

264. *Terebra angelli* (Gibson-Smith
& Gibson-Smith, 1984)
(Pl. 68, fig. 264)

- 1981 *Strioterebrum quadrispiralis* (Weisbord) Petuch, Malacologia 20(2):337, figs. 103, 104 (non Weisbord, 1962).
1981 *Strioterebrum trispiralis* (Weisbord) Petuch, Malacologia 20(2):337, figs. 105, 106 (non Weisbord, 1962).
1984 *Strioterebrum angelli* Gibson-Smith & Gibson-Smith, Tulane Studies in Geology & Paleontology 18, (2):65, pl. 1, figs. 6, 7.

Description: Shell to 15 mm; color, cream with purplish brown anterior to periphery of body whorl and on subsutural band; outline of whorls convex; protoconch 1½ whorls; subsutural band indented, strongly noded; axial ribs sturdy, wider than interspaces, contiguous with nodes on band; spiral sculpture of 2 to 6 flat spiral cords; aperture quadrate; columella curved.

Type locality: Punta Mangle, Isla Margarita, Venezuela.

Distribution: This species appears to be limited to Venezuelan waters.

Type: Holotype USNM no. 784720; 15.4 × 4.2 mm.

Discussion: There are no Western Atlantic species with which this species might be confused.

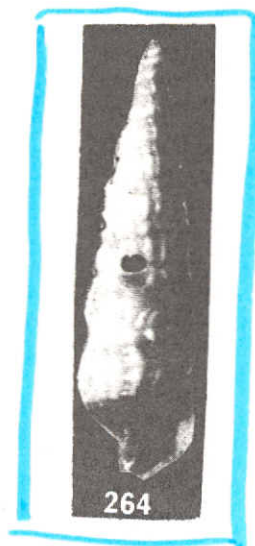
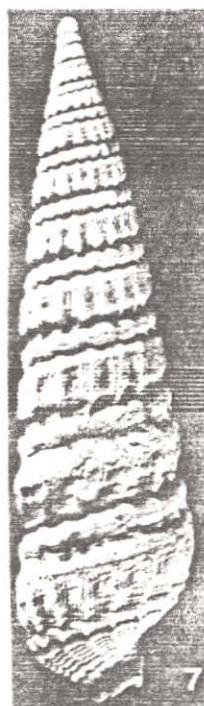


FIG. 264: Holotype of *Terebra angelli* Gibson-Smith & Gibson-Smith. USNM no. 784720; 15.4 × 4.27 mm.

An Eastern Atlantic species, *T. fernandesi* Bouchet (205) bears a slight resemblance, but it is more slender and has less inflated whorls. Both have direct development, which indicates a short range of dispersal. It was named for the marine biologist Charles Angell, who collected numerous specimens, some from *Thalassia* mud flats.



STRIOTEREBRUM ANGELLI

Gibson-Smith and Gibson-Smith, n. sp.
Plate 1, Figures 6, 7.

Strioterebrum quadrispiralis (Weisbord, 1962).
PETUCH, 1981, *Malacologia*, v. 20, no. 2, p. 337, figs. 103, 104 (non Weisbord).

Strioterebrum trispiralis (Weisbord, 1962).
PETUCH, 1981, *Malacologia*, v. 20, no. 2, p. 337, figs. 105, 106 (non Weisbord).

?*Strioterebrum ischna* (Woodring, 1928),
PETUCH, 1981, *Malacologia*, v. 20, no. 2, p. 336, figs. 101, 102.

Description: Shell small, somewhat stubby for the genus, reaching a height of 15 mm. Protoconch of one and one-half smooth, brown whorls; ten sculptured whorls. Whorls bulging about the middle, the periphery close to anterior suture. A strongly noded subsutural cord delimited by a narrow, deep sulcus crossed by the reduced axial ribs. Axial ribs strong, sharp, opisthocyrt, numbering 13 to 15 with wider interspaces. Two to five flat spiral cords, with more on the base, often weak to obsolescent over the middle of the whorl and failing to node the axial ribs. Shell surface covered in microscopic, crowded spiral striae. No columellar fold. Colour a dark purplish brown with a lighter ashy band about the whorl middle; the nodes of the subsutural collar and the crests of the axial ribs also sometimes ashy. Columella brown and inside of aperture a translucent brown.

Holotype: USNM 784720; height 15.4 mm, diameter 4.2 mm.

Type locality: Recent, Punta Mangle, Isla Margarita, Venezuela.

Paratypes: AMNH 202289: BM(NH); NHMB H 17099: Universidad Central de Venezuela, UCVG 7065.

Remarks: There are some 900 paratypes of *Strioterebrum angelli* n.sp. from a number of north coast localities. Of these, 700 came from suction-dredge spoil at Punta Mangle, Isla Margarita; they occur also on a mud flat with *Thalassia* at adja-

cent Punta de Piedras. None were recovered in the carbonate province of the offshore islands; they prefer, seemingly, a muddier environment. The name records our appreciation of much help, including donation of material, given by marine biologist Charles Angell, at one time in charge of oyster and shrimp culture at the Estación de Investigaciones Marinas, Punta de Piedras, Isla Margarita.

Comparisons: Although assigned by Petuch (1981, p. 337), using our material, to *S. trispiralis* Weisbord and *S. quadrispiralis* Weisbord (redefined earlier as one species under *S. quadrispiralis*), *S. angelli* is not closely related and is little over half the size. Nor do there seem to be any other closely related Recent taxa. Its ancestor may be *Strioterebrum brechincastrensis* (Rutsch, 1942) from the early Pliocene Springvale Formation, Trinidad; it has similar bulging whorls and strong, opisthocyrt axial ribs, but it is twice the size of *S. angelli*, reaching a height of almost 30 mm. An undescribed form related to *S. brechincastrensis* is present in the early Pliocene Punta Gavilan Formation. The status of the form assigned by Petuch (1981, pp. 336, 337) to *Strioterebrum ischna* (Woodring, 1928) from the early Pleistocene Bowden Formation, Jamaica, is problematical; it occurs together with *S. angelli* at Adicora, Paraguaná Peninsula; with its bulging whorls and strong opisthocyrt axials, it has much the appearance of that species. *S. ischna* on the other hand is smaller and slimmer, its whorls less convex and it virtually lacks a subsutural cord, giving to some specimens a *Hastula*-like appearance (Woodring, 1928, p. 136). This form from Adicora may be no more than juvenile *S. angelli*.

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6, 7. *Strioterebrum angelli* Gibson-Smith and Gibson-Smith, n.sp.

(x7) 6. Holotype, USNM 784720; height 15.4 mm, diameter 4.1 mm.

7. Same, whitened.