

**Revision of the subgenus *Lineamarginella* S.G.Veldsman, 2017
(Marginellidae: *Marginella*), including the description
of three new species from South Africa**

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ABSTRACT The subgenus *Lineamarginella* S.G. Veldsman, 2017 is revised and three new species are described: *Marginella olearegina* n. sp., *M. valae* n. sp., *M. lauriesmithi* n. sp. from the East Coast Province and Agulhas Province, South Africa. The three new species are compared to *Marginella lineolata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1886, *M. hayesi* Bozetti, 1993, and *M. san* S.G. Veldsman, 2014, respectively.

KEYWORDS *Marginella*, *Lineamarginella*, *M. olearegina*, *M. valae*, *M. lauriesmithi*, *M. lineolata*, *M. hayesi*, *M. san*, South Africa

INTRODUCTION

The Marginellid subgenus *Lineamarginella*, as described by Veldsman (2017, 2019) is characterized by large shells, broad-pyriform shaped, with a rounded shoulder and a sharp pointed lip edge on the posterior end. The posterior notch is slightly developed and has no labial denticles. Callus is slightly developed on the columella. The shell sizes within this subgenus ranges from 20-40 mm. The species within this subgenus have a wide range of habitats: beach collected, scuba dived, dredged, and trawled from Algoa Bay (Eastern Cape) and the Agulhas Bank, South Africa (Figure 1).

The subgenus *Lineamarginella* has been of interest to several authors: Hart (1987), Lorenz (1992), Hayes & Millard (1995), Els & Beltman (1996), Veldsman (2014, 2017). Els & Beltman (1996) discuss their *lineolata* – *hayesi* – *lineofasciata* – *lussi* species complex, around False Bay area, and illustrated a remarkable population of shells that is (according to them) an intermediate form between *M. lineolata* and *M. hayesi*. Lorenz (1992) illustrates specimens

of *M. lineolata* from False Bay and Jeffreys Bay and mentions that specimens from False Bay have rather sparse pattern, whereas those from Jeffreys Bay have denser and darker patterns. Hart (1987) illustrate a live animal of a specimen from False Bay and mentions that the Port Elizabeth shells of *M. lineolata* tends to be smaller, more heavily marked and lives in gravel under large

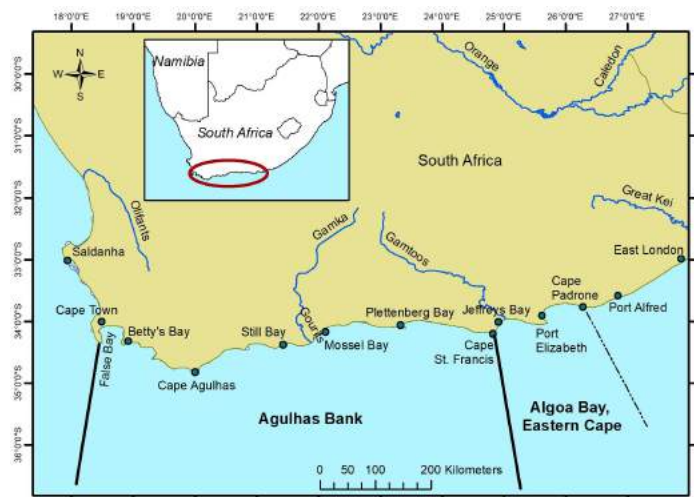


Figure 1. Locality map indicating the region of the Agulhas Bank and Algoa Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

boulders on the reef rather than in sandy areas (as in False Bay), and in 1997, illustrate several variable specimens from False Bay to Jeffreys Bay. Specimens within the *Lineamarginella* subgenus have been recorded north of Algoa Bay, at East London, but it is questionable whether the locality is correct.

The *Marginella* subgenus *Lineamarginella*, S.G.Veldsman, 2017, is revised here and three new species are described: *Marginella (Lineamarginella) olearegina* n. sp., *M. (L.) valae* n. sp., *M. (L.) lauriesmithi* n. sp. from Agulhas Bank and Algoa Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa. The three new species are compared to *M. (L.) lineolata* G.B. Sowerby III, 1886, *M. (L.) hayesi* Bozetti, 1993, and *M. (L.) san* S.G.Veldsman, 2014.

SYSTEMATICS

Mollusca Linnaeus, 1758

Gastropoda Cuvier, 1795

Marginellidae Fleming, 1828

Marginella Lamarck, 1799

Lineamarginella Veldsman, 2017

Marginella (Lineamarginella) lineolata

G.B. Sowerby III, (1886)

(Figures 2, 3, 5.5, 5.6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.4)

Sowerby (1886) described *M. (L.) lineolata* (Figure 2) and later illustrated the type specimen from Port Elizabeth in Sowerby (1892) (Figure 3).

