

マスカレン諸島 (インド洋) 産タケノコガイ類の3新種

ジャン・ドリヴァ・モーリス・エイ

Three New Species of the Genus *Terebra* from the Mascarenes
Islands, Indian Ocean (Neogastropoda: Terebridae)

Jean DRIVAS and Maurice JAY

(50 rue Karl Marx, Sainte Thérèse, 97419 Possession, Réunion, and 46 rue
Eugène Dayot, 97434 Saint-Gilles les Bains, Réunion, France)

Since Cernohorsky and Bratcher (1985) described two new species of *Terebra* from Réunion Island, three more new species of *Terebra* were found on Réunion and Mauritius, in recent deep diversings.

Description of New Taxa

Family TEREBRIDAE Mörch, 1852

Terebra hoarauí, n. sp.

(Figs. 1-4)

Shell moderate in size, slender, plain creamy white in color; protoconch of 3.5 mamillate smooth whorls; whorls concavous, numbering 22, apart from protoconch. Sculpture consists of spiral cords, whose number varies from top to last whorl, viz. on the 6 earliest whorls are 3 cords, the uppermost one the strongest, the second smaller and closely set, the third one just above suture being separated from the second one by a flat and smooth space. The next whorls bear 5 spiral cords: a weak one becomes visible just above the strongest one, and is confluent to it, this strongest cord remains the biggest on the whole shell; another new cord comes to appearance in the middle of the flat smooth space as the fourth one, starting from upper suture, being weaker than third and fifth ones. Interspaces between third, fourth, and fifth spiral cords are neatly marked, bearing small axial riblets, slightly curved, widely spaced, interspaces between them being equal to 1.5 riblets; those riblets overcross all the spiral cords, except the strongest one, but widen at crossing points, into strong beads, separated by deep furrows. In holotype, the base of last whorl bears 8 spiral cords, regularly incised by axial furrows. Paratype has two more whorls, on which the first and second cords are quite confluent and unseparable; and interspaces between third, fourth, and fifth, present two more cords (total number of cords six). Base of paratype bears 10 spiral cords. Aperture short, quadrate, columella

recurved, plicate interiorly, with a pronounced elevated calloused area extending onto the body-whorl. Columella and inside of aperture creamy white in color. *Dimension*: Holotype height 28.5 mm, breadth 5.2 mm; paratype height 33.7+ x mm, breadth 6 mm.

Depository: Holotype in The Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris; one paratype in the Natal Museum in South Africa. One specimen in the authors' collection and one in Mr. Hoarau's collection.

Type locality: Saint-Paul's Bay, west coast of Réunion Island, at the depth of 62 m, in black muddy sand bottom.

Other localities: Possession's Bay, west coast, 54 m deep; and off Boucan Canot Beach, Saint Gilles les Bains, 70 m, Réunion Island.

Etymology: Named for Mr. Guy Hoarau, who discovered this species, and gave us both holotype and paratype specimens.

Remarks: This species may be compared with *Terebra elliscrossi* Bratcher, 1979. But, *Terebra hoarai* differs from it by the shape of the two uppermost spiral cords that are more unequal in size and confluent, and the biggest of them being not or poorly incised. Besides, it never bears colored blotches.

