

174. *Terebra berryi* Campbell, 1961

(Pl. 45, figs. a-c)

1961 *Terebra (Strioterebrum) berryi* Campbell, Veliger 4(1):26, pl. 5, figs. 5-6.1971 *Terebra berryi* Campbell, Bratcher & Burch, Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci. 4th ser. 37(21):558, figs. 28, 29; 1971 Bratcher & Burch in Keen, Seashells Trop. W. America ed. 2:672, fig. 1524; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 14.

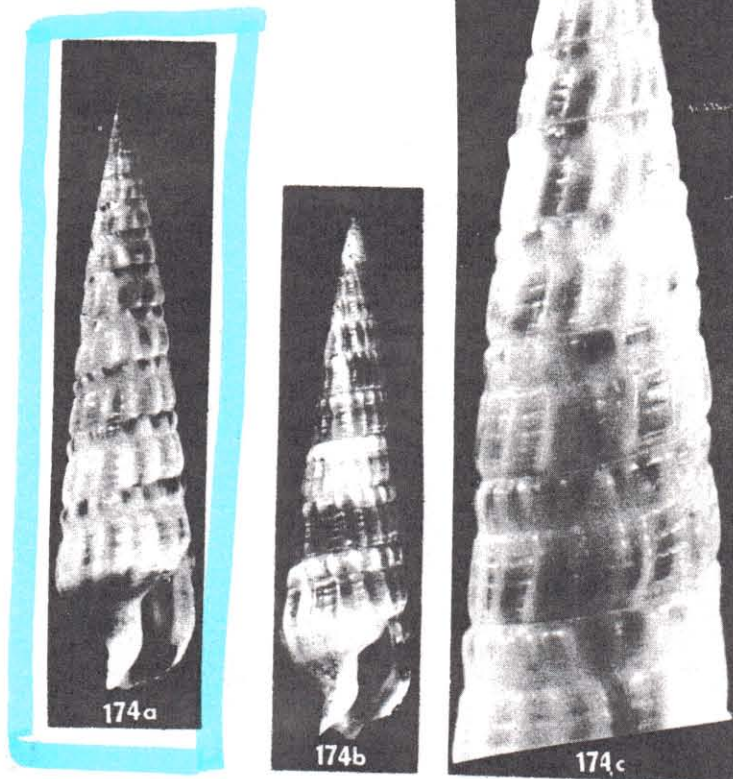
**Description:** Shell to 57 mm; color pale gray or beige marbled or mottled with brown; whorls very slightly convex; protoconch of 4, sometimes almost black, whorls; subsutural band convex, defined by impressed groove, which in some specimens becomes a sharply cut groove; axial ribs sharp, flexuous, swelling into nodes on the subsutural band; interspaces much wider than ribs on early whorls, occasionally narrower on later whorls; spiral grooves, in interspaces, about 4, sometimes faintly crossing ribs; aperture elongate; outer lip thin with marbled color showing through; columella curved, slight parietal callus on mature specimens.

**Type locality:** "Puertocitos, Baja California, Mexico."

**Distribution:** From Puertocitos, Baja California, Mexico, to Cocos Island, Costa Rica; intertidal to 37 m.

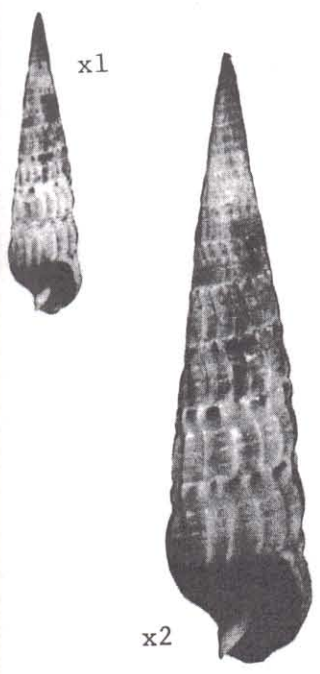
**Type:** Holotype CAS no. 12352; 32.0 × 7.0 mm.

**Discussion:** The color varies from those almost entirely lavender-gray to some which are quite brownish, although all have a more or less marbled appearance. This species was named for Dr. S. Stillman Berry (1887-1984), a leading private malacologist of Redlands, California, and editor of *Leaflets in Malacology*. 8-174-152



174a-c, *T. berryi* Campbell. 174a, Holotype California Academy Sciences No. 12352; 32.0 mm. 174b, Cocos Id.; 16.8 mm. 174c, Middle whorls.