Most of the specimens of *Marginella (L.) lineolata*, studied by the author, came from Port Elizabeth with a few specimens from Jeffreys Bay (Algoa Bay, Eastern Cape), South Africa. Specimens were collected from different depths between 20 m and 100 m.

M. lineolata Sowerby, nov. sp. — *Testa pyriformis, laevis caeruleo-cinerea, punctis tenebris unbratis hic illic conspersa, lineis numerosis tenuissimis undulatis longitudinaliter notata; spira conica, apice obtuso; anfractus superne concavo-declives, deinde convexi; anfr. ultimus convexus, superne sub-humerosus, inferne leviter attenuatus; apertura latiuscula; labrum reflexum, albidum; collumella rectiuscula, quadruplicata. Long. 30, lat. 15.*

Shell pyriform, smooth, bluish ash colour, with here and there a sprinkling of dark shaded spots, and marked with numerous very thin longitudinal waved lines; spire conical, with an obtuse apex; whorls concavely sloping above, thence convex; last whorl convex slightly shouldered above and a little attenuated towards the base; aperture rather wide; lip reflexed, whitish; columella rather straight four-plaited.

Beach-rolled specimens of this species have been familiar to me for some time, but a perfect specimen having now come to hand, I describe it, as I could not have done previously.

Figure 2. Original description of *Marginella (L.) lineolata* by Sowerby (1886).

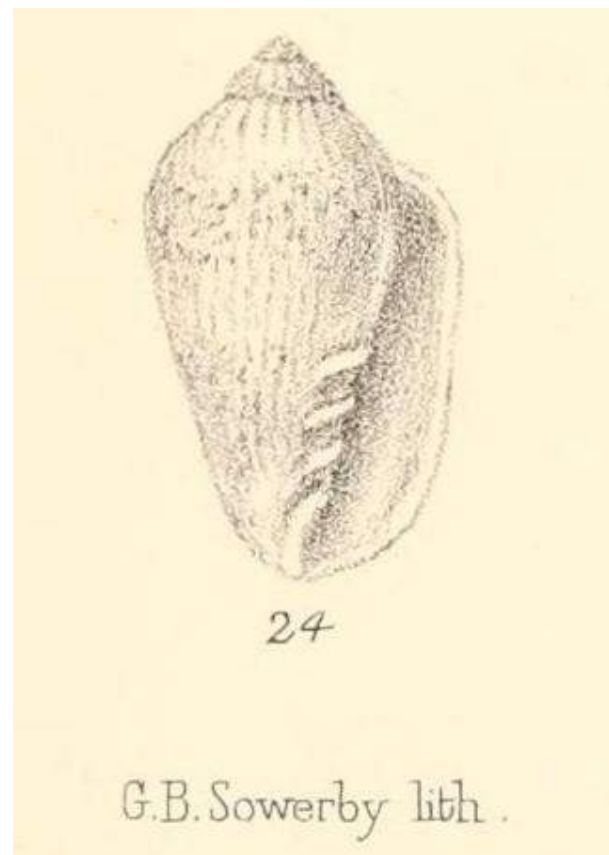


Figure 3. Illustration of *Marginella (L.) lineolata* by Sowerby (1892).

The shell is large (24-29 mm), broad-pyriform shaped, with a rounded shoulder and a slightly pointed lip edge towards the posterior end. The posterior notch is slightly developed and has no labial denticles. Callus is slightly developed on the columella. Spire short in height and broad, spire whorls convex and slightly stepped. Wide protoconch, light olive to yellowish creamy color. Columella rather straight with four continuous plications, which take up half the length of the aperture, off-white color. Aperture wide, off-white color. Background color of dorsum of the body whorl as described by Sowerby (1886), a bluish ash color, with here and there a sprinkling of dark shaded spots, and marked with numerous very thin longitudinal wavy lines. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. Moderately thick labrum, lip slightly bend to straight, with light bluish grey fine markings on dorsal side of edge.

