

VOIR AUSTRALIS

BAILEYI (2)
BRATCHER & CERN.
1982
V (254)

Duplicaria australis (E. A. Smith, 1873). The Hawaiian shell, from deep water, cannot be distinguished from *D. australis* from Fiji which I have studied. Our islands are a northward extension of the known range of this very rare shell.

HSN AUG 78 = BAILEYI. = BAILEYI



T. duplicaria australis



Another *Terebra* pictured in HSN Aug. 1978 and erroneously identified as *Duplicaria australis* E. A. Smith, 1873 has since been described as a new species, *Duplicaria baileyi* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982 (Fig. 2). It was described from the Solomon Islands. The authors do not picture or explain exactly how *australis* became confused with this new species. They do list several references containing "*australis*" under the bibliography for their new species. *Terebra australis* should be removed from the list of Hawaiian *Terebra*. HSN JAN 83

→ = AUSTRALIS
→ = BAILEYI

19. *Duplicaria baileyi* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982 33.8mm; Punta Engaño, Cebu.

Shell medium sized, glossy, with a tall, acute, purple-tipped spire, and a deep presutural groove; sculptured with numerous oblique axial ribs and smooth interspaces; pale grey in colour with brown interspaces, white sutural nodules and a brown basal band; reaches 65mm.

DISTRIBUTION: Camotes Sea (deep water).

SPANG VLEOBREER 86 vli 2



254. *Duplicaria baileyi*
Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982
(Pl. 65, figs. 254a,b)

- 1966 *Duplicaria (Duplicaria)* sp. Cernohorsky & Jennings. *Veliger* 9(1):58, pl. 6, fig. 44.
- 1967 *Duplicaria australis* (E. A. Smith), Cernohorsky. *Mar. Shells Pacific* 1:208, pl. 52, fig. 392. [non *Terebra australis* E. A. Smith, 1873]; 1978 *Salisbury, Hawaiian Shell News* 26(8):8, text fig. [non *Terebra australis* E. A. Smith, 1873].
- 1978 *Terebra australis* E. A. Smith, Hinton. *Guide Australian Shells*, pl. 59, fig. 6. [non *Terebra australis* E. A. Smith, 1873].
- 1982 *Duplicaria baileyi* Bratcher & Cernohorsky. *Nautilus* 96(2):64, figs. 5, 11.

Description: Shell to 40 mm; color cream to beige, with a few reddish brown splotches and dots scattered at random, and with the same color on base of body whorl; outline of whorls slightly convex; protoconch 4½ pink, translucent conical whorls; subsutural band with axial ribs, band defined by a shallow groove with deeper punctations between ribs; axial ribs straight, contiguous with those on band, 20 to 29 on penultimate whorl; interspaces about equal to ribs, smooth; periphery of body whorl marked with light band between rib endings and light brown base; aperture elongate; columella recurved; siphonal fasciole striate, with moderate keel.

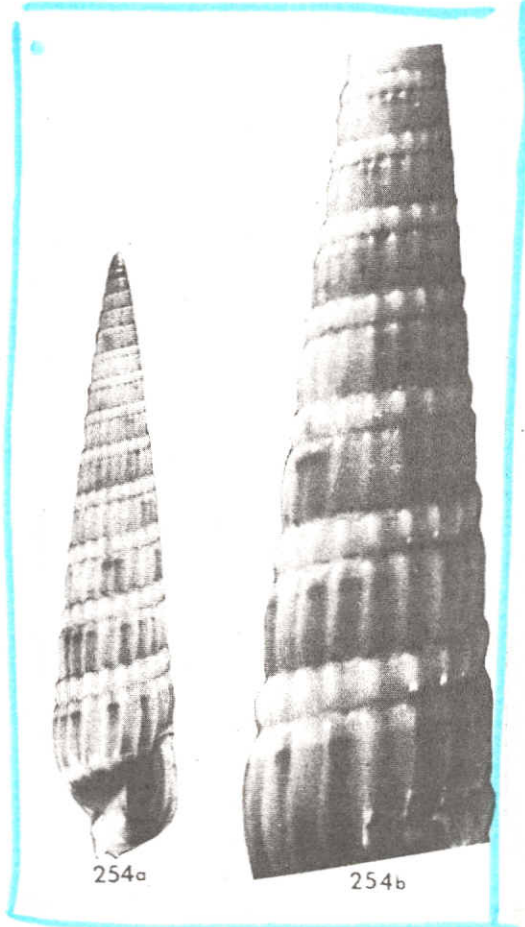
Type locality: "Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, 9° 25'S, 159°56'E, 20 m."

