

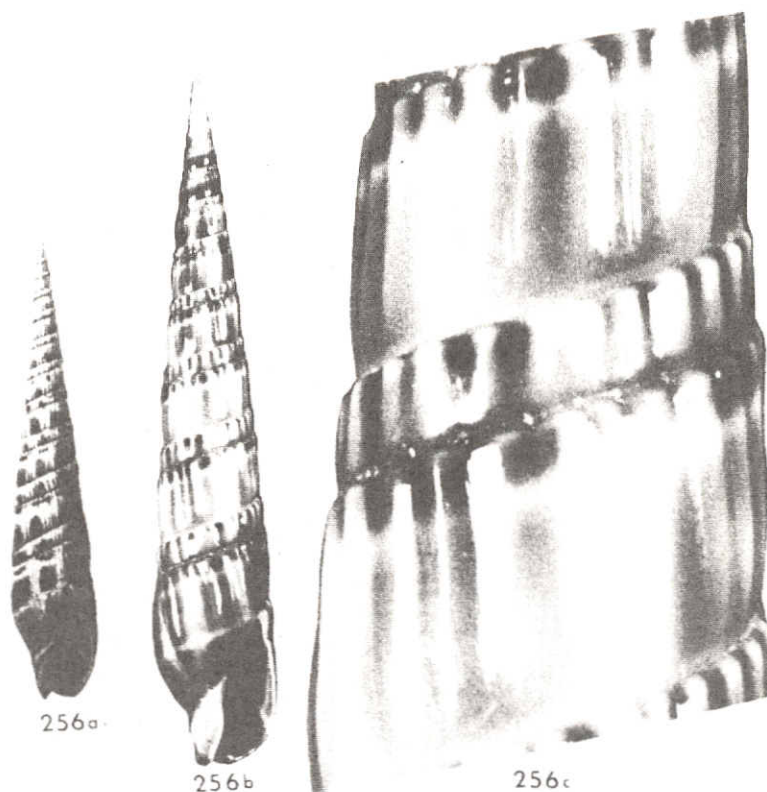
RAPHANULA (1)
LAMARCK 1822

(V) (256)

256. *Duplicaria raphanula* (Lamarck, 1822)

(Pl. 66, figs. 256a-c)
(Color pl. E, fig. 5)

- 1822 *Terebra raphanula* Lamarck, Hist. Nat. Anim. S. Vert. 7:288; 1839 Kiener, Spéc. Gén. Icon. Coq. Viv. 9:21, pl. 10, fig. 20; 1844 Hinds in Sowerby, Thes. Conch. 1:159, pl. 44, fig. 94; 1860 Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12, pl. 17, sp. 77.
- 1961 *Subula (?) raphanula* (Lamarck), Oyama & Take-mura, The Moll. Shells, Resources Exploitation Inst. 5, *Subula* pl., fig. 6.
- 1963 *Terebra (?Diplomeriza) raphanula* Lamarck, Burch, Veliger 5(4):158.
- 1964 *Terebra (Diplomeriza) raphanula* Lamarck, Shikama, Sel. Shells Col. 1:124, pl. 101, fig. 10.
- 1966 *Duplicaria (Duplicaria) raphanula* (Lamarck), Cernohorsky & Jennings, Veliger 9(1):58, pl. 6, fig. 46.
- 1967 *Duplicaria raphanula* (Lamarck), Cernohorsky, Mar. Shells Pacific 1:209, pl. 53, fig. 397; 1982 Abbott & Dance, Compendium of Seashells p. 276.
- 1984 *Duplicata raphanula* (Lamarck), Aubry, Terebridae pl. 8.



Description: Shell to 64 mm; color shiny ivory to beige with dark brown streaks and splotches on the subsutural band, and lighter brown rectangular blotches on remainder of the whorl; outline of whorls flat; protoconch of 3½ slender whorls; subsutural band axially ribbed, defined by moderately deep subsutural groove; axial ribs well developed or almost obsolete; spiral sculpture absent; body whorl elongate; aperture extremely elongate; columella straight.

Type locality: None. Rabaul, Papua New Guinea is here designated as the type locality.

Distribution: From South Africa to the Fiji Is.; subtidal to 36 m.

Type: The type of *T. raphanula* has not been found. In Delessert's collection are 4 specimens, none reaching the 52 mm indicated by Lamarck.

