

CRACILENTA(2)

LI 1930 (146)

= TUBERCULOSA



TEREBRA CRACILENTA n. sp.

Plate 8, Fig. 67.



Shell slender, with acute spire, ornamented by subsutural band about a quarter of the width of the whorl marked off by a furrow, beneath which four stronger spirals and two weaker spirals which intersecting with radial longitudinal riblets, rises into very prominent beads on the subsutural band and the four upper spirals, and especially prominent on the fourth spiral.

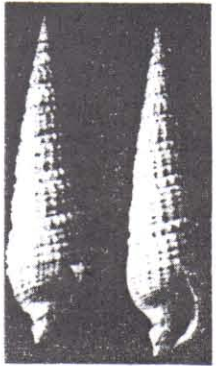
This species is related to *T. gatunensis* Maury, but differs in ornamentation.

Height, 45; diam., 10 mm.

HORIZON: Gatun formation.

67. *Terebra cracilenta* n. sp. x .9, Gatun

LI 1930 1273

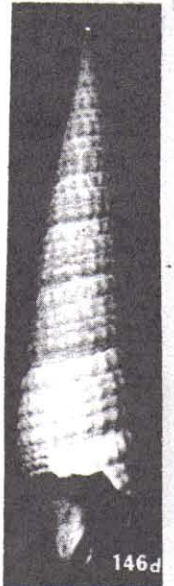


457 TEREBRA CRACILENTA Li. 35.3 mm. Panama Bay (type locality). Bull. Geological Society of China, vol. 9, no. 3. 1930. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 83, p. 439, text figs. 1, 1a, 2. 1931.

SMITHSON 1934 439

457. *Terebra cracilenta*

146c: Holotype of *T. cracilenta* Li, American Museum of Natural History, fossil invertebrates no.; 22/27a; 45.0 mm. FIG.



CRACILENTA (2)
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Terebra cracilentata Li (p. 274, 8: 67. No. 22127).

The name is so spelled on pages 250 and 296 also, but "*gracilentata*" on the museum label. PLS 1931 434

Terebra tenuis Li (p. 274, 8: 68. No. 22128).

The specimens of these two species figured and measured by Mr. Li, which are to be considered the types, belong to one species which may be known as *Terebra cracilentata* Li, unless it proves to be identical with some already named form. The group is intrinsically difficult, but rendered more so by the descriptions and figures of early authors, written 75 to 100 years ago, and inadequate for present requirements. Notes are given below to supplement Mr. Li's descriptions.

Two of the specimens labelled *T. tenuis* are *T. aspera*. PLS 1931 434

Terebra (Strioterebrum) cracilentata Li. Text-figs. 1, 1a, 2.

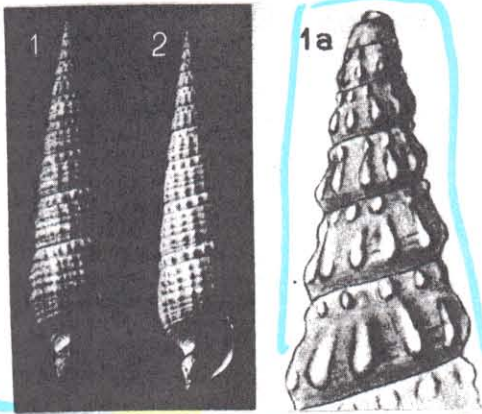
Panama Bay. Type 22127 Paleont. coll. Columbia University.

This species has a glossy nucleus of one smooth whorl followed by somewhat over a half turn having weak, rather widely separated axial ribs. Several subsequent whorls have short vertical nodes around the lower part and corresponding tubercles below the suture. They are weakly *angular above the suture*, not flat as in *T. aspera*. On the third post-embryonic whorl spiral lines appear weakly and the nodes lengthen into short ribs. The penult whorl has about 20 slightly curved axial ribs which are cut into beads by five or six spiral impressed lines, the upper deeper and wider, defining the subsutural fasciole, on which the ribs appear as axially oblong tubercles. On the base the ribs disappear, only spirals remaining. Siphonal fasciole flat, arcuately striate, with an acute limiting cord above. The columella is vertical above, bent to the left below. The internal axis has a single wide spiral band.

