

**Welcome to the
2018 Sarasota Shell Club
Shell Show
Pictures in Review**





ANGELA'S INSPIRATIONAL STORY

This body of work came about as the result of a diagnosis of breast cancer.

For one year during treatment, I began to paint and it became my salvation. It helped me build a positive attitude to fight for life.

Each article was so special and sometimes it took hours of work to complete it. Each one holds a special meaning in its creation.

If you buy one, know that I hope it brings you healing, strength, peace and love and a blessed lifelike me.

ANGELA SAMPOGNA



Painted and
signed by artist
Picks for
Plants
\$ 3.00

Hand Painted and
signed by artist
\$ 15.00
Including
Stand





02/09/2018



02/09/2018

SARASOTA

Number: A18

SARASOTA
SHELL







Entry Number: A15
02/09/2018
Exhibit Name: Self Portrait
(closely-cropped)
Location: Hanging on
Pegboard



02/09/2018



Entry Number: A38
Category FC2
CONT SINGLE VALENTINE
Exhibit Name: Beneath the Waves
Artist: Suzanne Dietsch

SARASOTA
SHELL
SHOW
CLUB



02/09/2018



SHELL
SHOW
CLUB



Entry Number: A40
Category: HC
NOVELTIES
Exhibit Name: Peter/Paul
(Male Torso)
Artist: Caryl Renz



Entry Number: A32
Category AC
PICTURE
Exhibit Name: 'Tresbeachy'
Seascape
Artist: MaryJane Swift

Entry Number: A36
Category DC
JEWELRY
ame: An Explosion of
wers & Bows
Cheryl Whitten



Entry Number: A37
Category FC1
TRAD SINGLE VALENTINE
Exhibit Name: Be My
Valentine

Artist: Suzanne Dietsch

SARASOTA
SHELL
CLUB









Flower arrangements are
fragile, please do not touch

02/09/2018



















MUREX PECTEN
LORES, 1988
5-6 INCHES, 200 LAMPA
SARASOTA EXOTIC SHELLS





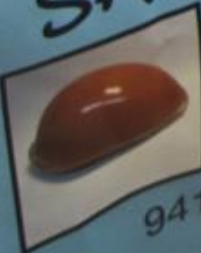








SARASOTA EXOTIC SHELLS



941-807-9123

EBAY STORE - S.E. SHELLS

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02/09/2018

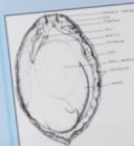
in honor of **Peggy Williams.**



Lend Me Your Ear (The Abalone)

The abalone mollusk is a gastropod and is the only genus (*Haliotis*) in its family, Haliotidae. This genus is also known as the "sea ear" because the shell comes from the sea (Greek: *haliotis*) and is similar to the human ear (Greek: *otis*). In the United Kingdom it is referred to as "wren."

There are 56 distinct species. It has a world-wide distribution but is most proximate in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. There are many species found on the west coast of Southern California.



The abalone shell is flat and broad with perforations along the side. There are four ventilation, waste removal and reproduction (see photo above). It has a very large foot. Between the shell and the foot is a thin layer of tissue, the epipodium, which acts as a sensory organ. It is the most reliable part of the mollusk for identification of individual species.

The Abalone has no brain but does have a heart that pumps clear blood that carries oxygen to vital organs. Interesting is that the blood does not clot; therefore an injured abalone will more than likely bleed to death. There are two primitive eyes which allow for the detection of light.



This mollusk is either male or female. Reproduction is by broadcasting the egg or sperm.

The interior of the shell is striking due to the iridescent blue appearance due to the argentic form of calcium carbonate. This iridescent appearance is often referred to as "Mother of Pearl." An example is on the right.



The Abalone is a herbivore and feeds on algae, scraping off its food with its radicle.



Many gastropods across the abalone including rays, fish, sea otters, sea stars, crabs, octopods, snail gastropods and sea urchins. The large foot is a highly developed and dense. It is very tough and has to be provided to maintain it. Current prices for abalone steak in from \$25 to \$50 per pound.

