Seco; 15°15'26" N, 23°13'17" W; 29 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491538; MNCN 15.05/78850.

Geographical distribution

West and northwest of Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

Africonus isabelarum, endemic to Maio Island, was initially considered conspecific with *A. decoratus* from São Vicente and Santa Luzia, due to similarities in shell pattern (*A. decoratus* form C in Röckel *et al.* 1980a). In the phylogeny, it stands alone, sister to a large clade comprising many species distributed in Boa Vista and Maio islands, and only distantly related to *A. decoratus*.

Africonus josephinae (Rolán, 1980)

Fig. 4K

Conus josephinae Rolán, 1980: 80. pls 1, 3, fig. 104.

Africonus marckeppensi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017b: 33.

Africonus guiandradoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017c: 52. **syn. nov.**

Africonus demisgeraldoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018a: 17. **syn. nov.**

Conus josephinae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 54, pls 109, 111.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 25.8 mm; Boa Vista Island, Sal Rei; 1–5 m depth; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1050 (Fig. 4K).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Ilhéu de Sal Rei; 16°9'50" N, 22°55'31" W; 3 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491565; MNCN 15.05/80415 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Ervatão Norte; 16°12'3" N, 22°54'43" W; 2 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491562; MNCN 15.05/80412 • 1 spec., 25 mm, holotype of *Africonus guiandradoi*; Boa Vista Island, NE of Sal Rei in Baixa da Hortinha; MMM • 1 spec., 23.8 mm, holotype of *Africonus demisgeraldoi*; Boa Vista Island, Baixa de Padaroso; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Multiple localities around Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened. Status revision required.

Remarks

This species is very closely related to *A. borgesii*. With regards to the conservation status, *A. josephinae* used to be abundant around its type locality in Boa Vista Island. However, the expansion of the town of Sal Rei due to touristic and industrial development is seriously compromising the habitat of this population. The alleged conspecific population from Maio Island has been now established as a separate species, namely *A. perrineae* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018, in agreement with molecular data (Abalde *et al.* 2017a; Tenorio *et al.* 2018). This significantly reduces the distribution range of *A. josephinae*. On the other hand, several populations distributed around Boa Vista Island, which have been recently introduced as new species, actually correspond to different color and pattern variations of *A. josephinae*. These names are here synonymized accordingly. Thus, *A. guiandradoi* is applied to pale-colored individuals of *A. josephinae* with a pattern of sparse fine brown spiral lines. This pattern is commonly observed in specimens of *A. perrineae* from Maio Island, but it is rare in Boa Vista. The name *A. demisgeraldoi* applies to typical brown specimens of *A. josephinae* that display one midbody band irregularly patterned with white blotches. The alleged differences in shell shape were not statistically tested, and the presence of white blotches on the shell does not warrant the separation from *A. josephinae*. Taking into consideration all these changes, a risk status revision for *A. josephinae* is strongly recommended.

Africonus kersteni (Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008)

Fig. 4L

Conus kersteni Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008: 2, pl. 1.

Conus cuneolus form L (not *cuneolus* Reeve, 1843) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 113, pl. 6, row 4, fig. 92.

Material examined**Holotype**

CABO VERDE • 20.8 mm; São Nicolau Island, Tarrafal; 16°33'54" N, 24°21'35" W; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/47051 (Fig. 4L)

Geographical distribution

Southwest coast of São Nicolau Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

Prior to its introduction as a full species, it was referred to as *Conus cuneolus* form L in Röckel *et al.* (1980a). This species has not been examined molecularly. However, the geographic isolation of São Nicolau Island within the Cabo Verde Archipelago together with the distinct morphology of the shell and radula suggest that this is most likely a valid species, not closely related to *A. cuneolus*.

Africonus longilineus (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980)

Fig. 4M

Conus grahami longilineus Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980: 85, figs 56–57.

Conus melissae Tenorio, Afonso & Rolán, 2008: 8, pl. 3

Africonus cagarralensis Cossignani, 2014: 21.

Africonus nelsonandradoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015a: 18. **syn. nov.**

Africonus minimus Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015b: 3. **syn. nov.**

Conus longilineus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 55, pl. 124, figs 4–7.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 16.8 mm; Sal Island; 0.8–2 m depth; NMSF.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Serra Negra; 16°38'17" N, 22°53'56" W; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491572; MNCN 15.05/79739 • 1 spec., 21.7 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/79738 (Fig. 4M) • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Pedra Lume; 16°45'44" N, 22°53'2" W; 7 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491579; MNCN 15.05/79804 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Baía da Parada; 16°45'7" N, 22°53'56" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491577; MNCN 15.05/79779 • 1 spec., 14.0 mm, holotype of *Africonus nelsonandradoi*; Sal Island, area of Calhetinha; 0.3–3 m depth; MMM • 1 spec., 7.2 mm, holotype of *Africonus minimus*; Sal Island, Praia do Monte Grande and Ponta do Linguincho; MMM.

Geographical distribution

East coast, Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This taxon was initially introduced as a subspecies of *A. grahami*. Despite superficial resemblance in shell morphology, *A. longilineus* is a separate species endemic to Sal Island, only distantly related to *A. grahami*. Although the type locality for *A. longilineus* was not specifically mentioned in the original description, its distribution range was stated to be along the east coast of Sal Island, with another population in the north of the island. Several representative specimens of recently named taxa described from the east coast of Sal Island exhibit mitogenome sequences almost identical to that of *A. longilineus*, and are therefore considered synonyms (forms) of this species. The species *A. nelsonandradoi* was compared in the original description to the very variable *A. cagarralensis*, which is a synonym (form) of *A. longilineus* (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). We propose to consider that *A. nelsonandradoi* represents merely a northern population of the latter. On the other hand, *A. minimus* likely is a juvenile of *A. longilineus*. Besides, the name *Africonus minimus* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015b most likely is invalid under ICZN articles 57.3 and 59.1, as it is a junior secondary homonym of *Conus minimus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Conus minimus* Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792 and *Conus minimus* d'Archiac, 1843.

Africonus lugubris (Reeve, 1849)

Fig. 4N

Conus lugubris Reeve, 1849: pl. IX, sp. 279.

Conus fuscus Barros e Cunha, 1933: 194.

Conus lugubris – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 56, pl. 126, figs 6–7.

Material examined

Lectotype

Lectotype in NHMUK 1981056. Type locality: not known. Hereby designated as north São Vicente Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 14.5 mm; São Vicente Island, Matiota; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/90431 (Fig. 4N).

Geographical distribution

Matiota, north São Vicente, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Critically endangered.

Remarks

This species has not been examined molecularly. Specimens matching the type material of this species were found in the 1970's and 1980's in Matiota beach in São Vicente Island, but this is now part of a large and touristic urban area in the vicinity of the modern Port of Mindelo. This population is believed to be now extinct. We are not aware of live specimens of this species having been observed for over 20 years. Some empty shells of this species have been collected in recent years, and the search for live specimens in new locations along the north coast of São Vicente Island continues, without success for the moment being. It is feared that the species might have become extinct. The claim for specimens of *A. cf. lugubris* found at Calhau and Saragaça to the east of São Vicente Island most likely corresponds to individuals of *A. freitasi*.

Africonus maioensis (Trovão, Rolán & Félix-Alves, 1990)

Fig. 4O

Conus maioensis Trovão, Rolán & Félix-Alves, 1990: 71, fig. 11.

Conus crioulus Tenorio & Afonso, 2004: 30, pl. 5.

Africonus zinhoi Cossignani, 2014: 19.

Africonus marcocastellazzii Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014a: 14.

Africonus cossignanii Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014a: 18. **syn. nov.**

Africonus decolrobertoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2017a: 28. **syn. nov.**

Conus maioensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 57, pl. 115.

Conus irregularis (not *irregularis* G.B. Sowerby II, 1858) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 103, figs 1, 4, 6–7.

Material examined

The holotype was in Museu Bocage in Lisbon and currently assumed to be lost due to a fire which destroyed the building of the hosting institution. A neotype was subsequently designated (Monteiro *et al.* 2014).

Neotype

CABO VERDE • 24.5 mm; Maio Island, Porto Cais, Baía do Navío Quebrado; 15°20' N, 23°12' W; MNCN 15.05/69910.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 29.5 mm; Maio Island, Porto Cais; 15°19'15" N, 23°11'10" W; 31 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491523; MNCN 15.05/78689 (Fig. 4O) • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Lage Branca; 31 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491527; MNCN 15.05/79727 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Porto Cais (North); 15°19'45" N, 23°10'57" W; 1 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491530; MNCN 15.05/78765 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Praia Santana; 15°18'13" N, 23°11'49" W; 30 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491521; MNCN 15.05/78670 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Baía Grande, Derrubado; 16°13'31" N, 22°47'17" W; 1 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491544; MNCN 15.05/80394 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Curral Velho; 15°58'4" N, 22°47'42" W; 22 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491595; MNCN 15.05/79979 • 1 spec., 28.5 mm, holotype of *Africonus cossignanii*; Maio Island, Praia Real; MMM • 1 spec., 13.1 mm, holotype of *Africonus decolrobertoi*; Maio Island, Praia Real; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Maio and Boa Vista islands, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is one of the most representative species of Maio Island, as reflected by its name. Off Maio Island it is distributed along the north coast, from Baía do Navio Quebrado to Baía do Galeao. Each of the populations has its own characteristic shell pattern on a green to black background color. This variability has led to the introduction of several new taxa names. However, an examination of the mitogenome sequences indicates that all these names correspond to plain color forms of one single polymorphic species, namely *A. maioensis*. Some individuals of the polyphyletic taxon *A. irregularis* also fell within the *A. maioensis* clade. One of them was from the population from Porto Cais, on Maio Island, and the other from Baía Grande de Derrubado, Boa Vista Island. Once that we have designated the lectotype for the taxon *Conus irregularis* G.B. Sowerby II, 1858 and its type locality as “Estancinha, north of Sal Rei, Boa Vista Island”, and established that this is a synonym (form) of *A. crotchii* (see above), it becomes clear that the *irregularis*-like specimen from Boa Vista in the *maioensis* clade is not conspecific with *A. irregularis* (= *A. crotchii*), but with *A. maioensis*. This indicates that the distribution range of *A. maioensis* is not restricted to Maio Island, as it expands to Boa Vista Island. Furthermore, the recently described species *A. zinhoi* from south Boa Vista Island also fell within the *A. maioensis* clade, and it is therefore another synonym (form) of *A. maioensis*. The holotype of *A. cossignanii* is virtually identical to *A. crioulus*, a form of *A. maioensis*. The alleged differences in shell length and spire profile were not tested, and the minimal differences in shell pattern do not justify a separation at the species level. The recently described *A. decolrobertoi* is likely a juvenile of the population of *A. maioensis* from Praia Real, north Maio (which had previously been introduced as a separate species named *A. marcocastellazzii*). This population is characterized by a predominance of greenish shades on the shell pattern. Other than that, it is merely another morph of *A. maioensis*.

Africonus miruchae (Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980)

Fig. 4P

Conus miruchae Röckel *et al.*, 1980a: 89, figs 62–65.

Conus miruchae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 60, pl. 126, figs 1–5.

Conus longilineus (not *C. grahami longilineus* Röckel, Rolán & Monteiro, 1980) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 125.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 11.9 mm; Sal Island, Baiona; NMSF.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Terrinha Fina, Palhona; 16°49'12" N, 22°59'12" W; 7 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864971; MNCN 15.05/79784 • 1 spec.; 12.9 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/79789 (Fig. 4P) • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Rabo de Junco; 16°41'44" N, 22°58'35" W; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491574; MNCN 15.05/79756.

Geographical distribution

North of Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago. Also present in Rabo de Junco, on the west coast of Sal Island.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

According to the phylogeny, *A. miruchae* is sister to all the other endemic species from Sal Island. This small-sized species is adapted to the rough sea conditions present in the barren northern coasts of Sal Island. It is often found crawling on the rocky walls of large pools formed during low tide. A population of this species that is present at Rabo de Junco, at the north end of Murdeira Bay, is often confused with *A. longilineus* due to similarities in shell morphology (Monteiro *et al.* 2004).

Africonus navarroi (Rolán, 1986)

Fig. 6A

Conus navarroi Rolán, 1986: 3, fig. 1A.

Conus navarroi navarroi – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 63, pl. 98.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 16 mm; São Vicente Island, Calhau; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1008 (Fig. 6A).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; São Vicente Island, Calhau; 16°51'7" N, 24°51'59" W; 12 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491600; MNCN 15.05/78557.

Geographical distribution

Southeast coast São Vicente Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

This small, distinctive species with a very restricted distribution range belongs to a lineage that includes species endemic to the westernmost islands in the Cabo Verde Archipelago. It is sister to *A. fernandesi* from Santo Antão Island, and to the pair *A. curralensis*/*A. insulae* from Santa Luzia. It is only distantly related to *A. calhetae* from Maio Island, which was initially introduced as a subspecies of *A. navarroii* due to similarities in shell morphology, now considered convergent.

Africonus perrineae Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018
Fig. 6B

Africonus perrineae Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018b: 18.

Africonus angeluquei Tenorio, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018: 79, pl. 2, figs A–M. **syn. nov.**

Conus sp. – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 141, fig. 123, pl. 2, 2nd row, figs c–d.

Conus josephinae (not *C. josephinae* Rolán, 1980) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 110, figs 1–6.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 16 mm; Maio Island, Ilhéu da Lage Branca, Praia do Galeão; MMM.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; 30.0 mm, holotype of *A. angeluquei*; Maio Island, Lage Branca; 15°18'32" N, 23°8'17" W; 31 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491525; MNCN 15.05/78710 (Fig. 6B).

Geographical distribution

North of Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

Mitogenomic analyses revealed that the populations of *A. josephinae* from Boa Vista and the alleged ones from the north of Maio Island actually are not conspecific (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). This led to the introduction of a new species, which was formally described as *A. angeluquei* based upon shell and radula morphological studies and examination of its mitogenome sequence (Tenorio *et al.* 2018). However, the name *A. perrineae* was almost simultaneously introduced in a rather succinct description for exactly the same species, and was published one week earlier than *A. angeluquei*, becoming the senior name for this species (Cossignani & Fiadeiro 2018b). In spite of this, a wealth of useful information about this taxon can be found in the detailed original description of *A. angeluquei* (Tenorio *et al.* 2018).

Africonus raulsilvai (Rolán, Monteiro & Fernandes, 1998)
Fig. 6C

Conus raulsilvai Rolán *et al.*, 1998: 36.