Length 46.5 mm., diam. 10.7 mm., 12 post-embryonic whorls.

Length 35.3 mm., diam. 9.8 mm., 12 post-embryonic whorls.

This species is chiefly distinguished by the angularity of the early post-embryonic whorls (fig. 1a). The two specimens are cotypic, as Mr. Li gave the measurements of the larger and figured the smaller one. *Terebra tenuis* Li (fig. 2) has the riblets a little more spaced, 18 on the penult whorl; the early whorls, though worn, show the essential characters of *cracilentata*. As Mr. Li called this species "*cracilentata*" in three places in his paper I do not feel at liberty to change it. PLS 1931 433



Figs. 1, 1a, Type of *T. cracilentata*.
 Fig. 2, *T. tenuis* = *cracilentata*.

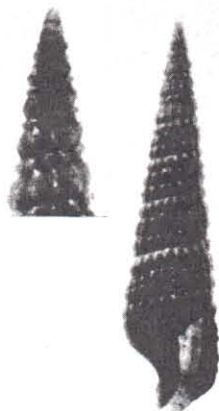


Figure 8: *Terebra cracilentata* Li. (ex Campbell Collection)
 Tonala, Chiapas, México. Protoconch (x 5)

Figure 9: Same shell as in previous figure. (x 2)

CAMPBELL 1964 Vol Vol 6 no 3
 FOR COMPARISON WITH ADRIENSIS
 SEE ALSO ROPERI AND TUBERCULOSA

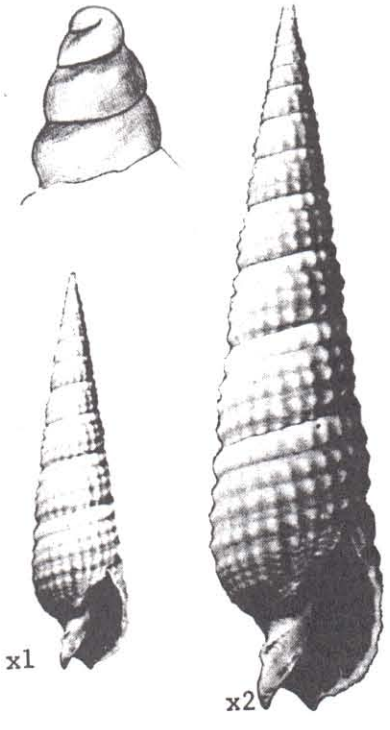
→ TUBERCULOSA?



Figure 12 CAMPBELL 1961

Figure 12: *Terebra cracilentata* Li, 1930. Drawing of protoconch.

CRACILENTA (3)
 Li 1930 146
 = TUBERCULOSA



Terebra (Strioterebrum) cracilenta Li

Terebra cracilenta Li, 1930, Bull. Geol. Soc. China, vol. 9, no. 3, pl. 274, pl. 8, fig. 67.
Terebra cracilenta Pilsbry, 1931, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., vol. 83, pp. 434, 439, text-fig. 1, 1a, 2.

Our fossils from Puerto Jama are somewhat larger than typical *cracilenta* from Panama and have usually a finer sculpture. The species is known to be quite variable and one of our shells is very similar to Panamanian specimens. The anterior canal is rather long, twisted, and carries 2 moderately strong columellar folds.

Occurrence.—Jama formation, Puerto Jama. **Pilsbry 1931 p 14**

Terebra cracilenta Li

Terebra cracilenta Li, 1930, Bull. Geol. Soc. China, vol. 9, p. 274, pl. 8, fig. 67. M. SMITH, 1944, Panamic marine shells, p. 35, fig. 457.
Terebra tenuis Li, 1930, Bull. Geol. Soc. China, vol. 9, p. 274, pl. 8, fig. 68, same locality as for *T. cracilenta*. PILSBRY, 1931, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 83, p. 439, fig. 2.
Terebra (Strioterebrum) cracilenta Li, PILSBRY, 1931, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 83, p. 439, figs. 1, 1a, 2 (*tenuis*). OLSSON, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., vol. 27, p. 199, pl. 24, fig. 5.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Brought up by marine dredge from depths varying from 10. ft. to 40. ft. in the mud at the mouth of the Rio Grande near La Boca about one mile from the mainland in Panama Bay."