Source: David A. Shaw, *Abalone*, Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1991. <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/10000/10000-h/10000-h.htm>



Come Shellies are Strangers

Many shell collectors are interested in seeing and study printed on them. The United States recently printed a book of four shells as money.

Several small countries have been changed with shells as their currency to provide the right an other examples of the world.

Come Shell's Different Volute

For the 1988 it was possible to understand the different shells and their history. The book "The Volute" by Philip Buxton, a small print, was among the first to discuss the great value and collection of gastropod shells.

George Edward Rumphius (better known as Rumphius) was employed by the Dutch East India Company on the island of Ambon. He was one of the first of the great naturalists in 1705 he published his Ambonensis (Rumphius' Ambonensis Curiosity Cabinet) in which the name *vespertilio* appears for the first time.

In 1758, Swedish biologist Carl Linnaeus published the 10th edition of his *Systema Naturae*, in which he described every animal known to him. That same volume also introduced the naming system for plants and animals, animal (zoology) nomenclature, used today. He used Buxton's type to illustrate *Voluta vespertilio*.

Obviously unaware of the species' many varieties, he named a light-colored form, *Voluta maritima*, in the same volume.

Other names later proposed for the variety are: *Voluta vespertilio*, *Voluta vespertilio* and *Voluta vespertilio* by Raf and Oude in 1905, and *V. vespertilio* by Oude in 1905.

By the first third of the 19th century, it was obvious to scientists that a single generic name was not adequate to describe the many diverse forms of the members of the handsome *Voluta* family.

William Swenson began working with the volutes in the Linnaean Collection in 1824. Seven years later, in his *Zoological Illustrations*, he assigned separately a newly-created genus, *Cymbiola*.

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Cymbiola vespertilio

(Linnaeus, 1758)

BAT VOLUTE

The History of *Cymbiola vespertilio* (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Bat Volute was illustrated for the first time by Philip Buxton in 1681 in his *Ambonensis* (Curiosity Cabinet). It was one of the first of the great naturalists in 1705 he published his *Ambonensis* (Rumphius' Ambonensis Curiosity Cabinet) in which the name *vespertilio* appears for the first time.

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Variations of Bat Volute

The collection of Bat Volute was related to the late (19th century) and present of the Linnaean Collection. In 1855, in his review of the Linnaean Collection, Henry Dodge concluded that a specimen in the Linnaean Collection in London was the specimen of *Cymbiola vespertilio*.

The "puzzle child" of the Volutidae family

Other volute species generally fall within a fairly narrow range in size and pattern, shape and color. But *vespertilio* - commonly known as the Bat Volute - is so variable that it is difficult to believe that the specimens shown here belong to the same species.

Cymbiola vespertilio also differs from its volute brethren in that most members of the family are found in a tropical or subtropical range, generally in a fairly narrow band as far as the depth of water and type of bottom are concerned.

However, the range of the western Bat Volute has been traced to the southern limit of the Pacific Ocean, from the central Philippines through Thailand, Sumatra, the Celebes Islands, Java, much of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, all the way to northern Australia.

It is most commonly found down to about 50 meters of water on sandy or muddy bottoms but the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has reports of the species being collected from subtidal depths to as deep as 300 fathoms or 1,000 feet.

Old illustrations of *Cymbiola vespertilio* (Linnaeus, 1758) ranged from the accurate to the fanciful.

Babies

Bat Volute lay their eggs in capsules that are tough and strong in texture. There are many eggs in each capsule but only a few develop because they consume the others to fuel their growth. The embryos hatch as shelled "crawlers".

Juveniles

Juvenile Bat Volute carry the same shell they had when they were babies and carry it throughout their life. Their first growth is the left corner inside. The juvenile Bat Volute form a flat outer lip.

Drifts

Small the fragments of the shell are scattered on the beach. The fragments are often found in the sand. The fragments are often found in the sand. The fragments are often found in the sand.

So small!

The small Bat Volute are often found in the sand. The small Bat Volute are often found in the sand. The small Bat Volute are often found in the sand.

