

DOROTHYAE (1)
BRATCHER & BURCH
1970
= GLAUCA (47)

Terebra dorothyae BRATCHER & BURCH, spec. nov.

(Plate 44, Figures 7, 8) 1977

Description: Size medium; color brown, with portions of subsutural band and nodes slightly lighter; early whorls somewhat convex and later whorls almost flat, with moderately convex subsutural band marked by impressed suture and broad shallow subsutural groove; nucleus partially missing; first postnuclear whorl glassy with slightly curved axial ribs narrower than interspaces; next 4 postnuclear whorls with ribs extending from node on subsutural band to following suture; in later whorls, nodes on band become elongate with ribs on remainder of whorl broken into nodes by spiral grooves, 5 on penultimate whorl; body whorl long, with 2 rows of spiral nodes wide-set and 3 rows, smaller and closer together, posterior to periphery; anterior to lighter band of color at periphery, 3 rows of cords form small nodes where they cross axial ribs, followed by 3 rows of cords which do not form nodes; aperture elongate; outer lip thin with light peripheral band and pattern of nodes showing through; columella slightly curved with no plication; siphonal fasciole heavy, striated, with exceptionally large posterior keel; anterior canal broad; length 29.9 mm; diameter 6.5 mm; 11 whorls plus portion of nucleus.

Holotype: LACM - AHF, Type Collection no. 1250.

Type locality: AHF Pacific Expedition collecting stations 770-38 and 929-39; near San Jose, Guatemala; 13°53' N Lat., 91°09' W Long.

Paratypes: LACM - AHF, Type Collection no. 1251; CAS, Department of Geology, Type Collection no. 13281; SU Conchological Collection no. 9993; SBMNH, Type Collection no. 27141; SDMNH, Type Collection no. 51249; AMNH no. 154674; USNM no. 679482; YPM no. 12-15635; BM(NH); DMNH no. 22421; ANSP no. 316223.

Other material examined: AHF 762-28 from inner Gorda Bank, Gulf of California, Mexico, 60 fathoms; CAS 35006 from coast of Michoacan, Mexico; Shy Collection from Santiago Bay, Manzanillo, Mexico, 7 - 8 fathoms; Frisbey Collection from Manzanillo, Mexico, 15 - 40 fathoms; LA CM Hill Collection from Panama Bay, Panama; LACM no. A5498 from the Galápagos Islands.

Largest specimen examined: LACM no. A5498; length 36.0 mm, diameter 7.7 mm; nucleus missing.

Discussion: This species exhibits little variation among the specimens examined. In some specimens the light color band at the periphery of the body whorl and the lighter subsutural band are very distinct while in other specimens these features are almost non-existent. In occasional specimens the axial ribs and spiral cords crossing them are conspicuous, while in others only the nodes are evident.

Terebra dorothyae has little resemblance to other species of *Terebra*; however, some variations of other species should be considered in making identifications. The Japanese species, *T. pustulosa* E. A. SMITH, 1879 (= *T. granulosa* E. A. SMITH, 1873, not LAMARCK, 1822) has a weakly but broadly impressed subsutural groove and fewer rows of nodes than are found in *T. dorothyae*. Of the Panamic species which exhibit rows of spiral nodes, *T. tuberculosa* HINDS, 1844, is a broader and heavier shell with more conspicuous subsutural band and fewer rows of spiral nodes, while *T. cracilenta* LI, 1930, also has a broader apical angle and heavier shell with more pronounced subsutural band and nodulous sculpture than *T. dorothyae*. Both *T. roperi* PILSBRY & LOWE, 1932, and *T. adairensis* CAMPBELL, 1964, are slender species, as is *T. dorothyae*, but each of these has only 2 rows of nodes on each whorl, one posterior and one anterior to the suture. *Terebra glauca* HINDS, 1844, might also be compared, although this species is consistently broader, less uniformly noded or colored, and the columella more slanted than is found in specimens of *T. dorothyae*.

This species is named in honor of Mrs. Dorothy Brown of San Diego, California, in recognition of her generosity in making specimens available for study and of her interest in conchology. *B&B 1977* Vol. 12(3): 297

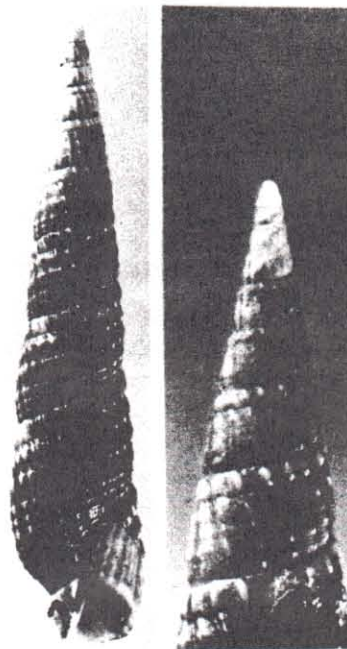


Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 7: *Terebra dorothyae* BRATCHER & BURCH, spec. nov. Holotype LACM - AHF no. 1250 × 3

Figure 8: *Terebra dorothyae*. Paratype LACM - AHF no. 1251 Nucleus

FIVE NEW SPECIES OF TEREBRA FROM THE EASTERN PACIFIC; Twila Bratcher and R. D. Burch, The Veliger, Vol. 12; No. 3, page 295-300.