Conus raulsilvai – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 69, pl. 118.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 19.7 mm; Maio Island, Baía do Navío Quebrado; MNCN 15.05/27230 (Fig. 6C).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 30.0 mm; Maio Island, Praia de Soca; 15°15'8" N, 23°13'4" W; 30 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491520; MNCN 15.05/78661.

Geographical distribution

West and north coasts of Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This species is sister to *A. gonsaloi*, allopatrically distributed on the northeast coast of Maio. Both *A. raulsilvai* and *A. gonsaloi* are members of a clade, which is sister to *A. verdensis*, the only endemic species from the neighboring Santiago Island.

Africonus regonae (Rolán & Trovão *in* Rolán, 1990)

Fig. 6D

Conus regonae Rolán & Trovão *in* Rolán, 1990: 31, pl. 1, fig. 3.

Conus cuneolus form I (not *C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 109, pl. 5, row 1, fig. 86, row 2.

Conus regonae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 69, pl. 70.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 32.7 mm; Sal Island, Palmeira; 2–4 m depth; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1092 (Fig. 6D).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Baía da Fontona; 16°44'22" N, 22°58'46" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491576; MNCN 15.05/79774 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Rigona; 16°48'5" N, 22°59'33" W; 10 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491585; MNCN 15.05/79858 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491584; MNCN 15.05/79853.

Geographical distribution

West and north Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Vulnerable.

Remarks

Prior to its introduction as a full species by Rolán (1990), it was referred to as *Conus cuneolus* form I in Röckel *et al.* (1980a). This species is very closely related to *A. cuneolus*, and lives in sympatry with its form *fontonae*. It is particularly abundant in rocky areas to the northwest of Sal Island.

Africonus roeckeli (Rolán, 1980)

Fig. 6E

Conus roeckeli Rolán, 1980: 82, pl. 2, fig. 2.

Africonus damioi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015a: 20.

Conus roeckeli – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 70, pl. 95.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 13.2 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1049 (Fig. 6E).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Praia Canto; 16°11'10" N, 22°42'28" W; 4 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491567; MNCN 15.05/80417 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Água Doce; 16°12'29" N, 22°44'7" W; 19 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491586; MNCN 15.05/79886.

Geographical distribution

North and northeastern Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is a very variably patterned species from Boa Vista Island. It is sister to *A. infinitus* from Maio Island, and stands phylogenetically fairly distant from other species in Boa Vista Island. The taxon *A. damioi* is conspecific, and represents a mere color form of *A. roeckeli*.

Fig. 6 (opposite page). **A.** *Conus navarroi navarroi* Rolán, 1986, holotype, 16 mm (MNCN 15.05/1008). **B.** *Africonus angeluquei* Tenorio, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018 (= *perrineae* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018), holotype, 30.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/78710). **C.** *Conus raulsilvai* Rolán, Monteiro & Fernandes, 1998, holotype, 19.7 mm (MNCN 15.05/27230). **D.** *Conus regonae* Rolán & Trovão, 1990, holotype, 32.7 mm (MNCN 15.05/1092). **E.** *Conus roeckeli* Rolán, 1980, holotype, 13.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/1049). **F.** *Africonus salletae* Cossignani, 2014, holotype, 15.5 mm (MMM). **G.** *Africonus santaluziensis* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015, paratype, 28.1 mm (Paul Kersten coll.). **H.** *Africonus santanaensis* Afonso & Tenorio, 2014, holotype, 17.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/60118). **I.** *Conus saragasae* Rolán, 1986, holotype, 21.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/1009). **J.** *Africonus verdensis* (Trovão, 1979), 22.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/78864). **K.** *Conus vulcanus* Tenorio & Afonso, 2004, holotype, 25.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/46652). **L.** *Chelyconus ermineus* (Born, 1778), 54.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/80014). **M.** *Genuanoconus genuanus* (Linnaeus, 1758), 50.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/78547). **N.** *Kalloconus ateralbus* (Kiener, 1850), 40.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/79649). **O.** *Kalloconus byssinus* (Röding, 1798), 56.4 mm (MNCN 15.05/90429). Scale bars = 10 mm.



Africonus salletae Cossignani, 2014

Fig. 6F

Africonus salletae Cossignani, 2014: 25.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 15.5 mm; Boa Vista Island, Espingueira; 0.5–2 m depth; MMM (Fig. 6F).

Geographical distribution

Only known from the type locality.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This relatively recently described species has not been examined in detail. It is morphologically (and most likely phylogenetically also) related to *A. fuscoflavus*. It is hereby considered as provisionally valid only, pending confirmation by future molecular analyses.

Africonus santaluziensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015

Fig. 6G

Africonus santaluziensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015c: 5.

Type material (not examined)

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 21.6 mm; Santa Luzia Island, Baía de Água Doce; 2–6 m depth; MMM.

Paratype

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 28.1 mm; same collection data as for holotype; Paul Kersten collection (Hoorbaar, The Netherlands) (Fig. 6G).

Geographical distribution

Only known from the type locality.

Remarks

This recently described species has not been examined. We did not find individuals in our survey of Santa Luzia in 2016. Given the observed genetic divergence present in most of the taxa reported from the islands of São Vicente and Santa Luzia, we consider this taxon as provisionally valid pending future detailed molecular studies.

Africonus santanaensis Afonso & Tenorio, 2014

Fig. 6H

Africonus santanaensis Afonso & Tenorio, 2014: 49, pl. 1, figs 1–6.

Africonus gonsalensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014b: 25.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 17.1 mm; Maio Island, Praia Santana; C.M.L. Afonso leg.; MNCN 15.05/60118 (Fig. 6H).

Geographical distribution

Northwest and northeast coasts of Maio Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This species has not been molecularly examined. Its radular tooth morphology suggests a relationship to the species *A. calhetae* or *A. galeao*, but its distinctly elongated shell shape readily separates it from the latter two. Initially described from the area of Praia Santana, to the northwest of Maio, a population recently introduced as *A. gonsalensis* from Praia Gonçalo, to the northeast of the island, has an almost identical shell morphology and is therefore considered conspecific. The description of *A. santanaensis* was published in April 2014, and the taxon *A. gonsalensis* appeared in July 2014. Hence, *A. gonsalensis* becomes a junior synonym for *A. santanaensis*.

Africonus saragasae (Rolán, 1986)

Fig. 6I

Conus saragasae Rolán, 1986: 7, fig. 1C.

Conus cuneolus form E (not *C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 105, pl. 6, row 5c–d, fig. 81.

Conus saragasae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 71, pls 83–84.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 21.8 mm; São Vicente Island, Punta Saragaça; E. Rolán leg.; MNCN 15.05/1009 (Fig. 6I).

Geographical distribution

São Vicente and Santa Luzia islands, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

Prior to its introduction as a full species by Rolán (1986), it was referred to as *Conus cuneolus* form E in Röckel *et al.* (1980a). This species has not been molecularly examined. Given the observed genetic divergence present in the taxa reported from the islands of São Vicente and Santa Luzia, we consider this taxon as provisionally valid pending future detailed molecular studies.

Africonus verdensis (Trovão, 1979)

Fig. 6J

Conus verdensis Trovão, 1979: 5, pl. 1, fig. 3.

Africonus nelsontiagai Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2014b: 26.

Conus verdensis verdensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 80, pl. 81, pl. 82, figs 6, 9.

Conus cuneolus form M (not *C. cuneolus* Reeve, 1843) – Röckel *et al.* 1980a: 113, pl. 6, row 5a–b, fig. 95B.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 17.1 mm; “Santa Luzia Island” [erroneous, hereby corrected to Santiago Island, Tarrafal]; NHMUK 1986195.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Santiago Island, Tarrafal; 15°16'50" N, 23°45'15" W; 6 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491540; MNCN 15.05/78865 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491541; MNCN 15.05/78875 • 1 spec., 22.5 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/78864 (Fig. 6J).

Geographical distribution

Santiago Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

The type locality for this species is most likely erroneous, as it seems to be endemic to Santiago Island, being particularly abundant around the Tarrafal area to the northwest. The species introduced under the name *nelsontiagoi* had been illustrated and referred to as *Conus cuneolus* form M in Röckel *et al.* (1980a). This form appears distributed mostly along the east coast of Santiago Island, with a transition area to the north where it intergrades with typical *A. verdensis*. Morphological studies of shell and radula had already suggested the close relationship of this morph with the taxon *A. verdensis* (Rolán 2005). The molecular phylogeny and mitochondrial genome sequence divergences support the conspecificity of *nelsontiagoi* with *A. verdensis*.

Africonus vulcanus (Tenorio & Afonso, 2004)

Fig. 6K

Conus vulcanus Tenorio & Afonso, 2004: 25, pl. 1.

Africonus miguelfiadeiroi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2015c: 3.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 25.2 mm; Boa Vista Island, Porto Ferreira; MJT leg.; MNCN 15.05/46652 (Fig. 6K).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Porto Ferreira; 16°7'45" N, 22°40'17" W; 1 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491555; MNCN 15.05/80405 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Praia Canto; 16°11'10" N, 22°42'28" W; 6 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491554; MNCN 15.05/80404 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Jorrita, Baía das Gatas; 16°12'9" N, 22°42'22" W; 6 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491548; MNCN 15.05/80398.

Geographical distribution

East and northeast coasts of Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

There are at least three distinctive populations of this taxon distributed along the east and northeast coasts of Boa Vista Island. One of them from Praia Canto was introduced as a distinct species named *Africonus migueliadeiroi*, but upon comparison of its mitogenome sequence, as well as its radular anatomy, we conclude that it is conspecific with *A. vulcanus*, representing a mere color form. In analogous fashion, the mitogenomic analysis of an individual from Jorrita, in Baía das Gatas belonging to a yet unnamed population often confused with *A. evorai* (a morph of *A. crotchii*), indicates that the individuals of this population are also conspecific with *A. vulcanus*, thus expanding the known range of this species to the north. *A. vulcanus* is phylogenetically very close to its sister species *A. delanoyae* (see above).

Genus *Chelyconus* Mörch, 1852

Chelyconus ermineus (Born, 1778)

Fig. 6L

- Conus ermineus* Born, 1778: 141.
Conus oculatus Gmelin, 1791: 3387.
Conus testudinarius Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 694.
Conus eques Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 705.
Conus luzonicus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 706.
Conus portoricanus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 714.
Cucullus barathrum Röding, 1798: 43.
Cucullus crucifer Röding, 1798: 48.
Cucullus cutisanguina Röding, 1798: 48.
Conus coerulescens Schröter, 1803: 67.
Conus leaeneus Link, 1807: 103.
Conus narcissus Lamarck, 1810: 281.
Conus coerulescens Dillwyn, 1817: 368.
Conus aspersus G.B. Sowerby I, 1833: pl. 28, fig. 16.
Conus caeruleus Küster, 1838: pl. 14, figs 3–4.
Conus grayi Reeve, 1844: pl. 46. sp. 258, a–c.
Conus inquinatus Reeve, 1849: pl. 5, sp. 251.
Conus rudis Weinkauff, 1873: 158, pl. 10, figs 1–2.
Conus verrucosus piraticus Clench, 1942: 14, pl. 11, fig. 1.
Conus perryae Clench, 1942: 31, pl. 15, fig. 5.

Conus ermineus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 41, pls 14–16.

Material examined

Lectotype

Lectotype in NHMW. Type locality not mentioned in 1778 in the original description.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Praia Gonçalo; 15°16'13" N, 23°6'15" W; 1 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864977; MNCN 15.05/78876 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Porto do Derrubado; 16°13'22" N, 22°47'41" W; 3 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/80980 • 1 spec.; Santa Luzia Island, Ponta Praia; 16°45'55" N, 24°46'54" W; 16 Apr. 2016; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/78606 • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Murdeira; 16°40'43" N, 22°56'9" W; 9 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/80013 • 1 spec., 54.3 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/80014 (Fig. 6L).

Geographical distribution

West and East Atlantic Ocean.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is an amphiatlantic (i.e., present on both shores of the Atlantic Ocean) species and the only piscivorous cone in the Atlantic Ocean. Its venom has been subject of detailed proteomic (Rivera-Ortiz *et al.* 2011; Quinton *et al.* 2013; Echterbille *et al.* 2017) and transcriptomic (Abalde *et al.* 2018) studies. It is widely distributed along the West African coast, being locally abundant at certain locations, but nowadays it is much more scarce in the western Atlantic than in the past. For a long time it has been speculated that possibly the eastern and western Atlantic populations might represent two separate species. Until detailed molecular studies are performed including the entire mitogenome examination of western Atlantic individuals, we maintain all the populations from both shores of the Atlantic Ocean as members of the same species, namely *Chelyconus ermineus*.

Genus *Genuanoconus* Tucker & Tenorio, 2009

Genuanoconus genuanus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Fig. 6M

Conus genuanus Linnaeus, 1758: 714.

Conus genuanus var. *papilio* Linnaeus, 1767: 1168.

Cucullus papilio Röding, 1798: 41.

Cucullus sphinx Röding, 1798: 42.

Conus fasciatus Perry, 1811: pl. XXIV, no. 3.

Conus genuanus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 48, pl. 17.

Material examined

Lectotype

Representation of lectotype in Rumphius (1705: pl. 34, fig. G) (Kohn 1963). Type locality not stated.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 50.2 mm; São Vicente Island, Praia de Laginha; 10 Apr. 2016; S. Delgado and P. Vasconcelos leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864974; MNCN 15.05/78547 (Fig. 6M).

Geographical distribution

West Africa, from Senegal to Angola including Cabo Verde Archipelago and São Tomé e Príncipe. There are occasional reports of live specimens found on the Canary Islands (Bettocchi 2018), where it is exceedingly rare.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is a typical West African species, being the only representative of the genus *Genuanoconus*. The different names available in the literature have all been synonymised with *G. genuanus*. The name *foscaclaudiae* Assi, 2010 applied to a mere form of *G. genuanus* is unavailable according to the ICZN articles 45.5 and 45.6 (infrasubspecific; introduced as form after 1960). As discussed in Abalde *et al.* (2019), the previous placement of *G. genuanus* in the genus *Kalloconus* by Puillandre *et al.* (2014) was due to a misidentification of a sample in the original work (Cunha *et al.* 2005). A mitogenomic analysis clearly indicates that *Genuanoconus* is not a synonym of *Kalloconus* but a distantly related genus. *Genuanoconus genuanus* has an specialised vermivorous diet, preying on amphinomid polychaetes (fireworms) such as *Hermodice carunculata* (Pallas, 1766) (Rolán 2005). On the phylogenetic tree in Abalde *et al.* (2019), *G. genuanus* is recovered as sister to *Rhombiconus imperialis* Linnaeus, 1758, another specialised amphinomid polychaete worm eater from the Pacific Ocean. A novel bioactive guanine derivative named genuanine has been isolated from the venom duct of *G. genuanus*. This finding indicates that not only conopeptides, but also small molecules contribute to the activity of cone snail venoms (Neves *et al.* 2015).