Shapes

JUDGE'S SPECIAL MERIT AWARD

SARASOTA

2010

Category 14

EDUCATIONAL

Cymbiola vespertilio

(Linnaeus, 1758)

BAT VOLUTE

The History of *Cymbiola vespertilio* (Linneus, 1758)

The *Ball Volvula* was illustrated for the first time by Philippe Buchsbaum, in 1881 in his *Revue des Coquilles d'Art et de Musée*, an early shell 'picture book'. Buchsbaum, a Jesuit priest, was among the first to discuss the spiral coiling and coloration of gastropod shells.

George Edward Rumphus (better known as Rumphius) was employed by the Dutch East India Company on the island of Ambon. He was one of the first of the great researchers. In 1705 he published his *Ambonische Natuurhistorie* (Amboninese Curiosity Cabinet) in which the name *vispessillo* appears for the first time.

In 1758, Swedish biologist Carl Linnaeus published the 10th edition of his *Systema Naturae*, in which he described every animal known to him. That same volume also introduced the naming system for plants and animal, binomial (two-name) nomenclature, used today. He used Buonomani's figure to illustrate *Voluta imperialis*.

Other names later proposed for the species are: *Voluta peltasperma*, *Voluta peltaspermata*, *Voluta peltaspermata* (Bail and Fuchs in 1995), and

By the first third of the 19th century, it was obvious to scientists that a single generic name was not adequate to describe the many diverse forms of the members of the genus. In 1845, the German naturalist Hermann Schlegel published the following:

William Swainson began working with the volutes in the Linnean Collection in 1821. Seven years later, in his *Zoological Illustrations*, he assigned respiration to a newly created genus, *Cymbula*.

In 1955, in his review of the Linnean mollusks, undertaken for the American Museum of Natural History, Harry Dodge concluded that a specimen in the Linnean Collection in London was the specimen of *Cymbula vasperifolia*.



Old illustrations of *Cymbella vesperilis* (Linnaeus, 1758) ranged from the accurate to the fanciful.

Variations of Bat Volumes

This collection of flat iridites was inspired by the late Elmer Lindgren, past president of the Hawaiian Malacological Society, co-author of the international Shell Grading Standards, dedicated collector and past editor and author of many articles in the Hawaiian Shell News.

"The color, size, form and pattern variations of a single 'common' species can make a fascinating study. This writer has chosen *Chrysomitris* as the subject of his study."

observed *Cyathula reserpitilis* ranging in color from pure white albinos to an almost pure black melanistic specimen, with red, oranges, browns, tans, creams, greys and other colors in between... it would be possible for a serious collector



The "puzzle child" of the Volutidae family

* Other volute species generally fall within a fairly narrow range size and pattern, shape and color but vesperillo – commonly known the flat volute – is so variable that it's difficult to believe that the specimens shown here belong to the same species.

* *Cyrtolus vesperitilis* also differs from its volute brethren in that most members of the family are found over a relatively limited range, generally in a fairly narrow habitat as far as depth of water and type of bottom are concerned.

However, the range of the wandering Bat Volute (see map) covers hundreds of thousands of square miles, from the central Philippines, through Thailand, Borneo, the Celebes Islands, Java, much of Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, all the way to northern Australia.

It is most commonly found down to about 50 meters of water on grassy/mudward bottoms but the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has records of the species being collected from sub-tidal depths to as deep as 300 fathoms or 1,000 feet.



Shapes

Babies

The embryos hatch as shelled "meatballs"

Juveniles

Juvenile bivalves carry the same shell they had when they were babies and carry it throughout their life. Their shell expands as the soft animal inside grows. The Juvenile Bat Volumes have a thin outer lip.



This small, light-colored, irregularly shaped object, possibly a piece of wood or a small animal, is resting on a blue surface.

2007-2008

There are many ways to use the information in this book. You can use it to learn more about the world, to help you make decisions, or to help you solve problems. You can use it to help you understand the world better, to help you make decisions, or to help you solve problems. You can use it to help you understand the world better, to help you make decisions, or to help you solve problems.

