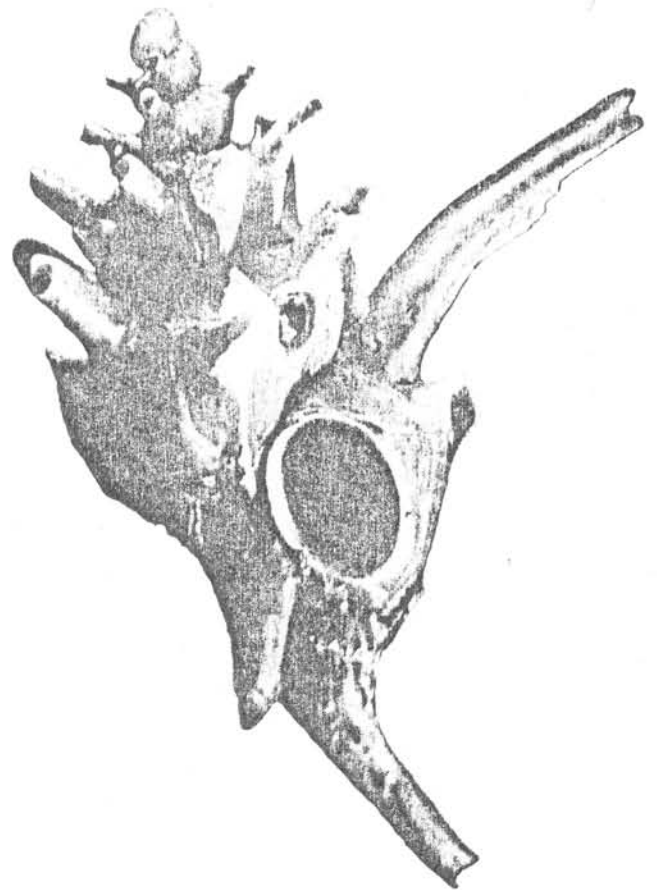


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# SEASHELLS OF BRAZIL

by E. C. Rios

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577 – *Conus mazei* Deshayes, 1874

Plate 44

Off Florida, Gulf of Mexico to Yucatan, Brasil (Alagoas and Rio Grande do Sul).  
Shell long and narrow (50 x 13.2 mm) with 9 to 10 whorls. Spire elongate, slightly concave. Early whorls strongly sculptured. Spire ornamented with 2 rows of tubercles, one with large and prominent knobs in the middle of the whorls and another with smaller knobs just below the sutures. Surface sculptured with numerous spiral ribs having axial cords in the grooves. Deep water species, 135 to 370 m. Color cream with irregular brown spots. Synonyms: *rainesae* McGinty, 1853, and *macgintyi* Pilsbry, 1955.

578 – *Conus mindanus* Hwass, 1792

Plate 44

Bermuda, N. Carolina to Florida, W. Indies, Brasil (Espírito Santo to Rio de Janeiro).

Shell 45 x 23 mm, rather heavy. Spire medium-sized (angle = 70°). Shoulder angled. Body whorl with 10 to 14 grooves, sometimes granulose and decorated with spiral rows of small brown and white dashes. Color pink, violet or pale-brown usually with irregular reddish-brown markings. Aperture pink or violet internally. Dredged from 50 to 100 m. Principal synonyms: *rosaceus* Sowerby, 1834; *duvali* Bernardi, 1862, and *bermudensis* Clench, 1942.

579 – *Conus regius* Gmelin, 1791

Plate 44

Florida, W. Indies, Northern South America, Brasil (Atol das Rocas, Fernando de Noronha Is.; Pará to Rio de Janeiro and Trindade Is.).

Shell large (75 x 43 mm) with 6 to 8 whorls. Spire low, early whorls beaded, shoulders with low tubercles. Decorated usually with 2 irregular and broad brownish-red bands on the body whorl. On gravel substrate making mimetism with calcareous algae, low tide to 5 m. Synonyms: *citrinus* Gmelin, 1791; *nebulosus* Hwass, 1792; *regius cardinalis* Hwass, 1792, and *regius abbotti* Clench, 1942.

580 – *Conus sanderi* Wils & Moolenbeck, 1979

Plate 44

W. Barbados, Brasil (Espírito Santo to Rio de Janeiro).

Shell slender conical (52 x 24 mm), with straight sides and concave spire; post-ventral whorls with 4 to 5 striae. Color pattern variable, but generally consisting of 2 yellowish orange bands bordering the white midbody band, with spiral lines of brown spots on the borders. In sandy bottoms, 50 to 110 m.

581 – *Conus selenae* Van Mol, Tursch & Kempf, 1967

Plate 44

Endemic to Brasil (Pará to Sergipe).

