**237. **Duplicaria duplicata (Linnaeus, 1758)

(Pl. 61, figs. 237a-d)

(Color pl. F, figs. 11-13)


1860 *Terebra duplicata* (Linnaeus), Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12: pl. 1, figs. 3a, b; 1917 Hirase, Terebridae Jap. Emp., p. 49, pl. 1, fig. 15; 1979 Hinton, Shells New Guinea & Cent. Indo-Pacific p. 28, pl. 24, fig. 10.

1923 *Myurella (Myurellisca) duplicatoidea* Bartsch, Naut. 37(2):64.

1908 *Duplicaria duplicata* Lamarck, Dall, Nautilus 21(11):125.

1961 *Nodoterebra (Diplomeriza) duplicata* (Linnaeus), Ohara & Takemura, Moll. Shells, Resources Exploitation Inst. 5: Nodoterebra pl. 2, figs. 1-4.

1964 *Terebra (Diplomeriza) australis* (E. A. Smith) Shimada, Sel. Shells World Col. p. 124, pl. 101, fig. 11 [non E. A. Smith, 1873].

1964 *Terebra (Diplomeriza) duplicata* (Linnaeus), Shimada, Sel. Shells World Col. p. 124, pl. 101, fig. 12.

1967 *Diplomeriza duplicata* (Linnaeus), Haber & Kosuge, Shells World Col. 2:100, pl. 39, fig. 16.


**Description:** Shell to 89 mm; color variable, white, cream, beige, gray, dark brown, beige with brown subsutural band, gray with brown blotches or gray mottled with cream and decorated with a row of small red-brown spots on each whorl; outline of whorls flat; protoconch of 1 ½ small whorls; subsutural band flat, slightly indented, with sharp ribs on early whorls, flat later, band defined by moderately narrow groove; axial ribs broad, sharp, becoming flat and broad with interspaces being merely thin axial grooves on mature whorls, ribs on band flattening first; aperture quadrate; columella almost straight; siphonal fasciole striate, with very broad keel.

**Type locality:** *D. duplicata*, "Indian Ocean." Ceram Is., Moluccas, Indonesia, is here designated as the type locality; *T. lamarkii*, none; *T. reevi*, "Moluccas," Indonesia; *M. duplicatoidea*, "Ceylon."

**Distribution:** From the Red Sea to South Africa, Japan, and the Solomon Islands.

**Type:** *D. duplicata* probable type in Linnean Society, London coll., 54.3 mm; *T. lamarkii* holotype MNHG no. 152747, 79.9 × 14.6 mm; *T. reevi* lectotype BM(NH) no. 197951, 50.9 × 10.9 mm; *M. duplicatoidea* holotype USNM no. 348285.

**Discussion:** These animals are found on clean sand, particularly on the sides of channels, but not where the sand flats have been stabilized by sea grasses. This is the type species of the genus *Duplicaria* Dall, 1908, and also for the replacement name *Diplomeriza* Dall, 1919, a name given when he mistakenly thought that *Duplicaria* was preoccupied. It is also the type species for the subgenus *Myurellisca* Bartsch, 1923 because *Terebra (Myurellisca) duplicatoidea* Bartsch is *Duplicaria duplicata*. This species may be distinguished from all other *Duplicaria* by the mature whorls having broad, flat ribs separated by narrow grooves. The sharp angular ribs of the early whorls may not flatten out before 12 whorls are completed. For this reason young specimens frequently are mistaken for another species. The gray color form, sometimes mottled with cream and decorated with a row of small red-brown dots or a thin red-brown spiral line posterior to the suture, described by Kiener as *T. lamarkii*, appears to be found only in the Persian Gulf, Gulf of Oman and Red Sea area. We can find no consistent differences in shell morphology between it and other color forms of *D. duplicata*. 

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**237a-d.**

*Duplicaria duplicata* (Linnaeus). 237a. Probable type Linnean collection, London: 54.3 mm. 237d. Pathological specimen, Institut Royal Sciences Naturelles Belgique, Brussels: 47.7 mm.

Testa subulata, turrità, polità, cinerà, rariàs castanea, vel atro-fuscà; anfractibus planulatis, suprèmi sulco divisivis, longitudinaliter crenatis; propè suturem facìdà cina, anfractus ultimo duplicata; aperturâ intùs fuscà, columnellà contortà.