RANGE: Panama Bay to off Cape Pasado, Ecuador.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Five specimens from three stations:

PANAMA

Piñas Bay, February 24, 1941, Station 19, sample 35, dredged in 14–33 meters, 2 specimens.

COLOMBIA

Ardita Bay, March 6, 1941, Station 31, sample 81, dredged in and out of center of bay, 34–43 meters, 2 specimens.

ECUADOR

Off Cape Pasado, latitude 00° 31' 00" S., longitude 80° 35' 00" W., April 14, 1941, Station 81, sample 307, ± 15 fathoms, 1 specimen.

MEASUREMENTS: Largest specimen: length, 38.5 mm.; maximum diameter, 8.0 mm.

HABITAT: Gray sand and mud bottom with live shells.

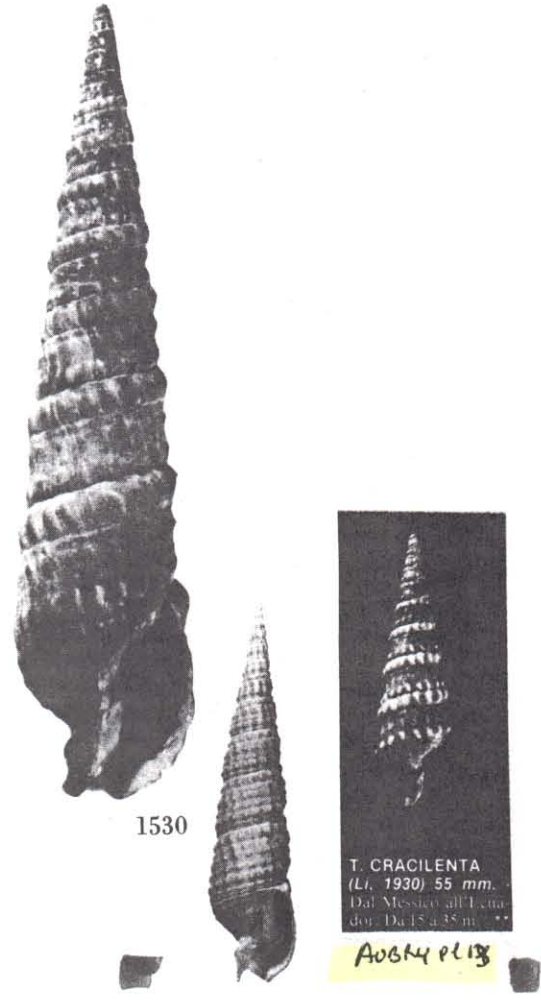
REMARKS: Pilsbry pointed out that the shell of this species may be easily recognized by the character of the early postembryonic whorls which are subangular above the suture. The corresponding whorls on the similar *T. aspera* Hinds are flat.

The penultimate whorl of *T. cracilenta* is sculptured with about 20 slightly curved axial ribs which are cut into beads by five or six impressed spiral lines, the upper ones, deeper and wider, separating a beaded collar. The base of the whorl is sculptured only with spirals. A single wide plait occurs on the columella.

The present record of the occurrence of this species off Cape Pasado, Ecuador, is an extension south of the known range. This species has been recorded as occurring in the Pliocene of Costa Rica and Ecuador.

Pale flesh color; to approx. 56 mm. Offshore in fairly shallow water. (USNM 589691)

Terebra cracilenta Li
 WESTERN MEXICO-ECUADOR **SK**



1530. Left, Bratcher collection, Panama Bay; right, SU, Panama

1530. Terebra cracilenta Li, 1930 (Synonym: **T. tenuis** Li, 1930). Although noded and light flesh-colored, this may be separated from *T. tuberculosa* by the elongate aperture. In most specimens the nodes are formed by impressed lines cutting the curved axial ribs, but in some specimens they are more elevated. The aperture is elongate and the columella straight, with a faint plication. Length, 56.5 mm; diameter, 12.3 mm. Tres Marias Islands, Mexico, to Ecuador, in 18 to 37 m depth.

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