

258. *Duplicaria ustulata* (Deshayes,
1857)

(Pl. 66, figs. 258a-c)

- 1857 *Terebra ustulata* Deshayes, Journ. Conchyl. 6:97, pl. 3, fig. 12; 1860 Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12: pl. 17, sp. 73.
1923 *Duplicaria ustulata* (Deshayes), May, Illust. Indx. Tasmanian Shells pl. 34, fig. 14.
1924 *Pervicacia ustulata* (Deshayes), Iredale 1850, Proc. Linnean Soc. N. S. W. 49(3):262, text fig. 44/45; 1952 Cotton, Trans. Royal Soc. S. Australia 75:39, pl. 3, fig. 2; 1959 Allan, Australian Shells p. 196, fig. 5; 1962 Macpherson & Gabriel, Mar. Moll. Victoria p. 240, fig. 278; 1976 Garrard, Journ. Malac. Soc. Australia 3(4):184, fig. 4; 1978 Hinton, Guide Austr. Shells, pl. 59, figs. 7, 7a.

Description: Shell to 37 mm; color beige to orange-brown, often with purple-brown anterior to periphery of body whorl, early whorls of teleoconch usually light brown; outline of whorls slightly convex, shouldered anterior to subsutural band; protoconch of 1½ whorls; subsutural band with axial ribs, defined by shallow groove; axial ribs on remainder of whorl contiguous with those on band; sutures deep; body whorl with ribs continuing to keel of siphonal fasciole; aperture quadrate; columella curved.

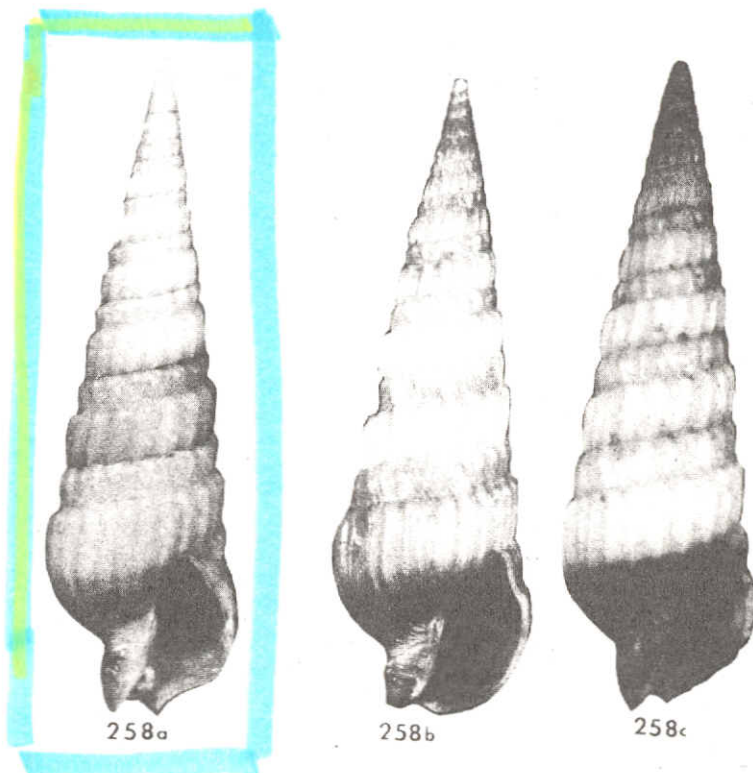
Type locality: "Van Diemen Land." Tasmania, Australia.

Distribution: Australia, from New South Wales to Tasmania; 20 to 80 m.

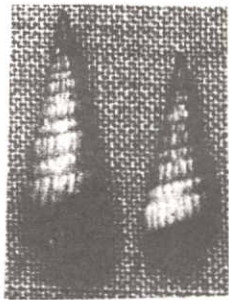
Type: Lectotype BM(NH) no. 197976; 35.0 × 10.7 mm.

Discussion: This is the type species of the genus *Pervicacia* Iredale, 1924, which Iredale separated from *Duplicaria* because it has only a basal twist of the columella to represent a fold. *D. fictilis* (258) may be separated from this species by being more gently rounded and less angulate below the subsutural band, the band being less well defined, and having a narrower apical angle.