Varìat facìa maculis rufis transversis ornàtâ. Shell subulate, turrit, polished, usually of an ash or blueish gray, but sometimes fulvous, or even of a dark red colour as in fig. 1; whorls divided by a groove and thinly plicate longitudinally; close to and above the suture is a faint narrow band, which also appears on the back of the last whorl. There is a variety in which this band is articulated by reddish transverse spots, fig. 2, and which M. Kiener has described as T. Lamarkii, but which seems to me to have no specific importance.

Zanzibar; Singapore; Majambo Bay, Madagascar. Fossil—Shores of the Red Sea: Burton.

85. Terebra duplicata, Lamk.


Hab. Madagascar; Ocean Indien, &c.

Nous avons séparé comme espèce distincte (T. kieneri) la variété junior de M. Kiener.

3. Vis tressée. Terebra duplicata.

T. testa turrito-subulata, longitudinaliter striata, cina-ruber, kronkera, anfractibus planulatis, suprèmi sulco impresso circito, fré duplicata, basi fasciis albis in margine superiore maculis nigris quadratis postula notatâ; striis suturalibus impressis.


Litter, Conch. t. 85. f. 64.

Bonnani, Recr. 5. f. 116.

Guat. Test. t. 57, fig. N.

Knorr, Vergn. 6. t. 18, f. 6, et t. 24. f. 5.

Martini, Conch. 4. t. 155. f. 1455.


Habitate Ocean inis. Mon cabinet. Longueur, 3 pouces; de sa variété, 5 pouces 4 lignes trois quartés.

Terebra (Subula) duplicata Linn.—In all stages of growth. A very common Indian Ocean form. Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mokucas, Singapore, China to Fiji Islands.
Buccinum duplicitum

1758, Systema naturae, ed. 10, p. 742, no. 419.
1767, Systema naturae, ed. 12, p. 1206, no. 485.
LOCALITY: "In O. Indico" (1758, 1767).
"B. testa turrita, anfractibus bipartitis striatis."

The above description, identical in the tenth and twelfth editions of "Systema," is entirely characteristic so far as it goes, but all Linnaeus' descriptions of this group of species are barely adequate for a categorical identification. It is a classic example of a *Terebra* with a decidedly "divided" whorl, the upper portion being set off from the lower by a deeply incised line which simulates a terrace. The uselessness of the description to this end is, however, much lessened by the loose way in which Linnaeus used the words "divisus," "bifidis," and "bipartitis" in his *Terebra* descriptions.

The synonymy is unsatisfactory. The figure from Gualtieri (pl. 57, fig. N) is extremely poor. Hanley (1855, p. 262) justly remarked that it "cannot be referred with greater certainty to any other known shell," which is hardly a convincing guess. The figure does show a row of dark spots around the top of the whorl, which is a feature of occasional specimens of the species. The figure from Xuomanni (pl. 110) is equally poor but recognizable, and both were cited for *duplicitum* by Dillwyn, Lamark, Kien, Hinds, and others. Linnaeus added a third synonym ("List. 837, f. 64") by a manuscript note in his own copy of the twelfth edition, a figure that has also been constantly cited for the species. It is less informative, however, than the figures originally cited, as it is merely a roughly conventionalized drawing of a *Terebra* with divided whorls and might be taken for any one of several species.

Although this is not a satisfactory diagnostic, the species was identified by all the earlier post-Linnaean writers. A specimen of the *T. duplicitum* of all authors is found in the Linnaean collection in London, which, although unmarked, is the only shell in the cabinet that conforms to the description and the synonymy, such as it is.

The earliest figure of *duplicitum* was that of Chemnitz (1780–1795, vol. 4, p. 301, pl. 155, fig. 1455), a clear and characteristic picture of the shell. Chemnitz referred it to the *duplicitum* of the "Systema" and the "Museum Ulriceae" and cited the earlier figures used by Linnaeus, although he called it *Turbo chalybeus*. Born (1780, p. 260) supplied a good description, but did not figure the shell.

The species varies considerably in color, ranging from shades of grayish blue, from dark to light, and to a yellowish or grayish white. Lamark (1822, vol. 7, p. 286) described it as "cinereo-caerulea, sed" but listed a yellowish form as "[b] var. testa luteo-fulva." The specimen in the Linnaean collection is this latter color variety, as was, apparently, the *duplicitum* of Born, Schröter, Dillwyn, Wood, and Kien. Deshayes and Milne-Edwards (1835–1845, vol. 10, p. 243) cited the twelfth edition of the "Systema" for their "typical" *duplicitum* and for the variety "luteo-fusca" referred to the *duplicitum* of the tenth edition and the "Museum Ulriceae." I find no authority for this in the tenth-edition diagnosis, although the shell described in the "Museum Ulriceae" might be the variety of Lamark. In all specimens, whatever color variety, the upper portion of the divided whorl is constantly the lighter in color. This was referred to in the "Museum Ulriceae" in the words "Color supra lineam interstitialam pallidus, infra testaceus."

