

176. *Terebra brandi* Bratcher & Burch,
1970

(Pl. 176, figs. a,b)

1970 *Terebra brandi* Bratcher & Burch, *Veliger* 12(3):296, pl. 44, figs. 5-6; 1971 Bratcher & Burch in Keen, *Seashells Trop. W. America* ed. 2:672, fig. 1525; 1984 Aubry, *Terebridae* pl. 8.

Description: Shell to 24 mm; color bluish gray; outline of whorls slightly convex with moderately convex subsutural band; protoconch of 4 dark, blackish brown, shiny whorls; subsutural band of axial ribs, defined by impressed suture and subsutural groove which crosses ribs after about the 4th whorl of the teleoconch; axial ribs slightly curved, narrower than interspaces, spiral grooves evenly spaced, not crossing ribs, 6 to 9 on penultimate whorl, 2 to 3 on subsutural band; aperture moderately elongate; columella brown, slightly curved, with light parietal callus.

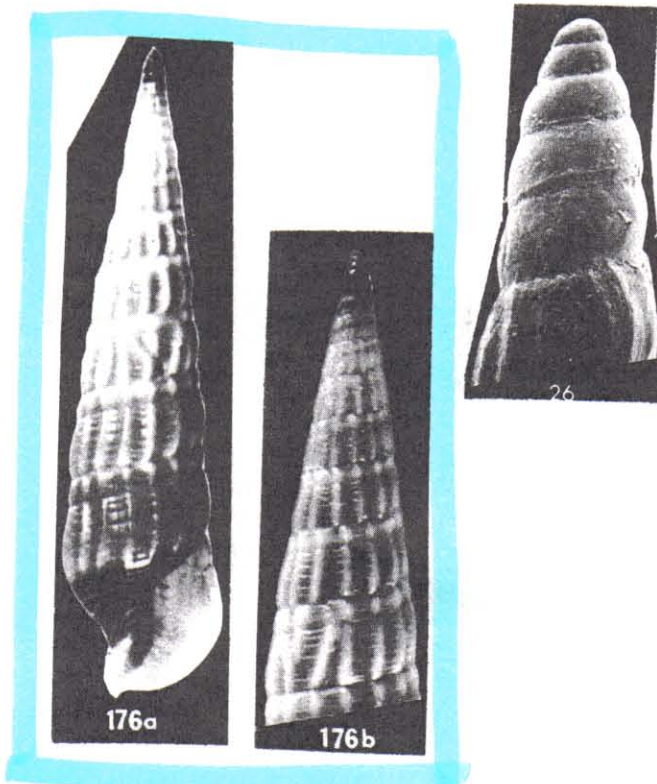
Type locality: "Petatlan Bay, Mexico, 17°31'N, 101°27'W; 10 to 20 m, hard sand and shell bottom."

Distribution: From the Gulf of California, Mexico, to Peru; intertidal to 20 m.

Type: Holotype LACM no. AHF 1252; 16.9 × 3.9 mm.

Discussion: The color of the protoconch varies on some terebrid species, but it appears always to be black in this species as it does on *Hastula bacillus* (221). This species was named for Dr. Louis M. Brand, a Texas shell collector.

B. 176-152



176a,b, *T. brandi* Bratcher & Burch. 176a, Holotype Los Angeles County Museum No. AHF-1252; 16.9 mm. 176b, Upper whorls of holotype.

26, *T. brandi* Bratcher & Burch. Manzanillo, Mexico; × 35.

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF TEREBRA FROM THE EASTERN PACIFIC; Twila Bratcher and R. D. Burch, The Veliger, Vol. 12; No. 3, page 295-300.

The description of the five new species of *Terebra* resulted when the authors studied a large number of specimens made available to them in their total work on the West American Terebridae. As pointed out by the authors, "Terebra species from West America, in several instances, exhibit variations in shell characteristics which make identification very difficult unless a long series of comparison specimens is available, and good protoconchs are a desirable aid in separating species which have somewhat similar shell characteristics." The work of the authors makes the work of the collector easier.

New species described in this paper include *Terebra shayana* from Manzanilla, Mexico from 17 to 40 fathoms; *T. brandi* from Petatlan Bay, Mexico from 5 to 10 fathoms; (for the holotype): 17 a 36 m. **HSN Feb 72**



x1



x4

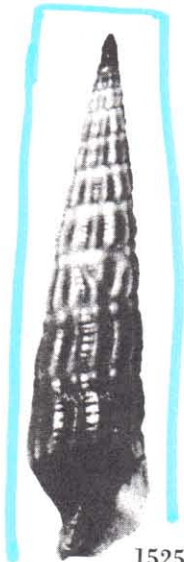
Grayish brown; aperture pale yellowish; to approx. 24 mm. Intertidal zone and offshore. (USNM 566896)

Terebra brandi Bratcher & Burch
GULF OF CALIFORNIA-PERU **S.K.**

BRANDI???

BRANDI (3)
Bratcher & Burch
1970

(176)



1525

1525. Bratcher & Burch (1970), from holotype in LACM, no. 1,252



TEREBRA BRANDI
(Bratcher & Burch, 1970) 25 mm. Dal Perù al Golfo della California. In sabbia fino a 18 m. **

OSBY PL8

1525. *Terebra brandi* Bratcher & Burch, 1970. The slender bluish shell has a shiny dark brown nucleus. The evenly spaced spiral grooves do not cross the slightly curved axial ribs. Aperture moderately elongate, columella curved, with a faint plication. Length, 24 mm; diameter, 4.6 mm. Gulf of California to Peru, intertidally and offshore to 18 m. **HSN Feb 72**

Terebra brandi BRATCHER & BURCH, spec. nov.