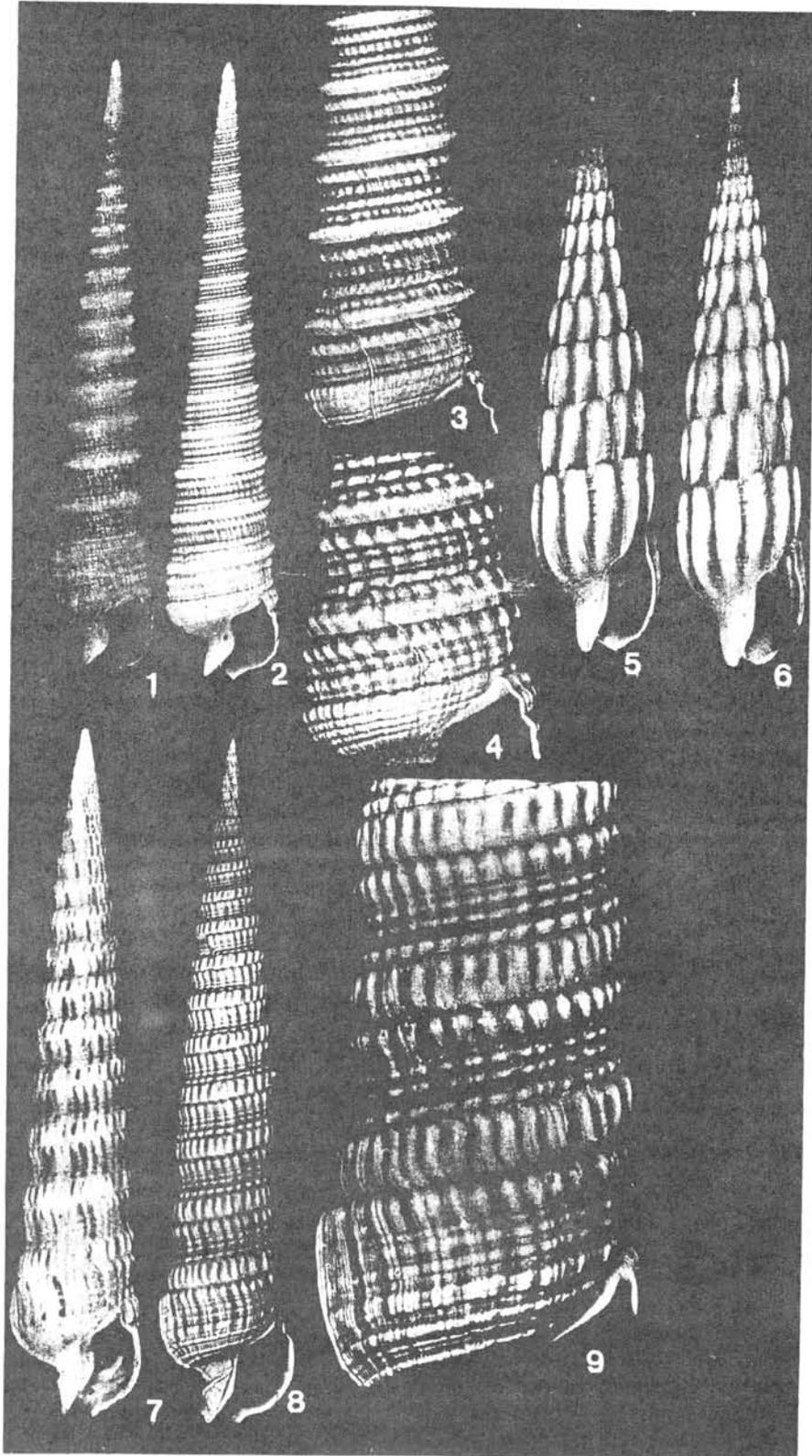
Terebra nathaliae, n. sp.

(Figs. 5 and 6)

Shell moderate in size, slender. Ground color white, including all the axial ribs; protoconch and base yellow; a red band at the lower part of last whorl extends upward in the interspaces of ribs, and all the height of last whorl. Red color not reaches earlier whorls, that remain white. Protoconch consists of 3.5 smooth, mamillate whorls. Whorls slightly convex, numbered 17 apart from protoconch. Apical angle 10°. Axial ribs 14 on last whorl; slightly oblique, but not curved, strongly elevated and rounded on top. A weak subsutural groove situated at the upper quarter of whorls, slightly incised the axial ribs. Under the subsutural groove present 5 spiral furrows, visible only in interspaces of ribs. Another spiral furrow situated above subsutural groove, but also visible only in interspaces of ribs. Axial ribs progressively vanish on the poorly distinct base, bearing 6 undulating spiral furrows under them. Aperture elongate quadrate, with a parietal callus on mature specimens, creamy on lower part, and orange in upper third. Columella slightly incurved and weakly plicate.

Dimensions: Holotype 20.6 mm in height, 3.8 mm in breadth; paratype 26 mm in height, 5.2 mm in breadth. It may reach the maximal height of 30 mm, and

- Figs. 1-4.** *Terebra hoarai*, n. sp. 1. Holotype, 28.5×5.2 mm; 2. sculpture; 3. enlarged last whorl of holotype; 4. enlarged last whorl of paratype.
Figs. 5-6. *T. nathaliae*, n. sp. 5. Paratype, 26×5.2 mm; 6. sculpture.
Figs. 7-9. *T. salisburyi*, n. sp. 7. Holotype, 61.2×10.8 mm; 8. sculpture; 9. enlarged last whorls.



breadth of 5.7 mm.

Depository: Holotype in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris; one paratype in author's collection but it will be deposited later on in the Natal Museum, South Africa. Two more specimens in private local collections.