The species is now in the genus *Terebra* Bruguier, 1789, and has been placed by some conchologists in the subgenus *Diplomeria* Dall, 1919.

The species has few synonyms. Tryon lists a *T. dussumieri* Kiener as a good species, but added (1879–1888, vol. 7, pp. 16–17, pl. 3, figs. 46–47) that it was "too closely allied to *T. duplicita* Lamark." He next cited *duplicita* Linne (pl. 4, figs. 49–50) without comment on his use of *duplicita* "Lamark." Terebra reevesi Deshayes, 1859, is merely a pale variety of *Terebra lamarckii* Kiener seems identical with *duplicita*.

In addition to the Chemnitz figure mentioned above, the species is well figured by Reeve (1843–1878, vol. 12, *Terebra*, pl. 1, sp. 3a, b) and by Kiener (1834–1850, vol. 8, *Terebra*, pl. 12, figs. 26, 26a).

The Uppsal collection contains a specimen of *B. duplicitum*, correctly labeled.

1 Diplomeria Dall (1919) was a new name for *Diplomaria* Dall (1908), which was substituted by Dall because of his feeling that the latter name had been pre-occupied by Rafinesque (1833, p. 165). Rafinesque's name was given to a land shell and was spelled "Diplomaria," not "Diplomeria." A Recommendation under Article 36 of the Code concerning generic names "which differ from generic names already in use only in terminations or in a slight variation in spelling which might lead to confusion" suggests that such names should be "avoided." The Recommendation, however, continues, "but when once introduced, such names are not to be rejected on this account." One of the examples given, "Mecodon, Micromon," is a precedent for the present case. It was, therefore, not necessary for Dall to have selected the new name.

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Buccinum duplicitum. Umm. — Cnaut. pl. 57, fig. N. Luter, tab. 857, fig. 64. Mart- zius, tab. 455, fig. 1455.

*6e trouve dans la mer des Indes.*

---

Buccinum duplicitum. Umm. — Cnaut. pl. 57, fig. N. Luter, tab. 857, fig. 64. Mart- zius, tab. 455, fig. 1455.

*6e trouve dans la mer des Indes.*

---

Buccinum duplicitum. Umm. — Cnaut. pl. 57, fig. N. Luter, tab. 857, fig. 64. Mart- zius, tab. 455, fig. 1455.

*6e trouve dans la mer des Indes.*

---

Buccinum duplicitum. Umm. — Cnaut. pl. 57, fig. N. Luter, tab. 857, fig. 64. Mart- zius, tab. 455, fig. 1455.

*6e trouve dans la mer des Indes.*
T. testa turrito-subulata, longitudinaliter striata, elio-annulata, centice; anfractibus planulatis superrior sulco impresso incisit, foris duplicitat, basi fuscia alba in margine superiore maculis nigris quadrato picta notae; striis saturninique impressis.


Lisler. Conch. t. 837, f. 64.
Bonnall. Recr. 3, f. 110.
Gaul. Test. t. 55, f. 49 N.
Knorr. Vergn. VI, f. 18, f. 6, et t. 24, f. 5.
Martin. Conch. 4, t. 155, f. 1455.

J. Wood. Ind. test. pl. 23, f. 149.

Habita l'océan indien. Mon cabinet. Longueur: 3 pouces; de sa variété: 3 pouces 4 lignes trois quarts.

BUCCINUM Duplicatum.


Teufa subulata, anfractibus bipartitis striatis.

Bonanni. Recr. Cl. 3, f. 110.
Gualtieri. Test. tab. 57, f. N.
Knorr. Vergn. VI, tab. 19, f. 6, tab. 24, f. 5.

Teufa turrita, subulata; Anfractus duodecim longitudinaliter plicati, sulco transverso bipartition; Apertura ovata, subuta effusa; Labrum integrum, acutum; Labium tortum, emarginatum; Color lividus aut pallidus, maculis obsolisitis fuscis feriatim digerens.

Long. 2, polli. 6, in, lat. 7, in.

Habitat in indiis, Limneus.