BERRYI (3)  
 CAMPBELL 1961  
 (174)



**Terebra berryi** Campbell.  
 (Figures 28, 29.)

*Terebra (Strioterebrum) berryi* CAMPBELL, Veliger, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 26, figs. 5, 6, July 1, 1961.  
*Terebra berryi* CAMPBELL, DUSHANE, and SPHON, Veliger, vol. 10, no. 3, p. 244, January 1, 1968. Puertecitos, Gulf of California.

TYPE. Holotype, no. 12352, California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology, Type Collection.

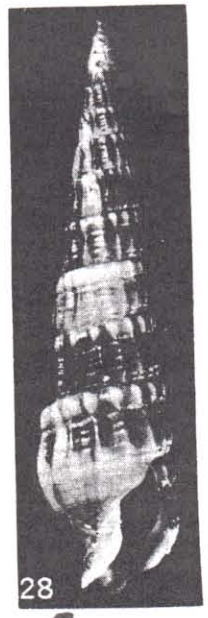
TYPE LOCALITY. "Puertecitos, Baja California." [Mexico.]

DISTRIBUTION. East coast of Baja California, Mexico to Guatamala, intertidal to 36 meters (20 fathoms).

DESCRIPTION. Shell medium, color marbled pale lavender-gray and brownish; whorls very slightly convex; convex subsutural band set off by well defined suture and impressed groove which in some specimens becomes a sharply cut groove; sculpture of sharp flexuous axial ribs which swell into nodes on the subsutural band; ribs much narrower than interspaces on early whorls, occasionally more closely placed in later whorls, spiral grooves, about four in addition to the subsutural groove, mark the interspaces and sometimes faintly cross axial ribs; sculpture continuing on body whorl, but becoming less well defined from periphery to anterior canal which is marked with fairly deep spiral grooves; aperture elongate; outer lip thin with marbled color showing through; columella curved with one plication; well developed siphonal fasciole with sharp posterior keel; anterior canal broad, short, curved; aperture moderately laminated in adult specimens.

DISCUSSION. Color varies among the specimens examined. Some are almost entirely lavender-grey, while some are quite brownish, though all have a more or less marbled appearance. The sculpture also varies in number of ribs and width of interspaces. On one specimen taken at Cocos Island, Costa Rica, the ribs are not sharp and clearly defined, and the spiral sculpture is more noticeable than the axial sculpture.

Largest specimen examined 57.1 mm.



28

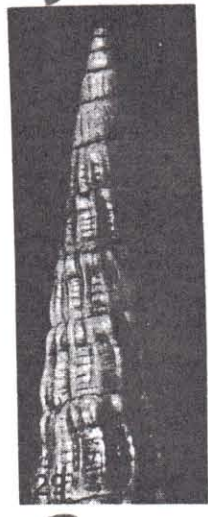


FIGURE 28. *Terebra berryi* Campbell. Hypotype no. 1184, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Type Collection. Wafer Bay, Cocos Island, Costa Rica. Length 16.8 mm., width 4.2 mm.

FIGURE 29. Nucleus, same shell as figure 28.

Grayish white with a few orange-brown markings below suture; to approx. 57 mm. A shallow water species. (ANSP 139986)

*Terebra berryi* Campbell  
 WEST MEXICO-COSTA RICA

S.K



1524

1524. *Terebra berryi* Campbell, 1961. The shiny grayish-white shell with yellowish blotches has sharper ribs and a less prominent subsutural band than *T. variegata*. The aperture is elongate, the columella curved, with one faint plication. Length, 57.1 mm; diameter, 7.6 mm. Puertecitos, Gulf of California, to Costa Rica, in depths of 2 to 37 m.

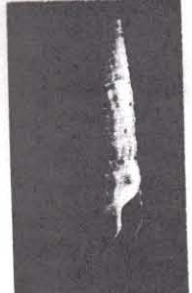
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1524. CAS, holotype, no. 12,352

*Terebra berryi* Campbell, 1961; sand beach, low tide, rare (2) (D, Ca).

DUSH 62 BAJA CALIF



TEREBRA BERRYI  
 (Campbell, 1961) 57  
 mm. : Dal Golfo della  
 California, alla Costa  
 Rica. Da 2 a 37 m. \*\*

AUSM 12 14



\* *Terebra berryi* CAMPBELL, 1961 (p. 26). Uncommon (9), on sand bar; Puertecitos, Gulf of California [see DUSHANE, 1962] (D, S).

DUSHANE & SPHON 67 244

Figure 2: *Terebra berryi* CAMPBELL, 1961. Holotype: Calif. Acad. Sci. Paleo. Type Coll. 12352 (x 2). Length 32 mm; width 7 mm. Type locality: Puertecitos, Lower California, Mexico.