B-258-1210



258a-c, *D. ustulata* (Deshayes). 258a, Lectotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 197976; 35.0 mm. 258b, c, Tasmania, Australia; 31.6 mm and 32.0 mm respectively.



x 13/10



x1



x4

(HA) p 59

33. *Terebra USTULATA* DESH. (P. III, fig. 12.)

p 97



T. testa elongato-conica, apice acuminata, basi lata, breviuscula, castanea, ultimo anfractu superne castaneo intentiore picto; anfractibus numerosis, angustis, subaequaliter sulco bipartitis; area inferiore paulo angustiore, multo depressiore, altera longitudinaliter plicata; plicis regularibus crassiusculis; interstitiis simplicibus, in margine suturali minus proeminentibus; apertura brevi, angusta, fusca, canali brevissimo terminata.

Var. : β Testa albido-fuscescente ultimo anfractu basi fusco.

Hab. la terre de Van-Diémen.

Cette coquille a de l'analogie avec le *Terebra trochlea*, par la disposition des deux parties dont ses tours sont formés. Ces tours sont partagés en deux portions presque égales, par un sillon profond; la partie marginale, un peu plus étroite, s'abaisse au-dessous de l'autre et forme une sorte d'étranglement ou de canal; aussi, dans cette espèce, le bourrelet, au lieu d'être saillant, comme dans le plus grand nombre des *Terebra*, forme un plan inférieur qui borde la suture; au-dessus, les tours se gonflent subitement. Des plis gros et réguliers occupent les deux parties de la surface des tours; ceux du bourrelet sont un peu moins saillants; ils sont parfaitement réguliers et les interstices sont lisses. L'ouverture est petite, étroite, rétrécie à ses extrémités et terminée en avant par un canal très-court. Des trois individus que nous connaissons, l'un est d'un beau brun-marron uniforme; la base du dernier tour est d'une nuance plus foncée; les deux autres sont presque blancs ou d'un blanc fauve, et l'extrémité antérieure du dernier tour est seule d'un brun assez foncé.

Longueur, 35 mill., diamètre 10 mill.

Collection de M. Cuming. DESH 1857 p 97

A distinctive, reddish-brown species; to approx. 25 mm. (USNM 130055)

Terebra ustulata Deshayes

SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA SK.

96. *Terebra USTULATA*, Desh.

T. testa elongato-conica, apice acuminata, basi lata, breviuscula, castanea, ultimo anfractu superne castaneo nitentiore picto; anfractibus numerosis, angustis, subaequaliter sulco bipartitis; area inferiore paulo angustiore, multo depressiore, altera longitudinaliter plicata; plicis regularibus crassiusculis; interstitiis simplicibus, in margine suturali minus proeminentibus; apertura brevi, angusta, fusca, canali brevissimo terminata.

Var. β . Testa albido-fuscescente, ultimo anfractu basi fusco.

Long. 35 mill., larg. 10.

Hab. La Terre de Van Diemen.

Collection Cuming. DESH 1857 p 234

209. *ustulata*, *Terebra* - DESHAYES, 1857, J. C. P., 6: 97, plt. 3, fig. 12. Hab. la Terre de Van Diemen. Coll. Cuming. Size: 35x10 mm. Holotype: 35.0x10.7 mm (marked x inside aperture); syntypes: 36.9 mm, and 31.3 mm. There are another 3 specimens in the type collection which are not type material but have been purchased at a later date. C 69

96. *T. ustulata* Desh. *J. Conchyl.*, vi, 97, pl. iii, f. 12. Tasmania. Type B.M. T 44

21. *Terebra USTULATA*. ARGAS 1878

Terebra ustulata, Desh. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 294.

Fowler's Bay; Port Elliot (Stansbury). Also Tasmania.

Pervicacia Iredale 1924 (*ustulata* Deshayes)

999. *ustulata* Deshayes 1857 (*Terebra*) (709, pl. 34, f. 14) KUPERSHAW 55-718-1

USTULATA (2)
DESHAYES 1857
V 258



Terebra USTULATA (Deshayes, 1859) 27 mm. - Australia. In acqua abbastanza profonda.

DESHAYES 1857

USTULATA (2)

DESHAYES 1857

(258)

Species 73. (Mus. Cuming.)