Marginella (Lineamarginella) san
S.G.Veldsman, 2014
(Figure 4.4, 4.5, 7.6 & 8.4)

The shell is large in size (29-35 mm), broad-pyriform shape with a rounded shoulder and sharp pointed lip edge on posterior end. Shell surface smooth, spire conical, medium in height (24% on average), slightly wide protoconch, obtuse apex, off-white. No labial denticles or posterior labial notch. Columella, with four continuous plications, the lower (fourth) plica ending at base of shell. Callus covering only the lower two plicae. Aperture straight, moderately broad, off-white color. Thick lip, off-white color, no markings on the labrum, slightly bumpy on labial edge. Background color of the body whorl is off-white to a very light yellow, sometimes a very light grey. Two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of broken black to dark brown markings. Body whorl has very thin, light grey longitudinal wavy lines, widely

spaced, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire (Veldsman 2014).

The type locality of *M. (L.) san* is False Bay (34°10'S & 25°03'E), Western Agulhas Bank, South Africa. All specimens studied were recovered by diving in False Bay at depths between 10-45 m. It was previously believed that this species also occurs at Mossel Bay to the east, but the specimens from Mossel Bay are significantly different (and are illustrated as *M. species 2* - Figure 4.6).

Marginella (Lineamarginella) hayesi
Bozetti, 1993
(Figure 4.1, 6.5 & 6.6)

Bozetti (1994) described this species as: "Shell fusiform-oval, shiny, with protruding spire; wide and rounded protoconch of 1.5-2 whorls; teleoconch of 4 whorls, the early 2 with an almost straight outline, and the last 2 convex-subangulate. Aperture high, narrow, with maximum width at the middle; external lip curved, internally smooth, externally strengthened by a thick and sharpened margin on the edge opposite to the aperture. Sculpture of weak and beveled axial costae, more evident at the shoulder, unevenly distributed. Four columellar plicae, less and less prominent and oblique in adapical direction; siphonal canal developed, slightly rostrated in the back; columellar callus not evident. Ground color solid flesh pink; a spiral band crammed with brown-bluish net-like dashes covers the central half of the last whorl; in the earlier whorls, the superior edge of this band barely juts over the suture. The pink of the edge fades into white towards the aperture; peristoma, columellar plicae and interior of the mouth white; several growth lines lighter than the background are present under the gloss."

The type locality of *M. (L.) hayesi* is Betty's Bay (Bozetti 1993), South Africa at 30m. Other specimens' studied came from Betty's Bay (40 m) and Danger Point (45 m), both False Bay area, western Agulhas Bank, South Africa.

Marginella (Lineamarginella) valae
S.G.Veldsman, n. sp.
(Figure 5.3, 5.4, 8.1, 8.2 & 8.3)

Description. The shell is large (23-36 mm), broad-pyriform shaped, has a sharp rounded shoulder and a pointed lip edge on the posterior end. The posterior notch is slightly developed and has no labial denticles. Callus is slightly developed on the columella. Spire high and broad, spire whorls convex and stepped. Wide protoconch, off-white to light creamy color. Columella rather straight with four continuous plications, which take up half the length of the aperture, off-white to light creamy color. Aperture wide, off-white to light creamy color. Background color of dorsum of the body whorl creamy colored, two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of sparse dark brown markings / spots. Body whorl has vague, very thin, brown longitudinal wavy lines, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. Thick labrum, lip slightly bent to straight, creamy background color on dorsal side of edge, no specific markings.

Distribution. Type locality of *M. (L.) valae* n. sp. is Jeffreys Bay, Eastern Cape, South Africa; beach collected. All specimens studied were collected at Jeffreys Bay. The species occur in shallow water with most specimens either beach collected or dived at depths of up to 20 m.

Type material. The type material of the holotype and paratypes of *M. (L.) valae* are as follows:

- Holotype: 32.74 x 18.58 mm (Figure 5.3); Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: P1441/T4400; Donated by S.G. Veldsman.
- Paratype 1: 30.46 x 17.01 mm (Figure 5.4); Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1982; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 2: 30.78 x 17.79 mm (Figure 8.1); Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 3: 35.79 x 21.31 mm; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 4: 27.27 x 15.79 mm (Figure 8.3); Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 5: 31.90 x 18.74 mm (Figure 8.2); Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 6: 27.80 x 17.10 mm; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 7: 28.77 x 16.35 mm; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 8: 30.03 x 17.17 mm; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 9: 25.05 x 15.10 mm; Jeffreys Bay, scuba 20m, 1982; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 10: 26.22 x 15.04 mm; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected, 1986; Veldsman Collection.

A further 11 specimens were studied that ranges 23-29 mm in size, mostly beach collected or dived at a depth of 20 m, Jeffreys Bay.

