

THE TAXONOMY OF SOME INDO-PACIFIC MOLLUSCA

PART 8

W.O. CERNOHORSKY



AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM

Abstract. New geographical records are recorded for *Morum exquisitum* (Adams & Reeve), *Pterynotus loebbeckei* (Kobelt), *Latiaxis gyratus* (Hinds), *Ziba cloveri* Cernohorsky, *Vexillum (Pusia) salisburyi* Cernohorsky, *Terebra eburnea* Hinds and *Turris garnonsii* (Reeve). *Peristernia corallina* Melvill & Standen is re-assigned to the Muricidae with *Nassaria mordica* Hedley and *Muricopsis martini* Fischer in Wanner in synonymy, and *Triton carduus* Reeve is re-assigned to the *farinosa-egregia* group of *Engina* in the Buccinidae. *Tritonidea submenkeana* Pilsbry and *Enzinopsis resta* Iredale are synonymized with *Engina menkeana* (Dunker) a species which is now known to live as far south as Lord Howe I. and *Nassarius fontanei* (d'Orbigny) is placed in synonymy of *N. exilis* (Powys). The species *Nassarius fraudator* from Australia and *Mitra deynzeri* and *Thala maxmarrowi* from the Western Pacific are described as new to science.

Family CASSIDAE

Genus *Morum* Roeding, 1798

Morum Roeding, 1798, Mus. Bolten. p.53. Type species by M *M. purpureum* Roeding, 1798 (= *Strombus oniscus* Linnaeus, 1767). Recent. West Atlantic.

Morum exquisitum (Adams & Reeve)

(Fig. 1)

1848. *Oniscia exquisita* Adams & Reeve, Zool. voy. H.M.S. "Samarang", Ref. to plates, p.x, pl. 5, figs. 3a, b; 1849 Reeve, Conch. Iconica 5: pl. 1, fig. 3; 1850 Adams & Reeve, Zool. voy. H.M.S. "Samarang", Pt. 2:35.
1977. *Morum (Oniscidia) exquisitum* (Adams & Reeve), Emerson, Nautilus 91 (3): 83, figs. E, F, J (detailed synonymy).

TYPE LOCALITY. Near Sulu City, Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Is, 16-20 fathoms (29-37 m).

Emerson (1977) in a recent paper on Indo-Pacific species of *Morum* gave a review of *M. exquisitum* and stated that records other than those from the Philippines should be rejected. However, recently specimens of the species have been collected on Okinawa I, Ryukyu Is (*leg.* P. Bellin) and a specimen is here illustrated (Fig. 1).

mature specimens, outer lip tending to be patulous anteriorly, columella narrowly caloused and with 4 strong, oblique folds, siphonal canal straight. Shining brown in colour, sutures with a darker, nebulous greyish-brown band, dorsal side of body whorl anteriorly to the suture with a short, broad white band, band occasionally erupting into 2-3 blotches, aperture brown; an occasional white axial streak may also be present.

TYPE LOCALITY. Seragaki, Okinawa I, Ryukyu Is, Japan, 35 m, bottom of cliff-face (27-XII-1977).

DISTRIBUTION. From the Ryuku Is to off Lord Howe I, S.W. Pacific.

Holotype. In AIM No. TM-1364, length 6.9 mm, width 2.2 mm, height of aperture 3.0 mm (Figs. 25, 26).

Paratypes. No. 1 from the type locality in coll. M. Marrow (9.7 x 2.8 x 3.8 mm) [Figs. 27, 28]; paratype No. 2 from the type locality in AIM (7.7 x 2.8 x 3.5 mm); paratype No. 3 from off Lord Howe I, 31°38.2'S & 159°03.6'E, 44 m, in the Australian Museum, Sydney, No. C-114473 (4.8 x 1.8 x 2.1 mm).

This new species was at first compared with *Thala illecebra* (Melvill, 1927) from the Straits of Korea, holotype in National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, dimensions 6.2 x 1.9 x 2.5 mm (Figs. 29, 30). The latter species has a considerably stronger sculpture of axial riblets studded with granules and the protoconch has only 2 white, pusiine embryonic whorls. The white band on the dorsal side anteriorly to the suture is a distinctive feature and present in all specimens examined.

The species is named for Mr Max P. Marrow, Frankston, Victoria, Australia, a keen student of the Costellariidae, who also collected the specimens at Okinawa.

Family TEREBRIDAE

Genus *Terebra* Bruguière, 1789

Terebra Bruguière, 1789. Encycl. Méth. Hist. Nat. Vers. 1: xv. Type species by SM (Lamarck, 1799) *Buccinum subulatum* Linnaeus, 1767. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

Terebra eburnea Hinds, 1844

(Figs. 31-33)

1844. *Terebra eburnea* Hinds, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. 11: 153; 1845 Hinds in Sowerby, Thes. Conchyl. 1: 166, pl. 45, fig. 123; 1964 Cate & Burch, Veliger 6 (3): 146.

