



MARINE SHELLS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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Figure 28. 1, *Cancellaria cooperi*, x 1; 2, *Conus californicus*, x 1.5; 3, *Terebra danai*, x 1.5; 4, *T. pedroana*, x 1.5.

Islands, California, to Magdalena Bay, Baja California.

Family TEREBRIDAE

Augur shells are elongate, slender, and many whorled, with a short anterior notch and a siphonal fasciole. They live on sand or mud bottoms. Like the Conidae they are carnivorous, having barbed teeth and a poison gland.

Terebra Bruguière, 1789

Shell with one or two small folds on the columella and some axial sculpture. Two species occur in southern California.

28.3 *Terebra danai* Berry, 1958. DANA AUGUR. Shell with fine axial sculpture in the early whorls, final whorl smooth except for a narrow band of nodes just below the suture. Spiral sculpture of fine incised lines. Color, brownish under a thin periostracum, nodular band whitish. Height, 25-30 mm. Not uncommon on offshore sandy bottoms, 60 feet and deeper. Range: Redondo Beach, California, to southern Baja California. Synonyms include *T. simplex* Carpenter and *T. philippiana* Dall, both preoccupied.

28.4 *Terebra pedroana* Dall, 1908. SAN PEDRO AUGUR. Shell with spiral incisions and axial ribs that are strong on the final whorl,

subsutural band offset but not bearing strong nodes. More elongate than *T. danai*. Height, 30-45 mm. Found with *T. danai*, on offshore sandy bottoms. Range: San Pedro, California, to southern Baja California.

Family TURRIDAE

Turrids comprise a very large family with numerous genera and species. They are generally high spired or fusiform, with many sculptural patterns, but all have in common an anal notch or slit on the posterior margin of the lip. This notch is reflected in the growth lines made by the lip. The radula is toxoglossate.

Megasurcula Casey, 1904

Large tapered shells with a shallow, rounded notch, aperture extending about half the length of the shell.

29.1 *Megasurcula carpenteriana* (Gabb, 1865). CARPENTER'S TURRID. Shell yellowish with narrow brown bands. Spiral sculpture of fine striae. Subsutural area slightly concave, periphery rounded or shouldered, some specimens with strong peripheral nodes. Height, 50-95 mm. Fairly common on offshore sandy bottoms, 50-300 feet. Range: Bodega Bay, California, to Cedros Island, central Baja California. Synonyms include *M. tryoniana* Gabb