(Plate 44, Figures 5, 6) 1970

Description: Size medium small, slender; color bluish gray; whorls slightly convex with moderately convex subsutural band marked by impressed suture and subsutural groove which crosses axial ribs after the 4th postnuclear whorl; nucleus of 4 dark brown, shiny, smooth whorls; sculpture consistent throughout except that subsutural band becomes discernible after 4th postnuclear whorl; axial sculpture of slightly curved ribs narrower than interspaces on both whorl and band; spiral sculpture of rows of evenly spaced spiral grooves which do not cross axial ribs, 6 on penultimate whorl, 3 on subsutural band; body whorl of medium length with axial ribs ending at periphery and interspaces divided by 7 rows of spiral grooves; anterior to periphery 7 unevenly spaced spiral grooves extend to siphonal fasciole; aperture moderately elongate; outer lip thin; columella brown with slight curve, very faint plication, light lamination; siphonal fasciole striated with posterior keel; anterior canal moderately long, curved, medium width; length 16.9 mm, diameter 3.9 mm; 10 whorls plus nucleus.

Holotype: LACM - AHF, Type Collection no. 1252.

Type locality: Petatlan Bay, Mexico, 17°31' N Lat., 101°27' W Long.; Allan Hancock Pacific Expedition collecting station 265-34; 5 - 10 fathoms on hard sand and shell bottom.

Paratypes: One paratype; LACM - AHF, Type Collection no. 1253; very poor condition.

Other material examined: In addition to the type lot, AHF 702-37 from Angeles Bay, Baja California, Mexico, at 18 fathoms; Shy Collection from Manzanillo, Mexico, 7 - 8 fathoms; AHF 584-26 from Conception Bay, Baja California, Mexico, intertidal; Frisbey Collection from Manzanillo, Mexico, 15 - 40 fathoms; LACM Hill Collection from Bay of Dulce, Mexico; AHF 763-38 from Cape Corrientos, Mexico, 5 - 10 fathoms; LACM no. B-16 from Taboga Island, Panama, 5 fathoms; USNM 566896 from Mazatlan, Mexico; USNM 426749 from Peru; B & B no. 273 from Panama Bay, Panama, intertidal.

Except for the type lot and one other, each of which contains 2 specimens, all lots examined were of one specimen each.

Largest specimen examined: USNM 566896; length 24.1 mm; diameter 4.6 mm.

Discussion: The variation exhibited among the specimens examined is confined to the color, which may be lavender gray, bluish gray or beige gray.

Several species of Panamic *Terebra* somewhat resemble *T. brandi* in sculpture. *Terebra berryi* CAMPBELL, 1961, has a larger apical angle, more convex whorls with a depressed subsutural band, a more pronounced and numerous spiral sculpture and different style of color and color pattern; while *T. churea* CAMPBELL, 1964, has a shorter protoconch, more pronounced subsutural band and more numerous spiral sculpture than *T. brandi*. The western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico species, *T. protexta* (CONRAD, 1848), and *T. glossema* SCHWENDEL, 1940 and 1942, have some sculptural resemblance but may be separated by their axial ribs which continue anterior to the periphery of the body whorl and by their columellas which are more curved or twisted than the slightly curved columella of *T. brandi*.

This species is named for Dr. Louis M. Brand of Houston, Texas, in recognition of his generous assistance and early encouragement of our study of the Terebridae.

B & B 69 Vol. 12 (5): 296-7.



Figure 5

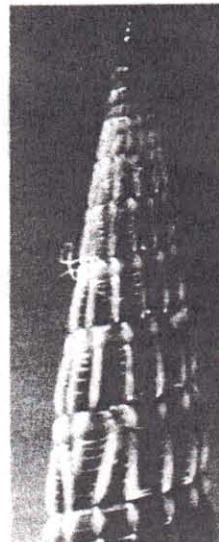


Figure 6

Figure 5: *Terebra brandi* BRATCHER & BURCH, spec. nov. Holotype LACM - AHF no. 1252 × 3½

Figure 6: *Terebra brandi*, nucleus of same shell as in Figure 5

Terebra brandi Bratcher & Burch, 1970

(Fig 4(A) 44)

Descrizione originale:

1970, Veliger 12(3):296, pl. 44, figs. 5-6;

Size medium small, slender; color bluish gray; whorls slightly convex with moderately convex subsutural band marked by impressed suture and subsutural groove which crosses axial ribs after the 4th postnuclear whorl; nucleus of 4 dark brown, shiny, smooth whorls; sculpture consistent throughout except that subsutural band becomes discernible after 4th postnuclear whorl; axial sculpture of slightly curved ribs narrower than interspaces on both whorl and band; spiral sculpture of rows of evenly spaced spiral grooves which do not cross axial ribs, 6 on penultimate whorl, 3 on subsutural band; body whorl of medium length with axial ribs ending at periphery and interspaces divided by 7 rows of spiral grooves; anterior to periphery 7 unevenly spaced spiral grooves extend to siphonal fasciole; aperture moderately elongate; outer lip thin; columella brown with slight curve, very faint plication, light lamination; siphonal fasciole striated with posterior keel; anterior canal moderately long, curved, medium width; length 16.9 mm, diameter 3.9 mm; 10 whorls plus nucleus.

Locus typicus: Petatlan Bay, Mexico

olotipo: LACM No. AHF 1252

Lunghezza: fino a 24 mm.

La caratteristica conchifera più solente di questa piccola Terebra è la portanza scura. Ne abbiamo studiati diversi esemplari provenienti da Los Angeles Bay, Jalisco, Mexico.

Puo' considerarsi abbastanza comune nei luoghi tipici di ritrovamento - viene, in genere, dragate in unul bottom, dai 20 ai 40 feet.