Genus *Kalloconus* Da Motta, 1991

Trovaconus Tucker & Tenorio, 2009: 126–127, pl. 8, fig. 2.

Kalloconus ateralbus (Kiener, 1850)

Fig. 6N

Conus ateralbus Kiener, 1850: 313, pl. 108, fig. 4–4a.

Conus ateralbus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 25, pl. 46, pl. 47, figs 1, 3–4, 6.

Material examined**Lectotype**

Two syntypes were in collection Lorois, present whereabouts unknown; lectotype representative figure in Kiener (1845 (1850): pl. 108, fig. 4, top and bottom). Type locality not mentioned, designated Sal Island, Cabo Verde (Coomans *et al.* 1981).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 40.1 mm; Sal Island, Calheta Funda; 16°39'6" N, 22°56'53" W; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864970; MNCN 15.05/79649 (Fig. 6N).

Geographical distribution

Calheta Funda and Algodoeiro, southwest coast of Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered. Status revision required.

Remarks

This beautiful species is endemic to Sal Island. Its pattern of white triangular or tessellate markings on a black background color seems fairly constant. Its classification as ‘Endangered’ resulted upon considering all the populations of *Kalloconus* on the island as members of this species. Several phylogenetic studies (Cunha *et al.* 2008; Abalde *et al.* 2017a; Tenorio *et al.* 2018) have shown that under the apparently same phenotype there are actually two cryptic sister species in Sal Island, namely *K. ateralbus* and *K. marimaris*. As a consequence, the distribution range of *K. ateralbus* has been drastically reduced to the southwest coast of Sal Island, an area that has undergone a large touristic development in the recent years, with subsequent pressure on marine habitats. Although the species seems to be fairly common within its distribution range, the limited geographical area and the human activities indicate that an upgrade in the risk status is most likely required.

Kalloconus byssinus (Röding, 1798)

Fig. 6O

Cucullus byssinus Röding, 1798: 41.

Conus pulcher byssinus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 68, pls 22–23.

Material examined

Lectotype

Representation of lectotype in Martini (1773: pl. 60, fig. 669) (Kohn 1975). Type locality not stated, designated Villa Cisneros (now Dakhla), Western Sahara (Coomans *et al.* 1982).

Other material

MAURITANIA • 1 spec., 56.4 mm; Noadibou; MNCN 15.05/90429 (Fig. 6O).

Geographical distribution

Western Sahara and Mauritania.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

Specimens from the type locality have not been molecularly examined. However, the mitogenome of a specimen from Senegal with a shell morphology matching that of typical *K. byssinus* is almost identical to that of *K. pulcher* (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). There are no significant differences between the radular teeth of *K. pulcher* and *K. byssinus*. Although we consider *K. byssinus* as provisionally valid only, pending molecular examination of specimens from the type locality, it is however likely that this taxon represents just a phenotypic variation of the widespread *K. pulcher*, typical of the northern end of its distribution range along the West African coast.

Kalloconus canariensis sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E99E63BE-07D8-497D-935C-EA966F0EE9D6](https://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E99E63BE-07D8-497D-935C-EA966F0EE9D6)

Fig. 7A–I

Conus pulcher siamensis (not *C. siamensis* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 24, figs 1–6, pl. 25, figs 1–3.

Kalloconus siamensis (not *C. siamensis* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) – Monnier *et al.* 2018: 1078, figs 1–5.

Etymology

The name *canariensis* refers to its distribution range throughout the Canary Islands. The name ‘*canariensis*’ van Rossum, 1997 is an unavailable forma name (*nomen nudum*; no intention to introduce a new name, stated to be infrasubspecific after 1960) that has been occasionally and incorrectly been used to refer to specimens with *pulcher*-like shells from the Canary Islands. The name has usually been applied to subadult specimens with a characteristic sparse pattern of purplish brown dots and dashes aligned in a spiral on a creamy white background with two broad light brown spiral bands (Fig. 7I). We hereby rescue this name for the new taxon and provide a formal description compliant with ICZN standards.

Material examined

Holotype

SPAIN – **Canary Islands** • 89.0 mm; Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Municipio de Telde, Playa de Tufia; 27°57'43" N, 15°22'45" W; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240810; MNCN 15.05/200091H (Fig. 7A–B).

Paratypes

SPAIN – **Canary Islands** • 1 spec., 85.3 mm; same collection data as for holotype; MNCN 15.05/200091P (Fig. 7C, paratype 1) • 1 spec., 132.0 mm; Lanzarote, Mala, Charco del Palo; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/200094 (Fig. 7F, paratype 2) • 1 spec., 92.1 mm; Tenerife, Punta de Teno; R. Vega leg.; MNCN 15.05/200093 (Fig. 7E, paratype 3) • 1 spec., 93.9 mm; Santa Cruz de la Palma, south of the harbor; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/200092 (Fig. 7G, paratype 4) • 1 spec., 76.3 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/200092 (Fig. 7D, paratype 5) • 1 spec., 47.4 mm; same collection data as for holotype; MNCN 15.05/200091P (Fig. 7H, paratype 6) • 1 spec., 43.3 mm; Lanzarote, Municipio de Yaiza, Playa Quemada; MNCN exped.; MNCN 15.05/200095 (Fig. 7I, paratype 7).

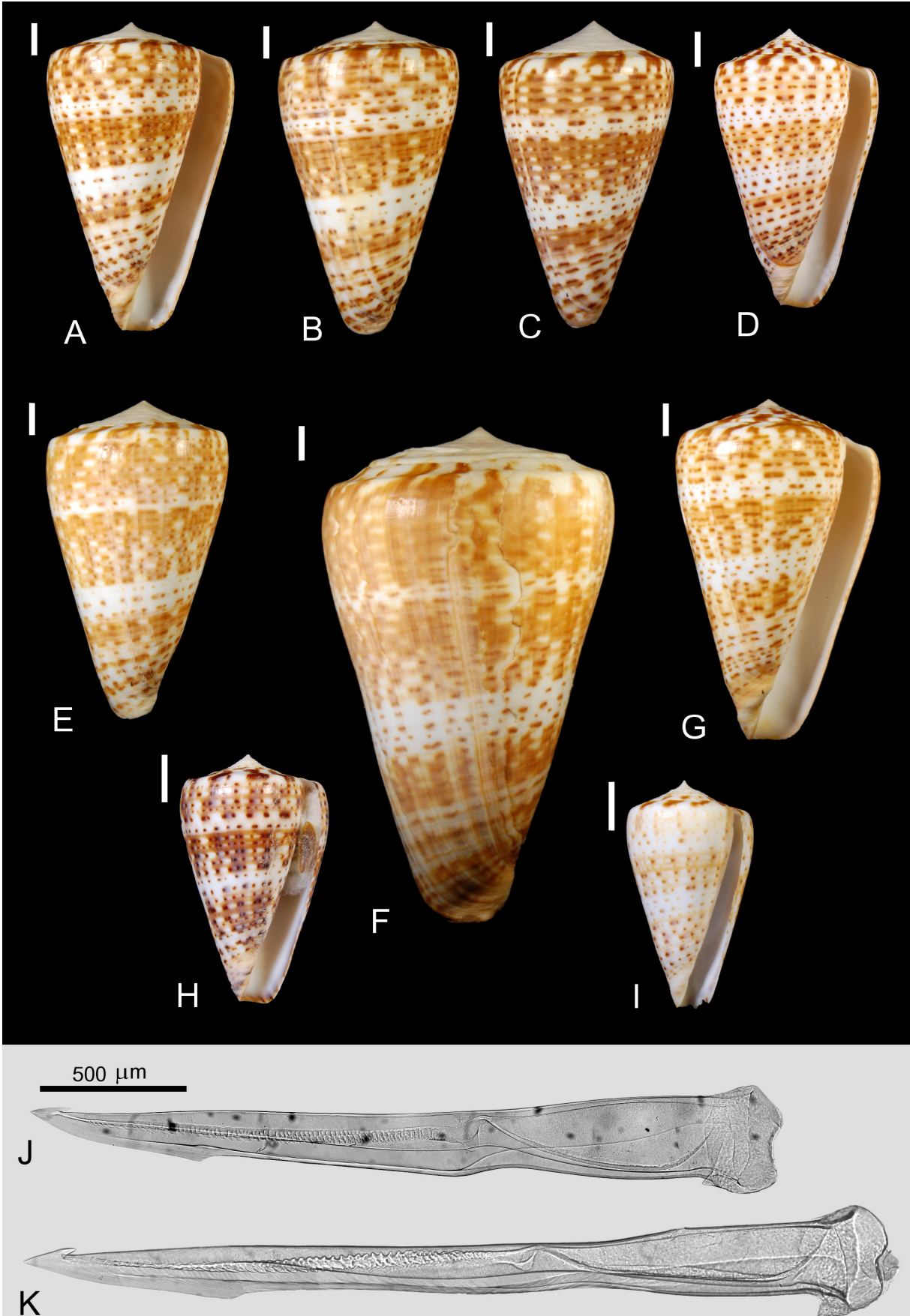
Other material

About 35 more specimens from different localities in the Canary Islands.

Description

MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS. $S_L = 47\text{--}167$ mm (mean $S_L = 96.7$ mm); $RD = 0.61\text{--}0.74$; $RSH = 0.07\text{--}0.12$; $PMD = 0.61\text{--}0.73$.

SHELL. Moderately large to very large. Maximum length: 167 mm. Shell profile conical to broadly conical, with convex sides adapically, straight or slightly concave below. Spire low, of straight to concave outline, some times slightly stepped. Protoconch white. Teleoconch whorls smooth, flat or slightly concave. Shoulder angulate or subangulate. Area below the shoulder often swollen, conferring a turnip-shaped appearance to certain specimens. Early teleoconch whorls white. Late teleoconch whorls white with radial brown irregular blotches. Ground color white. Last whorl overlaid in variable amount with alternating purplish brown and white spiral bars, as well as lines of dots and dashes in different shades of brown on light brown-orange and white broader spiral bands. Two sparsely patterned spiral bands located respectively above and below the midbody, where the white ground color predominates. Similar spiral band often present around basal region, just above the columella. Great variability in the color pattern, with shades of purple, brown and orange, which tend to fade with time to a more uniform brown color. Young specimens with characteristic sparse pattern of purplish brown dots and dashes aligned in spirals on creamy white background with two broad light brown to white spiral bands (Fig. 9I). Columella white to light purple. Aperture white. Periostracum yellow-brown, thin and translucent.



ANIMAL. Sole of foot tan to light brown with brown streaks. Dorsum of foot of same color, overlaid with purplish brown irregular markings. Siphon yellowish white with dark purple tip. Mantle off-white, bordered with thin yellowish ribbon. Operculum small, teardrop shaped.

RADULAR TOOTH. Radula studied from two specimens, including paratype 1 (Fig. 7J). Radular tooth of medium relative size ($S_L/T_L = 36\text{--}49$), with short, but well-developed apical barb. Anterior section distinctly longer than posterior section of tooth ($T_L/AP_L = 1.59\text{--}1.63$). Waist rather indistinct, not very well marked. Blade moderately short and rounded, covering about one third to one half of anterior section ($100B_L/AP_L = 39\text{--}48\%$). Serration with 50–55 denticles, arranged in major row flanked by numerous smaller serrations. Rounded terminating cusp present. A basal spur is present.

Distribution and habitat

Canary Islands. Its potential presence outside this archipelago (i.e., Madeira) needs confirmation.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

Mitogenomic analyses have revealed that the populations of *pulcher*-like cones from the Canary Islands actually correspond to a separate species hereby introduced as *K. canariensis* sp. nov., sister to *K. pulcher* (Figs 2, 8A) and most likely endemic to this archipelago. This species is present on all the islands, living between 1 and 50 m deep, most frequently between 5 and 20 m. The shell of *K. canariensis* sp. nov. usually is more brightly colored than that of *K. pulcher*, with shades of purple and orange in the pattern which are usually absent in the latter. In *K. canariensis* sp. nov. the area below the shoulder is often swollen, conferring a somewhat turnip-shaped appearance. However, these differences are not constant. Furthermore, there are no statistically significant differences in mean shell length or maximum diameter between *K. pulcher* and *K. canariensis* sp. nov.: a comparison of two sets constituted by 40 individuals of *K. canariensis* sp. nov. and 40 individuals of *K. pulcher* did not yield significant results in ANOVA tests using species as factor and S_L ($F = 2.96$, $p = 0.0892$) or MD ($F = 2.40$, $p = 0.1254$) as variables. Likewise, and analysis of the covariance using species as factor, MD as variable and S_L as covariate did not yield significant results either ($F = 0.32$, $p = 0.5762$). Despite the fact that individuals of *K. pulcher* (especially those coming from the Gulf of Guinea) may attain a greater maximum shell length than individuals of *K. canariensis* sp. nov., actually there is no statistically significant difference in mean shell length between the two species: mean $S_L = 96.7$ mm for *K. canariensis* sp. nov., and mean $S_L = 110.2$ mm for *K. pulcher* ($t = -1.721$, $p = 0.089$; $U = 618.5$, $p = 0.082$). There are no significant differences either in the radular teeth of both species (Fig. 7J–K), suggesting similar dietary habits. Hence, the separation of *K. pulcher* and *K. canariensis* sp. nov. based upon shell and radular morphologies cannot always be accurate, relying only on subtle differences in shell features and pattern. The name *siamensis* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 has been used in the literature to refer to these cones from the Canary Islands, either as a separate species (Monnier *et al.* 2018) or as a geographic subspecies (Röckel 1978, 1982; Monteiro *et al.* 2004; Filmer 2011). This name

Fig. 7 (opposite page). *Kalloconus canariensis* sp. nov. **A–B**. Holotype (dorsal and ventral views), 89.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/200091H). **C**. Paratype 1, 85.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/200091P). **D**. Paratype 5, 76.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/200092). **E**. Paratype 3, 92.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/200093). **F**. Paratype 2, 132.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/200094). **G**. Paratype 4, 93.9 mm (MNCN 15.05/200092). **H**. Paratype 6, 47.4 mm (MNCN 15.05.200091P). **I**. Paratype 7, 43.3 mm (MNCN 15.05/200095). **J–K**. Radular tooth. **K**. *K. canariensis* sp. nov., paratype 1. **K**. *K. pulcher* ([Lightfoot], 1786), Joal Fadiouth, Senegal (MJT), $S_L = 96.7$ mm. Scale bars = 10 mm unless otherwise indicated.

has been synonymized with *pulcher* ([Lightfoot, 1786]) by several authors (Kohn 1992; van Rossum 1997). However, the type locality of *siamensis* is “Indian Ocean” (erroneous). The dimensions of the lectotype of *Conus siamensis* at MHNG (Fig. 9B) overlap completely with those of both *K. pulcher* and *K. canariensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 8). Hence, it is not possible the unambiguous assignation of the lectotype of *C. siamensis* as representative of the new species constituted by the individuals from the Canary Islands based upon its shell features only. Therefore, we consider the name *siamensis* as a junior synonym of *pulcher* in agreement with Kohn (1992), and the new name *K. canariensis* sp. nov. is hereby introduced for species from the Canary Islands.

