ARCHIMEDIS (1)
DESH 1859 (26)
(=FUNICULATA)

216. TEREBRA ARCHIMEDIS, Desh.

T. testa elongato-subulata, turrita, albo-eburnea; anfractibus numerosis, angustis, transversim inæqualiter tricostatis, costula suturali proeminentiore interstitiis profundis, minutissime punctulatis; ultimo anfractu brevissimo, basi depresso, transversim tenuiter sulcato; apertura minima, brevi, ovato-subquadrata, alba; columella cylindracea, brevi, ad apicem contorta, canali brevi, latoque terminata.

Long. 31 mill., larg. 6.

Hab. ——?

Ma Collection.

DESH 1859 p 314

216. *T. archimedis* Desh. *P.Z.S.*, 1859, 314. Hab. ? This is said to be "ma collection", but the B.M. has three which are presumably syntypes.

T44

21. *archimedis*, *Terebra* – DESHAYES, 1859, P. Z. S. L., p. 314. Hab. ? Size: 31×6 mm. Holotype: 32.7 mm; syntypes: 39.6 mm (this specimen is erroneously marked as the type with an x inside the aperture) and 20.5 mm. This is the *Terebra funiculata* of authors, not of HINDS, 1844.

C69

T. (*Perirhoe*) *archimedes* DESHAYES, 1859: Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 314; Fig.: SCHEPMAN; Siboga Exped., 1913, pt. 5, Toxoglossa, pl. 25, fig. 12.

Batangas Bay, Luzon (CM no. 127136; B no. 458).

BOUCH 64

40. TEREBRA ARCHIMEDES, Deshayes.

Terebra archimedes, Deshayes: Proc. Zool. Soc., 1859, p. 314.

Hab.—Durban (Burnup).

SMITH 1903 - S.AFR.

Archimedis (Terebra), Desh. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1859, p. 314. = T. funiculata, Hinds, ... 29

TRYON 85

216. *T. archimedis*, Deshayes, variety of *T. funiculata*, Hinds. RVII 608

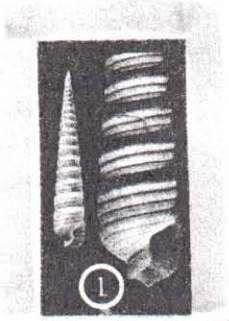


FIG. 1. *Terebra archimedis* Deshayes, 1859, holotype.

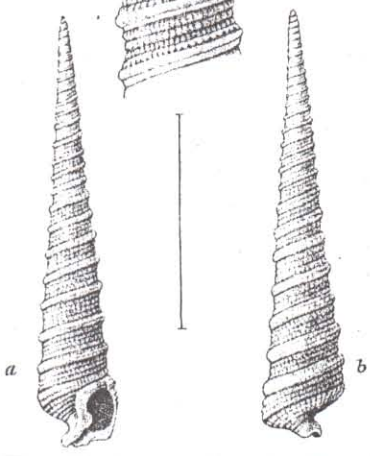
Terebra archimedis Deshayes, 1859, holotype, fig. 1 & 1A. Not previously figured. Dimensions 31 x 5.8 mm. Original measurements 31 x 6 mm. In his description Dehayes stated that this species was representated in his collection only. Therefore I believe the specimen in the École des Mines is the holotype rather than the specimen in the British Museum (Natural History) cited as the type by Cernohorsky (1969) which measures 32.7 mm in length. Type locality unknown. This is conspecific with the Indo-Pacific species, *T. funiculata* Hinds, 1844, and *T. langfordi* Pilsbry, 1921, as there are integrades between the forms. Schepman illustrated *T. archimedis* in his Siboga Expedition report, but the figure was of the *funiculata* form rather than the *archimedis* form.

BRAICHER 77 VEL. V. 91(2): 39.

BRAT. 87

26d. Lower whorls of holotype of *T. archimedis* Deshayes, Museum National Histoire Naturelle, Paris; 31.0 mm.

12.



33. *Terebra (Strioterebrum) Archimedes* Deshayes. Pl. XXV, fig. 12.

DESHAYES. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1859, p. 314.

Stat. 133. Lirung, Salibabu-island. Up to 36 M. Mud and hard sand. 1 Spec.

REEVE and TRYON consider this species to be only a synonym of *T. funiculata* Hinds; as far as I can judge after one specimen of each, *Archimedes* has the subsutural lira less prominent, the number of lirae of each whorl is less, the lirae are more granular, the last whorl is considerably shorter, moreover the colour is much lighter. As this species seems to be unfigured, I have given a figure.

SCHEPM 1918 p 376

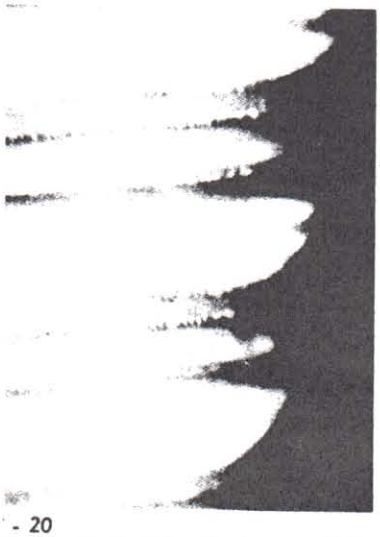
17. **Terebra archimedis** DESHAYES. Bougainville Island. Pacific range. Scarce. Creamy-white, with spiral grooves of reddish-brown. Average length 30 mm.

