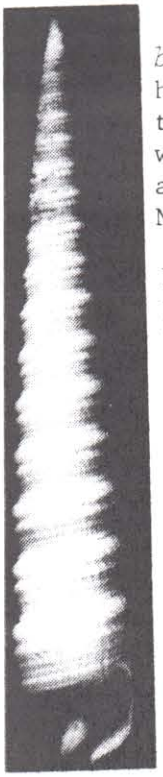


The known distribution of *Terebra boucheti* Bratcher, 1981 (Figure 6), also has been extended. Formerly known from the Philippines to the Solomon Islands, it was recently collected off South Africa and sent to me by Dr. Kilburn of the Natal Museum.

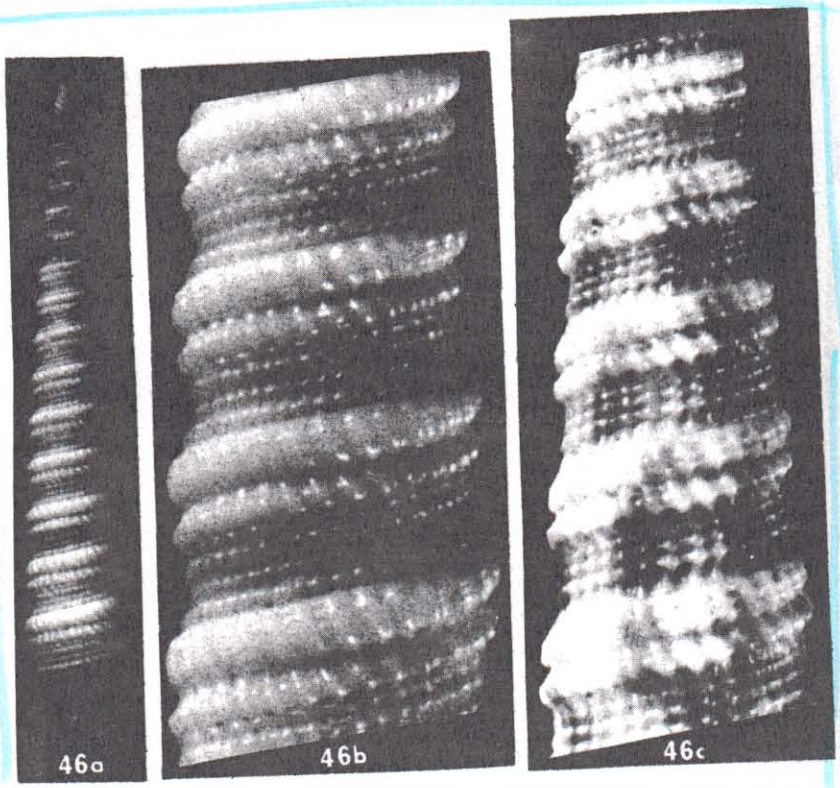
Fig. 6. *Terebra boucheti* Bratcher, 1981.
Length: 47.5 mm
Type loc.: Philippine Is.
[14°16'N; 120°31'E]

46. *Terebra boucheti* Bratcher, 1981

(Pl. 14, figs. 46a-c)
(Color pl. F, fig. 10)

1981 *Terebra boucheti* Bratcher, Veliger 23(4):329, figs. 1, 2; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 14.

Description: Shell to 62 mm; color shiny white or white blotched with orange-brown; outline of whorls concave with convex double subsutural band and projecting row of nodes; protoconch of 3½ extremely elongate whorls, the last whorl being twice the length of the preceding one; the first 2 whorls of the teleoconch being extremely angulate because of sharp nodes projecting from the center of whorl, with a row of smaller, less conspicuous nodes both anterior and posterior to projecting row, the 2 posterior rows of nodes becoming equal in size after the 4th whorl, forming the subsutural band; sculpture below double subsutural band consisting of 3 or 4 rows of nodes, connected both axially and spirally by shiny raised cords; nodes on band becoming elongate on later whorls; aperture quadrate; columella extremely recurved.
Type locality: "Philippine Is., 14 °16′N,120 ° 31′E.; 67 to 70 m.
Distribution: From the Philippine Is. to the Solomon Is.; 30 to 70 m.
Type: Holotype MNHN Paris; 47.5 × 7.7 mm.
Discussion: The most outstanding features of this species are the elongate protoconch whorls followed by extremely angulate early whorls caused by a keel of small nodes in the center of the first whorls of the teleoconch. This species was named for Philippe Bouchet of the MNHN Paris. For comparison refer to *T. insalli* (47)



10: *Terebra boucheti* Bratcher, paratype; Philippines; 46.3 mm. (sp. **46**).

46a-c, *T. boucheti* Bratcher. **46a, Holotype** Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris: 47.5 mm. **46b,** Middle whorls of holotype. **46c,** Middle whorls of paratype.

BOUCHETI (2)
BRATCHER 1981
(46)
(V)

Twila Bratcher (**Veliger**, 1981, 23(4): 329-332) described four new Indo-Pacific ***Terebra***. These new species were:

Terebra boucheti Bratcher is a shiny medium-large shell that is white or white with reddish brown blotches and ornamented with round beadlike nodes. It was compared with ***T. torquata*** Adams & Reeve, ***T. elliscrossi*** Bratcher, and ***T. insulli*** Bratcher & Burch. The type locality is the Philippines. The holotype and seven paratypes were studied.

HSN OCT 81

Terebra boucheti Bratcher, 1981

Philippines (type locality) to Solomon Islands; 47.5 mm.

