

4. *Terebra consobrina* Deshayes, 1857

(Pl. 2, figs. 4a-b)
(Color pl. B, fig. 17)

- 1857 *Terebra consobrina* Deshayes, Journ. Conchyl. 6:72, pl. 3, fig. 3; 1860 Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12: pl. 6, sp. 23; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 11.
- 1967 *Terebra (Dimidiacus) consobrina* Deshayes, Bratcher & Burch, Veliger 10(1):9; 1970 Mienis, Argamon 1(2):38, 40, fig. 3.

Description: Shell to 120 mm; color cream, ornamented with 2 rows of squarish brown spots, 3 on body whorl; outline of whorls straight, very slightly turreted, subsutural band unnoded, divided in center by extremely shallow, usually punctate groove, band defined by almost obsolete row of punctations, which becomes progressively weaker; remainder of whorl sculptured with 4 to 6 spiral rows of punctations; aperture quadrate; columella short, recurved.

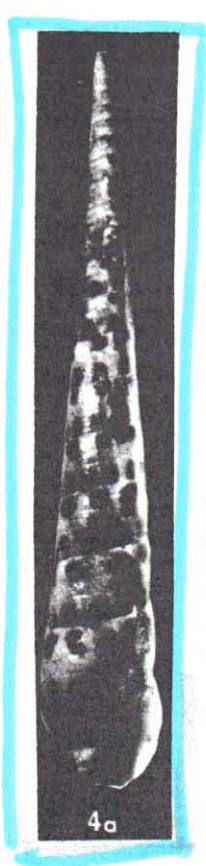
Type locality: "Red Sea."

Distribution: From the Red Sea to Madagascar, Indian Ocean.

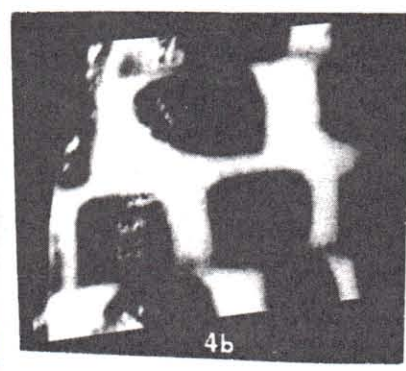
Type: Lectotype BM(NH) no. 197956; 89.3 × 12.0 mm.

Discussion: The most outstanding feature of this species, which separates it from the other large spotted species, is its subsutural band, which is divided by a shallow punctate groove. This species is found mainly in the Red Sea and has frequently been confused with the somewhat similar *T. subulata* (2), a species not found in the Red Sea.

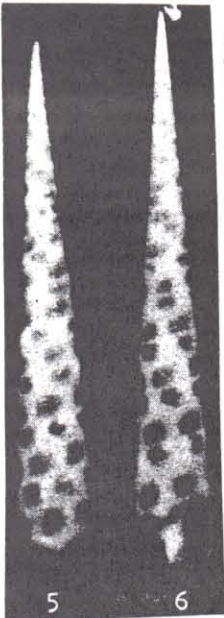
B-4-136



17: *Terebra consobrina* Deshayes; Red Sea; 54.2 mm. (sp. 4).



FIGS. 4a,b, *Terebra consobrina* Deshayes. 4a, Lectotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 197956; 89.3 mm. 4b, Middle whorls.



It has been brought to my attention that a shell with similar surface sculpture, *T. consobrina* Deshayes, 1857 from the western Indian Ocean, may be conspecific with *T. achates*. Thanks to Mr. Robert Burch, who supplied me with good specimens of *T. consobrina* (see figs. 5 & 6 above) from the Gulf of Aden as well as with Deshayes' original description, I have been able to compare the two species in detail. Some significant differences become readily apparent. For example *consobrina* is a much narrower shell than *achates* with only half the number of spots on corresponding whorls and with considerably weaker sculpturing. It should be noted that all three species mentioned so far have the same number of rows of spots, i.e. two revolving rows on each spire-whorl with three such rows on the body whorl.

H.S.N. APR 65.

C. W. RAWLE: COMPARISON *ACHATES - SUBULATA*
CONSOBRINA - AREOLATA

Figs. 5 & 6: Two specimens (two views) of *T. consobrina* Deshayes, 1857, collected by Franz Steiner in the littoral, Djibouti, French Somaliland, May, 1958. Lengths, l. to r., 70 & 75 mm.

(5) *subulata consobrina* (Indian Ocean)



AOBRY PHOTO

179. *TEREBRA CONSOBRINA*, Desh.

T. testa elongato-subulata, turrata, alba; anfractibus planulatis, sulco vix perspicuo transversim divisis, maculis quadratis fuscis, biserialim cinctis; ultimo tricincto; primis in margine suturali nodoso-crenatis, transversim striatis, alteris laevigatis; apertura vix obliqua, elongato-angusta, subquadrata, intus alba, canali brevissimo, lato, terminata; columella brevi, alba, superne uniplicata, extus angulo minimo circumdata.

Long. 93 mill., larg. 12.

Hab. La Mer Rouge.
 Collection Cuming et la mienne.

DES 1857 p 308

179. *T. consobrina* Desh. *J. Conchyl.*, vi, 72, pl. iii, f. 3. Red Sea. Types (3) B.M., and are there labelled "Massau, sandy mud, deep water".

57. *consobrina*, *Terebra* - DESHAYES, 1857, J. C. P., 6: 72, pl. 3, fig. 3. Hab. la mer Rouge ("Massau, Red Sea" on label). Coll. Cuming. Size: 93 x 14 mm (93 x 12 mm in 1859). Holotype: 89.3 mm; syntypes 88.5 mm, and 84.0 mm.