FIGS. 256a-c, *Duplicaria raphanula* (Lamarck). 256a, Illustration from Kiener, 1839, pl. 10, fig. 20. 256b, Rabaul, Papua New Guinea; 43.7 mm. 256c, Middle whorls.

5: *Duplicaria raphanula* (Lamarck); Papua New Guinea; 50.8 mm. (sp. 256).

Discussion: This is the most graceful and beautiful of the genus, *Duplicaria*. It also fills our criteria for the genus, *Hastula*, being smooth and shiny, and having no spiral sculpture except for the subsutural groove. The identity of this species has never been in doubt and has been elucidated by subsequent authors such as Kiener (1839), Hinds in Sowerby (1844) and Reeve (1860).



B-256-4208

Duplicaria raphanula (LAMARCK, 1822): Anim. sans Vert. 7: 288, no. 16; Fig.: KIENER; Icon. Coq. Viv., 1839, T., pl. 10, fig. 20.

n uncommon species. Samar. Sulu. Luzon. (CM no. 146, DM no. 3558, B no. 035). **BURCH 64**

Terebra (? *Diplomeriza*) *raphanula* Lamarck,

BUR 13 NG

Terebra raphanula, Lamarck.

ra raphanula, Lamarck: Reeve, Conch. Icon., vol. xii, fig. 77.

b.—Durban (Burnup); Amboyna (Reeve). **SMITH 193-5-196**



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14. *Duplicaria raphanula* (Lamarck, 1822)

64.0mm; Batangas.

Shell medium sized, glossy, with a tall spire, moderately channeled sutures, and a deep presutural groove; sculptured with fine axial riblets which become obsolete on the lower body whorl; off-white in colour with 2 rows of orange dots on the spire whorls, 3 on the body whorl; reaches 65mm.

DISTRIBUTION: Sporadically found throughout the Philippines. **SMITH 193-5-196**



22. *Noditerebra* (*Diplomeriza*) *raphanula* (LAMARCK)

This is a rather large, highly polished auger species. The shell is subulate and acuminate toward the top, and orange yellow with two rows of blackish brown spots on the body whorl and sculptured with densely set longitudinal plications interrupted by a groove dividing a strong crenulated subsutural cord from other part. Southern Kyûshû and southwards.

HASE 2 1129

Species 77. (Mus. Cuming.)

Terebra raphanula. *Ter. testâ subcylindraceo-tereti, albidâ, maculis aurantiis longitudinaliter quadratis tessellatâ, margine suturali rufo punctato, nitente, anfractibus plano-convexis, supernè sulco acuto divisis, longitudinaliter densè plicatis, plicis in anfractu ultimo evanidis; aperturâ subangustâ, columellâ rectâ.*

THE LITTLE RADISH TEREBRA. Shell somewhat cylindrically terete, whitish, tessellated with longitudinally square orange spots, red-dotted at the sutural margin, shining, whorls flatly convex, divided at the upper part by a sharp groove, longitudinally closely puckered, the folds disappearing on the last whorl; aperture rather narrow, columella straight.

LAMARCK, Anim. sans vert. vol. x. p. 246.

Hab. Amboyna.

Partaking of the character of *T. cingula* and *Senegalensis*, but more slender and shining, and more distinctly tessellated with colour. **RV 1960 221**



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16. *Vis petite-rave. Terebra raphanula*. Lamk. **h 246**

T. testâ turrilo-subulatâ, glabrâ, nitidulâ, albâ; anfractibus convexiusculis, supernè sulco impresso divisis, infernè lævibus; suturis unimarginatis: cingulo planulato, lævi.

* Kiener. Spec. des Coq. p. 21. n° 16. pl. 10. f. 20.

* Küster. Conch. Cab. p. 16. n° 16. pl. 4. f. 1.

* Hinds. Proc. of Zool. Soc. 1843. p. 161. n° 23.

Habite. . . Mon cabinet. Coquille bien distincte de la suivante. Longueur: 23 lignes et demie. **DAHE 1745 p 246**

RAPHANULA

LAM 1822

256

✓

16. *VIS PETITE-RAVE. Terebra raphanula*, LAM.

(Collect. MASS. LAM.)

Pl. X, fig. 20.

T. testâ turrilo subulatâ, albâ, maculis fulvis aut flatis; suturis minutè crenatis; anfractibus supernè sulco impresso divisis, minutis striis longitudinalibus.