Kalloconus marimaris Tenorio, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018
Fig. 9C–D

Kalloconus marimaris Tenorio *et al.*, 2018: 75, pl. 1, figs a–m.

Conus ateralbus (not *C. ateralbus* Kiener, 1850) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 47, figs 2, 5, 7, pls 48–49.

Conus venulatus (not *C. venulatus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 52, figs 1, 3.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 38.6 mm; Sal Island, Serra Negra; 16°38'16.5" N, 22°53'56" W; 1–3 m depth; 5 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491568; MNCN 15.05/79664 (Fig. 9C).

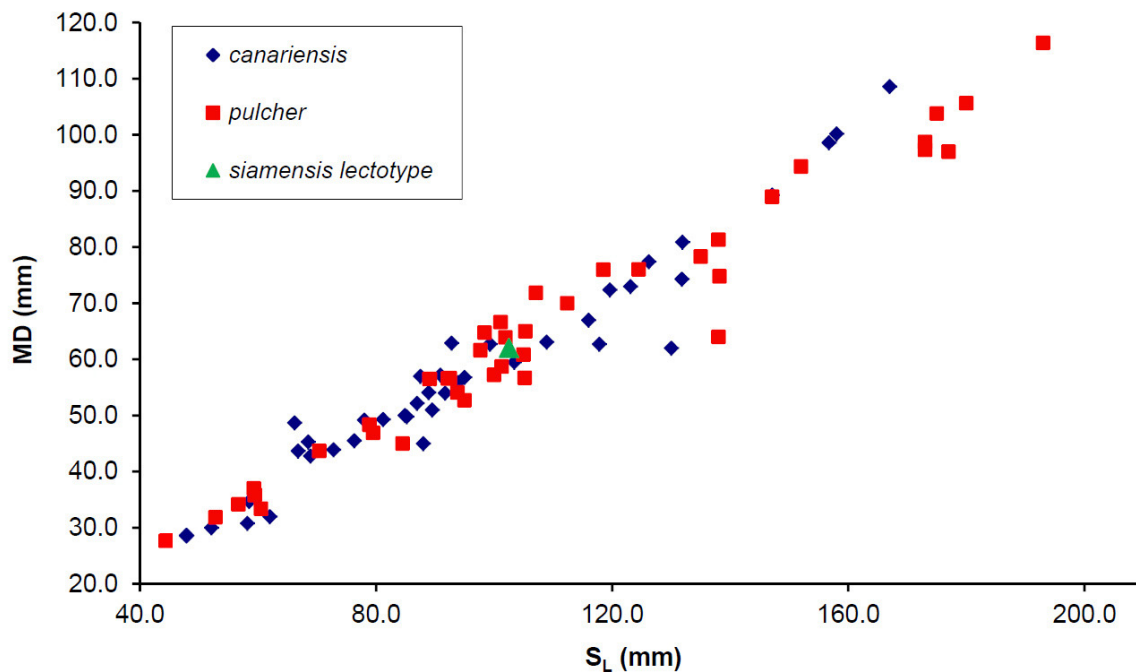


Fig. 8. Plot of maximum diameter (MD, mm) versus shell length (S_L, mm) for *K. canariensis* sp. nov. (◆) and *K. pulcher* ([Lightfoot], 1786) (■). The lectotype of *K. siamensis* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) (▲) is also shown.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Sal Island, Rabo de Junco; 16°41'44" N, 22°58'35" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MH243427; MNCN 15.05/79687 • 1 spec., 36.6 mm; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MH243428; MNCN 15.05/79689 (Fig. 9D).

Geographical distribution

West (Murdeira, Rabo de Junco) and east (Serra Negra) coasts of Sal Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

This recently described species was formerly identified as *K. venulatus* or *K. ateralbus*. *Kalloconus venulatus* is absent from Sal Island, and *K. ateralbus* has enough mitogenome sequence divergence to be considered a separate species, sister to *K. marimaris* (see above). The latter is split into two populations inhabiting areas to the east and west coasts of Sal Island. This species has some morphological similarities to *K. ateralbus* and hence the confusion. *Kalloconus marimaris* is very variable in background color, with yellow, orange, milky white or brown morphs, whereas in *K. ateralbus* the background color is always black.

Kalloconus pseudonivifer (Monteiro, Tenorio & Poppe, 2004)

Fig. 9E

Conus pseudonivifer Monteiro *et al.*, 2004: 66, pl. 60, figs 4–7, pl. 61, figs 5–7.

Material examined

Holotype

CABO VERDE • 47.4 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía das Gatas; MNCN 15.05/46627 (Fig. 9E).

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Praia Canto; 16°11'10" N, 22°42'28" W; 30 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491553; MNCN 15.05/80403 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240804; MNCN 15.05/78591.

Geographical distribution

East and northeast coast of Boa Vista Island.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern. Status revision required.

Remarks

This name was introduced in order to solve the existing confusion with the name *Conus nivifer* G.B. Sowerby I, 1833 (a synonym of *Conus venulatus* Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792) which had been incorrectly applied to shells from Cabo Verde having a bluish white background with a distinctive pattern of spiral interrupting thick lines of deep purple or dark brown and a purple aperture (Monteiro *et al.* 2004). The specimens of this species are morphologically very close to *K. trochulus* (Reeve, 1844), and in fact the latter might be considered as a patternless version of *K. pseudonivifer*. Previous population genetic analyses

showed that most specimens of individuals identified as *K. pseudonivifer* from Boa Vista and Maio islands clustered with *K. trochulus*, with the exception of one specimen from Praia Canto in northeast Boa Vista Island (Cunha *et al.* 2008). We examined the mitogenome of many individuals of alleged *K. pseudonivifer* from Boa Vista and Maio islands (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). As in Cunha *et al.* (2008), all individuals but the one from northeast Boa Vista Island clustered together with *K. trochulus* (Abalde *et al.* 2017a). Here, we sequenced the mitogenome of a second specimen from Praia Canto in northeast Boa Vista Island, which confirmed the segregation of these two individuals from the clade grouping *K. trochulus* with *pseudonivifer*-like individuals, at a genetic distance consistent with separate species status (Fig. 2). Given the fact that the type locality of the taxon *Conus pseudonivifer* is “Baía das Gatas”, which is located to the northeast of Boa Vista Island, the name *pseudonivifer* is only applicable to specimens distributed along the east and northeast coasts of the island, whereas the specimens from other areas should be considered patterned forms of *K. trochulus*.

Kalloconus pulcher ([Lightfoot], 1786)
Fig. 9A–B

- Conus pulcher* [Lightfoot], 1786: 179, no. 3844.
Conus siamensis Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 662.
Conus papilionaceus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 665.
Conus prometheus Bruguière, 1792: 667.
Cucullus indiae Röding, 1798: 43.
Conus archithalassius Link, 1807: 102.
Conus gigas Fischer von Waldheim, 1807: 140.
Conus fluctifer Dillwyn, 1817: 382.
Conus grandis G.B. Sowerby I, 1823: pl. 266, fig. 2.
Conus nicolii Wilson, 1831: pl. XXXVI.
Conus papillaris G.B. Sowerby I, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 54.
Conus breviculus G.B. Sowerby I, 1833: pl. 37, fig. 55.

Conus pulcher pulcher – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 67, pls 18–21.

Material examined

Lectotype

Representation of lectotype in Lister *et al.* (1688: pl. 772, fig. 18) (Kohn 1964). Type locality: coasts of Guinea (West Africa).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec.; Les Almadies, Dakar; 14°44'40" N, 17°31'44" W; 1 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864972; MNCN 15.05/78414 • 1 spec.; between Dakar and St. Louis; 7 Jul. 2015; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864973; MNCN 15.05/78536.

GUINEA • 1 spec., 136 mm; off Conakry; 50–60 m depth; MJT (Fig. 9A).

“INDIAN OCEAN” (erroneous) • 1 spec., lectotype of *C. siamensis*, 102 mm; MHNG-MOLL-52702 (Fig. 9B).

Geographical distribution

West Africa, from Senegal to Angola. Not present in the Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is the largest-sized extant species of cone snail worldwide. Specimens from the Gulf of Guinea can exceed 200 mm in shell length. It is a vermivorous species widely distributed along the West African coast in shallow water, but absent in Cabo Verde Archipelago. Historically it has received many names, which are all synonymized under the taxon *K. pulcher*. The name *papilionaceus* has been applied to small juveniles of *K. pulcher*, characterized by their brightly colored, well defined pattern. The taxon *K. byssinus* might represent a distinct species, or just a phenotypic northern variation of *K. pulcher* (see above). On the other hand, our mitogenomic analysis has revealed that the populations of *pulcher*-like individuals from the Canary Islands correspond to a separate species hereby introduced as *K. canariensis* sp. nov. (see above).

Kalloconus trochulus (Reeve, 1844)

Fig. 9F–H

Conus trochulus Reeve, 1844: pl. 45, sp. 246.

Conus atlanticoselvagem Afonso & Tenorio, 2004: 34, figs 2–5.

Africonus cazalisoi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018a: 14. **syn. nov.**

Kalloconus stanchinensis Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2019b: 16. **syn. nov.**

Conus trochulus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 76, pl. 59.

Conus atlanticoselvagem – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 26, pl. 63.

Conus pseudonivifer (not *C. pseudonivifer* Monteiro, Tenorio & Poppe, 2004) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pl. 60, figs 1–3, 8, pl. 61, figs 1–4, pl. 62, figs 1–5, 7.

Material examined**Lectotype** (here designated)

CABO VERDE • 26 mm; Boa Vista Island, Baía do Ervatão; 16°12'3" N, 22°54'43" W; NHMUK 196179/1 (Fig. 9F).

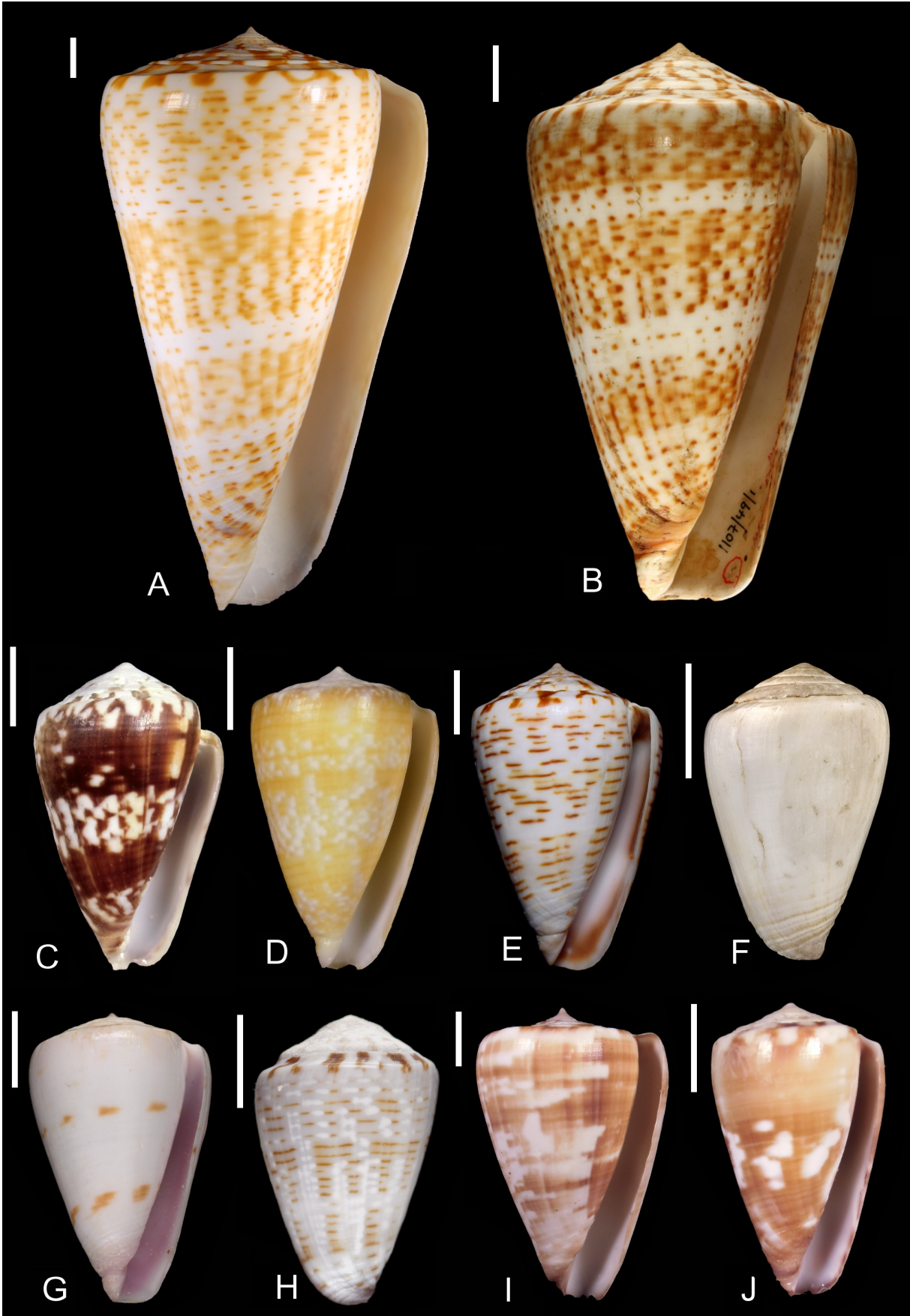
Paralectotypes (here designated)

CABO VERDE • 2 specs; same collection data as for lectotype; NHMUK 196179/2-3.