8.—Tebera duplicata (Linné).

T. chalybeus Martini, Conch. Cab.
T. duplicata (Linné), Reeve, Conch. Icon., xii., pl. i, fig. 34, 38, 1860.
T. duplicata (Linné), Tryon, Man. Conch., vii., p. 17, pl. 4, figs. 49-51, 1855.

Hab.: P.G., on the telegraph cable young fresh specimens have often occurred. Muscat, 10-20 fathoms. M.C. Charba, 3-8 fathoms on sand and mud.

Typical specimens of this very widely distributed and well known species. By some authors the var. lamarcki Kiener is considered specifically different; but with the exception of the conspicuous spiral row of spots on each whorl above the sutures and at the periphery of the body-whorl, which are not present in the type, I can see no difference whatsoever between them. This variety is well figured in Reeve, i.e., 38.
V. SPRÉZÉE. *Terebra duplicata*, LAM.

(Act. Mass. Lam.) List., *Conch.* t. 837, fig. 64.

Pl. XII, fig. 26-26 a.

*T. testa turrito-subulata, longitudinaliter striata, cincta-carnaricoscent; sakunuleus planulae, superob solu impressa cincta; fore duplicata, basi faste alba in margine superiore mascula nigro quadratis planulis notata; striis subrustisque impressis.*

Coquille allongée, conique, turriculée, effilée au sommet, étroite, composée d’un grand nombre de tours fort peu aplatis. La suture qui les réunit est linéaire, assez profonde et nettement tranchée vers leur tiers supérieur. Ces tours sont divisés par un sillon étroit et transverse, ce qui en fait paraître le nombre comme double. La surface de cette coquille est couverte de stries longitudinales ondulées, régulières et fort apparentes. L’ouverture est ovale, plus haute que large, brune en dedans. Le bord droit est mince, tranchant, et fait une petite inflexion dans l’endroit où aboutit le sillon transverse; la columelle est cylindrace, fortement tordue, munie au dehors, à son origine, d’une carène plus ou moins blanche, obliquement décourante. La coloration de cette coquille est d’un brun grisâtre; la zone supérieure des tours est plus pâle, sans taches, et le reste est orné de taches irrégulières oblongues, longitudinales, souvent à peine visibles, d’un brun rouge.

*Long. 5 pomp. 1/2.*

Habite les mers de l’Inde, l’Ile-de-France.

Cette espèce, fort commune dans les collections, ne paraît pas très-variable; néanmoins on y remarque encore quelques individus assez distincts les uns des autres. Chez les uns, la coquille est blanchâtre, légèrement mêlée de fauve; les taches longitudinales y sont d’un beau roux. D’autres ont les stries beaucoup plus fines et n’ont point d’apparence de taches: ceux-ci sont probablement de jeunes individus. Voir notre pl. 12, fig. 26, etc.

*Diplomeriza duplicata* (Linn.)

S. Afr. Mus. has example obtained by P. Ross Frames from Fornão Veloso Bay, north of Mozambique Island. There is every probability that the species occurs farther south.

69. HASTULA Duplicata.

*Terebra duplicata* Sow., *Th. Cons.*, pl. xii, fig. 4.


**Diplomeriza (Terebra), Linn. Syst. Nat., p. 1206, pl. 22.

**T. duplicata**, Linn. Pl. 4, figs. 49-51.

Flattly longitudinally ribbed, divided by an impressed line below the sutures, forming a sputum band; grayish or bluish-white to chestnut or chocolate, with a single narrow median white band. Length, 2.5-3.5 inches.

Malacca, Singapore, Zanzibar, Madagascar,
China to Fiji Islands, etc.

T. Reevei, Deshayes (fig. 50), is a colorless example.


*Species 3. (Fig. 3 a and 3 b, Mus. Cuming.)*

**Terebra duplicata.** *Ter. testa acuté subulata, fulvo-grisea, nunc patiâd, nunc castaneo tinctâ, fascie angustâ albidâ cinctâ, mascula purpurea supra fascia vittata, ornatissimae planulae, supra ulbo conspicuo dicois, longitudinaliter acutae salatae, piliae intermediae confertae et planulae; aperturâ subangustâ oblongae, columella crescendo costata.*

**The Duplicate Terebra.** Shell sharply subulate, fulvous-gray, sometimes pale, sometimes chestnut-stained, encircled with a narrow white band, filleted over the band with purple spots, whorls flattened, longitudinally sharply grooved, the intermediate whorls close set and flattened, whorls flattened, divided round the upper part by a conspicuous groove; aperture rather narrowly oblong, columella thickly twisted.