Etymology. *Marginella (L.) valae* n. sp. is named for the late Val van der Walt, a well-known shell collector from KwaZulu-Natal. The author spend many hours with her on the

beaches of Palm Beach and Mzamba learning and identifying beach collected shells in his youth. Many of the specimens used as paratypes for this species were collected by her during the 1980's.

Marginella (Lineamarginella) olearegina
S.G.Veldsman, n. sp.
(Figures 5.1, 5.2, 6.3, 7.5, 8.5 & 8.6)

Description. Shell large (23-38 mm), pyriform shaped, with a rounded shoulder and a slightly pointed lip edge on the posterior end. The posterior notch is slightly developed and has no labial denticles. Callus is slightly developed on the columella. Spire high and moderately broad, spire whorls convex and slightly stepped. Moderately wide protoconch of yellowish-creamy color. Columella rather straight with four continuous plications, which take up half the length of the aperture, light creamy to slightly yellowish color. Aperture narrow, light creamy to yellowish color. Background color of dorsum of the body whorl olive green colored, spars darker blue-grey markings scattered across the dorsum, two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of sparse dark blue-grey markings. Body whorl has thin, blue-grey longitudinal wavy lines, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. Thick labrum, lip straight, creamy to light yellowish background color on both sides, very faint grey markings on dorsal side.

Distribution. Type locality is Jeffreys Bay, South Africa; dredged 80 m. All specimens here were collected at Jeffreys Bay. The species seem to be restricted to deep-water with all specimens collected between 65-100 m.

Type material. The type material of the holotype and paratypes of *M. (L.) olearegina* are as follows:

- Holotype: 28.41 x 15.83 mm (Figure 5.1); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 80 m, 2005; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: P1442/T4401; Donated by S.G.Veldsman.
- Paratype 1: 28.13 x 16.02 mm (Figure 5.2); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 80 m, 2006; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 2: 38.16 x 21.14 mm (Figure 6.3); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 100 m, 2006; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 3: 28.79 x 16.15 mm (Figure 8.5); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 65-70 m, 2002; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 4: 29.48 x 16.69 mm (Figure 7.5); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 70 m, 2006; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 5: 27.05 x 15.25 mm; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 70 m, 2013; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 6: 27.43 x 15.22 mm (Figure 8.6); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 65-70 m, 2013; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 7: 26.47 x 15.48 mm; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 70 m, 2013; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 8: 27.58 x 15.65 mm; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 70 m, 2006; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 9: 27.30 x 15.51 mm; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 80 m, 2006; Veldsman Collection.
- Paratype 10: 27.48 x 15.87 mm; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 80 m, 2006; Veldsman Collection.

A further 40 specimens were studied that ranges from 23-29 mm in size, all dredged between 65-100m, Jeffreys Bay.

Etymology. The name *olearegina* is derived as follows: 'olea' meaning olive and 'regina' meaning queen.

Marginella (Lineamarginella) lauriesmithi

S.G.Veldsman, n. sp.

(Figure 4.3, 6.1, 6.2 & 7.2)

Description. The shell is large (29-36 mm), broad-pyriform shaped, with a sharp rounded shoulder and a pointed lip edge on the posterior end. The posterior notch is slightly developed and has no labial denticles. Callus is slightly developed on the columella. Spire high in height and moderately broad, spire whorls convex and very stepped. Wide protoconch, off-white color to light creamy. Columella rather straight with four continuous plications, which take up half the length of the aperture, off-white to light creamy color. Aperture narrow, off-white to light creamy color. Background color of the dorsum of the body whorl creamy colored, two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of sparse dark brown markings. Body whorl has thin dark brown longitudinal wavy lines, widely spaced, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. Thick labrum, lip straight, creamy background color on dorsal side of edge, no specific markings.

Distribution. Type locality is south-east of Mossel Bay, South Africa; from about 73 m (40 fathoms). This species seems to be restricted to the Agulhas Bank, South Africa.

Type material. The type material of the holotype and paratypes of *M. (L.) lauriesmithi* are as follows:

- Holotype: 30.80 x 16.52 mm (Figure 4.3); south-east of Mossel Bay, Agulhas Bank, trawled approximately 73 m (40 fathoms), 1988; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: E5255/T4398.
- Paratype 1: 35.42 x 18.57 mm (Figure 6.1); Betty's Bay, Agulhas Bank,

scuba 35 m; Veldsman Collection.

Paratype 2: 29.13 x 16.38 mm; Still Bay, Agulhas Bank, dredged 101 m, 1994; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: V929/T4399.

