

8. *Pervicacia assecla* IREDALE. Offshore. N.S.W.



(x 13/10)
x1



x2

Pale tan with whitish nodes below suture and at periphery; to approx. 31 mm. Specimen illustrated is the holotype (Australian Museum C-102823)

Terebra assecla Iredale
NEW SOUTH WALES S.K

Deep-water Auger (*Pervicacia assecla*). Rather thin, elongate, glossy, longitudinally ribbed, compressed at sutures. Pinkish white, with fulvous spots below sutures and darker ones on basal part of last whorl. About 1 inch long, dredged in deep water off southern New South Wales. Also recorded from Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

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116. *Terebra assecla* (Iredale, 1924)

(Pl. 30, fig. 116)

1924 *Pervicacia assecla* Iredale, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 49(3):263, pl. 36, fig. 16; 1976 Garrard, Jour. Malac. Soc. Austral. 3(3-4):181, fig. 3, figd. holotype; 1978 Hinton, Guide Austral. Shells, pl. 59, fig. 8.

Description: Shell to 28 mm; color shiny pinkish white to light fawn with fulvous spots between subsutural nodes, light brown anterior to periphery of body whorl; outline of whorls moderately bulging posterior to the suture, remainder of whorl concave; protoconch 1½ whorls; subsutural band with a row of nodes, defined by a shallow, broad depression, another row of nodes occurring posterior to suture; axial striae becoming almost obsolete ribs, crossed by microscopic spiral striae; aperture quadrate; columella straight.

Type locality: "Twofold Bay, New South Wales, 18-46 m." Australia.

Distribution: New South Wales to South Australia and Tasmania; 20 to 238 m.

Type: Holotype AMS no. C-102823; 28.6 × 7.4 mm.

Discussion: It is easy to separate this species from other Australian terebrids, none of which have nodes both anterior and posterior to the suture, causing the outline to be concave. B-116 + 112

116, *T. assecla* (Iredale). Holotype Australian Museum, Sydney No. C-102823; 28.6 mm.



(813 B) *PERVICACIA ASSECLA*, n.sp. (Plate xxxvi, f. 16). 116

Shell elongately subulate, rather thin, glossy, last whorl about one-third the length of the shell, mouth oval, canal short and open. Colour pinkish-white with fulvous spots below suture and darker fulvous on basal part of last whorl; sometimes suffused with fulvous throughout. Apical whorls two, smooth; adult whorls ten, sutures impressed, longitudinally ribbed, the ribs being interrupted by a smooth concave depression, sinuous and eighteen in number on the penultimate whorl: on the last whorl the ribs are prominent on the periphery, continuing, but fading, on the base which is rounded. The mouth has the outer lip thin, sinuate through the lack of sculpture below the suture, the columella straight, anteriorly a little bent but showing no folds. Length of type 28 mm., breadth 9 mm.

Dredged in Twofold Bay, N.S.W., in from 10-25 fathoms.

Superficially resembles *P. ustulata* (Deshayes), but I have seen no other

16 Australian Terebrid that can be compared. IREDALE 1924. P.L.Soc. N.S.W. Vol. 45 (3) p. 263

16. *Pervicacia assecla* Iredale, Type.

Pervicacia assecla Iredale, 1924

Fig. 3

Pervicacia assecla Iredale, 1924: 263, pl. 36, fig. 16; Macpherson and Gabriel, 1962: 241.

Description. Protoconch $1\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, white, smooth and shining, rounded, deviated, merging gradually into adult sculpture. Teleoconch 10 concave whorls in length of 26 mm., spire straight sided. Sutures strongly impressed. Sculpture of one row of strong sub-sutural nodules, separated by a broad shallow sulcus from a further row of stronger nodules adjoining lower suture, 14 on penultimate whorl, which are produced into curved axial ribs on body-whorl; strong growth marks between sutures on all whorls, crossed by microscopic transverse striae. Aperture broadly ovate, columella straight and vertical; broad open siphonal canal with shallow sinus; inner-lip calloused, outer-lip thin and simple; fine thin rib from centre of columella to rear of canal. Colour whitish to light fawn, brown spots between upper nodules, anterior half of body-whorl brown.

Type locality. Twofold Bay, New South Wales, 18-45 metres.

Dimensions. Holotype, length 28 mm., breadth 9 mm. - largest specimen examined.

Location of type. Australian Museum, Sydney (C. 102823).

Distribution. Central south coast of New South Wales, southwards to Victoria, S.E. South Australia and northern Tasmania, 18-90 metres.

Material. Australian Museum 74 specimens (17 lots), author 33 specimens (3 lots), all from within above area of distribution.

Discussion. An unusual feature of this species is the widely separated rows of nodules adjoining both upper and lower sutures, due to the exceptional width of the sulcus compared with that in other species; on the body-whorl the larger lower nodules are extended as short stout ribs, tapering into fine narrow axial striae and continuing to base of shell. GARRARD 1976 Journ Soc Natl Aust 113(4): 171



3. *Pervicacia assecla* Iredale, 1924. Holotype, Twofold Bay, N.S.W., 18-45 metres. X 1.3 (28 x 9 mm.) (Aust. Museum C. 102823).