SEE ALSO FUNICULATA - LANGFORDI -

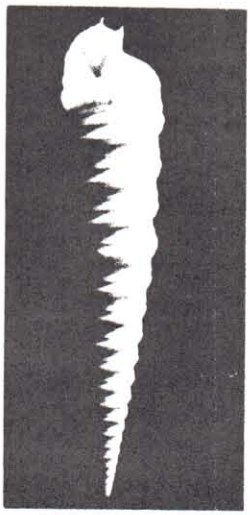
ARCHIMEDIS (2) DESHAYES 1859 = FUNICULATA (26)

A17 H.p 46

SEE FUNICULATA (4) & (2) (HOLOTYPE) CERNOHORSKY & RRATCHER 1976



- 20



X - 2

Terebra archimedis Deshayes, 1859

Name Changes For *Terebra funiculata* Hinds and *T. langfordi* Pilsbry — by E. ALISON KAY

The opportunity to study some of the terebrid type material in the British Museum (Natural History) in March of this year brought my attention to the fact that name changes are necessary for two rather similar terebras: Terebra funiculata Hinds, 1844, and T. langfordi Pilsbry, 1921.

Pilsbry (1921) described T. langfordi from shells collected in the Hawaiian Islands, distinguishing it from T. funiculata by its less prominent peripheral cord and fewer spiral threads. Pilsbry's (loc. cit.) description and figure, and a series of recently collected Hawaiian shells matching T. langfordi were compared with Hinds' types of T. funiculata: they are indistinguishable and T. langfordi must become a synonym of T. funiculata.

The question which is of course raised by the Hinds-Pilsbry synonymy is that of a name for the shells with two strong peripheral or sutural cords which are known throughout the Pacific as T. funiculata Hinds (Weaver, 1960; Cernohorsky and Jennings, 1966). The terebrid types in the British Museum (Natural History) again provide an answer: T. archimedis Deshayes, 1859.

The story seems to be this: Reeve (1860) put Deshayes' T. archimedis into the synonymy of Hinds' T. funiculata but his figure is difficult to interpret as either that of T. funiculata or that of T. archimedis. Tryon (1885) followed Reeve's synonymy but clearly figures T. archimedis as T. funiculata. Pilsbry (1921), interpreting T. funiculata as the more heavily and numerously corded species, described shells with the less prominent peripheral cord and finer threads as his new species, T. langfordi. It is perhaps noteworthy that Tomlin (1944), discussing Deshayes' terebrid types, does not comment on the fact that T. archimedis had been considered a synonym of T. funiculata, although he does mention other synonymies for various of Deshayes' species.

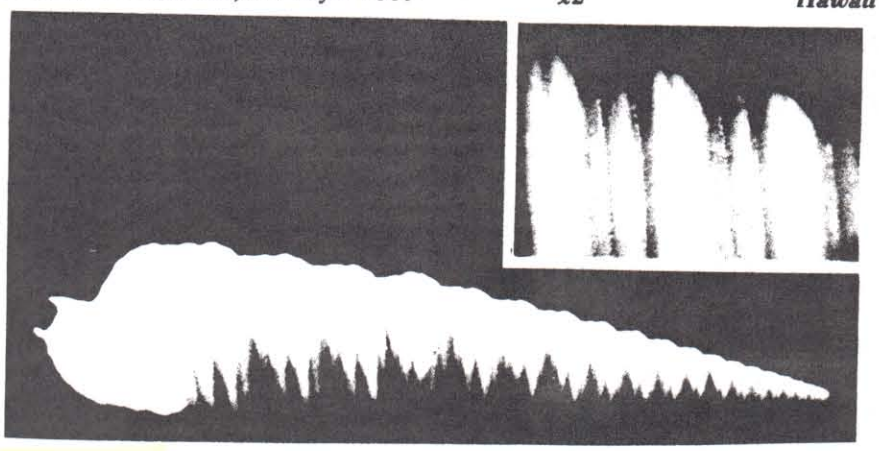
In summary, then, the shells which have been called T. funiculata should be known as T. archimedis, while those known as T. langfordi are T. funiculata.

Editor Note: The following is quoted from Cliff Weaver's Hawaiian Marine Mollusk description of the two Terebras discussed above by Dr. Kay. The Terebra's names have been changed in Weaver's discussion to correspond with Dr. Kay's findings.

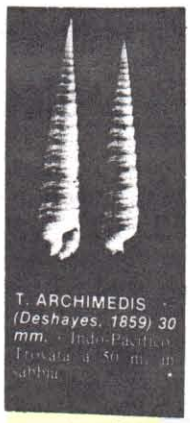
"Although the color and general outline of T. archimedis Deshayes, 1859, and T. funiculata, Hinds, 1843, are about the same, a close look at T. funiculata shows the following sculptural differences: Anterior to the presutural band on each whorl is a smaller chord followed by four, rarely three, unequal spirals. T. archimedis has only two small chords below the presutural band."

HSN JUL 67. (KAY)

Terebra archimedis*, Deshayes 1859** ***x2 ***Hawaii***



HSN SEP 70



AUBRY Pl 1