Coquille médiocre, allongée, turriculée, étroite, très-pointue au sommet; la spire se compose de douze à quatorze tours à peine convexes, séparés par une suture peu profonde, bordée, et finement crénelée par un nombre plus ou moins considérable de petites stries qui se prolongent d'une suture à l'autre; ces stries sont traversées, vers les sutures, par un sillon concentrique assez profond sur le dernier tour; vers la base elles disparaissent insensiblement. L'ouverture est petite, ovale, allongée, atténuée aux extrémités; le bord droit est très-mince, tranchant; la columelle est cylindracée, étroite, presque droite, légèrement contournée à la base. Cette coquille, à l'extérieur, est blanche, marquée sur les tours supérieurs de deux rangées de taches inégales, fauves ou orangées, et de trois sur le dernier tour. Souvent ces taches se réunissent et forment de larges ceintures.

Long. 5 pouc.

Habite

Cette espèce est d'un aspect très-élégant par sa forme mince et effilée, par les stries longitudinales qui la sillonnent régulièrement, et la distribution de ses taches orangées sur un fond blanc; l'individu qui avait servi à Lamarck pour sa description était fruste et en mauvais état. **WR 1831-35 p 21**

20. *V. Petite-rave. (T. Raphanula)*



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Raphanula (*Terebra*), Lam. Anim. s. Vert., x, p. 246, = *T. Senegalensis*, Lam. **1212**

33. *Terebra raphanula*, Lam. (= *Senegalensis*). Conch. Icon., f. 77.



T. raphanula ³³ = *senegalensis*.

93. *TEREBRA RAPHANULA*, Lam. We think this distinct from the forms of *T. Senegalensis*, Lam. The only specimen in this collection is of a dark shining brown variety, most attractive in beauty. It is a rare inhabitant of the East Indian Archipelago, and a welcome addition to the Andamanese Fauna. **1721 V-8 528 1793 p 43**

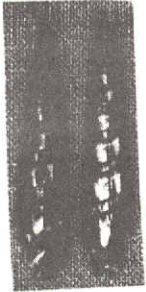
16. *Vis petite-rave. Terebra raphanula*.

T. testâ turrilo-subulatâ, glabrâ, nitidulâ, albâ; anfractibus convexiusculis, supernè sulco impresso divisis, infernè lævibus; suturis unimarginatis: cingulo planulato, lævi.

Habite. . . . Mon cabinet. Coquille bien distincte de la suivante. Longueur, 23 lignes et demie. **LA 1822 p 228**

11. *Duplicaria raphanula* LAMARCK. An attractive and uncommon shell.

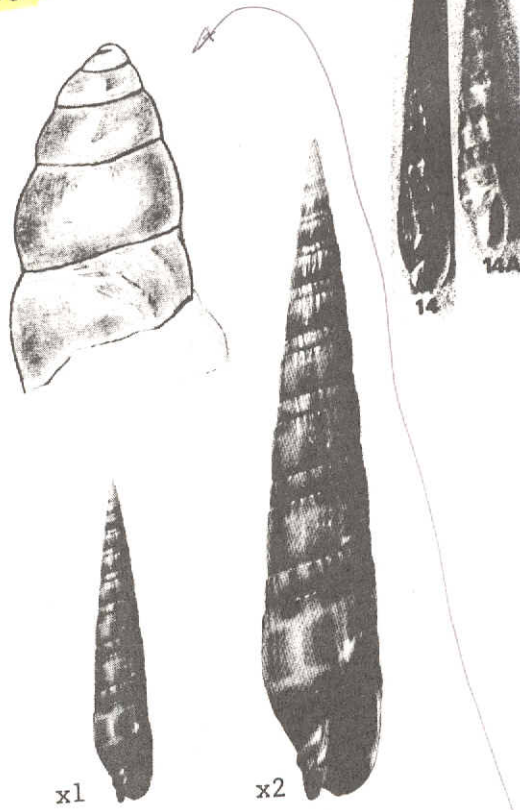
HA p 56



A 8/10

Radish Auger (2") 5 cm
Duplicaria raphanula (Lamarck, 1822). Indo-Pacific; South Africa. In sand; uncommon. Syn.: *caledonica* Sowerby.

COLEMAN p 276



Cream-white with orange-brown, rectangular markings arranged in spiral bands; to approx. 60 mm.