Type locality: Off l'Hermitage, Saint-Gilles les Bains, west coast of Réunion, at a depth of 60 m, in white coral sand. Other specimens were collected in the same area, but deeper to 82 m.

Etymology: Named for Miss Nathalie Jay, who was the first discoverer of this new species.

Remarks: This species may be compared with two related species. It differs from *Terebra undulata* Gray, 1834, that also occurs on Réunion, by its sculpture. But, the subsutural groove in *Terebra undulata*, is deeper than that of this new species, and ribs under it are curved, and its colour is orange in all the subsutural area. It differs from *Terebra parkinsoni* Cernohorsky & Bratcher, 1976, that has curved ribs under subsutural groove, a wider apical angle and a different color. Besides, those two species have less convex whorls, and more numerous spiral furrows than this new species.

Terebra salisburyi, n. sp.

(Figs. 7-9)

Shell moderate in size and slender. Upper half of whorls creamy white, while lower half grayish cream; slightly undulating, irregularly set, brown axial lines situated between axial riblets. Protoconch unknown. Shell with 20 turreted whorls. A deep subsutural groove situated at the upper third of whorls, limiting a wide and slightly convex subsutural cord which is deeply incised by slightly oblique axial furrows into axially elongate gemmules, 37 on the penultimate whorl. Under that subsutural groove present 6 more spiral cords, very unequal: the uppermost one, just under subsutural groove, the strongest, about a half of the subsutural cord; the second one a thin spiral thread; the third and fourth ones of equal size but stronger than the second one; the fifth one a weak thread of the same size than the second one; the sixth one bigger than the last one but about one half of the upper one, separated from the subsutural cord of next whorl, only by narrow suture. Axial sculpture under the subsutural groove, consisted in deep and wide axial incurved furrows that incised spiral cords and their interspaces, giving the cords a nodulose appearance. Axial furrows above the subsutural groove not connected with those under it, but with the middle of lower ribs, in a quincunx pattern. Aperture elongate quadrate; columella incurved, with a callous area, joining outer lip at periphery. Angled spiral keel on the recurved anterior canal limits a well-defined siphonal fasciole. Aperture is creamy white.

Dimensions: Holotype 61.2 mm in height, and 10.8 in breadth at base. It may

reach 72.5 mm in height.

Depository: Holotype in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris; one paratype in Natal Museum; one specimen in authors' collections; 2 more specimens known in local collections.

Type locality: Off "Flic en Flac", west coast of Mauritius Island, at the depth of 55 m, in white muddy sand.

Etymology: Named in honour of Richard Salisbury, who helped us by his remarks about close species.

Remarks: This species may be compared with *Terebra boucheti* Bratcher, 1981, from which it differs by its color pattern, specially brown axial lines and not orange brown blotches; by its spiral sculpture and specially number of the spiral cords, that is, 3 or 4 under the double subsutural band on *T. boucheti*, versus 5 on this new species, and their prominency being weaker in *T. salisburyi*. Besides, spiral cords are deeply incised by axial furrows in *T. salisburyi*, the nodes are not spirally connected, as they are in *T. boucheti*. The quincunx pattern of axial ribs over the subsutural groove is not present in *T. boucheti*.

要 約

Cernohorsky · Bratcher (1985) がレユニオン島から2種のタケノコガイ類を記載したが、その後マイビングによって更に3新種を発見したので記載する。

Terebra hoarui, n. sp. (第1-3図) 殻長 28.5 mm, レユニオン島西岸リッポーク 水深 62m。

Terebra nathaliae, n. sp. (第5, 6図) 殻長 20.6 mm, レユニオン島西岸エルミタージュ 水深 82m。

Terebra salisburyi, n. sp. (第7-9図) 殻長 61.2 mm, モーリシャス島西岸, フリサンフラ 水深 55m。

References

- Bratcher, T. 1979. A new Indo-Pacific terebrid. *Veliger*, 22(1): 65-66.
 Bratcher, T. 1981. Four previously undescribed Indo-Pacific terebrids (Mollusca: Gastropoda). *Veliger*, 23(4): 329-332.
 Cernohorsky, W. O. and T. Bratcher, 1976. Notes on the taxonomy of Indo-Pacific Terebridae (Mollusca: Gastropoda) with description of a new species. *Rec. Auckland Inst. and Mus.*, 13: 131-140.
 Cernohorsky, W. O. and T. Bratcher, 1985. Three new deep-water Indo-Pacific and one intertidal Brazilian species of *Terebra* (Gastropoda). *Nautilus*, (99): 91-94.

[Received: June 30, 1988]