*Terebra chalybea*, Martini.

*Terebra Lamarkii*, Kiener.

*Terebra Reevei*, Deshayes.

*Hab.* Zanzibar, China, Moluccas, Madagascar, etc.

Of this species there are many varieties, according to the extent and peculiarity of its geographical range; and, as in many other species of the genus, the shell is not always composed of the same number of whorls. It varies also in being stouter or more slender, according to circumstances. *T. Lamarkii* is the spotted variety represented at Fig. 3 b; and *T. Reevei* is a delicate transparent colorless variety from the Moluccas.
Duplicatum. 145. Shell turreted, with the whirls transversely divided, and longitudinally grooved.


Bonann Rec. and Kirch. 3. f. 110. Lister Conch. t. 837. f. 64. Guiller, t. 77. f. N. Knorr, vi. t. 18. f. 6, and t. 24. f. 5.


Shell about three inches long, and but little more than one-sixth as broad, longitudinally grooved, and the whirls, at about two-thirds of their length from the lower margin, divided by a transverse groove; the colour is pale livid or steel colour, and often nearly white towards the base.

Duplicaria duplicata (Linnæus). Carita Beach, W. Java, Indonesia; × 50.

Terebra duplicata, Linnæus. (Pl. XX, Fig. 6.)


DISTRIBUTION.—Beach deposits of the Red Sea (Gray & Trembley, st); Gulf of Akaba, Zanzibar, China, Madagascar, Malacea sei, Tryon). Coll. Geol. Surv. Egypt: east of Gharib (Nos. 27–2,264, Box No. 175); Gharib lighthouse, 20 feet above sea (nos. 2,090–2,105, Box No. 211); Gemessah, 50 foot beach (Nos. 31–2,057, Box No. 58); Jebel Zeit (Barron).

184. Diplomera duplicata (LINNE).

REEVE, XII, Terebra, Fig. 3a.


2. Duplicaria duplicata (Linnæus). Each whorl of shell divided by spiral groove slightly above middle of whorl; surface has flattened longitudinal ribs. Purplish with white spiral band above suture. Length 86 mm. (3.39 in.).

33. Buccinum duplicatum L.

Bonann., Recr. et Mus. Kircher. 3, fig. 110.

Gault., tab. 57, fig. N.

Abita nel mare delle Indie (Linn.). Fossile nelle Crete Sasseni e in Piemonte.

Nella descrizione specifica di Linne no si accennano le strie trasversali che si scorgono nei nostri esemplari fossili; ma è probabile che non siano state osservate, perché chiaramente non si rassissono se non che negli individui che hanno un pollice di lunghezza: nei più grandi è forzata per distinguere; di aguzzare lo sguardo o di giovvisi di una lente. Queste strie compariscono tanto sulla convessità delle piegature longitudinali, quanto negli spazi intermedii.

A questa specie si potrebbe riferire la fig. 6 della tav. 57 del Galletti, se in essa il cingolo della duplicatura non fosse liscio. Gmelin l’ha attribuita al suo buccinum murinum.
Duplicaria duplicata (Linné, 1758) — Tèrebre doublée — un deuxième sillon spiral sous la suture. 70 mm. Océans Indien (Mozambique) et Pacifique occidental.

DUPICARIA DUPLICATA L. 1758. D 90 mm. Océans Indien et Pacifique. Nombreux tours, plus transversaux sur les premiers tours devenant des côtes assez plates sur les derniers parfois légèrement renflés ; sillon sous-sutural bien marqué. Large ouverture, fente étroite et profonde ; columelle légèrement incurvée, fasciole avec forte côtes. Variable ; bleu-gris avec zones brunes et courtes stries transversales gris plus foncé comme illustré, brun foncé, orange rosé, crème ou blanc uni, ou des variantes avec d'autres dessins ; généralement assez opaque.

In all the specimens the ribs are so much sharper and less numerous than in the ordinary type of duplicata, as almost to make one think that this is a distinct species. They are all young and undeveloped specimens, however.

Terebra duplicata L.
P.G. On telegraph-cable young fresh specimens occurred often.
M.C. Charhar. 8 fathoms, sand and mud.

