

175. *Terebra churea* Campbell, 1964

(Pl. 45, fig. 175)

1964 *Terebra churea* Campbell, Veliger 6(3):134, pl. 17, figs. 17, 18, 24. 1971 Bratcher & Burch in Keen, Seashells Trop. W. America ed. 2:672, fig. 1528.

Description: Shell to 30 mm; color white to light brown; outline of whorls slightly convex with convex subsutural band; protoconch of 1½ rounded whorls; subsutural band with weak nodes or ribs, with several indistinct spiral cords; axial ribs curved, weak, 20 to 24 on penultimate whorl; interspaces wider than ribs; spiral cords weak, usually 6 or 7, sometimes crossing ribs; aperture moderately elongate; columella curved.

Type locality: "Ensenada San Francisco, Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, intertidal."

Distribution: Gulf of California, Mexico; intertidal.

Type: Holotype SBMNH no. 03461; 17.4 × 3.6mm.

Discussion: This rare species has weak sculpture compared to most of the other Panamic terebrids.

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175, *T. churea* Campbell. **Holotype** Santa Barbara Museum Natural History No. 03461; 17.4 mm.





1528

1528. *Terebra churea* Campbell, 1964. The slender white shell has curved axial ribs that continue over the subsutural band. The wider interspaces are evenly divided by four or five spiral cords not crossing the ribs. The aperture is slightly quadrate and the columella recurved, with a faint plication. Length, 14.4 mm; diameter, 3.2 mm. The type locality is Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. MK 6674

1528. Right, SBMNH, holotype; left, SDSNH, paratype

Terebra (Strioterebrum) churea CAMPBELL, spec. nov.

(Plate 17, figures 17, 18 and 24) p 134

Shell small and slender, of white to light cream color, initial portion of the protoconch is dome-shaped and continues as a smooth glassy whorl of one and one-half turns followed by twelve whorls of the teleoconch; early sculpture of sharp axial ridges much narrower than the interspaces, later whorls convex with an impressed subsutural band on which there are axially lengthened curved nodes with convex portion to the left; there are nine axial cords distributed between the 22 to 24 axial ribs which are narrower than the interspaces and arched with the convex portion to the right; the last whorl contains twelve axial cords with two additional cords confined to the anterior canal; siphonal fasciole concave, columella with a faint suggestion of a fold; aperture elongate, anterior canal recurved.

Holotype: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Type Collection No. 03461.

Paratypes: One paratype is in the Type Collection of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (No. 03462); two in the Type Collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History (Nos. 45222 and 45223); four in the John Q. and Rose Burch collection; two in the LeRoy Poorman collection; one in the B. Campbell collection; and one in the Mark Rogers collection.

Type Locality: The holotype was collected from the shore of Ensenada San Francisco, Guaymas, México, a long shallow bay that joins Bacochibampo Bay with San Carlos Bay. All of the paratypes were collected within a three mile radius of this area with the exception of Lowe's material for which the locality is merely given as "Guaymas". "La Grassa Id." is a small island just off the shore and within Ensenada San Francisco (27° 58' North Latitude; 111° 03' West Longitude). See Table 2.

This rare species shares several features with a group of small *Terebra* described by PILSBRY & LOWE (1932), *T. polypenus*, *T. corintoensis*, *T. montijoensis* and *T. sanjuanensis*. They are all generally less than 20 mm in length, with convex whorls sculptured by numerous axial ribs and spiral cords or grooves. I am indebted to Mr. Emery Chace for the opportunity to compare *T. churea* with paratypes of the PILSBRY & LOWE species in the Type Collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.

I have at hand photographs of the holotypes of most of the species described from the Eastern Pacific; with these and the comparative material, *T. churea* can be readily distinguished from the previously described species.

The protoconch of *Terebra churea* serves as a differentiating character between it and the other small Panamic terebras; initially it is an eccentric dome followed by 1 to 1½ whorls. The protoconchs of the other small terebras have the usual 3 to 4 enlarging whorls usually associated with *Strioterebrum*. Since the remaining characters of *T. churea* are compatible with an assignment to *Strioterebrum* it is tentatively allocated to this subgenus.
CAMPBELL 1964 Vol. VI, No. 6 (3) p 134-135

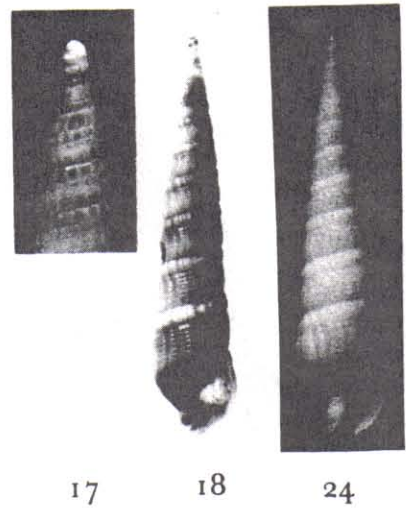


Figure 17: *Terebra churea* CAMPBELL, spec. nov.

Paratype SDSNH 45222. Protoconch (x 5)

Figure 18: *Terebra churea*. Paratype SBMNH No. 03462 (x 3)

Figure 24: *Terebra churea*. Holotype. SBMNH No. 03461 (x 3)

FOR LOCATION OF TYPE SEE TABLE 2
 IN VOLUME 6 NO. 3 1964.

Terebra churea Campbell, 1964

Fig ~~17~~ 17

Descrizione originale:

1964, Veliger 6(3):134, pl. 17, figs. 17, 18, 24.

Shell small and slender, of white to light cream color, initial portion of the protoconch is dome-shaped and continues as a smooth glassy whorl of one and one-half turns followed by twelve whorls of the teleoconch; early sculpture of sharp axial ridges much narrower than the interspaces, later whorls convex with an impressed subsutural band on which there are axially lengthened curved nodes with convex portion to the left; there are nine axial cords distributed between the 22 to 24 axial ribs which are narrower than the interspaces and arched with the convex portion to the right; the last whorl contains twelve axial cords with two additional cords confined to the anterior canal; siphonal fasciole concave, columella with a faint suggestion of a fold; aperture elongate, anterior canal recurved.

Locus typicus: Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico

olotipo: SB ^M MNH N. 03461

Lunghezza: fino 30 mm.

Alcune specie in nostro primo vennero dragate a San Carlos, Guaymas, Sonora, nel 1981 a 25 pm di profondità in sabbie.

È una piccola e fresca Terebra che non possiede evidenti caratteri conchigliari che possano distinguere, a prima vista, da altre specie panamericane, a lei similiori. È ~~una~~, da considerarsi molto rara.

* descritte da Pilsbry e Lowe nel 1932 (T. flynni, T. conintoensis, T. montjoensis, T. sanjuanensis).

Ma fin'è l'ernue delle protoconche, formate da 1-1½ giro in T. churea e da 3-4 giri nelle altre e fornisce un elemento valido di differenziazione —

* È da considerarsi: