

239. *Duplicaria bernardii* (Deshayes,
1857)

(Pl. 61, figs. 239a,b; pl. 62, fig. 239c)
(Color pl. F, fig. 8)

- 1857 *Terebra bernardii* Deshayes, Journ. Conchyl. 6:84, pl. 4, fig. 10; 1860 Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12: pl. 13, sp. 56; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 13.
1859 *Terebra addita* Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. 17:293.
1964 *Duplicaria (Duplicaria) bernardi* (Deshayes) R. D. Burch, Veliger 6(4):211.
1978 *Duplicaria bernardi* Deshayes, Hinton, Guide Austral. Shells pl. 56, fig. 3.

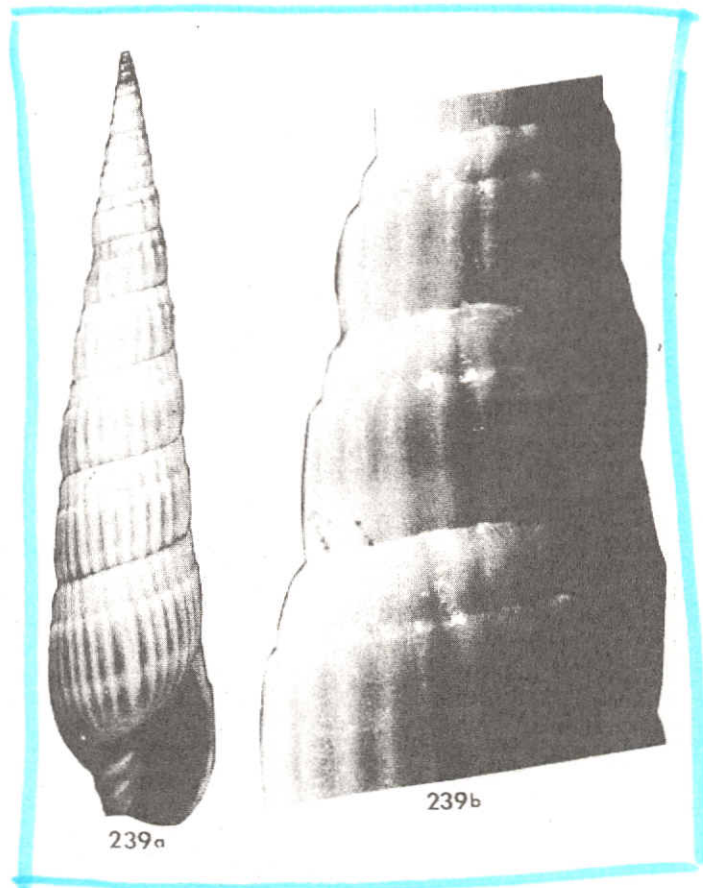
Description: Shell to 60 mm; color brownish gray and ivory blended in broad bands, often with ivory ribs and ivory stripe on body whorl, with protoconch and early whorls of teleoconch brown; outline of whorls convex on early whorls, becoming slightly convex on later ones; subsutural band narrow, noded, constricting, marked by shallow groove; axial ribs inflated on early whorls, straighter, about equal to interspaces, later; spiral sculpture absent; aperture brown with white stripe showing through, moderately quadrate; columella recurved.

Type locality: *D. bernardii*, "East Coast of Australia"; *T. addita*, "Tasmania," error.

Distribution: From N. W. Australia to southern Queensland, Australia.

Type: *D. bernardii* lectotype BM(NH) no. 197955, 57.4 × 14 mm; *T. addita* holotype BM(NH) no. 197978, 32.3 × 7.0 mm.

Discussion: The distinctive brownish gray and ivory color pattern is consistent in this species, although the areas of the two colors vary, with either predominating. It is easily distinguishable from *D. spectabilis* (242) which has a somewhat similar, though deeper and richer color, a much



239a, b, *D. bernardii* (Deshayes). 239a, Lectotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 197955; 57.4 mm. 239b, Middle whorls of paralectotype.

deeper subsutural groove, and axial ribs which jut out and form a small node below the groove. *Voluta wisemani* Brazier has been observed feeding on this species. The species was named after A. Bernardi, an editor of the French *Journal de Conchyliologie*.
E-239-198

T. elongato-subulata, acuminata, grisea, alba superne unifasciata, in ultimo anfractu fasciola alba, mediana; anfractibus latis, convexiusculis, longitudinaliter plicatis: plicis convexis, regularibus, transversim sulco inaequaliter bipartitis, ultimo anfractu ad basin attenuato; apertura intus castanea, labro intus fasciola alba diviso; columella labro breviori, flavicante, angusta, extus basi angulo carinato, circumscripta.

Hab. les côtes orientales de l'Australie.

Cette coquille avoisine le *Terebra duplicata* par sa taille, sa forme et sa couleur, et néanmoins, par tous ses autres caractères, elle est facile à distinguer. La division des tours est plus inégale et beaucoup moins profonde. Les côtes nombreuses et longitudinales qui ornent sa surface sont convexes, saillantes, séparées par des interstices qui leur sont égaux; ils sont profonds. Sur le dernier tour, les côtes viennent disparaître insensiblement vers la base qui devient lisse. La couleur est d'un gris blanchâtre, plus foncé dans les interstices des côtes; une fascie plus blanche se montre au-dessous de la suture; sur le dernier tour, elle occupe la circonférence; elle reparait dans l'ouverture dont la lèvre, étant d'un beau brun, se trouve par elle partagée en deux. Le sillon transversal est plutôt indiqué qu'imprimé dans l'épaisseur du têt. Au point où il devrait se trouver, chaque côté est brusquement déprimé et son épaisseur diminuée. L'ouverture est oblongue, subquadrangulaire; la columelle cylindracée est plus courte que le bord droit; elle est limitée à la base et en dehors par un angle aigu et blanchâtre.