Three syntypes in NHMUK. We hereby designate as lectotype the specimen of dimensions 26 × 16 mm in the type series (NHMUK 196179/1), which is the one figured in Reeve (1844: pl. 45, sp. 246) (Fig. 9F). The other two specimens in the same lot are designated as paralectotypes (NHMUK 196179/2-3). Type locality not known. Hereby designated as Baía do Ervatão, northwest coast of Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Baía do Ervatão; 16°12'3" N, 22°54'43" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491561; MNCN 15.05/80411 • 1 spec., 38 mm, holotype of *C. atlanticoselvagem*; Baixo João Valente; 15°44'27" N, 23°5'26" W; ATLANTICO SELVAGEM exped.; MNCN 15.05/46580 (Fig. 9G) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491606; MNCN DNA/7036 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Ponta do Pau Seco; 15°15'26" N, 23°13'16" W; 29 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491519; MNCN 15.05/78635 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Lage Branca; 15°18'32" N, 23°8'17" W; 31 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion,



partial genome: MF491526; MNCN 15.05/78719 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Porto Cais (north); 15°19'45" N, 23°10'57" W; 1 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491532; MNCN 15.05/78779 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Estancinha, Ponta do Sol; 16°13'12" N, 22°55'9" W; 2 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864969; MNCN 15.05/80418 • 1 spec., 31.4 mm; same collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/88794 (Fig. 9H) • 1 spec., 18 mm, holotype of *Africonus cazalisoi*; Boa Vista Island, near the area of Morro de Areia; MMM • 1 spec., 28.1 mm, holotype of *Kalloconus stanchinensis*; Boa Vista Island, Ponta do Sol, Rife do Stanchinha; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Boa Vista and Maio Islands, Cabo Verde Archipelago. Also present in Santiago Island, where it is very scarce.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened. Status revision required.

Remarks

Patternless- as well as patterned-shell forms of *K. trochulus* exist. The latter are widely distributed throughout the islands of Boa Vista, Maio, Santiago and offshore banks, and each of the existing populations has its own distinctive pattern. The name *atlanticoselvagem* was introduced for the offshore population inhabiting João Valente Bank in between the islands of Boa Vista and Maio (Fig. 9G). However, an analysis of the mitochondrial genome of patternless and patterned individuals from different populations recovered all of them within a compact clade, with the exception of two patterned individuals from Praia Canto, Boa Vista Island, which were recovered in a sister clade. These individuals are assigned to the taxon *K. pseudonivifer* (see above). Apart from this, the phylogenetic data suggest that all the other populations studied, both patterned and patternless, are members of one single, variable species that bears the name *K. trochulus* as the most senior. The hereby-designated lectotype of *K. trochulus* corresponds to the patternless form, particularly abundant in the northwest coast of Boa Vista Island. The recently described *Africonus cazalisoi* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2018 was incorrectly assigned to the genus *Africonus*. It is a representative of the population of sparsely patterned *K. trochulus* from Morro de Areia, southwest of Boa Vista Island, which was thoroughly studied in Cunha *et al.* (2008), and hence another synonym for this species. The same applies to *K. stanchinensis*, which is just the patterned form of *K. trochulus* from Estancinha to Ponta do Sol area, northwest of Boa Vista Island (Fig. 9H). Representative individuals from the Santiago Island populations are figured in Rolán (2005).

Fig. 9. **A.** *Kalloconus pulcher* ([Lightfoot], 1786), 136 mm (MJT). **B.** *Conus siamensis* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792, lectotype, 102 mm (MHNG-MOLL-52702). **C.** *Kalloconus marimaris* Tenorio, Abalde & Zardoya, 2018, holotype, 38.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/79664). **D.** *Kalloconus marimaris*, paratype, 36.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/79689). **E.** *Conus pseudonivifer* Monteiro, Tenorio & Poppe, 2004, holotype, 47.4 mm (MNCN 15.05/46627). **F.** *Conus trochulus* Reeve, 1844, lectotype, 26 mm (NHMUK 196179/1). **G.** *Conus atlanticoselvagem* Afonso & Tenorio, 2004 (= *trochulus*), holotype, 38.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/46580). **H.** *Kalloconus trochulus* f. *stanchinensis* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2019, 31.4 mm (MNCN 15.05/88794). **I.** *Kalloconus venulatus* (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792), 52.4 mm (MNCN 15.05/80419). **J.** *Kalloconus venulatus* f. *josefiadeiroi* Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2019, 33.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/79907). Scale bars = 10 mm.

Kalloconus venulatus (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792)

Fig. 9I–J

Conus venulatus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 695.

Conus nivosus Lamarck, 1810: 278.

Conus quaestor Lamarck, 1810: 281.

Conus nivifer G.B. Sowerby I, 1833: pl. 25, fig. 14, pl. 36, fig. 47, pls 56–57, fig. 84.

Kalloconus (Trovaconus) josefiadeiroi Cossignani & Fiadeiro, 2019a: 30. **syn. nov.**

Conus venulatus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 80, pls 51, 53–58, pl. 52, figs 2, 4–5.

Material examined

Lectotype

Lectotype in MHNG 1107/69. The type locality ‘America’ (erroneous) is hereby corrected to Sal Rei, Boa Vista Island, Cabo Verde Archipelago.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 52.4 mm; Boa Vista Island, Ilhéu de Sal Rei; 16°9′56″ N, 22°55′23″ W; 3 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KX263250; MNCN 15.05/80419 (Fig. 9I) • 1 spec., 33.2 mm; Boa Vista Island, Praia Canto; 16°11′10″ N, 22°42′28″ W; 20 Apr. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491590; MNCN 15.05/79907 (Fig. 9J) • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Derrubado (bay West); 16°13′22″ N, 22°47′41″ W; 29 Jun. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491546; MNCN 15.05/80396 • 1 spec.; Boa Vista Island, Ponta Antónia; 16°13′24″ N, 22°46′59″ W; 1 Jul. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491560; MNCN 15.05/80410 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Lage Branca; 15°18′32″ N, 23°8′17″ W; 31 Mar. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491531; MNCN 15.05/78774 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Praia Real; 15°19′45″ N, 23°10′40″ W; 2 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491535; MNCN 15.05/78812 • 1 spec.; Maio Island, Ponta do Pau Seco; 15°15′26″ N, 23°13′17″ W; 3 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MF491539; MNCN 15.05/78859 • 1 spec., 26.5 mm, holotype of *Kalloconus (Trovaconus) josefiadeiroi*; Boa Vista Island, Praia do Canto-Baía das Gatas; 0.3–3 m depth; MMM.

Geographical distribution

Boa Vista and Maio islands, Cabo Verde Archipelago. Also present in Santiago Island, where it is very scarce.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is the largest-sized cone snail endemic to the Cabo Verde Archipelago, where it is widely distributed in Boa Vista and Maio islands. There are occasional reports of its presence off Santiago Island as well (Rolán 2005). Very variable in shell length and pattern, it has received a number of different names, which are all considered synonyms. Detailed populations genetic studies of the *venulatus* group (Cunha *et al.* 2008) and more recent mitogenomic phylogenetic analyses (Abalde *et al.* 2017a) indicate that despite the extreme phenotypic variability, all the populations scattered throughout the archipelago are members of one single species. This is also applicable to the recently introduced taxon *K. josefiadeiroi*, which is just a representative of the population of *K. venulatus* from Praia Canto, northeast coast of Boa Vista Island (Fig. 9J) and is included in our phylogenetic study.

Genus *Monteiroconus* Da Motta, 1991

Monteiroconus ambiguus (Reeve, 1844)

Fig. 10A

Conus ambiguus Reeve, 1844: pl. 44, sp. 244.

Conus griseus Kiener, 1846: 114, pl. 63, fig. 2.

Conus miser Boivin, 1864: 39, pl. 1, fig. 9.

Conus gernanti Petuch, 1975b: 181, figs 2–6.

Conus ambiguus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 23, pl. 45, figs 1–4.

Material examined

Holotype (not examined)

The holotype was in the collection F.J. Stainforth, present whereabouts unknown; neotype in ZMA (Coomans *et al.* 1980). The original type locality was not known. For neotype: coast of Senegal, West Africa (Coomans *et al.* 1980).

Neotype

SENEGAL • 39.3 mm; coast of Senegal; NBC (Fig. 10A).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec.; Mbour, Petite Côte; 30 m depth; MJT.

Geographical distribution

Senegal (south of Dakar), Gambia and northern Guinea Bissau.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This species has not been molecularly examined, but the distinctive features of its shell and radula warrant its consideration as a valid species. The taxa names *griseus* and *miser* are considered synonyms of *M. ambiguus*, whereas *gernanti* represents a pale violet color form of this species without taxonomical value.

Monteiroconus bellocqae (van Rossum, 1996)

Fig. 10B

Conus bellocqae van Rossum, 1996: 59, figs 1–6.

Conus bellocqae – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 28, pl. 45, figs 5–6.

Material examined

Holotype

GUINEA • 60.5 mm; off Conakry; 50–60 m depth; NBC.

Paratype

GUINEA • 1 spec., 60 mm; same collection data as for holotype; F. Gubbioli coll., Marbella, Spain (Fig. 10B).

Geographical distribution

Off Guinea Conakry.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Data deficient.

Remarks

This is a rare species, first obtained from fishing nets of trawlers operating in waters off Guinea Conakry in the 1980s. Since the fishing activities ceased, no more specimens have been brought to surface. Hence, it has not been molecularly examined. Its radular morphology is also unknown. The shell of this species is very similar to that of *M. ambiguus*, but it is characterized by the presence of numerous irregular reddish axial lines. It might represent just a mere patterned form of *M. ambiguus* from a particular geographic area. We hereby consider it as a provisionally valid species, pending future studies that might eventually validate its status as such, or alternatively demonstrate its conspecificity with *M. ambiguus*.

Monteiroconus tabidus (Reeve, 1844)

Fig. 10C

Conus tabidus Reeve, 1844: pl. 44, sp. 243.

Conus tabidus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 73, pl. 26.

Material examined

Holotype (not examined)

Holotype in ZMUC, GAS-000366. Since May 2012 the specimen is not present in the collection. The curator team was notified, but apparently the specimen has not been located hitherto. The type locality is not known.

Other material

CABO VERDE • 1 spec., 33.6 mm; Santiago Island, Tarrafal; 15°16'50" N, 23°45'15" W; 6 Apr. 2013; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY864968; MNCN 15.05/78863 (Fig. 10C).

Geographical distribution

West African coast from Senegal to Angola including Cabo Verde Archipelago and São Tomé e Príncipe.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

This is a fairly common, widespread species that has been molecularly examined as a representative of genus *Monteiroconus*. Historically, this species has been mistaken for *M. ambiguus*. However, there are constant features in shell morphology that allow a distinction between these two species, mainly the larger size and angulated, broader shoulder in the latter. In any case, a molecular examination of *M. ambiguus* might clarify whether the separation from *M. tabidus* at the species level is justified. We provisionally consider both of them as separate valid species.

Genus *Varioconus* Da Motta, 1991

Da Motta (1991) originally introduced the taxon *Varioconus* as a subgenus of *Conasprella* Thiele, 1929 using the contour of the shell as criterion. The subgenus included West African species from Angola, Senegal and elsewhere, but not from the Cabo Verde Archipelago. Later, Tucker & Tenorio (2009) elevated the rank of *Varioconus* to genus, and only maintained in it the endemic cones from Angola, whereas most of the remaining West African cones were placed in the genus *Lautoconus*. Now, we find that the reconstructed phylogeny and the observed genetic distances support the original proposal by Da Motta (1991), and the genus *Varioconus* actually includes species from Angola, Senegal, Gambia and other locations like Canary Islands or Saint Helena. The species of *Varioconus* endemic to Angola are not included in the present revision. These taxa are being sequenced systematically, and the results will be reported elsewhere in due course.

Varioconus belairensis (Pin & Leung Tack *in* Pin, 1989a) comb. nov.
Fig. 10D

Conus belairensis Pin & Leung Tack *in* Pin, 1989a: 33, pl. 1, figs 2–4, pl. 2A, figs 1–2.

Conus belairensis – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 27, pl. 36.

Material examined

Holotype

SENEGAL • 36.7 mm; Pointe de Bel-Air, south coast of Dakar; MNHN IM-2000-32668 (Fig. 10D).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec.; Terrou-Bi, Dakar; 14°40'28" N, 17°28'9" W; 4 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801849; MNCN 15.05/78504.

Geographical distribution

Dakar area including Madeleine Island, and to the south along the Petite Côte, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered. Status revision required.

Remarks

This is a valid, phenotypically variable species, which is closer to *V. reticulatus* than to *V. mercator*, both phylogenetically and according to its radular morphology (Abalde *et al.* 2017b). The distinction between *V. belairensis* and *V. reticulatus* based upon conchological or even radular features might not be effective in all cases. Whereas the original population from Bel-Air in Dakar seems to be extinct due to pollution from the large harbor of the city, the species occurs in many other locations around Dakar and to the south. As it happens with most species of cone snails living on the peninsula of Dakar, the individuals seem to have adapted very well to anthropogenic conditions, and populations thrive even in densely populated areas as long as they are not affected by chemical contamination, i.e., fuel from port activities.

Varioconus bruguieresii (Kiener, 1846) comb. nov.
Fig. 10E

Conus bruguieresii Kiener, 1846: pl. 56, fig. 2.

Conus bruguieri Kiener 1849: 221 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

Conus bruguieresii – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 31, pl. 38.



Material examined**Holotype** (not examined)

The holotype was in the collection of Madame Dupont, its present whereabouts are unknown. The type locality was not stated, but was designated Dakar, Senegal by Coomans *et al.* (1982).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 32.1 mm; Gorée Island, Dakar; 14°40'16" N, 17°23'57" W; 3 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801852; MNCN 15.05/78497 (Fig. 10E) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801851; MNCN 15.05/78499 • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801850; MNCN 15.05/78502.

