

LIVIDICONUS PEASEI (BRAZIER, 1877) AUX MARQUISES

LIVIDICONUS PEASEI (BRAZIER, 1877) IN THE MARQUESAS

DAVID TOUITOU

Lors de notre étude sur les cônes des Marquises, publiée l'année dernière (Touitou & Balleton, 2022), nous avons illustré l'espèce *Virgiconus flavidus* (Lamarck, 1810) à l'aide d'une planche contenant plusieurs spécimens très différents.

En janvier 2023, j'ai questionné Edward Petuch via Facebook, à propos de l'espèce hawaïenne *Lividiconus peasei* (Brazier, 1877). Voici sa réponse : « *The Hawaiian greenish shells are actually a different species [...]. It isn't a new species--it was named in 1877 by Brazier--but the name was forgotten. Biochemical studies have shown that it is a distinct species all to itself, like the other Hawaiian endemic cones shown on this plate. There is much more biodiversity out there than previous malacologists imagined. That's what makes science so exciting.* ». Le spécimen illustré dans son ouvrage (Petuch & Berschauer, 2020) a été posté par l'auteur pour clarifier son propos.

Ce spécimen est très proche du cône n°5 présent sur la planche (reprise dans cet article) de notre ouvrage. Une autre espèce d'Hawaï est déjà présente aux Marquises : *Tesselliconus sandwichensis* (Walls, 1978), il n'est donc pas surprenant qu'une autre espèce puisse avoir colonisé l'archipel marquisien. Cela représente ainsi une extension de l'aire géographique de *Lividiconus peasei*.

In our study of the cones of the Marquesas, published last year (Touitou & Balleton, 2022), we illustrated the species *Virgiconus flavidus* (Lamarck, 1810) using a plate containing several very different specimens.

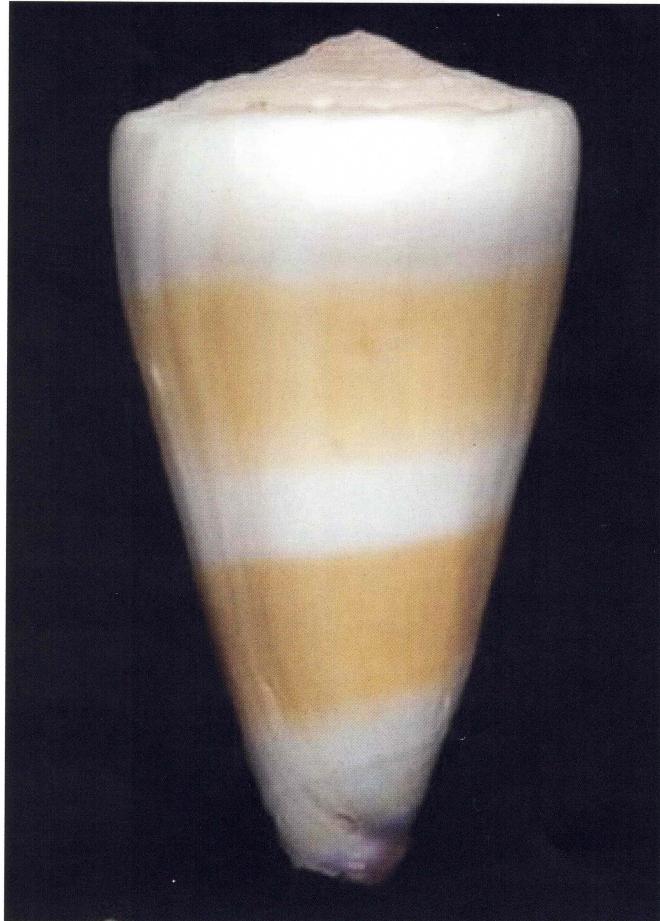
In January 2023, I asked Edward Petuch via Facebook about the Hawaiian species *Lividiconus peasei* (Brazier, 1877). Here is his response: « *The Hawaiian greenish shells are actually a different species [...]. It isn't a new species--it was named in 1877 by Brazier--but the name was forgotten. Biochemical studies have shown that it is a distinct species all to itself, like the other Hawaiian endemic cones shown on this plate. There is much more biodiversity out there than previous malacologists imagined. That's what makes science so exciting.* ». The specimen illustrated in his book (Petuch & Berschauer, 2020) was posted by the author to clarify his point.

This specimen is very close to the cone n°5 present on the plate (included in this article) of our book. Another species from Hawaii is already present in the Marquesas: *Tesselliconus sandwichensis* (Walls, 1978), so it is not surprising that another species could have colonized the Marquesan archipelago. This thus represents an extension of the geographic range of *Lividiconus peasei*.

Bibliographie / Bibliography

Petuch & Berschauer, 2020. *Tropical Marine Mollusks: An Illustrated Biogeographical Guide.* CRC Press.

Touitou & Balleton, 2022. *Cônes des Marquises / Cones shells of the Marquesas.* Auto-edition.



Lividiconus peasei, spécimen illustré dans *Tropical Marine Mollusks: An Illustrated Biogeographical Guide*.



Baie des requins, Ua Pou.
Photo : Anne-Servane Lasserre



1. *V. flavidus* 50.6 mm [NH] - Coll. : G. Hamann

2. *V. flavidus* 47.0 mm [NH] - Coll. : P. Kanner

3. *V. flavidus* 46.5 mm [NH] - Coll. : P. Kanner

4. *V. flavidus* 31.7 mm [NH] - Coll. : G. Hamann

5. *V. flavidus* 32.5 mm [NH] - Coll. : X. Curvat