Terebra raphanula Lamarck
WESTERN PACIFIC

S.K



Duplicata Raphanula (Lamarck, 1822) 55 mm. Indo-Pacific, S. Afr., Africa, Guano, etc. (Lamarck base)

AUBRY PL 8

Duplicaria raphanula (Lamarck, 1822)
(Plate 53. Figure 397.)

C. 1967

caledonica Sowerby, 1909.

SHELL: Shining creamy-white ornamented with two rows of orange-brown blotches; whorls number 10-13 apart from 1½-2 white nuclear whorls. Sculptured with 25-30 axial ribs and a punctate spiral groove at sutures; interstices are smooth.

SIZE: 1½ to 2½ inches.

DISTRIBUTION: From South Africa to the Fiji Islands. Uncommon.



23. *T. RAPHANULA*. (pl. xlv. f. 94.) Lamarck, l. c. v. vii. p. 288.

Testâ elongatè ovato-subulatâ, acuminatâ, subturritâ, politâ, albâ, maculis oblongis pallidè fuscis seriatim ornatâ; anfractibus subplanulatis, supernè sulco divisis, longitrorsum capillari-plicatis, interstitiis lævigatis; anfractu ultimo elongato fasciato; aperturâ utrinque attenuatâ; columellâ nudâ, rectiusculâ, subtruncatâ; canali nullo.

Highly polished and glittering, the girdled whorls covered with numerous small sharp folds, and ornamented by pale brown oblong spots, placed methodically in the transverse direction. Amboina.

H. 18446 . T. E. p 159 PL XLIV f 94

23. *TEREBRA RAPHANULA*, Lamarck, l. c. vol. vii. p. 288.

Hab. Amboina: H. (v. s. in m. Belcher.)

H 446 p 161

20. *TEREBRA RAPHANULA*, Lamk.

Terebra raphanula, Kiener, Icon. des Coq. Viv. p. 21, no. 16, pl. 10. f. 20; Hinds, Thes. Conch. p. 159. no. 23. pl. 44. f. 94.

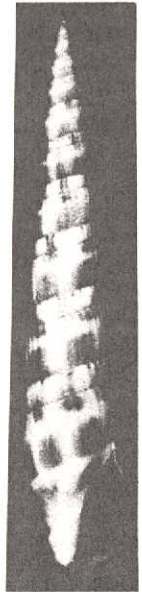
Hab. Amboine.

En rapprochant les figures que nous citons, on remarque entre elles des différences assez considérables pour faire supposer qu'elles appartiennent à deux espèces distinctes.

DESH 1254 p 279

14. *TEREBRA (Duplicaria) RAPHANULA* Lam. Little Radish Augur. S. Afr.-Fiji. 35-45-60-65mm. C.

21381



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Figure 46: *Decorihastula raphanula* (LAMARCK). Fiji. x 1.4

44. *Duplicaria (Duplicaria) raphanula* (LAMARCK, 1822)

(Plate 6, Figure 46) / 278

1822. *Terebra raphanula* LAMARCK, Anim. sans Vert., 7: 288

1909. *Terebra caledonica* SOWERBY, Proc. Malacol. Soc. London, 8 (4): 198, text fig.

Shell: Shell moderate in size, slender and solid; shining white or creamy-white in colour, ornamented with two spiral rows of orange or orange-brown blotches, those anterior to the sutures being the smaller. Whorls slightly convex, numbering from 10 to 13, apart from protoconch of 1½ to 2 white nuclear whorls; presutural band defined by a deep, obsolete punctate spiral groove. Sculpture consists of close-set and angulate axial ribs, numbering from 25 to 30 on the penultimate whorl; intercostal spaces smooth and concave, presutural band sparsely streaked with orange-brown. Body whorl with two narrow white transverse bands and three ill-defined transverse rows of orange blotches, ultimate row disappearing into aperture. Columella creamy-white, occasionally stained with orange, fairly broad, corded on inner margin, and with a prominent cord extending from columella to outer edge of the anterior canal; anterior canal straight, interior of aperture dark fawn or light orange-brown.

Size: 40 to 60 mm.

Habitat: In clean sand, in shallow water.

Rare.

Distribution: Southwest Viti Levu. - From South Africa through the tropical Indo-Pacific to Japan and the Fiji Islands.

CEKA 1966 T of F p 58

DOES NOT FIT WITH S.K. CARD. CATALOG BRITISH MUSEUM 1927 = 3 1/2