Geographical distribution

Dakar area, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered.

Remarks

This species is characterized by its elongated greenish shell. The name *Conus bruguieresi* was originally published on plate 56, fig. 2 by Kiener, ahead of the text, which appeared published in 1849. In the text, the name used for this taxon was *Conus bruguieri*, which was a misspelling leading to subsequent misinterpretations in the literature (e.g., Wagner & Abott 1978). Even though there was no description, the publication of the plate with a name (caption) on it is sufficient to make *bruguieresi* available as the earlier valid name for this taxon (Coomans *et al.* 1982; Faber 2011). *Varioconus bruguieresi* is very closely related to its sister species *V. echinophilus*, up to the point that juvenile individuals of the former can not be discriminated based upon conchological features only.

Varioconus cloveri (Walls, 1978) comb. nov.

Fig. 10F

Conus cloveri Walls, 1978: 2, pl. on p. 5.

Conus soaresi Trovão, 1978: 9, pl. 1, fig. 3–3b, pl. 2, fig. 1–1a.

Conus cloveri – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 34, pl. 33.

Fig. 10 (opposite page). **A.** *Conus ambiguus* Reeve, 1844, neotype, 39.3 mm (NBC). **B.** *Conus bellocqae* van Rossum, 1996, paratype, 60 mm (F. Gubbioli coll., Marbella, Spain). **C.** *Monteiroconus tabidus* (Reeve, 1844), 33.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/78864). **D.** *Conus belairensis* Pin & Leung Tack *in* Pin, 1989, holotype, 36.7 mm (MNHN IM-2000-32668). **E.** *Varioconus bruguieresi* (Kiener, 1846) comb. nov., 32.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/78497). **F.** *Varioconus cloveri* (Walls, 1978) comb. nov., 23.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/78457). **G.** *Varioconus echinophilus* (Petuch, 1975b) comb. nov., 22.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/90430). **H.** *Conus franciscanus* Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792, lectotype, 56.6 mm (MHNG-MOLL-52625). **I.** *Varioconus franciscanus* (Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792) comb. nov., 53.6 mm (MNCN 15.05/78491). **J.** *Varioconus franciscanus* f. *hybridus* (Kiener, 1847), 40.0 mm (MNCN 15.05/78427). **K.** *Conus guanche* Lauer, 1993, holotype, 34.0 mm (MNHN IM-2000-2553). **L.** *Conus guinaicus* Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792, lectotype, 43.0 mm (MHNG-MOLL-52638). **M.** *Varioconus guinaicus* (Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792) comb. nov., 50.2 mm (MNCN 15.05/78443). **N.** *Lautoconus wolof* Petuch & Berschauer, 2018, holotype, 21.1 mm (MNHN IM-2000-34015). **O.** *Conus pineaui* Pin & Leung Tack *in* Pin, 1989, holotype, 28.7 mm (MNHN IM-2000-2528). **P.** *Conus dorotheae* Monnier & Limpalaër, 2010, holotype, 26.8 mm (MNHN IM-2009-8702). Scale bars = 10 mm.

Material examined

Holotype

SENEGAL • 25.7 mm; Dakar, harbor near Anse Bernard; DMNH 123128.

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 23.2 mm; Ndayane; 14°33'59" N, 17°8'3" W; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801859; MNCN 15.05/78457 (Fig. 10F).

Geographical distribution

Dakar area and to the south along the Petite Côte, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered.

Remarks

The name *soaresi* for this taxon appeared published shortly after the description of *Conus cloveri*, which became the senior name for this species. This is a distinct species distributed from Pointe des Almadies to the south of Dakar along the Petite Côte. Two color forms exist, one with wavy brown narrow axial lines that overlap to produce fine tents on a creamy white background, and another one white, almost patternless with only faint traces of milky white axial lines. The latter seems to be more common at the southern end of the distribution range for the species. In the mitogenome phylogeny, *V. cloveri* is sister to *V. mercator*.

Varioconus dorotheae (Monnier & Limpalaër, 2010) comb. nov.

Fig. 10P

Conus dorotheae Monnier & Limpalaër, 2010: 73, pl. 1.

Material examined

Holotype

SENEGAL • 26.8 mm; Madeleine Island, west coast, Dakar; MNHN IM-2009-8702 (Fig. 10P).

Geographical distribution

Known only from the type locality.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

The mitogenome is not available, as we have not examined this taxon. However, partial sequences of *cox1*, *rrnL* and *rrnS* genes were reported (Puillandre *et al.* 2014). In the corresponding phylogeny, *V. dorotheae* appeared closely related to *V. pineaui* (a synonym of *V. guinaicus*) and *V. guanche* (Puillandre *et al.* 2014). Radular morphology also confirms its placement in the *V. guinaicus* group. Given its geographically restricted habitat on the west coast of Madeleine Island in relatively deep water (between 10 and 15 m) (Monnier & Limpalaër 2010), we retain this taxon as provisionally valid in spite of its close phylogenetic relationship to *V. guinaicus*. Examination of its mitogenome in the future might confirm this assumption, or alternatively prove otherwise.

Varioconus echinophilus (Petuch, 1975) comb. nov.

Fig. 10G

Conus echinophilus Petuch, 1975b: 180, figs 1–3, 7.

Conus echinophilus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 41, pl. 37.

Material examined

Holotype (not examined)

The holotype is in CAS with catalog number 55454 according to the original publication. However, Coomans *et al.* (1986) stated that one of the paratypes (CAS 61495, 10.7 × 6.0 mm) was deposited instead of the holotype, which was still missing in 1988 (Filmer 2011). Current whereabouts of the holotype are unknown.

Paratype

SENEGAL • 1 spec., near NGor village; 14°43' N, 17°33' W; CAS 61495.

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 22.0 mm; south of Dakar, Petite Côte, Yenne Tode; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240807; MNCN 15.05/90430 (Fig. 10G).

Geographical distribution

Dakar area, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered.

Remarks

This is a species very closely related to *V. bruguieresi*. In fact, in a previous phylogenetic analysis (Abalde *et al.* 2017a), the mitogenome of one juvenile specimen initially identified as *V. cf. echinophilus* turned out to be identical in sequence to that of *V. bruguieresi*. However, the mitogenome of another specimen of *V. echinophilus* sequenced here was recovered as sister to that of *V. bruguieresi*, at a genetic distance consistent with a valid species (Fig. 2).

Varioconus franciscanus (Hwass in Bruguière, 1792) comb. nov.

Fig. 10H–J

Conus franciscanus Hwass in Bruguière, 1792: 698.

Conus hybridus Kiener, 1847: 256, pl. 83, fig. 1. **syn. nov.**

Conus hybridus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 52, pl. 39.

Material examined

Lectotype

“AFRICA” • 56.6 mm; MHNG-MOLL-52625 (Fig. 10H).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec.; Gorée Island, Dakar; 14°39'50" N, 17°23'58" W; 3 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801853; MNCN 15.05/79496 • 1 spec., 53.6 mm; same

collection data as for preceding; MNCN 15.05/78491 (Fig. 10I) • 1 spec., 40.0 mm; Dakar, NGor; 14°45'6" N, 17°30'3" W; 1 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801863; MNCN 15.05/78427 (Fig. 10J).

Geographical distribution

Dakar area, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered (evaluated as *hybridus*).

Remarks

The lectotype of the taxon *Conus franciscanus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 designated by Kohn (1968) is at the MNHG. It measures 56.6 mm (stated 55 mm in Kohn 1968). It has been a controversial species, and several authors have synonymized this name either with *Conus ventricosus* Gmelin, 1791 (Kohn 1992) or *Conus guinaicus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 (Röckel 1989; Lauer 1993b; Filmer 2011). The homonym name *franciscanus* (variety *mediterraneus* Hwass) Philippi, 1836 applicable to a color form of *ventricosus* further contributed to increase the confusion. The type locality (“Africa”) and the size and general appearance of the lectotype of *franciscanus* are more consistent with a *guinaicus*-like species than with the Mediterranean *L. ventricosus*. In this sense, we agree with the opinions of Röckel (1989) and Lauer (1993b), also followed by Filmer (2011) and Tucker & Tenorio (2013). Specimens matching the lectotype of *V. franciscanus* are relatively abundant around Gorée Island in Dakar. These uniform dark brown shells with a white central band had provisionally been assigned to the taxon *V. guinaicus*, despite being lighter and more elongated than the typical form of the latter species (Monteiro *et al.* 2004). We examined the mitogenome of one of such dark *guinaicus*-like specimens from Gorée Island. It showed almost no sequence divergence with a specimen of *V. hybridus* from NGor. This result was confirmed by sequencing of the universal *cox1* gene fragment (Folmer *et al.* 1994) of additional *guinaicus*-like specimens from Gorée Island (Abalde *et al.* 2017b). Typical *V. guinaicus* from Popenguine are recovered as the sister clade. These results indicate that the *guinaicus*-like specimens from Gorée Island, representatives of the taxon *V. franciscanus*, are essentially identical to *V. hybridus*, and different from typical *V. guinaicus*. If we assume the conspecificity of the taxa *franciscanus* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792 and *hybridus* Kiener, 1847, then the latter becomes a junior synonym to represent a form of *franciscanus*, which stands as the senior name for the species.

Varioconus guanche (Lauer, 1993) comb. nov.

Fig. 10K

Conus guanche Lauer, 1993a: 37, figs 3–5.

Conus guanche nitens Lauer, 1993a: 39, figs 6–8.

Lautoconus saharicus Petuch & Berschauer, 2016: 95, fig. 2.

Conus guanche – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 50, pls 8–13.

Material examined

Holotype

SPAIN – Canary Islands • 34 mm; Tenerife, Punta Blanca, Los Gigantes; MNHN IM-2000-2553 (Fig. 10K)

Other material

SPAIN – **Canary Islands** • 1 spec.; Lanzarote, Playa del Cable; 16°41'44" N, 22°58'35" W; Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801847; MNCN/ADN 91295.

Geographical distribution

Canary Islands (absent in the western islands), southern Morocco, West Sahara and Mauritania.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Least concern.

Remarks

Until its introduction as a new species by Lauer (1993a), there was a large confusion regarding certain populations of cones present in the Canary Islands, referred to as *ventricosus*, *guinaicus* or *desidiosus* (Bandel & Wils 1977; Coomans *et al.* 1985b; Raybaudi 1992). The taxon *Lautoconus desidiosus* (A. Adams, 1853) is nowadays considered a form of *L. ventricosus* (Filmer 2011) or a separate species (Monteiro *et al.* 2004; WoRMS, accessed March 2020) depending on the author, but in any case is restricted to the Mediterranean Sea and neighboring Atlantic and is not a West African species. In the phylogeny, *V. guanche* appears deeply nested within the *Varioconus* clade together with Senegal endemics and is only distantly related to *L. ventricosus*. It is indeed sister to the species *V. unifasciatus*, and close to *V. guinaicus* (Abalde *et al.* 2017b). The non-planktonic development of *V. guanche* supposedly limits its capacity of dispersal, resulting in populations having characteristic shell colors and patterns. However, phylogenetic studies focused on *V. guanche* showed no differentiation of the species within the Canary Islands or between the archipelago and the western African coast indicating recurrent gene flow (Cunha *et al.* 2014). These findings clearly indicate that the recently introduced taxon *Lautoconus saharicus* Petuch & Berschauer, 2016 represents the local form of *V. guanche* from Dahkla Bay, Western Sahara. It lacks taxonomical value and must be considered a junior synonym. The name *nitens*, initially introduced as a subspecies of *V. guanche*, is applied to high-spired shells typically from Lanzarote. However, typical *V. guanche* and high-spired individuals co-occur, hence the separation at subspecific level seems unjustified and *nitens* represents a synonym (form) of *V. guanche*.

Varioconus guinaicus (Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792) comb. nov.

Fig. 10L–P

Conus guinaicus Hwass *in* Bruguière, 1792: 697.

Conus adansonii Lamarck, 1810: 424.

Conus taslei Kiener, 1850: 360, pl. 110, fig. 3.

Conus luridus A. Adams, 1854: 118.

Conus pineaui Pin & Leung Tack *in* Pin, 1989b: 66, figs 17, 32, 38.

Lautoconus wolof Petuch & Berschauer, 2018: 169, figs 3D–F. **syn. nov.**

Conus guinaicus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 51, pls 40–42.

Conus taslei – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 73, pl. 44.

Conus pineaui – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 65, pl. 43.

Material examined**Lectotype**

“GUINEA” • 43 mm; MHNG-MOLL-52638 (Fig. 10L).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 50.2 mm; Ndayane, Petite Côte; 14°33'59" N, 17°8'3" W; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801861; MNCN 15.05/78443 (Fig. 10M) • 1 spec.; Fann, Terrou-Bi, Dakar; 14°40'28" N, 17°28'9" W; 4 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801848; MNCN 15.05/78511 • 1 spec.; Joal-Fadiouth; 14°8'20" N, 16°48'57" W; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801855; MNCN 15.05/78476 • 1 spec.; Ndayane, Petite Côte; 2016; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240805; MNCN 15.05/78541 • 1 spec., 28.7 mm, holotype of *C. pineaui*; Cap de Naze, Popenguine, south of Dakar; 20–30 m depth; MNHN IM-2000-2528 (Fig. 10O).

GAMBIA • 1 spec., 21.1 mm, holotype of *Lautoconus wolof*; off Tanji Beach; MNHN IM-2000-2528 (Fig. 10N) • 1 spec.; same locality as for holotype; 19 Feb. 2019; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240811; MNCN 15.05/90434.

Geographical distribution

Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea. Also reported from Ghana.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Vulnerable. Status revision required.

Remarks

This is the most representative taxon of a very compact clade, which includes a number of very closely related species, and certain populations with minimal differences in mitogenome sequences that are now considered synonyms (forms), such as *taslei* or *pineaui* (Fig. 10O). All these taxa share the same radular tooth morphology: narrow and elongated radular tooth with the anterior section longer than the posterior section, rounded blade covering less than half of the anterior section, and more than 40 denticles in the serration (Abalde *et al.* 2017b). The population from Gorée Island, characterized by its dark brown shell, does not correspond to the taxon *V. guinaicus* but to its sister species *V. franciscanus*. The distribution range of *V. guinaicus* is quite large, from Dakar area south to Guinea including Gambia, and also reported from Ghana. The taxon *V. wolof* (Fig. 10N), recently described from Gambia, has been sequenced. The sequence of its mitogenome is essentially identical to that of *V. guinaicus* (Fig. 2). Therefore, this name represents a mere local form of *V. guinaicus* and is hereby considered a synonym.