Shell small (19 x 11.5 mm, paratype), with 7 to 8 whorls. Spire and profile variable. Protoconch mammillated, smooth, with 1 1/2 whorls. Early whorls smooth, the others tuberculated. Sculptured with spiral rows of nodules regularly spaced (about 17 on the body whorl) and placed on axial lines. Whitish with 2 irregular light-violet to dark orange bands; nodes white. On calcareous algae, 18 to 135 m. *C. yemanjae* Van Mol, Tursch & Kempf, 1967, is a synonym.

582 – *Conus villepinii* Fischer & Bernardi, 1867

Plate 44

N. Carolina to Florida, Yucatan, W. Indies, Venezuela, Surinam to Brasil (Amapá to Rio Grande do Sul).

Shell large (75 x 32 mm) with 10 to 11 whorls. Spire short to medium-sized and convex. Ground color dirty-white to light-yellow with 2 or 3 irregular brown spiral bands. Sand with mud bottom, 25 to 165 m. *C. fosteri* Clench & Aguayo, 1942, is the same.

#### Family TEREBRIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1854

Brasilian species belong to 2 genera, *Terebra* and *Hastula*. Subgeneric groups are unofficial, and will be not used in this book.

Shells turritiform, many-whorled, long and heavy. Generally sculptured with well-developed axial riblets, weak spiral cords a subsutural sulcus. Aperture narrow, notched anteriorly. Operculum corneous, oval or unguiculate, reddish to brown, with a terminal nucleus. Outer lip thin and sharp. Columella with 2 or 3 folds. Some species have harpoon-like radular teeth connected to a poison gland (as in some *Conus*). Head and proboscis large. Foot round in front. Teeth not attached to a radular ribbon. According to A. Kay, sexes are separated. Egg capsules deposited on sand grains. Free swimming veliger larvae stage. Living in fine sand feeding on polychaete worms and hemichordates associate with *Donax*. Type: *subulata* (Linnaeus, 1758).

583 — *Terebra brasiliensis* (E. A. Smith, 1873) Plate 45  
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Shell small (15 x 3.5 mm), protoconch mammillated, yellow and smooth, with 2 whorls. Sculptured with a subsutural row of nodules (14 to 16 on body whorl). Spiral sculpture lacking. Color brown. Sandy and gravel bottoms, 22 to 40 m.

584 — *Terebra concava* Say, 1822 Plate 45

N. Carolina to Florida, Texas, Brasil (Alagoas).  
Shell 23 x 5 mm, with about 12 concave whorls. Ornamented with a nodulated spiral cord just below the suture (about 20 nodules on the last whorls). Color yellowish-gray. In sand, near corals. *T. vinosa* Dall, 1889, is the same.

585 — *Terebra doello-juradoi* Carcelles, 1953 Plate 45

Rio de Janeiro to S. Antonio, Argentina.  
Shell reaching 18 mm in length. Sculptured with prominent axial ribs (20 on the body whorl) crossed by spiral cords forming nodules on the intersections. Subsutural sulcus weak. Color light-brown. Sandy and gravel bottoms, 30 to 75 m.

586 — *Terebra dislocata* Say, 1822 Plate 45

California to W. Panama — N. Carolina to Florida, Texas, W. Indies, Brasil (Pará to Rio Grande do Norte).  
Shell reaching 50 mm in length with about 15 whorls. Subsutural band deep. Sculptured with 25 axial ribs per whorl and spiral lines between the ribs. Color pinkish-gray. Sand flats, 15 to 52 m. *T. rudis* Gray, 1834, and *T. petite* Kiener, 1839, are synonyms. Mollick (1973) found specimens feeding on *Balanoglossus*.

587 — *Terebra gemmulata* Kiener, 1838 — 1839 Plate 45

Rio de Janeiro to Golfo San Matias, Argentina. Southern Chile? (Dall).  
Shell 54 x 10 mm, with about 10 whorls. Sculptured with axial riblets (14 to 15 on the body whorl) and rows of small nodules one anterior and another posterior to the subsutural sulcus. Color light-brown with 2 white spiral bands. Muddy sand and broken shell substrates, 15 to 90 m. *T. patagonica* Orbigny, 1841, and *T. chilensis* Deshayes, 1857, are synonyms.

588 — *Terebra protexta* (Conrad, 1846) Plate 45

N. Carolina to Florida, Texas, W. Indies, Brasil (Amapá to Rio de Janeiro).  
Shell small (25 x 5 mm) with 13 to 15 post-nuclear whorls. Sculptured with 16 to 22 fine axial ribs per whorl crossed by 7 to 9 weak spiral lines. Protoconch and early whorls brown in color; the remainder is dirty-white. Crawling in sand, 23 to 60 m. Synonyms: *lutescens* Dall, 1889; and *limatula* Dall, 1889, only a reticulated form.

589 — *Terebra taurina* (Lightfoot, 1786) Plate 45

Florida, Texas, W. Indies, E. Colombia, Brasil (Amapá to Santa Catarina).  
Shell reaching 160 mm in length. Early whorls axially ribbed. Each whorl is divided in 2 parts. The upper part has a single incised line. Color cream with axial reddish brown



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