TEREBRA USTULATA. *Ter. testá conico-subulatá, pallidè castaneá, vel albidá ad basin pallidè castaneá, anfractibus convexis, longitudinaliter confertim plicatis, supernè latè profundè impressis; aperturá ovatá, columellá subcontortá.*

THE SCORCHED TEREBRA. Shell conically subulate, pale chestnut, or white stained with pale chestnut at the base, whorls convex, longitudinally closely plaited, broadly deeply impressed round the upper part; aperture ovate, columella slightly twisted.

DESHAYES, Journ. de Conch. 1857.

Hab. Tasmania.

The upper portion of the whorls of this species are characterized by an unusually broad excavated depression.

RV 1860



Ustulata (Terebra), Desh. Jour. Conch., 1857, p. 97, pl. iii, f. 12, 18

T. USTULATA, Desh. Pl. 4, fig. 59.

Sutural band depressed, longitudinally ribbed; pale chestnut or whitish, the depressed band and lower half of the body-whorl darker brown. Length, 32-38 mill. Tasmania.

In coloring and form somewhat like the next species. (GEMMINGTON TRAYON 25619)



59. Terebra ustulata, Desh. Jour. de Conch., 2d ser., ii, t. 3, f. 12,

Pervicacia ustulata (Deshayes, 1857)

Fig 4

Terebra ustulata Deshayes, 1857: 97, pl. 3, fig. 12; Tryon, 1885: 18, pl. 4, fig. 59. Pervicacia ustulata Iredale, 1924: 262; Macpherson and Gabriel, 1962: 240, fig. 278.

Description: Protoconch 1½ whorls, smooth and shining, rounded, deviated, merging gradually into adult sculpture. Teleoconch 9 slightly convex whorls in length of 28 mm, spire straight sided. Sutures well impressed. Sculpture of sharp-edged axial ribs, 24 on penultimate whorl, depressed whilst diverging to right across a broad shallow sulcus in upper one-third of whorl, continuing vertically to lower suture, becoming obsolete towards anterior end of body-whorl; numerous microscopic transverse grooves cross both ribs and interstices; growth lines both numerous and microscopic. Aperture broadly ovate, columella vertical; broad open siphonal canal with shallow sinus, inclined to left; outer-lip thin and simple; fine thin rib from centre of columella to rear of canal. Colour pale amber or light grey, anterior half of body-whorl brown or purple-brown, sub-sutural nodular upper portion of ribs tinted with same colour in some specimens.

Type locality Tasmania

Dimensions Holotype, length 35 mm., breadth 10 mm. Fully grown

Location of type Probably Ecole des Mines, Paris, reg'd. number not ascertained.

Distribution Port Jackson, New South Wales, southwards to Victoria, south-east South Australia, north and eastern Tasmania to Storm Bay, southern Tasmania. Depths sub-tidal to 80 metres.

Material Australian Museum 16 specimens (6 lots), author 11 specimens (5 lots), all from within above area of distribution.

Discussion. The nearest congener to this species, Pervicacia assecla Iredale, 1924, has a decidedly broader sulcus crossing the upper one third of whorls, smooth except for growth lines and microscopic transverse grooves; also the vertical lower portion of axial ribs in Pervicacia ustulata are replaced in P. assecla by shorter elongate nodules, inclined to left, showing as curved axial ribs only on body-whorl.

CARRARD 1976 Journ. Nat. Soc. Austr. Vol 5 (4) p 124



4. Pervicacia ustulata (Deshayes, 1857). Fig'd. specimen, off Gabo Island, Victoria, 15-27 metres. X 1.3 (26.5 x 8.1 mm.) (Aust. Museum C. 50328).

(813 A) TEREBRA USTULATA Deshayes, 1857.

Terebra ustulata Deshayes, Journ. de Conch., 1857 (July), p. 97, Pl. iii, f. 12: Van Diemen's Land. Mus. Cuming.

From Twofold Bay four species of Terebra were dredged in varying depths, but a single dredging in 10-20 fathoms in Disaster Bay brought up a hundred specimens of a different species, which has been determined as above and which is an addition to the New South Wales fauna. Later, an odd dead shell was found in Twofold Bay dredgings, so that it does reach that bay.

I note Terebra leptospira Tate (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust., 1888, p. 163, Pl. viii, f. 15a, b) from Muddy Creek appears very close to A. brazieri Angas. IREDALE 1924 PAGE CIV SOC N.S.-W. VOL 45 (3) p 262