Cette belle et rare espèce a 58 mill. de long et 14 de large.

Collection de M. Cuming.

DESH 1857 p 84



Species 56. (Mus. Cuming.)

90. TEREBRA BERNARDII, Desh.

T. testa elongato-subulata, acuminata, grisea, albo superne unifasciata, in ultimo anfractu fasciola alba, mediana; anfractibus latis, convexiusculis, longitudinaliter plicatis, plicis convexis, regularibus, transversim sulco inaequaliter bipartitis, ultimo anfractu ad basin attenuato; apertura intus castanea, labro intus fasciola alba diviso; columella labro breviori, flavicante, angusta, extus basi angulo carinato circumscripta.

Long. 58 mill., larg. 14.

Hab. Les côtes orientales de l'Australie.

Ma Collection, communiquée par M. Bernardi.

DESH 1857

p 84

32. *bernardii*, *Terebra* - DESHAYES, 1857, J. C. P., 6: 84, pl. 4, fig. 10. Hab. Les côtes orientales de l'Australie. (Moreton Bay on label). Coll. Cuming. Size: 58 × 14 mm. Holotype: 57.4 mm (marked x inside aperture); syntypes: 52.8 mm and 49.9 mm.

C 69



56.

TEREBRA BERNARDII. *Ter. testâ subulatâ, griseo-plumbeâ, obscure albifasciatâ, anfractibus convexis, subventricosis, tenuè plicato-costatis, costis valdè coarctatis, superne latè impressis; aperturâ ovalâ, fauce castaneâ, columellâ obesâ, brevi, castaneâ.*

BERNARDI'S TEREBRA. Shell subulate, greyish lead-colour, obscurely white-banded, whorls convex, slightly ventricose, thinly plicately ribbed, ribs very crowded, broadly impressed round the upper part; aperture ovate, interior chestnut, columella rather stout, short, chestnut.

DESHAYES, Journ. de Conch. 1857.

Hab. Moreton Bay, east coast of Australia.

This shell belongs to the same type as *T. duplicata*, and is very closely allied to that species. Its most prominent characteristic is the delicate ventricose form of the whorls.

K 1260



48

48. *Terebra Bernardii*, Desh. (Dussumieri). Reeve, Icon. f. 56.

Bernardii (*Terebra*), Desh. Journ. de Conch., 1857, p. 84, pl. iv, f. 10. = *T. Dussumieri*, Kien.

17

TRAYON 1885

T. Bernardii
Desh.
Dussumieri

90. *T. bernardii* Desh. J. Conchyl., vi, 84, pl. iv, f. 10. Australia (côtes orientales). Type B.M. In the P.Z.S., 1859, p. 293, said to be "ma collection". It is very near to *duplicata*, with narrower and closer ribs.

T 44

* (x) *D. (Duplicaria) bernardii* (DESHAYES, 1857): Journ. Conchyl., p. 84, pl. 4, fig. 10.

This species, commonly collected in Queensland and northern Australia (B no. 412), has not been included in the collections examined.

BULLET 64

BERNARDI
DESHAYES 1857

(V) 239

3. *Duplicaria bernardi* DESHAYES, 1857

Moderately elongate with many whorls, sutures deeply grooved. Whorls rather long, sculptured by numerous straight, narrow, axial ribs interrupted by the pre-sutural groove. Greenish-grey with a central pale yellow spiral band, a red-brown spiral band around the anterior canal and a red-brown apex.

4 cm. Common. Western Pacific; eastern Qld. to northern N.S.W.

A 1106

3. *Duplicaria bernardi* DESHAYES. Southern Qld and N.S.W.

H.A 156



3



(x 8/10)

DUPLICARIA BERNARDI DESHAYES 1857. D 40 mm. Est de l'Australie. Suture fortement dentelée, sillon sous-sutural, côtes transversales. Brun-pourpre à orange, bande blanche sous la suture tour visible juste au-dessus de la suture sur les premiers tours, côtes bleu-blanc spécialement près de la suture.

E 294



x1



x2



Lavender-gray with cream-white bands; interior of aperture red-brown; to approx. 40 mm. (USNM 622973)

Terebra bernardi Deshayes

WESTERN PACIFIC S.K.

Duplicaria bernardi (Deshayes, 1857)

(Plate 52. Figure 393.)

SHELL: Cream in colour, ornamented with a broad greenish-grey band on whorls; whorls number 12-14, protoconch is dark brown. Sculptured with about 17 axial ribs and a spiral groove at sutures, interstices are generally smooth.

SIZE: One to 1½ inches.

DISTRIBUTION: Tropical Pacific. Uncommon.

C67

Bernard's Auger (*Terebra bernardi*, Fig. 6). Longitudinally sculptured with broad, close-set ribs, broadly impressed round upper part of whorls. Greyish, obscurely white banded, interior chestnut. About 2 inches long. Indo-Pacific to northern Australia. A narrower shell like this from northern New South Wales and Queensland is *Diplomeriza vallesia*.

ALLAN FIG 6

Duplicaria bernardi



T. BERNARDI (Deshayes, 1857) 35 mm. - Australia, Pacifico Occidentale. Fino a 10 m.

ASBLY PL 12