Distribution: From Mozambique, East Africa, to the Fiji Islands; intertidal to 200 m.

Type: Holotype LACM no. 1970; 24.9 × 5.3 mm.

Discussion: This species has been in collections, usually without a name, or with an incorrect name, for a long time although it was not described until 1982. The brown splotches may vary in number and size, but they are inconspicuous. Refer to *D. teramachii* (254) for comparison. This species was named for Brian Bailey, a collector and professional scuba diver of the Solomon Islands.

6-254-6267



254a, b. *D. baileyi* Bratcher & Cernohorsky. 254a. Holotype Los Angeles County Museum No. 1970; 24.9 mm. 254b. Lower and middle whorls of holotype.

BAILEY (2)
CERNOHORSKY & BRATCHER
1982

(V)

(254)

Duplicaria baileyi new species

(Pl. 5, 11)

1965 *Duplicaria australis* (E. A. Smith), J. Cate & R. D. Burch, *Veliger* 6(3):145; 1967 Cernohorsky, *Mar. Shells Pacific* 1:208, pl. 52, fig. 392. [non *Terebra australis* E. A. Smith, 1873].

1966 *Duplicaria (Duplicaria)* sp. Cernohorsky & Jennings, *Veliger* 9(1):58, pl. 6, fig. 44.

1978 *Terebra australis* (E. A. Smith), Hinton, *Guide Australian Shells*, pl. 59, fig. 6. [non *Terebra australis* E. A. Smith, 1873].

Diagnosis: A beige *Duplicaria* shell with a few yellowish brown splotches scattered irregularly and with brown anterior to the periphery of the body whorl.

Description: Shell medium sized, with 13 whorls of teleoconch; color, beige with a few reddish brown splotches and dots scattered at random, and with the same color anterior to the periphery of the body whorl; outline of whorls slightly convex; protoconch of 4½ pink, translucent, conical whorls; axially ribbed subsutural band defined by shallow groove, with deeper punctations between ribs; remainder of whorl with straight axial ribs contiguous with ribs on band; interspaces about equal to ribs, smooth; body whorl with ribs ending at periphery; periphery marked with light band between rib endings and light-brown area; aperture elongate; columella recurved; siphonal fasciole striate, with moderate keel.

Dimensions: Holotype 24.9 × 5.3 mm. Paratypes 21.5 × 4.5 to 40.0 × 7.9 mm.

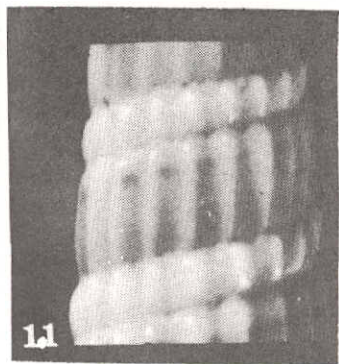
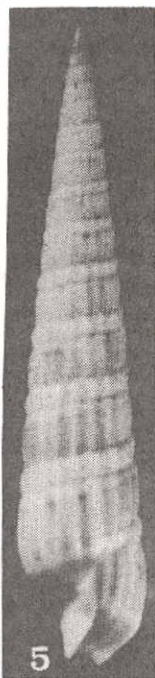
Type Locality: Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands (9 25'S; 159 56'E); in sand at 20 m.

Type Material: Holotype LACM no. 1970. Paratypes ANSP no. 352482 (1); AM no. C132464 (1); CAS no. 60674 (1); MCZ no. 290426 (1); MORG no. 21.275; NM no. H-766 (1); USNM no. 782262 (1); Bratcher coll. (2); Cernohorsky coll. (2); Morrow coll. (2).

Distribution: Mozambique to the Philippines and the Solomon Islands; from intertidal to 200 m.

Discussion: The number of axial ribs varies from 20 to 29 on the penultimate whorl, and the basic color varies slightly from cream to beige. The brown splotches may vary in number and size, but they are always inconspicuous. *Duplicaria teramachii* Burch, 1965, is somewhat similar in color pattern although it has a broad band of reddish brown instead of the occasional interrupted blotches. It also has a narrower apical angle, flatter subsutural band, and shorter whorls. This species is named in honor of Brian Bailey who collected the holotype.

C 882 p 64



5 & 11: *Duplicaria baileyi* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, new species. Holotype LACM no. 1970. 24.9 mm.