Varioconus mercator (Linnaeus, 1758) comb. nov.

Fig. 11A–G

Conus mercator Linnaeus, 1758: 750.

Cucullus aurelius Röding, 1798: 47.

Conus lamarckii Kiener, 1847: 240, pl. 83, fig. 4.

Conus orri Ninomiya & da Motta *in* da Motta, 1982: 15, fig. 14. **syn. nov.**

Conus cacao Ferrario, 1983: 146.

Lautoconus senegalensis Gulden *et al.*, 2017: 49, figs 1–5.

Lautoconus fernandi Petuch & Berschauer, 2018: 166, figs 2a–b. **syn. nov.**

Lautoconus gambiensis Petuch & Berschauer, 2018: 167, figs 2c–e. **syn. nov.**

Lautoconus rikae Petuch & Berschauer, 2018: 169, figs 3a–c. **syn. nov.**

Lautoconus stimpsonorum Cossignani & Allary, 2019: 23. **syn. nov.**

Conus mercator – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 58, pls 27–28.

Conus cacao – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 32, pl. 34.

Material examined**Lectotype**

Lectotype at LSL 254 (Fig. 11A, 24.0 mm). Type locality not known.

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 34.7 mm; Gorée Island, Dakar; 14°40'16" N, 17°23'57" W; 3 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801854; MNCN 15.05/78482 (Fig. 11B) • 1 spec.; Ndayane, Petite Côte; 14°33'59" N, 17°8'3" W; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801857; MNCN 15.05/78463 • 1 spec.; same locality as for preceding; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801856; MNCN 15.05/78473 • 1 spec., 39.1 mm; Les Almadies, Dakar; 14°44'43" N, 17°31'44" W; 6 Apr. 2014; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801864; MNCN 15.05/78419 (Fig. 11C) • 1 spec., 35.5 mm, holotype of *Lautoconus stimpsonorum*; Pointe des Almadies, Dakar; 3–8 m depth; MNHN.

GAMBIA • 1 spec., 35.4 mm, holotype of *Lautoconus fernandi*; off Tanji beach; MNHN IM-2000-34012 (Fig. 11D) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 19 Feb. 2019; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240813; MNCN 15.05/90440 • 1 spec., 21.6 mm, holotype of *Lautoconus gambiensis*; off Tanji beach; MNHN IM-2000-34013 (Fig. 11E) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 19 Feb. 2019; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240812; MNCN 15.05/90437 • 1 spec., 17.9 mm, holotype of *Lautoconus rikae*; off Tanji beach; MNHN IM-2000-34014 (Fig. 11F) • 1 spec.; same collection data as for preceding; 19 Feb. 2019; L. Tamagnini leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240814; MNCN 15.05/90442 • 1 spec., 30.1 mm, paratype of *Conus orri*; Bojol Island, Soliflor Point; SNMS ZI0091234 (Fig. 11G).

Geographical distribution

Senegal (Dakar area, Petite Côte) and Gambia.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered. Status revision required.

Remarks

This is one of the most classical species from Senegal. Specimens from Gorée Island (Fig. 11B) match perfectly the lectotype of this species (Fig. 11A), which is widely distributed from Dakar area to the south. This is a polymorphic species. Several taxon names introduced in the literature as distinct species (e.g., *cacao* and *senegalensis*) correspond to the taxon *V. mercator*. Abalde *et al.* (2017b) showed that two different morphs identified as *V. mercator*, one from Goreé Island (Fig. 11B) and another from Pointe des Almadies (Fig. 11C), were actually separated by a genetic uncorrected *p* distance at exactly the threshold that delimits species. Based upon these grounds, the name *V. stimpsonorum* has been recently introduced for the population of *mercator*-like shells from Pointe des Almadies (Cossignani & Allary 2019). However, the subtle differences in the reticulated shell pattern (coarse in *V. stimpsonorum* but fine in *V. mercator*) do not justify the introduction of a new name. Furthermore, a transcriptomic study of the venom gland of two specimens of *V. mercator*, one from Almadies (i.e., form *stimpsonorum*) and another from Ndayane (form *cacao*), has shown that both individuals share a significant percentage of conotoxin precursors in their venom repertoires within the expected intraspecific variation (Abalde *et al.* 2020). Therefore, we consider that the taxon *V. stimpsonorum* falls within the genetic and morphological variability of *V. mercator* and propose to consider it a mere form of the latter. Specimens of the species recently described from Gambia, including *fernandi* (Fig. 11D), *gambiensis* (Fig. 11E) and *rikae* (Fig. 11F), have been sequenced. The sequences of the mitogenomes of these taxa were almost identical, and showed a minimal divergence to that of *V. mercator* (Fig. 2).

The type material of the taxon *Conus orri* Ninomiya & da Motta, 1982 (Fig. 11G) described from Gambia is consistent with the observed variability of *V. mercator*. We therefore also consider *orri* as a synonym of the latter.

Conversely, a mitogenome examination has shown that certain names traditionally synonymized with *V. mercator* (e.g., *reticulatus*) actually correspond to separate, valid species (see below). As it happens to most species living around the Dakar peninsula, *V. mercator* seems to be very resilient and has adapted very well to environments under heavy human influence as long as they are not affected by chemical or industrial contamination.

***Varioconus reticulatus* (Born, 1778) comb. nov.**

Fig. 11H–I

Conus reticulatus Born, 1778: 139.

Conus mercator (not *C. mercator* Linnaeus, 1758) – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: pls 29–32.

Material examined

Lectotype

“AFRICA” • 25 mm; NHMW Mollusca 14159 (Fig. 11H).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 29.5 mm; NGor, Dakar; 14°45'6" N, 17°30'35" W; 1 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801862; MNCN 15.05/78439 (Fig. 11I) • 1 spec.; Ndayane, Petite Côte; 14°33'59" N, 17°8'3" W; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801858; MNCN 15.05/78462.

Geographical distribution

Senegal (Dakar area, Petite Côte).

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Not evaluated.

Remarks

The taxon *Conus reticulatus* Born, 1778 had been traditionally synonymized with *Conus mercator* Linnaeus, 1758 (Monteiro *et al.* 2004; Filmer 2011; Tucker & Tenorio 2013). The phylogenetic analyses suggest that *V. reticulatus* actually is a valid species, distinct from *V. mercator* and sister to *V. belairensis* (Abalde *et al.* 2017b). *Varioconus mercator* and *V. reticulatus* also differ in radular tooth morphology. A separation of *V. reticulatus* and *V. mercator* based upon the shell pattern only is not always accurate, and may eventually require confirmation by DNA or radular morphology analysis. Specimens collected along Petite Côte near Ndayane and initially identified as juveniles of *V. mercator* form *cacao* turned out to be *V. reticulatus*.

***Varioconus tacomae* (Boyer & Pelorce, 2009) comb. nov.**

Fig. 11J

Conus tacomae Boyer & Pelorce, 2009: 26, figs 9–12.

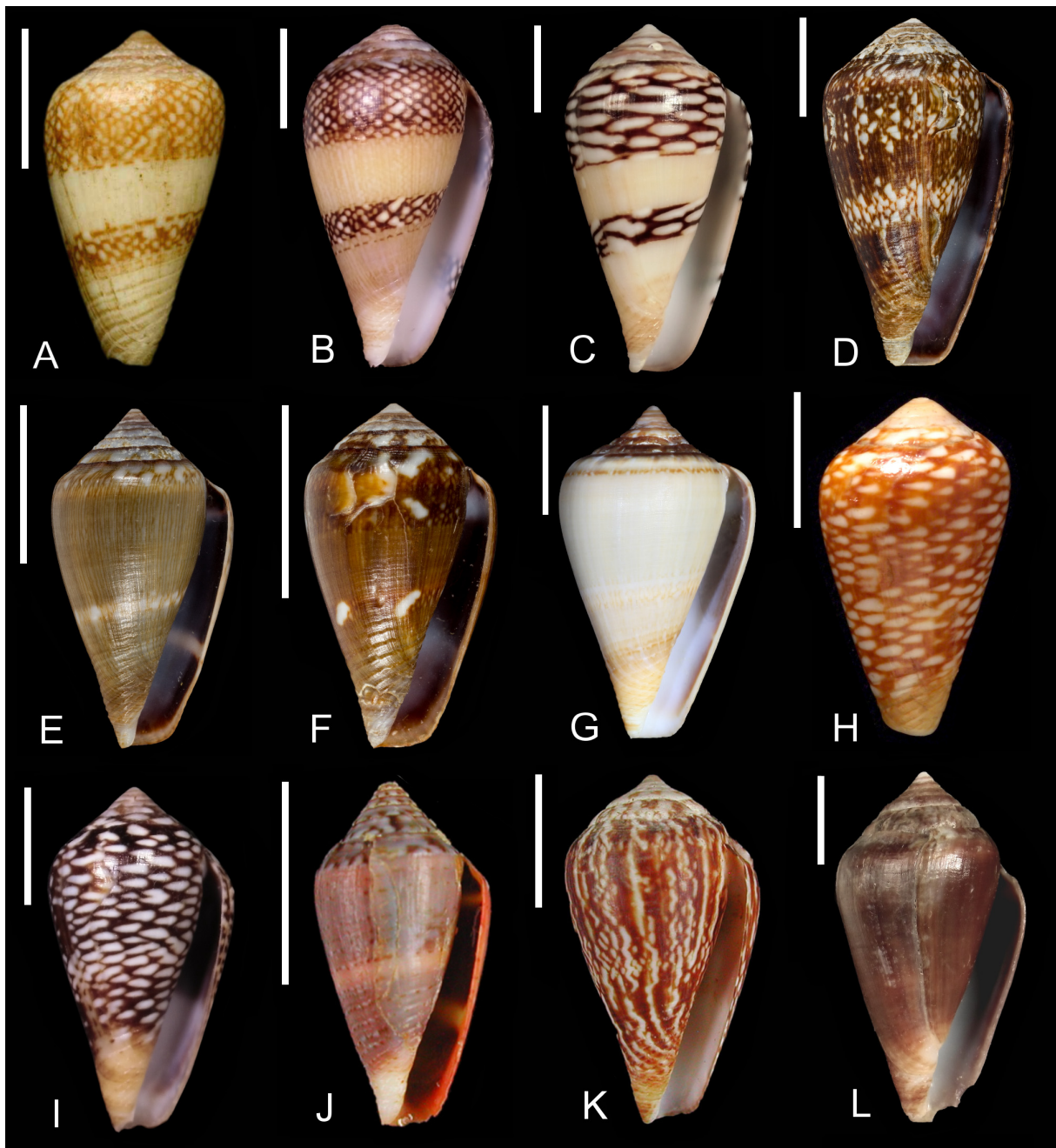


Fig. 11. **A.** *Conus mercator* Linnaeus, 1758, lectotype, 24.0 mm (LSL 254). **B.** *Varioconus mercator* (Linnaeus, 1758) comb. nov., 34.7 mm (MNCN 15.05/78482). **C.** *Varioconus mercator* f. *stimpsonorum* (Cossignani & Allary, 2019), 39.1 mm (MNCN 15.05/78419). **D.** *Lautoconus fernandi* Petuch & Berschauer, 2018, holotype, 35.4 mm (MNHN IM-2000-34012). **E.** *Lautoconus gambiensis* Petuch & Berschauer, 2018, holotype, 21.6 mm (MNHN IM-2000-34013). **F.** *Lautoconus rikae* Petuch & Berschauer, 2018, holotype, 17.9 mm (MNHN IM-2000-34014). **G.** *Conus orri* (Ninomiya & da Motta, 1982), paratype, 30.1 mm (SNMS ZI0091234). **H.** *Conus reticulatus* Born, 1778, lectotype, 25 mm (NHMW Mollusca 14159). **I.** *Varioconus reticulatus* (Born, 1778) comb. nov., 29.5 mm (MNCN 15.05/78439). **J.** *Conus tacomae* Boyer & Pelorce, 2009, holotype, 17 mm (MNHN IM-2000-21046). **K.** *Conus trencarti* Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008, holotype, 26.3 mm (MNHN IM-2000-21455). **L.** *Varioconus unifasciatus* (Kiener, 1850) comb. nov., 39.8 mm (MNCN 15.05/78451). Scale bars = 10 mm.

Material examined

Holotype

SENEGAL • 17 mm; East of Gorée Island, ‘Tacoma’ wreck; 7–13 m depth; MNHN IM-2000-21046 (Fig. 11J).

Geographical distribution

Dakar area, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Vulnerable.

Remarks

This species has not been molecularly examined. In the original description it was compared to *Conus desidiosus* (which does not live in Senegal), *bruguieresi* and *echinophilus*. The species is morphologically related to the latter two, and might represent a variation of one of these. We consider this species as provisionally valid only, pending future molecular examination.

Varioconus trencarti (Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008) comb. nov.

Fig. 11K

Conus trencarti Nolf & Verstraeten, 2008: 1, pls 1–2.

Material examined

Holotype

SENEGAL • 26.3 mm; Pointe des Almadies; 20 m depth; MNHN IM-2000-21455 (Fig. 11K).

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec.; Pointe des Almadies; A. Trencart leg.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: MT240815; MNCN 15.05/90433.

Geographical distribution

Dakar area, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Near threatened.

Remarks

This is another member of the *V. guinaicus* clade, with a close phenotypical resemblance to *V. guinaicus* form *pineaui*. The sequence divergence of the mitogenome of one individual from the type locality suggests that this is a valid species, sister to *V. guanche* and *V. unifasciatus* (Fig. 2). At variance with most other species of *Varioconus* from Senegal, *V. trencarti* has a relatively deep-water habitat, between 20 and 40 m, and a restricted distribution range around Pointe des Almadies, Dakar.

Varioconus unifasciatus (Kiener, 1850) comb. nov.

Fig. 11L

Conus unifasciatus Kiener, 1850: 61, pl. 110, fig. 4.

Conus unifasciatus – Monteiro *et al.* 2004: 77, pl. 35.

Material examined**Holotype**

Holotype at MNHN, IM-2000-3454. Type locality not known.

Other material

SENEGAL • 1 spec., 39.8 mm; Ndayane, Petite Côte; 14°33'59" N, 17°8'3" W; 2 Jul. 2015; MNCN exped.; GenBank mitochondrion, partial genome: KY801860; MNCN 15.05/78451 (Fig. 11L).