SP Ausstellungs-Nachweise
 Eintragssuche nach Ausstellungstitel

[illegible]

02/09/2018

Pyrochloa sanguinalis (L.) Link., 1809
Benth. 1845

Epandilula sanguinolenta A. Hervey, 1970
Brachella sp.
 n. sp. material not available

A. pusillus var. *pusillus* M. S. G. (1954)
 1. *A. pusillus* var. *pusillus* M. S. G. (1954)
 2. *A. pusillus* var. *pusillus* M. S. G. (1954)






Category 5
ONE MAJOR FAMILY
Conidae - Cone Shells
Exhibitor: Ron Sopp

Start here and
proceed to your
right to read all
about cone shells

Cone Shell Collecting

Cone shells are **C**one-shaped
ool
olorful
ollectible & **Poisonous*!**

There are many reasons to collect cones—many of us do just that! Antônio Monteiro in the October, 2008 issue of *The Cone Collector* succinctly stated:
Cones are an exemplary theme for a collection, because they are able to satisfy different urges at the same time: they will please and gratify our aesthetic needs, they will challenge our understanding of taxonomy as an attempt to organize an otherwise chaotic picture of the animal kingdom, and they will tell us priceless tales about ecology, biodiversity and conservation.



Cone Shells

The number of named species of cone mollusks is rising, almost day to day. In 1979 Walls (*Cone Shells—A Synopsis of the Living Conidae*) outlined 309 species of living cones. This display is using the information provided by Tucker & Tenorio (*Illustrated Catalog of the Living Cone Study—2012*) which lists 743 species. Many have been added since Tucker & Tenorio's website (www.conecatalogupdate.com) adds 188 more from 2003 through 2016 adding up to over 850 known species.

For greater than 200 years all cone shells were thought to be of one genus, *Conus*. Tucker & Tenorio's 2012 work have proposed 154 genera, of which 114 are of living cone shells (the rest are fossils). Molecular studies (more later) and DNA tests have provided more information leading to these conclusions. Other recent scientific studies have mentioned less but I find Tucker & Tenorio's work the most complete and useful. Their taxonomy* classification summary is as follows:

Superfamily	Family	Genus	Species
CONUSIDAE Fleming, 1822	CONUSIDAE Fleming, 1822	<i>Conus</i>	12 genera, 7 species
	CONUSIDAE Tucker & Tenorio, 2009	<i>Conus</i>	12 genera, 107 species
CALATHINIDAE Tucker & Tenorio, 2009	CALATHINIDAE Tucker & Tenorio, 2009	<i>Calathina</i>	11 genera, 1 species
	CALATHINIDAE Tucker & Tenorio, 2009	<i>Calathina</i>	11 genera, 1 species
CONUSIDAE Fleming, 1822	CONUSIDAE Fleming, 1822	<i>Conus</i>	11 genera, 107 species
	CONUSIDAE Tucker & Tenorio, 2009	<i>Conus</i>	11 genera, 107 species

*Mollusca in the family. "The collecting of cone shells is the most difficult but the most rewarding hobby in the world."

Cone Shell Facts

40 cones are the only family of mollusks that is both venomous and toxic. The venom is a group of different toxins called the "Conotoxin" (venomous group). The toxins in this group are the most potent in the world, and they have been used to make powerful drugs, all of which are deadly. The most powerful of these toxins is the "Conotoxin" which is used to make powerful drugs.

40 cones have a small hole between the siphon and the foot. They are not only popular with collectors but also in the scientific community due to the potential medical use of their venom.

40 cones have been found in the following locations: Conus & Tenorio have found areas of cone concentration:

Location	Percentage
Asia-Pacific	50%
North America	20%
South America	10%
Europe	10%
Africa	10%

40 of the species of this display are shown in order as well as a guide to the 40 different species. The rest of the species are shown in the display.





Euplectella aspergillum
Owen, 1841
Common name: Venus Flower Basket



Euplectella aspergillum
In Japan, the Venus Flower Basket is given as a wedding gift to represent
"Till death do us part."

Category 16d
SINGLE SHELL
Marine Life
Flower Basket
"Till Death Do Us Part"

\$15 / 1 case

Euplectella aspergillum
Common name: Venus Flower Basket

A sponge that grows a glass skeleton. The skeleton is made of what amounts to fiberglass and the fibers it's made of are said to be superior in some ways to man-made fiber optics.