12. Duplicaria duplicata LINNAEUS. Do not confuse with dussumieri or evoluta. See comments under fig. 1, pl. 56.


9, 9a, 9b, 9c. Duplicaria duplicata LINNAEUS, 1758. Moderately slender with many whorls. Sides of whorls almost straight. Base of body whorl very weakly keeled. Early whorls with weak axial plications which become broad flat axial ribs separated by incised axial lines on later whorls. Pre-sutural spiral grove deeply incised, pre-sutural zone wide and flat. Colour variable, may be blue-grey with elongate brown patches and a light brown spiral band (9a) a specimen from Pt. Cloates, W.A., commonly a uniformly chocolate brown (9b) a specimen from Dampier Archipelago, W.A., or sometimes uniformly pale pink or orange (9c) specimens from Maud Landing, W.A. A light thin spiral line usually present on the anterior part of the body whorl. 9 cm. Common. Central Indo-West Pacific; Shark Bay, W.A. to NT.

From the Red Sea

HMS member Henry Rossy of Djibouti, on the Red Sea, recently sent two specimens of a Terebra (above) which he was unable to identify. Could anyone in Honolulu give him a name?

As it happened, Olive Schoenberg could. They are Terebra (Duplicaria) duplicata Linne, she says.

"The species is found in the Indian Ocean from East Africa to Western Australia and also in the Western Pacific," she went on. "Although listed as uncommon over its wide range, in some areas (Western Australia from Shark Bay to Broome, for example) it is common. We found it there on exposed sand bars and beaches at low tide. (See her report on page one of this issue.)"

"Synonyms are T. Lamarckii Kiener and T. reevi Deshayes."
DIPLOMERIZA DUPLICATA (LINNAEUS, 1758)

1838 Terebra lamarckii Kiener, Icon. Coq. viv., pl. 9, fig. 19.
1860 Terebra duplicata Linnaeus, Issel, Malacologia Mar Rossio, 130.
1903 Terebra duplicata Linnaeus, Newton, Geol. Mag., (4) 7 (11): 513; (12): pil. 20, fig. 6.
1903 Terebra duplicata Linnaeus, Sturany, Denkschr. Math...-Naturw. Cl. kais. 
1967 Duplicatea duplicata (Linnaeus), Cernohorsky, Marine Shells Pacific, 208, 
pl. 53, fig. 395.

Description of Red Sea specimens. Shell: long and slender with 11 
slightly convex whorls. A deep spiral groove at 1–2 mm from the suture. 
Numerous flat and close-set axial ribs, numbering about 23 on the body whorl. 
Colour: creamy white, ornamented with two broad bluish-grey bands, which 
are broad in the aperture. A conspicuous spiral row of brown spots is present 
on each whorl above the suture and at the periphery of the body whorl.

Dimensions. Length: 35–55 mm; width: 8–10 mm.

Habitat. Sandy bottoms in shallow waters.

General distribution. Indian Ocean and Western Pacific.

Records from the northern part of the Red Sea. Gulf of Aqaba, leg. 
Arosani (Issel, 1869: 130); Israel, Elat, leg. G. Haas, May 1949 (HUI 31.047/3); 
Sanaa L., leg. Pola-Expulsion, 23–24 April 1896 (Sturany, 1903: 253); Sinai, 
Ras Muhammad, leg. H. Steinitz, 30 December 1956 (HUI 30.810/1); Egypt, 
Kusain 1, (Ras Abu Matarib), leg. Pola-Expulsion, 7–11 February 1896 
(Sturany, 1903: 253); Egypt, Ras Abu Somer, leg. Pola-Expulsion, 15–16 
February 1896 (Sturany, 1903: 253); Egypt, Gansah, 50 foot beach (Newton, 
1900: 513); Egypt, Jebel Zeit (Newton, 1900: 513); Sinai, A-Tur, leg. Dollfus, 
24 April 1928 (Lamy, 1938: 41); Egypt, lighthouse of Gharib, 20 feet above 
sea (Newton, 1900: 513); Egypt, east of Gharib (Newton, 1900: 513); Sinai, 
Ras Marana, on the beach, leg. Dollfus, 26 November 1928 (Lamy, 1938: 41).

Note. The specimens of Diplomeriza duplicata from the Erythro-Farsian 
subregion are characterized by a spiral row of brown spots on each whorl. Such 
colour forms were described as Terebra lamarckii Kiener, 1838. Some 
authors consider them specifically different (Shopland, 1902: 174: Biggs, 
1969: 203). As they resemble in all other respects typical Diplomeriza 
duplicata, we concur with Melvill & Standon (1917: 207) and Cernohorsky 