

species REEVE (1844a) named *Triton pfeifferianus*. As first reviser, I select *Triton pfeifferianus* as the valid name to be used for the species named both *Triton pfeifferianus* and *Triton gracilis* by REEVE (1844a).

Cymatium pfeifferianum is easily recognised by its elongate form, with both a tall spire and a long anterior siphonal canal, by its obvious but fine, reticulate sculpture of many, narrow spiral cords crossed by numerous low, closely spaced axial ridges, by bearing an unusually large number (11-12) of narrow, prominent, closely spaced, long transverse ridges inside the outer lip, by its strongly convex whorls, and by its large, obvious protoconch (Fig. 42 e), conical and multiwhorled as in other *Cymatium* species, but much lower and wider than in most others. It is moderately variable in spire height, in the presence and prominence of nodules (some specimens have 2 or 3 prominent nodules in each intervariceal interval, whereas others lack them) and in the prominence of the fine axial ridges. The holotype of *Cymatium bayeri* is a very short, stout specimen of *C. pfeifferianum* with unusually weak axial ridges, but similar specimens can be found in modern samples. Several other species, occurring fossil in the Philippine Islands, have since been misidentified as *C. bayeri* (*C. vespaceum*, KANNO *et al.*, 1982; *C. aquatile*, POPNOE & KLEINPELL, 1978).

The endemic Galapagos Islands species *Cymatium lineatum* is the only other living species that seems referable to *C. (Reticutriton)*. It differs from *C. pfeifferianum* in its wider and shorter shape and its darker purplish red-brown colour, but has similarly inflated whorls and reticulate sculpture, 10-12 ridges inside the outer lip, and a widely conical protoconch. The only other species I am aware of that is referable to *C. (Reticutriton)* is "*Gyrineum*" *elsmerense* English (1914: 215), from the Pliocene of San Diego, California; it is similar to *C. pfeifferianum* in many characters, but shorter, with slightly coarser reticulate sculpture, and with very prominent varices (Figs 42 h-l).

Subgenus *SEPTA* Perry, 1810

Septa Perry, 1810: caption to pl. 2. Type species (by monotypy): *Septa scarlatina* Perry, 1810 [= *Murex rubecula* Linné, 1758], Recent, Indo-West Pacific.

Simpulum Mörch, 1852: 108. Type species (SD by CLENCH & TURNER, 1957: 214): *Murex rubecula* Linné, 1758. [Not a junior homonym of *Simpulum* Fabricius, 1823, introduced in a work placed on the Official Index by ICZN Opinion 521].

REMARKS. — The species of *Cymatium (Septa)* were revised by BEU (1987: 274-291). ARTHUR & GARCIA-TALAVERA (1990) have since added the species *C. mixtum*. Little new can be added here to these reviews.

Cymatium (Septa) hepaticum (Röding, 1798)

Fig. 23 p

Tritonium hepaticum Röding, 1798: 126.

Triton rubecula var. γ - REEVE, 1844 a: pl. 9, fig. 29 d.

Triton rubecula - KIENER, 1842: 20, pl. 18, fig. 2.

Cymatium hepaticum - KURODA & HABA, 1952: 51. — CERNOHORSKY, 1967a: 317, pl. 44, fig. 14; 1967b: 48, pl. 4, fig. 14. — HINTON, 1972: 12, pl. 6, fig. 10. — SALVAT & RIVES, 1975: 305, fig. 170 (in part, second fig. only). — HINTON, 1978: pl. 30, fig. 6. — ABBOTT & DANCE, 1982: 123, second fig. from left in bottom row. — SALVAT *et al.*, 1988: 103, pl. 13, fig. 6.

Septa hepatica - RIPPINGALE & MCMICHAEL, 1961: 63, pl. 6, fig. 29. — HABA, 1964: 72, pl. 22, fig. 11. — HABA & KOSUGE, 1966: 42, pl. 15, fig. 9. — WILSON & GILLET, 1971: 78, pl. 53, figs 11-11 a.

Cymatium (Septa) hepaticum - SHIKAMA, 1963: pl. 47, fig. 4. — ARTHUR, 1983a: 8 (in part). — BEU, 1985: 59. — SPRINGSTEEN & LEOBRERA, 1986: 113, pl. 30, fig. 19. — BEU, 1987: 282, figs 29-36. — ARTHUR & GARCIA-TALAVERA, 1990: 5-6, fig. in row 3, D-E, 8. — HENNING & HEMMEN, 1993: 92, pl. 19, fig. 9. — WILSON, 1993: 247, pl. 42, figs 16 a-b.

TYPE DATA. — Neotype (designated by BEU, 1987: 282), USNM 124168, from Mauritius I., Indian Ocean.

NEW CALEDONIA RECORDS. — New Caledonia. EXPÉDITION LAGON DE NOUMÉA: sta. 1352.
MONTROUZIER: sta. 1245, 1290 (Fig. 23 p), 1311, 1316, 1318, 1331. — Local depth range intertidal to 27 m (alive).

DISTRIBUTION. — *Cymatium hepaticum* occurs throughout the Indo-West Pacific province, from the southern Great Barrier Reef north to the Ryukyu Islands, southern Japan, and from East Africa eastwards to eastern Polynesia (SALVAT & RIVES, 1975: 305, left fig. in fig.-170; Marquesas Islands) but I am aware of no records