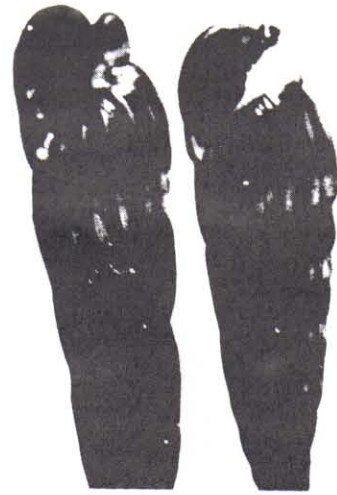




Terebra contigua Pease, 1871. Small, shiny and variable in color from black to light tan, this is closest of all Hawaiian terebra to *T. plumbea*. It possesses, however, a distinctive subsutural groove not found in *T. plumbea*. A rare shell! Ms. Bratcher views with caution this species and *T. longiscata* (below), feeling there is confusion between them and between *T. plumbea* and *T. swainsoni* (below).

LAGN 406 78



T. plumbea *T. contigua*

CONTIGUA
PEASE 1871 93
= PLUMBEA

32. *Hastula cf. contigua* (Pease, 1871)
(figure : 35)

X 15.

L'espèce a été collectée aux îles Marquises, d'où elle n'est pas endémique s'il s'agit bien de *H. contigua*. La localité « Société » (RICHARD, 1982) est un *lapsus calami* (communication personnelle de l'auteur). Il s'agit d'une petite coquille de 15 mm, de couleur brun-clair, où la bande sous-suturale est mieux marquée que chez *H. contigua* « typique » et qui possède une tache brune sur le dos du dernier tour. Taille moyenne adulte : 1,5 cm.



Figure 34 :
Hastula cf. contigua
(Pease, 1871)
Îles Marquises
16,5 mm
(Photo G. RICHARD)

Contigua (Terebra), Pease. Am. Jour. Conch., vii, p. 20, . 39

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TEREBRA CONTIGUA, Pse.

Terebra assimilis (Pse. non Ang.) Am. Jour. Conch., 1869.

Name preoccupied by Mr. Angas for an Australian species, described in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1867. PEASE 1871. AM. J. OF C. p. 20

PLATE 7, TOP CENTER

*Terebra contigua*² Pease, 1871

Length: 17 mm.

Distribution: Hawaiian Islands

Habitat: Deep water (rare)

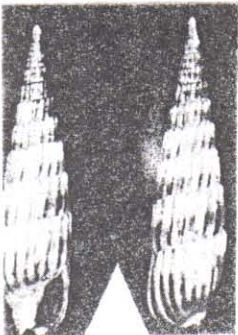
Shell small, shining; color vinaceous, below suture greyish; whorls flattened, smooth, longitudinally angularly ribbed, interstices punctured below suture; aperture oblong, ovate; culumella short, keeled, twisted.

Terebra contigua Pease, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1871, vol. 7, p. 20.

Terebra assimilis Pease, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1869, pp. 67-68.

(The name *assimilis* was preoccupied by Angas.)

WEAVER 1960



1. *H. contigua* length 16 mm

Hastula contigua (Pease, 1871d). Fig. 126 I. (Synonyms: *Terebra assimilis* Pease, 1869b, non Angas, 1867; *T. clappi* Pilsbry, 1921.) Length, 17 mm; diameter, 4 mm. *Shell*: slender; axially ribbed with a spiral of punctures below the suture and fine spiral striae; glossy, dark brown, ribs and a spiral band below the suture off-white. *Spire*: protoconch of three and one half conical whorls; teleoconch of eleven or more straight-sided whorls; suture slightly oblique, well impressed. *Sculpture*: straight, angulate axial ribs extending from suture to suture on each whorl and terminating abruptly on the base; a single spiral of punctures defining a subsutural band, the punctures sometimes slightly nicking the summits of the ribs; spiral striae between the ribs below the subsutural band. *Aperture*: ovate; columella straight or slightly twisted. *Color*: glossy, dark brown, ribs and subsutural band off-white.

These terebrids are found at depths of 30 to 150 m.

H. contigua was described from the Hawaiian Islands. Shells identified as representing this species were recorded from Canton Island (Burch, 1962). A-KAY 1975 p. 328

Terebra contigua PEASE, 1871

p. 20

The generosity of Mr. W. C. DeWitt of Freeport, Texas, has recently made available to me a number of *Terebra* specimens which had been collected at Canton Island in the Phoenix Island Group, rounded to the nearest degree as Lat. 3° South, Long. 172° West. These were a part of the collection made at that island by Mr. Raymond C. Naumann of Angleton, Texas; during March through August, 1942. Mr. Naumann has since furnished additional collection data for these specimens which show them to have been littoral or dredged off the east and south beaches of Canton Island.

Terebra contigua has been recorded as a species endemic to Hawaii where it is considered as rare; however, it can be expected to occur southward and westward from Hawaii to Canton Island.

Terebra contigua is a very distinctive species, difficult to confuse with others of the small Terebras; however, several species have some superficial resemblance to it. Series of a number of Indo-Pacific species in my collection have been compared in establishing this identification and range extension; among these are the following which have been recorded from Hawaii: *T. plumbea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832; *T. nitida* Hinds, 1843; *T. clappi* Pilsbry, 1920; and *T. rosacea* Pease, 1869.

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