Paratype 3: 29.09 x 15.67 mm (Figure 7.2); west of Cape St. Francis, Agulhas Bank, scuba 45 m; Veldsman Collection.

Paratype 4: 35.08 x 19.11 mm (Figure 6.2); Betty's Bay, Agulhas Bank, scuba 35 m; Veldsman Collection.

Paratype 5: 30.37 x 16.13 mm; west of Cape St. Francis, Agulhas Bank, scuba 40 m; Veldsman Collection.

Etymology. *Marginella (L.) lauriesmithi* n. sp. is named for the late Laurie Smith, who was one of the founders of the Pretoria Group of Conchological Society of Southern Africa and chairman for many years. He had a major influence on the author's early years of collecting and researching shells.

DISCUSSION

All the species in the subgenus *Lineamarginella* are characterized by large shells (20-40 mm), broad-pyriform shaped, with rounded shoulders and a sharp pointed posterior lip edge. The posterior notch is slightly developed and specimens have no labial denticles. A callus is slightly developed on the columella. The shell morphology and coloration of all the species distinguished in Table 1. In addition, a few shells in the authors possession cannot be attributed to any of the known species. One shell from Plettenberg Bay, central Agulhas Bank, is similar to *M. hayesi*, apart from the locality difference, the shell is broader and rounder shaped, with color pattern differences

(*M. species 1* - Figure 6.4). The unknown species from Mossel Bay is very similar to *M. san*, but it has a broader shape with a sharper edged lip, and color pattern differs (*M. species 2* - Figure 4.6). These shells maybe described as new species once more material becomes available.

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| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Name | <i>M. lineolata</i> (Figure 5.5, 5.6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.4) | <i>M. olearegina</i> (Figure 5.1, 5.2, 6.3, 7.5, 8.5, 8.6) | <i>M. valae</i> (Figure 5.3, 5.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3) |
| Locality | Algoa Bay area, Eastern Cape. | Algoa Bay area, Eastern Cape. | Algoa Bay area, Eastern Cape. |
| Size (mm) | 24-29 mm | 23-38 mm | 23-36 mm |
| Shoulder | Rounded shoulder and a slightly pointed lip edge on the posterior end. | Rounded shoulder and a slightly pointed lip edge on the posterior end. | Sharp rounded shoulder and a slightly pointed lip edge on the posterior end. |
| Spire | Spire short in height and broad, spire whorls convex and slightly stepped. | Spire high in height and moderately broad, spire whorls convex and slightly stepped. | Spire high and broad, spire whorls convex and stepped. |
| Protoconch | Wide protoconch, light olive to yellowish creamy color. | Moderately wide protoconch, yellowish creamy color. | Wide protoconch, off-white color to light creamy. |
| Aperture | Aperture wide, off-white color. | Aperture narrow, light creamy to yellowish color. | Aperture wide, off-white to light creamy color. |
| Labrum | Moderately thick labrum, lip slightly bend to straight, with light bluish grey fine markings on dorsal side of edge. | Thick labrum, lip straight, creamy to light yellowish background color on both sides, very faint grey markings on dorsal side. | Thick labrum, lip slightly bend to straight, creamy background color on dorsal side of edge, no specific markings. |
| Dorsum and spire coloration | Background color of dorsum of the body whorl a bluish ash color, with here and there a sprinkling of dark shaded spots, and marked with numerous very thin longitudinal waved lines. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. | Background color of dorsum of the body whorl olive green colored, spars darker blue-grey markings scattered across the dorsum, two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of sparse dark blue-grey markings. Body whorl has thin, blue-grey longitudinal waved lines, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. | Background color of dorsum of the body whorl creamy colored, two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of sparse dark brown markings / spots. Body whorl has vague, very thin, brown longitudinal waved lines, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Spire color similar to dorsum background, off-white with pinkish undertone. |

Table 1. Comparison of *Marginella lineolata*, *M. olearegina*, and *M. valae*.

