

241. *Duplicaria crakei* R. D. Burch,
1965

(Pl. 62, fig. 241)

1965 *Duplicaria (Duplicaria) crakei* R. D. Burch, *Veliger* 7(4):245, pl. 31, fig. 1.

1971 *Duplicaria crakei* R. D. Burch, Wilson & Gillett, *Austral. Shells* p. 158, pl. 106, fig. 4.

1984 *Terebra crakei* (Burch, 1965), Aubry, *Terebridae* pl. 12.

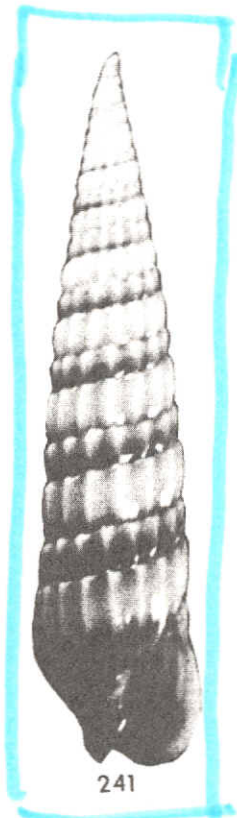
Description: Shell to 25 mm; color shiny yellowish cream with lavender-gray base of body whorl and subsutural band, or dark gray with lighter gray; outline of whorls somewhat turreted, early whorls flat; protoconch of 2½ small amber whorls; subsutural band slightly convex, ribbed, defined by deep groove cutting through ribs; axial ribs narrow, straight, sharp, from suture to suture, about 14 to 17; spiral sculpture absent; aperture moderately quadrate, with base color of body whorl showing through outer lip as a brown stripe; columella recurved.

Type locality: "Cable Beach, Broome, W. Australia, 18°00'S, 122°15'E."

Distribution: Western Australia, intertidal.

Type: Holotype MCZ no. 251241; 23.0 × 5.5 mm.

Discussion: This is a striking, extremely glossy shell, usually with the subsutural band of a contrasting color, the grays usually having a lavender tone. While the color may vary, the sculpture is constant. It was named after Ted Crake who collected it in Australia. 8-241-199



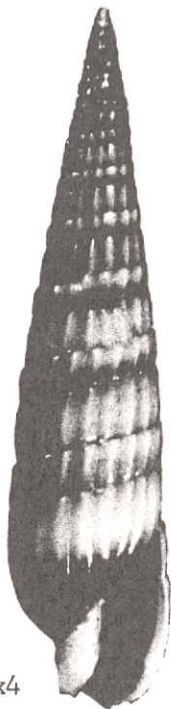
241. *D. crakei* R. D. Burch.

Holotype Museum Comparative Zoology, Harvard, No. 251241; 23.0 mm

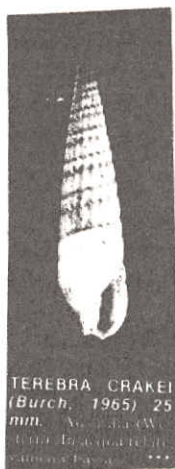
4. *Duplicaria crakei* BURCH, 1965

Small, sutures deeply incised. Pre-sutural groove wide, deep. Whorls with strong, narrow rather straight axial ribs interrupted by the pre-sutural groove, interstices between axial grooves smooth, not striate. Posterior ends of the ribs form prominent elongate crenules in the pre-sutural zone. Early whorls amber-coloured, later whorls usually pale yellow sometimes blotched with brown, pre-sutural groove and a broad spiral band at the anterior margin are blue-purple, pre-sutural zone sometimes blue-grey.

2.5 cm. Common. Broome, W.A. This species resembles *D. addita*, differing by its less rounded and less shouldered pre-sutural band, and its deeper and wider pre-sutural groove.



14-A



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x4

x1

Cream with narrow gray band marking subsutural, spiral groove and a wide gray band below periphery; to approximately 23 mm.

Terebra crakei Burch

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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CRAKEI (2)
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Duplicaria (Duplicaria) crakei R. D. BURCH, spec. nov.

(Plate 31, Figure 1)

Description: Shell small, moderately subulate, with flat-convex whorls; color pale yellow, occasionally suffused or blotched with brown anterior to the subsutural groove and extending just below the periphery of the body whorl, followed by a wide blue-purple band anterior to the periphery covering the base of the shell; bottom of the subsutural groove colored same as base of shell with the color extending on to and occasionally suffusing the entire subsutural band; sculpture of straight, regularly-spaced, angular axial ribs, contiguous with the sutures and extending to the base of the body whorl. A deep spiral subsutural groove divides the whorls about one-third of their width from the posterior suture, setting off a subsutural band of axially-lengthened straight crenules which are continuations of the ribs anterior to them. No other spiral sculpture than that formed by the subsutural groove. Protoconch paucispiral, of two and one-half conical, amber-colored whorls which are a darker shade on the posterior half of each whorl; columella very twisted, of same color as base of shell, with a single strong plication that is yellow or white; siphonal canal very recurved. Length 23.0 mm; width 5.5 mm.

Holotype: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University No. 251241

Type Locality: The holotype and 97 paratypes were collected in fine sand at low tide on Cable Beach, Broome, Western Australia, during August of 1962, by Mr. Ted Crake. Lat. 18° 00' S.; Long. 122° 15' E.

Paratypes: The collection of sufficient paratypes has allowed for deposit in a number of private and major public collections. Numbered paratypes will be retained in the collections cited in Table 4.

Discussion: The distinctive colors and their arrangement, together with the polished shining surface, combine to make *Duplicaria crakei* one of the most beautiful of the terebrid species. There are infrequent color variations in which the blue-purple color of the predominant form is replaced by various shades of brown, and in these a wide pale-brown color band, occasionally broken into blotches or spots, occupies the area immediately anterior to the subsutural groove and displaces about one-half of the yellow color of the predominant form. *Duplicaria crakei* is sculpturally similar to several other species but may be readily distinguished from them. It differs from *D. duplicata* (LINNAEUS, 1758) in that its crenules of the subsutural band are axially straight and sharp, while in *D. duplicata* they are slanted or curved and have a flattened or rounded appearance. It differs from *D. addita* (DESHAYES, 1859) in that it has a deeper, wider subsutural groove setting off a less-rounded, less-turreted subsutural band, and a smaller apical angle. The sculptural differences are more apparent from *D. fictilis* (HINDS, 1844), *D. bicolor* (ANGAS, 1867), and *D. fuscobasis* (E. A. SMITH, 1877) in that *D. crakei* has a wide, flat subsutural band set off by the sharp, deeply-cut subsutural groove rather than the narrow, rounded subsutural band and shallow impressed subsutural groove of those species. Both *D. macandrewi* (E. A. SMITH, 1877) and *D. padangensis* (THIELE, 1925) have distinct microscopic interstitial spiral striations, while the interstices between the axial ribs of *D. crakei* are smooth and polished.

This species is named to honor Mr. Ted Crake for having collected the shells from which the species is described and for his generous assistance in providing specimens and information relative to the terebrid fauna of the area.

BURCH 1965 July 194 7424 6 245-246



Figure 1

Figure 1. *Duplicaria crakei*. MCZ No. 251241 (x 21) (Holotype)