1885. *Terebra affinis* Gray (*pars*), Tryon, Man. Conch. 7: 14, pl. 2, fig. 18 only (non *T. affinis* Gray, 1834).

TYPE LOCALITY. Seychelles Is, Indian Ocean.

This little known species has been erroneously synonymized with *T. affinis* Gray, 1834 by Tryon (1885). The first modern record of *T. eburnea* is the one by Cate & Burch (1964) from Bileau I, Papua New Guinea, but the species has not been illustrated since its description.

The holotype of *T. eburnea* is no longer extant but the original description and illustration enable an easy recognition. I therefore designate figure 123 on plate 45 from Hinds in Sowerby (1845) as the illustrated lectotype of *T. eburnea* Hinds, 1844 (Fig. 31).

Recently 3 specimens of *T. eburnea* have been collected at Sogi, Apia, Western Samoa, 12 m (*leg.* I. Scott). Specimens have 14-15 whorls and a protoconch of 3½-4 smooth embryonic whorls, spire whorls have *c.* 30 axial ribs per whorl but the last 2-3 whorls are smooth apart from 2-8 fine spiral grooves and some axial growth-lines; early whorls show a sutural constriction through a punctate spiral groove between ribs. Shells are white and the protoconch and 4-5 post embryonic whorls are orange (Figs. 32, 33).

Family TURRIDAE

Genus *Turris* Roeding, 1798

Turris Roeding, 1798, Mus. Bolten. p. 123. Type species by SD (Dall, 1909) *Murex babylonius* Linnaeus, 1758. Recent, Indo-Pacific.

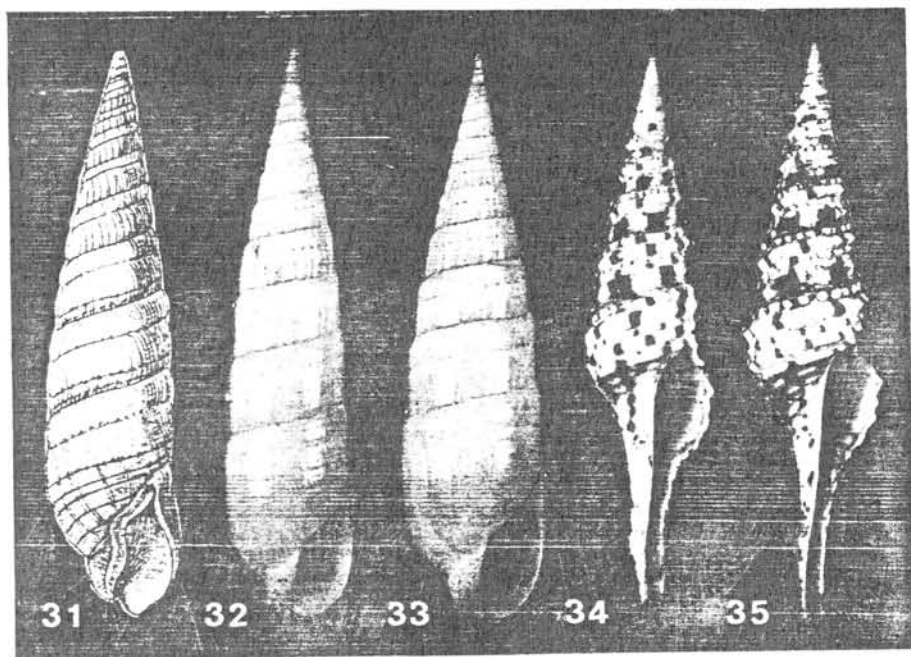
Turris garnonsii (Reeve, 1843)

(Figs. 34, 35)

1843. *Pleurotoma garnonsii* Reeve, Conch. Iconica 1: pl. 1, sp. 4.

1964. *Turris garnonsii* (Reeve), Powell, Indo-Pacific Moll. 1 (5): 329, pl. 18, figs. 7, 8, 18; pl. 254, fig. 1; pl. 256 (detailed synonymy).

TYPE LOCALITY. Cebu I, Philippines.



Figs. 31-35. 31-33. *Terebra eburnea* Hinds. 31. Illustrated lectotype (from Hinds in Sowerby, 1845, pl. 45, fig. 123). 32, 33. Specimen from Sogi, Apia, W. Samoa, 12 m; 37.7 mm and 33.5 mm respectively. 34, 35. *Turris garnonsii* (Reeve). 34. Nordup, Rabaul, New Britain, 24 m; 49.2 mm. 35. Solosolo, Upolu, W. Samoa, 11 m; 50.6 mm.