| Name | <i>M. san</i> (Figure 4.4, 4.5, 7.6, 8.4) | <i>M. hayesi</i> (Figure 4.1, 6.5, 6.6) | <i>M. lauriesmithi</i> (4.3, 6.1, 6.2, 7.2) |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Locality | False Bay, western Agulhas Bank. | Agulhas Bank. | Agulhas Bank. |
| Size (mm) | 29-35 mm | 32-40 mm | 29-36 mm |
| Shoulder | Rounded shoulder and sharp pointed lip edge on posterior end. | Rounded shoulder and sharp pointed lip edge on posterior end. | Sharp rounded shoulder and a pointed lip edge on the posterior end. |
| Spire | Spire short in height and broad, spire whorls convex and slightly stepped. | Spire high and moderately broad, spire whorls convex and slightly stepped. | Spire high in height and moderately broad, spire whorls convex and very stepped. |
| Protoconch | Wide protoconch, off-white color. | Moderately wide protoconch, off-white color. | Wide protoconch, off-white color to light creamy. |
| Aperture | Aperture wide, off-white color. | Aperture moderately wide, off-white color. | Aperture narrow, off-white to light creamy color. |
| Labrum | Moderately thick labrum, lip slightly bend to straight, with no markings on edge. | Thick labrum, slightly bend lip, with no markings on edge. | Thick labrum, lip straight, creamy background color on dorsal side of edge, no specific markings. |
| Dorsum and spire coloration | Background color of dorsum of the body whorl is off-white to a very light yellow, sometimes a very light grey. Two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of broken black to dark brown markings. Body whorl has very thin, light grey longitudinal waved lines, widely spaced, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. | Background color of dorsum of the body whorl is bluish grey with a tint of light-yellow creamy color. One very broad band around body whorl, consisting of dark grey and blackish wavy coloration. No fine longitudinal waved lines. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum, no fine wavy lines. | Background color of dorsum of the body whorl creamy colored, two broad bands around body whorl, consisting of sparse dark brown markings. Body whorl has thin dark brown longitudinal waved lines, widely spaced, consistently carrying on over the shoulder onto the spire. Background color of spire similar to that of the dorsum. |

Table 2. Comparison of *Marginella san*, *M. hayesi*, and *M. lauriesmithi*.