Life Cycle

The Venus Flower Basket is usually inhabited by a mating pair of bioluminescent shrimp called spongicolid shrimp, a male and a female, who live out their lives inside the sponge. The shrimp enter the sponge when they are very small, once they have entered the shrimp grow and become too large to ever leave. Their offspring however, can swim out the openings to find their own sponges to set up permanent housekeeping in.

Food

The shrimp dine on the remains of food filtered by the sponge, which bioluminescent light they generate is thought to all so attract of all the organisms which the shrimp eat as well.

Found in a small area of the sea near the Philippine Island species occur near Japan and in other parts of the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

In History

In Japan, this symbiotic relationship symbolizes the idea of "us part", and the sponge is given as a wedding gift (in a

Venus' flower baskets were also extremely popular in Scotland, and one could easily fetch five guineas, equ

02/09/2018

Lobatus galeatus
(Swainson, 1823)
Family Strombidae



Strombidae is a family of marine gastropod mollusks in the phylum Mollusca. The family is named after the genus Strombus, which is the type genus. The family is characterized by its members having a thick, muscular siphon that can be extended out of the shell. The siphon is used for breathing and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular foot that can be extended out of the shell. The foot is used for locomotion and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular mantle that can be extended out of the shell. The mantle is used for respiration and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular shell that can be extended out of the shell. The shell is used for protection and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular operculum that can be extended out of the shell. The operculum is used for closing the shell and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular siphon that can be extended out of the shell. The siphon is used for breathing and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular foot that can be extended out of the shell. The foot is used for locomotion and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular mantle that can be extended out of the shell. The mantle is used for respiration and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular shell that can be extended out of the shell. The shell is used for protection and for sensing the environment. The family is also characterized by its members having a thick, muscular operculum that can be extended out of the shell. The operculum is used for closing the shell and for sensing the environment.



Category 9
ONE SPECIES
Strombus galeatus
Exhibitor: John Jacobs



Shell Piles

Purchased Shells

Long Shells





A Study of Tiger Cowries (Family Cypraeidae: *Cypraea tigris* Linnaeus, 1758)



General Information:
The tiger cowrie is one of the most common cowries in the ocean and is found in large numbers near the equator of the tropical side of the Pacific Ocean. It is a small, oval-shaped shell with a mottled brown and white pattern. The shell is smooth and glossy, and the animal inside is a small, white, oval-shaped creature with a long, thin, white, and slightly curved body. The tiger cowrie is found in the Pacific Ocean, and its range extends from the Philippines to the Galapagos Islands. It is a common sight in the ocean, and its range extends from the Philippines to the Galapagos Islands.

Sub-adults:
The tiger cowrie is a small, oval-shaped shell with a mottled brown and white pattern. The shell is smooth and glossy, and the animal inside is a small, white, oval-shaped creature with a long, thin, white, and slightly curved body. The tiger cowrie is found in the Pacific Ocean, and its range extends from the Philippines to the Galapagos Islands. It is a common sight in the ocean, and its range extends from the Philippines to the Galapagos Islands.



Abnormalities:
There are many different abnormalities in tiger cowries. Some are small, white, oval-shaped creatures with a long, thin, white, and slightly curved body. Some are small, white, oval-shaped creatures with a long, thin, white, and slightly curved body. Some are small, white, oval-shaped creatures with a long, thin, white, and slightly curved body. Some are small, white, oval-shaped creatures with a long, thin, white, and slightly curved body.

References:
Linnaeus, C. (1758). *Systema Naturae*. Stockholm: Carlsson.
Macleay, G. (1901). *The Mollusca of the Pacific Ocean*. Sydney: New South Wales Government Printer.
Macleay, G. (1901). *The Mollusca of the Pacific Ocean*. Sydney: New South Wales Government Printer.
Macleay, G. (1901). *The Mollusca of the Pacific Ocean*. Sydney: New South Wales Government Printer.