Geographical distribution

South of Dakar, Petite Côte area, Senegal.

Conservation status in IUCN Red List

Endangered.

Remarks

This species is sister to *V. guanche*, and is characterized by its uniform dark brown shell, with the occasional presence of lighter-colored spiral bands just as in the holotype. It has been synonymized with *V. franciscanus* in Petuch & Berschauer (2016). However, according to the phylogeny, the latter is a distinct, valid species sister to *V. guinaicus*. In any case, the *guinaicus* clade is very compact, and all its members are closely related to each other.

Discussion

In the present work, we have reviewed in detail the species of cone snails from West Africa, excluding the endemics from Angola. The analysis of almost complete mitogenome sequences for 131 individuals has proved to be of utmost importance in the reconstruction of robust phylogenetic trees, which were used as an evolutionary framework to revise the taxonomy of these gastropods (Abalde *et al.* 2017a, 2017b; this work). As of December 2019, 178 species names for West African cone snails have been introduced, taking into consideration the revision by Monteiro *et al.* (2004) as a starting point. After the present revision, 100 species are considered valid or provisionally valid. Additionally, two new species have been introduced herein, elevating the total number of species to 102 (Figs 1, 12). This number represents most likely an overestimation, as it still provisionally considers valid all the endemic species from Angola listed in Monteiro *et al.* (2004) plus all the species described from this area since then (a total of 35 species). The phylogeny of Angolan cone snails is currently under study, and results will be reported in due course. Hence, about 40% of the named species from the West African region are considered invalid, as they constitute junior synonyms describing particular color forms of other polymorphic species, indicating that shell colors and patterns are prone to convergence, and hence rather homoplasious (Fig. 12). In the case of the endemic cones from the Cabo Verde Archipelago, the number is reduced from 108 named species (100 *Africonus* + 8 *Kalloconus*) to a total of 48 valid or provisionally valid species (43 *Africonus* + 5 *Kalloconus*). This indicates that less than one half of the names introduced for Cabo Verde endemic species of cones correspond to at least provisionally valid species. The main reason for this huge taxonomic inflation comes most likely from the rapid publication of taxa names in amateur magazines addressed to shell collectors, without proper peer review and based exclusively on shell material (actually only a minimum part of these species turned out to be valid). However, even in the studies in which several independent traits have been taken into consideration (i.e., animal features, radular morphology, egg capsules, or even *cox1* gene fragment sequencing), the very close phylogenetic proximity among the different taxa have made the delimitation of species very hard. The same applies for many cone species recently described from other areas of West Africa, such as Senegal or Gambia. In these areas, the shell pattern or distribution range represent traits that in most cases are not reliable enough as proxies for species separation, unless proven otherwise by discriminant molecular

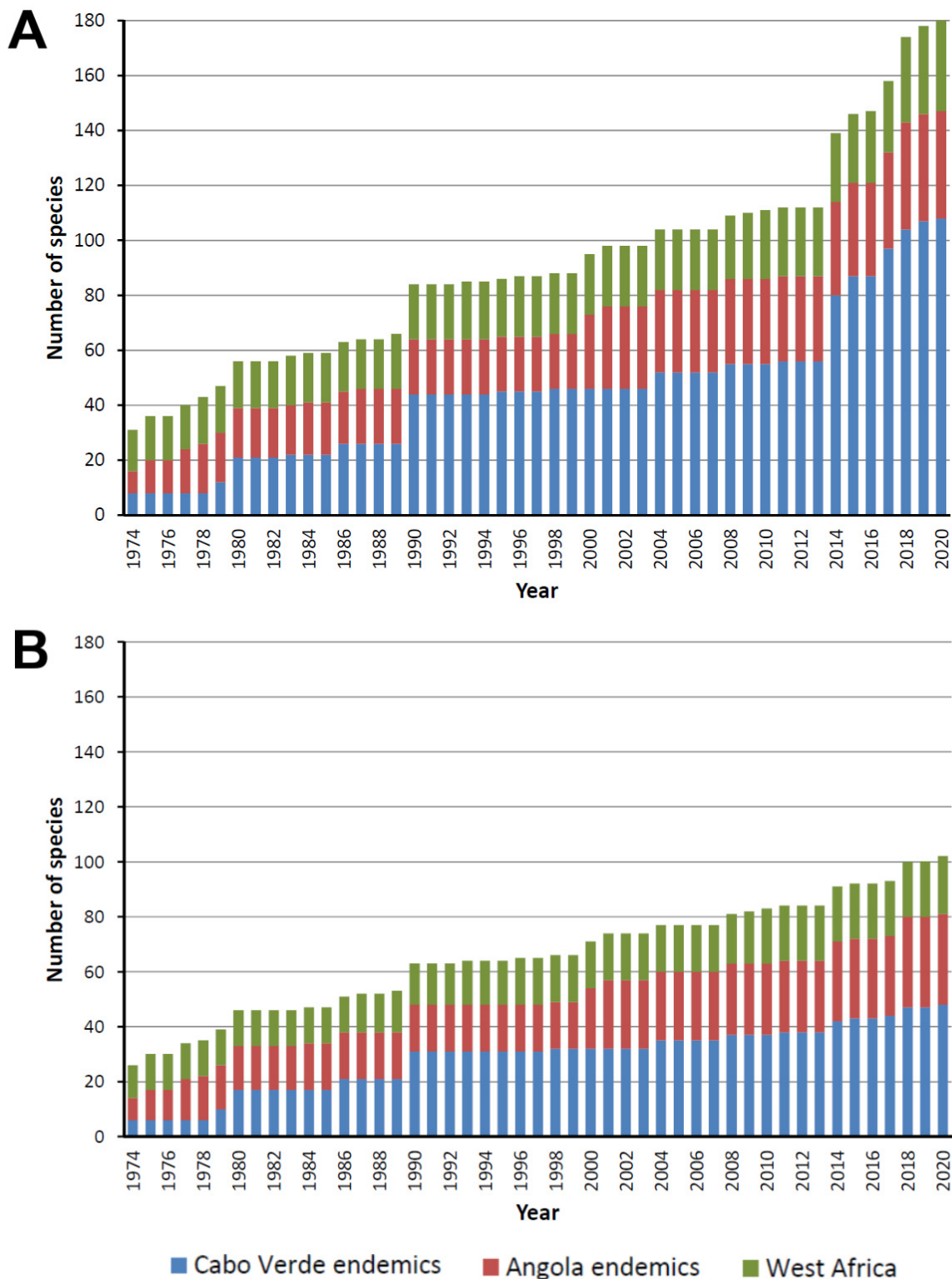


Fig. 12. Stacked bar charts of the accumulated number of species described in the period 1974–2020 before (A) and after (B) revision, showing the contribution to the total number of species of the Cabo Verde endemics (blue), Angola endemics (red) and the remaining species from West Africa (green). Note that Angolan cone endemics still await a thorough genetic revision.

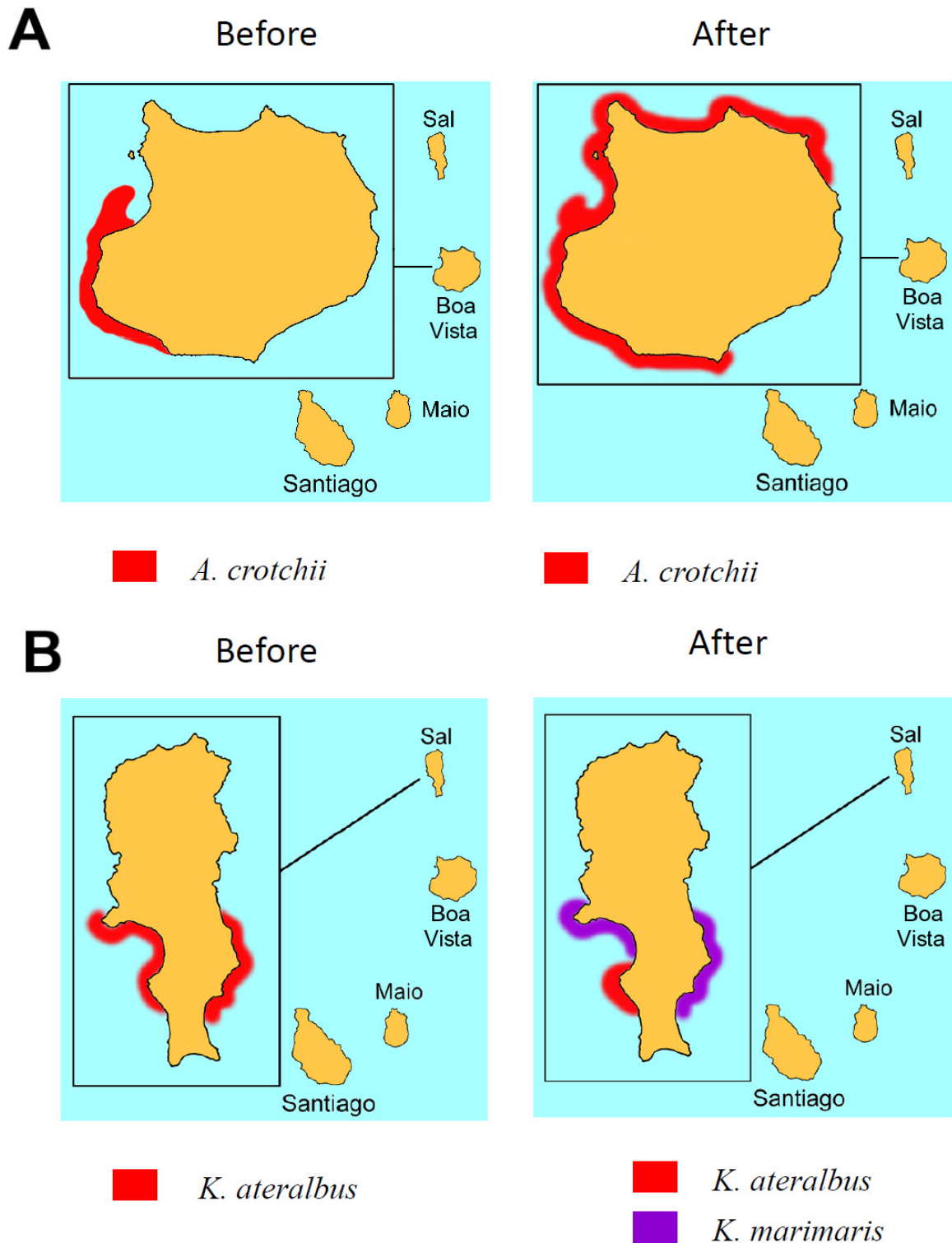


Fig. 13. Changes in distribution affecting Red List status due to the updated classification of cone snails from West Africa. **A.** The case of *Africonus crotchii* (Reeve, 1849) as an example of an increase in range distribution, and thus an estimated decrease on its risk status. **B.** The case of *Kalloconus ateralbus* (Kiener, 1850) as an example of a decrease in range distribution, and thus an estimated increase on its risk status.

(i.e., mitogenomes and ideally sets of nuclear markers to detect potential instances of hybridization or incomplete lineage sorting) methods. Hence, we strongly suggest that new taxa names for cone snails from West Africa based upon shell characters only and not supported additionally by robust molecular studies in the original descriptions should be treated with utmost caution. In spite of meeting the ICZN criteria to be accepted as available names, their status as valid species should be put on hold by the scientific community until proper confirmation, in order to avoid unnecessary taxonomic inflation. It is interesting to note that the accumulated number of valid or provisionally valid species follows a lineal trend ($R^2 = 0.9855$) since the year 1974, with a slope value of 1.5. This means that during this period only 1–2 valid species have been discovered per year on average in the West African region. Over time, this rate will most likely be reduced, as the number of species is not expected to grow indefinitely.

The drastic reduction of the number of valid species results in important changes affecting the distribution ranges of many of these taxa. In most cases, distribution ranges are extended due to synonymy, but in several instances they are very much reduced due to the discovery of cryptic species. One of the former cases corresponds to *A. crotchii*, which was restricted to the southeast coast of Boa Vista Island but now is found to be widely distributed on the island (Fig. 13A). One of the latter cases corresponds to the taxon *K. ateralbus*, endemic to Sal Island in Cabo Verde. It was classified as ‘endangered’ in the IUCN Red List (Tenorio 2012), but now its distribution range (southwest of Sal Island) appears much more restricted than initially considered due to the assignment of some of its populations to *K. marimaris* (Fig. 13B). Therefore, a new assessment of the risk status of this species using the new information hereby provided will likely result in an upgrade of its Red List category (Peters *et al.* 2016). Likewise, studies on ecology and biogeography relying on the inventory of cone snail species from eastern Atlantic areas (i.e., Freitas *et al.* 2019) should take into consideration the results of the present work. This has been the case of the estimation of speciation rates for Cabo Verde cone snails that varied considerably when taking into consideration the number of valid species based on genetic criteria (Phuong *et al.* 2019). We are currently extending our mitogenome sequencing approach to address the phylogenetic relationships of cones from Angola as well as from the Mediterranean and nearby eastern Atlantic region. Results will be reported in due course, and the conclusions will undoubtedly have an effect on the figures of the cone snail fauna diversity in these regions.

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Electronic supplementary material

[Supplementary File 1](#)

Maps of sampling sites, and map showing latitudinal variation in species richness of cone snails along the West African coast and Macaronesian islands (adapted from Cunha *et al.* 2014, by permission of Oxford University Press).

[Supplementary File 2](#)

Measurements of the specimens of *K. canariensis* sp. nov. and *K. pulcher* ([Lightfoot, 1786]) included in the morphometric study, plus the lectotype of *Conus siamensis* Hwass in Bruguière, 1792. Type status is indicated where appropriate.

[Supplementary File 3](#)

List of species revised in this monograph. References are listed at the bottom of the Table.

[Supplementary File 4](#)

Sequences of 23 pairs of primers specifically designed for the present work.

[Supplementary File 5](#)

Maximum likelihood phylogeny of West African cones. The nucleotide sequences of the mitochondrial protein-coding and rRNA genes were concatenated into a single data set. Best-fit partitions and models were inferred (see main text). All nodes in the reconstructed tree had maximal bootstrap support (100%) unless otherwise stated. The bar indicates substitutions/ site. Genera are indicated by different colors and main clades within *Africonus* are named with Roman numbers as in Abalde *et al.* (2017a).