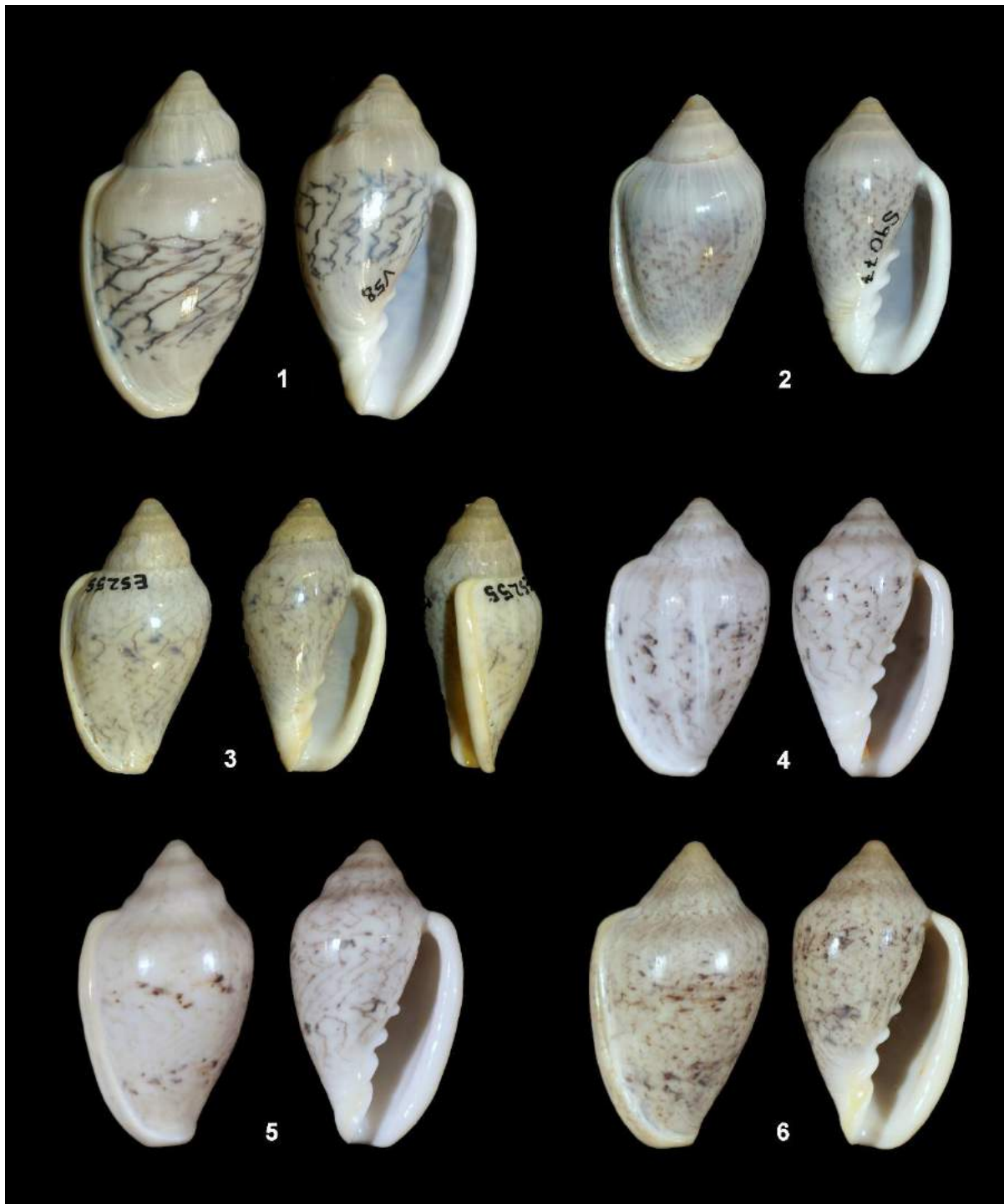


Figure 4. 1= *M. hayesi* (39.9 x 21.14 mm) – Holotype; Betty’s Bay, scuba 30 m; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: V58/T1029. 2= *M. lineofasciata* (31.80 x 17.80 mm) – Holotype; East London, scuba 18-25m; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: S9077/T866. 3= *M. lauriesmithi* (30.80 x 16.52 mm) – Holotype; south-east of Mossel Bay, trawled 40 fathoms (approx. 73 m), 1988; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: E5255/T4398. 4= *M. san* (32.16 x 18.73 mm) – Paratype 5; Buffels Bay (Cape Point), False Bay, scuba 15 m; Veldsman Collection. 5= *M. san* (34.82 x 19.94 mm) – Paratype 1; False Bay, scuba 10m; Veldsman Collection. 6= *M. species 2* (34.78 x 19.96 mm); Mossel Bay, scuba; Veldsman Collection.



Figure 5. 1= *M. olearegina* (28.41 x 15.83 mm) – Holotype; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 80m; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: P1442/T4401. 2= *M. olearegina* (28.13 x 16.02 mm) – Paratype 1; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 80m; Veldsman Collection. 3= *M. valae* (32.74 x 18.58 mm) – Holotype; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected; Coll. Natal Museum South Africa (NMSA), ID No: P1441/T4400. 4= *M. valae* (30.46 x 17.01 mm) – Paratype 1; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected; Veldsman Collection. 5= *M. lineolata* (26.10 x 15.83 mm); Algoa Bay, scuba; Veldsman Collection. 6= *M. lineolata* (23.43 x 14.55 mm); Port Elizabeth, scuba; Veldsman Collection.



Figure 6. 1= *M. laurismithi* (35.42 x 18.57 mm) – Paratype 1; Betty’s Bay, scuba 35m; Veldsman Collection. 2= *M. laurismithi* (35.08 x 19.11 mm) – Paratype 4; Betty’s Bay, scuba 35m; Veldsman Collection. 3= *M. olearegina* (38.16 x 21.14 mm) – Paratype 2; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 100 m; Veldsman Collection. 4= *M. species 1* (35.43 x 19.54 mm); Plettenberg Bay, 60-80 fathoms (Approx. 109-146 m); Veldsman Collection. 5= *M. hayesi* (32.56 x 17.75 mm); Betty’s Bay, scuba 40 m; Veldsman Collection. 6= *M. hayesi* (34.34 x 19.44 mm); Danger Point, scuba 45 m; Veldsman Collection.