"The most outstanding feature of this species is the long whorled protoconch followed by extremely angulate early whorls caused by a keel of small nodes in the center of the first whorls of the teleconch. This is one of the shiniest of the terebrids. Of the paratypes, 3 are white, the remainder blotched with orange brown."

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AUBRY PL 14

3. Terebra boucheti Bratcher, 1981
48.5mm; Samar.
Shell medium sized, with a tall, acute spire and a strong presutural groove which has a row of axially elongate nodules above and a row of smaller nodules below; sculptured with numerous arcuate axial cords, finely nodulose from intersecting spiral grooves (2 to 3); creamy white in colour with brown axial streaks· reaches 60mm.
DISTRIBUTION: Sporadically found throughout the Philippines in limited quantity. SPRING-BLOSSOM 26 p49

3

Terebra boucheti Bratcher, spec. nov.

(Figures 1 and 2) p329.

Diagnosis: A shiny medium-large terebrid shell, white or white with reddish-brown blotches and ornamented with round bead-like nodes.

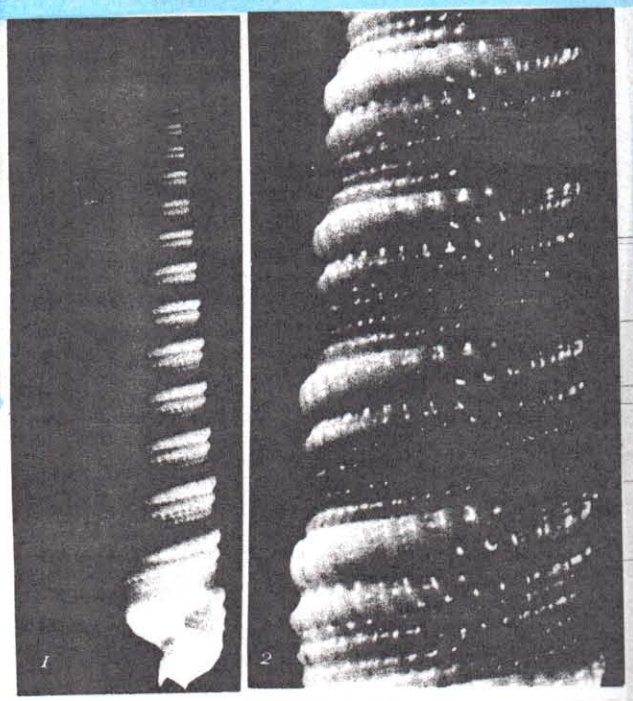
Description: Shell size moderately large; color shiny white; outline of whorls concave with convex double subsutural band and projecting rows of nodes; protoconch of 3½ extremely long whorls, the last whorl being twice the length of the preceding one; first 2 whorls of teleoconch extremely angulate because of sharp nodes projecting from center of whorl, a row of smaller, less conspicuous nodes both anterior and posterior to projecting row; 2 rows of nodes becoming equal in size after 4TH whorl and forming subsutural band; sculpture posterior to band consisting of 2 rows of smaller nodes; subsutural band on later whorls consisting of a row of shiny elongate nodes with obsolete spiral cords in interspaces, followed by a row of slightly smaller nodes, a broad channel between; remainder of whorl sculptured by 4 rows of small nodes aligned vertically and connected both spirally and axially by shiny cords; body whorl with double subsutural band followed by 3 rows of smaller nodes, the one at the periphery being slightly more pronounced; sculpture anterior to periphery of heavy spiral cords; aperture quadrate; columella recurved; siphonal fasciole almost smooth, with microscopic striations, and a sharp keel.

Dimensions: Holotype 47.5 x 7.7 mm. Paratypes from 41.4 x 7.3 to 61.8 x 12.3 mm.

Type Locality: Philippine Islands. 14°16′N; 120°31′E; Musorstrom Expedition, Station 10, 70 to 67 meters.

Type Material: Holotype MNHN. Paratypes MNHN (1); BM(NH) no. 198019 (1); LACM no. 1364 (1); USNM no. 782260 (1); Bratcher coll. (2); Parkinson coll. (1).

Distribution: Philippines to Solomon Islands.



1 2

Figure 1: ***Terebra boucheti*** Bratcher, spec. nov. Holotype MNHN
Figure 2: Same specimen as in Figure 1

Discussion: The most outstanding feature of this species is the long whorled protoconch followed by extremely angulate early whorls caused by a keel of small nodes in the center of the first whorls of the teleoconch. This is one of the shiniest of the terebrids. There is almost no variation in the sculpture of the early whorls of the specimens examined. In the later whorls some specimens show more pronounced axial and spiral cords with smaller nodes at the intersections. Of the paratypes, 3 are white, the remainder blotched with orange brown. Specimens with orange brown blotching have been in some collections labeled as *Terebra adamsi* E. A. Smith, 1878, though there is little resemblance to that species; *T. adamsi* has small orange-brown dots, is turreted in outline, and the only nodes are those on the subsutural band.

Terebra ***boucheti*** should be compared with several other Indo-Pacific species: *T. torquata* Adams & Reeve, 1850 is similar in size and somewhat similar in sculpture though it lacks the nodes anterior to the subsutural band, has a mamillate protoconch of 1½ whorls, and lacks the high gloss; *T. elliscrossi* Bratcher, 1979 has a white shell with small paired dots rather than wide blotches. It lacks the keeled angulate early whorls of the teleoconch and the beaded nodes anterior to the subsutural band; *T. insalli* Bratcher & Burch, 1967 has a more slender shell and also lacks the angulate early whorls and the beading.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Philippe Bouchet, curator at the Muséum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France. BRATCH. 1981 VELIG. Vol 23(4) p 329