Genus *Terebra* BRUGUIÈRE, 1789  
Subgenus *Strioterebrum* SACCO, 1891

*Terebra (Strioterebrum) berryi* sp. n.  
CAMPBELL, spec. nov.  
(Plate 5, Figures 5, 6)

Discussion

There is no little confusion in the genus *Terebra* with regards to the Panamic area. I have collected more than 80 names from the literature for the 37 species as listed in "Sea Shells of Tropical West America". Fortunately, a good share of these names can safely be placed in synonymy. It is this background that causes some hesitance in describing this and the following species. The *Terebra* collections of the San Diego Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles County Museum, Stanford University, and the California Academy of Sciences were studied, and through the generosity of the respective curators, I was able to make color slides of each species at Stanford University and at the California Academy of Sciences. These have proved invaluable.

DESCRIPTION:

The shell is medium sized, slender, of light cream with brown spots between the subsutural nodes and brownish mottling of the whorls with exception of the protoconch and very early whorls, which are practically black. The four dark, glassy whorls of the protoconch are followed by 15 subsequent whorls. The early whorls have very narrow, slightly curved axial ribs, 14 in number, with scarcely any indication of a subsutural band. On later whorls the axial ribs are prominent, quite curved, and about equal to the interspaces and number about 16. There are three to four spiral grooves in the interspaces, usually not crossing the ribs, totaling 18 to 20 down over the base of the body whorl. The general surface is microscopically striolate, and the slightly convex axial ribs are mildly depressed or on an equal level with the subsutural band to form straight sides. The aperture is elongate and passes below into a short, open, slightly recurved canal with the siphonal fasciole convex, bounded by a weak cord, and the columella straight with one weak plication. Length 32 mm.; width 7 mm.

The first specimen of *Terebra berryi* was collected by the author along with numerous *T. variegata* Gray, 1834, at Puertecitos, Baja California. It was easily separated from *T. variegata*, but was regarded as a "freak". In October of 1960 the *Terebra* was shown to Dr. Berry who promptly produced a single specimen from his unnamed material that had been collected at Puertecitos. Friends who had collected in this area were then asked if they knew of any similar shells, and Mrs. DuShane had the one chosen as the holotype, and Mr. Rogers had another, both collected at Puertecitos.

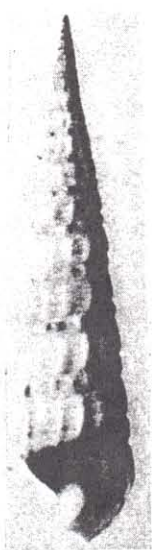


Figure 5

Holotype: California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology, Type Collection No. 12'352.

Paratype I: Private collection of Mrs. Helen DuShane. Length 23 mm.; width 5.5 mm. This specimen displays a common variation in *Terebridae* by having 21 axial ribs, but in all other respects it agrees with the holotype.

Paratype II: Private collection of Mr. Mark Rogers. Length 27 mm.; width 6 mm.

Paratype III: Private collection of Dr. S. Stillman Berry.

TYPE LOCALITY:

The holotype was collected at Puertecitos, Baja California, crawling in the sand at a very low tide by the DuShanes in April, 1958. Paratype I, collected by myself on March 3, 1958, Paratype II, collected by Mr. Rogers on April 11, 1960, and Paratype III in the Berry collection were taken at the same locality. Lat. 30° 25' N.; Long. 114° 39' W.



Figure 6

Figure 5: *Terebra berryi* CAMPBELL, spec. nov. Holotype.

Figure 6: Drawing of protoconch of the holotype.

*Terebra berryi* can be compared to the most common species found at Puertecitos, *T. variegata* which has a prominent subsutural band set out like a collar, a well developed siphonal fasciole that is concave, and axial ribs that are flat and almost straight. *Terebra armillata* Hinds, 1844, is also found there, but its subsutural band is even more prominent and the shell is deep brown. Another species found at Puertecitos is *T. glauca* Hinds, 1844. It is dark gray-brown with its axial ribs distinctly beaded. *Terebra berryi* differs from these in that the subsutural band is slightly depressed, the axial ribs are convex and curved, and the siphonal fasciole is less developed and convex. *Terebra berryi* can be separated most easily by examination of the protoconch and early whorls which differ uniquely from the other species as is seen in figures 6, 9, 10. After comparison with descriptions, pictures, and specimens of other Panamic species, it was felt that *T. berryi* should be described as new.

This new species is named in honor of Dr. S. Stillman Berry for his great contributions to the knowledge of malacology and for his generosity of time as well as material.