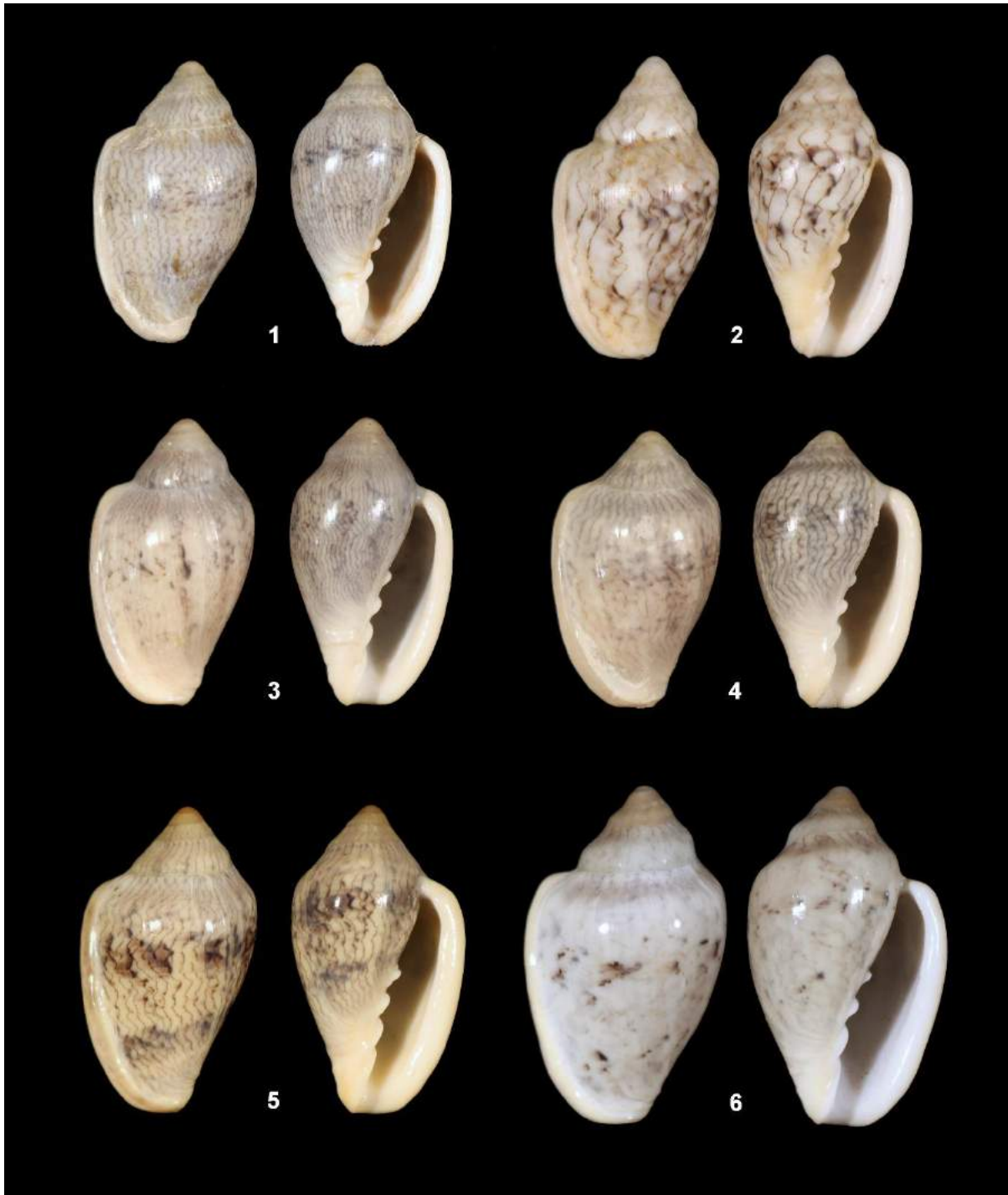


Figure 7. 1= *M. lineolata* (27.15 x 15.48 mm); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 75m; Veldsman Collection. 2= *M. lauriesmithi* (29.09 x 15.67 mm) – Paratype 3; west of Cape St. Francis, scuba 45m; Veldsman Collection. 3= *M. lineolata* (27.51 x 16.72 mm); Jeffreys Bay, scuba 20m; Veldsman Collection. 4= *M. lineolata* (26.60 x 16.14 mm); Jeffreys Bay, dredged 75m; Veldsman Collection. 5= *M. olearegina* (29.48 x 16.69 mm) – Paratype 4; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 70 m; Veldsman Collection. 6= *M. san* (32.21 x 19.28 mm); Sunny Cove, False Bay, scuba 10 m; Veldsman Collection.



Figure 8. 1= *M. valae* (30.78 x 17.79 mm) – Paratype 2; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected; Veldsman Collection. 2= *M. valae* (31.90 x 18.74 mm) – Paratype 5; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected; Veldsman Collection. 3= *M. valae* (27.27 x 15.79 mm) – Paratype 4; Jeffreys Bay, beach collected; Veldsman Collection. 4= *M. san* (35.43 x 19.54 mm) – Paratype 2; Fish Hoek, False Bay; Veldsman Collection. 5= *M. olearegina* (28.79 x 16.15 mm) – Paratype 3; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 65-70 m; Veldsman Collection. 6= *M. olearegina* (27.43 x 15.22 mm) – Paratype 6; Jeffreys Bay, dredged 65-70 m; Veldsman Collection.