7. *TEREBRA CONSOBRINA*. Desh. (Pl. III, fig. 3.)

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T. testa elongato subulata, turrata, alba; anfractibus planulatis, sulco vix perspicuo transversim divisis, maculis quadratis fuscis, biserialim cinctis; ultimo tricincto, primis in margine suturali nodoso-crenatis, transversim striatis, alteris laevigatis; apertura vix obliqua, elongato-angusta, subquadrata, intus alba, canali brevissimo, lato, terminata; columella brevi, alba, superne uniplicata, extus angulo minimo circumdata.

Habite la mer Rouge.

Cette coquille a été jusqu'ici considérée comme une simple variété du *Subulata*, et ce n'est pas sans hésitation que nous la séparons à titre d'espèce; cependant, lorsque l'on parvient à réunir un certain nombre d'individus et qu'on les compare au *Subulata*, on saisit dans l'ensemble des différences qui semblent échapper lorsque l'on vient à comparer chacun des caractères pris isolément. En effet, on retrouve dans cette espèce tous les caractères de l'autre, mais avec quelques légères modifications, et de plus elle est constamment plus petite et plus grêle, sa coloration est généralement moins intense, quoique à cet égard elle offre quelques variations. Son moindre volume ne peut pas la faire considérer comme de jeunes individus du *Subulata*, car pour des longueurs égales nous trouvons toujours une différence de plusieurs millimètres sur le diamètre; ainsi un individu du *Consobrina* a 93 millim. de long, un autre du *Subulata* en a 90, ce dernier a 14 millim. de diamètre, l'autre en a 12 seulement.

Collection de M. Cuming et la mienne. DES 1857 p 72



*(x) *T. (Dimidacus) consobrina* DESHAYES, 1857: Journ. Conchyl., p. 72, pl. 3, fig. 3.

This species of the Red Sea area (B no. 431) is easily confused with some sculptural variations of *T. subulata* (LINNAEUS). It has not been included among specimens examined.

DORE 64

consobrina, Desh [sub-
ulata, L.]

Not rare.

Red Sea. [Seychelles, Moluccas,
Society Is., Japan.]

The specimens are merely old and rather worn forms, in which the yellowish ground-colour of *subulata* has given place to dead white, and the purple-brown spots have changed to light orange. Indeed I doubt if the species, as a whole, will bear investigation. It appears to me to be simply a worn form of *subulata*, for the pricked striae which Reeve describes as distinguishing it are equally found in that species. *COOKE 1885 p. 321*



Consobrina (*Terebra*), Desh. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1859, p. 308.
= *T. subulata*, Linn. 10

Var. CONSOBRINA, Desh. Pl. 3, fig. 35. (OF SUBULATA)

More conically subulate than the type, with the spots smaller, the surface distantly encircled by punctate grooves, a sutural band slightly indicated.

Red Sea.

Barely distinguishable as a variety. of *subulata* *TRYON 1885 p. 10*

2 *Terebra consobrina* (Deshayes, 1857)
Endemic. Characterized by the brown blotches, which are streaked, whereas in *Terebra subulata* (Linnaeus, 1767), they are neatly squared, with white between. It buries itself in sand, in very shallow water. 168mm *SHARA SADI 24 p. 33*



35
Terebra consobrina
Desh
= *subulata*
var.

35. *Terebra consobrina*, Desh. (= *subulata*, var.). Reeve
Icon., f. 23,

Two species of *Terebra* described from the Red Sea and thought to be endemic to that area have been found farther south. *T. consobrina* Deshayes, 1857 (Figure 3), was sent to me for identification by Manfred Blocher of West Germany, who reported collecting it at Tulear, Madagascar on sand inside the grand reef.

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***Terebra consobrina*, Deshayes.**
Terebra consobrina, Deshayes: Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 305.
DISTRIBUTION.—Red Sea (Issel, Tryon). Coll. Geol. Surv. Egypt: Recent beach between Jebel Mellaha and Jebel Zeit (Nos. 2,162-2,167, Box No. 21j); Gernah, 50 foot beach (Nos. 2,031-2,057, Box No. 58j); Sinai (Box No. 3,516l). *NEWTON 1900 p. 117*

. Species 23. (Mus. Cuming.)

TEREBRA CONSOBRINA. *Ter. testā elongato-subulatā, cærulescente-albā, maculis quadratis spadiceo-fuscis biserialim, in anfractu ultimo triseriatim, cinctā, anfractibus planulatis, spiraliter pertuso-striatis, primis sulco divisis et nodoso-crenulatis; columellā brevi, subrectā.*

THE COUSIN TEREBRA. Shell elongately subulate, bluish-white, encircled with two rows, in the last whorl with three rows of fawn-brown square spots, whorls flattened, spirally pricked-striated, the first divided by a groove, and nodosely crenuled; columella short, nearly straight.

DESHAYES, Pro. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 308.
Hab. Red Sea.

Well distinguished by M. Deshayes from *T. subulata*, with which species it had been previously confounded. It is of a more conically subulate form, with the spots more delicately stained, whilst the surface of the whorls is encircled at regular intervals with pricked striae.

RV 1960 (23)

Fig. 3. *Terebra consobrina* Deshayes, 1857. Lectotype; British Museum (N.H.) Length: 89.3 mm. Coll.: Cuming Type loc.: la mer Rouge (Massau, Red Sea)