The description of the five new species of *Terebra* resulted when the authors studied a large number of specimens made available to them in their total work on the West American Terebridae. As pointed out by the authors, "Terebra species from West America, in several instances, exhibit variations in shell characteristics which make identification very difficult unless a long series of comparison specimens is available, and good protoconchs are a desirable aid in separating species which have somewhat similar shell characteristics." The work of the authors makes the work of the collector easier.

New species described in this paper include *Terebra shayana* from Manzanilla, Mexico from 17 to 40 fathoms; *T. brandi* from Petatlan Bay, Mexico from 5 to 10 fathoms; (for the holotype): *T. dorothyae* from Allan Hancock Foundation Pacific Expedition collecting station 770-38 and 929-39 near San Jose, Guatemala: 17-36 m - HSN FEB 72

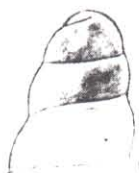
T. DOROTHYAE (Bratcher & Burch, 1970) 35 mm. - Isola Galapagos, Baia della California. Da 10 a 90 m. ***

AUSM N 10

DOROTHYAE (2)
BRATCHER & BURCH
1970 (147)
= GLAUCA

BEL EXEMPLE D'HOMME INTELECTUEL !!!

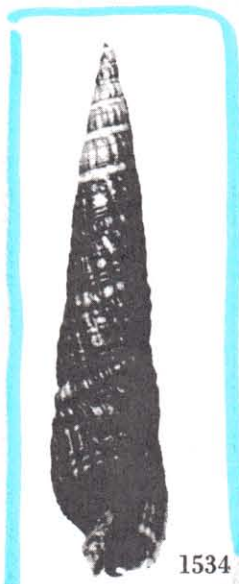
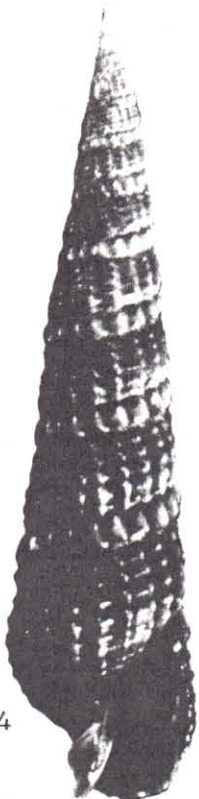
Work with the type specimens in the British Museum (Natural History) also brought the discovery that *Terebra glauca* Hinds, 1844, has been misidentified. *Terebra dorothyae* Bratcher & Burch, 1970, is a synonym of the true *T. glauca*. The name *T. petiveriana* Deshayes, 1857, must be applied to the species formerly identified as *T. glauca* of authors and illustrated as such in both editions of Keen's "Seashells of Tropical West America."
BRATCHER 1979 VELIGER VOL 22 NO 3:65



x1

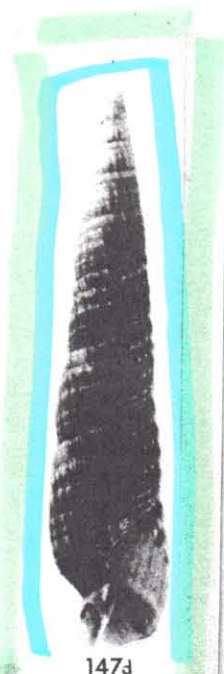


x4



1534

1534. LACM, holotype, no. 1,250



147d

Holotype of *T. dorothyae* Bratcher & Burch, Los Angeles County Museum No. AHF-1250; 29.9 mm. BRAT 77

Reddish brown, often with lighter band below suture and another at periphery; to 36 mm. Offshore in fairly shallow water. (USNM 679482)

Terebra dorothyae Bratcher & Burch
GULF OF CALIFORNIA - GALAPAGOS SK

1534. *Terebra dorothyae* Bratcher & Burch, 1970. The slender brown shell may have a lighter subsutural band and a lighter stripe at the periphery of the body whorl. Axial ribs are broken into definite rounded nodes. Larger and less slender than *T. adairensis* and *T. roperi*, which have only two rows of nodes per whorl. The noded *T. cracilenta* and *T. tuberculosa* are larger and heavier, with early sculpture of elongate nodes rather than the ribs of *T. dorothyae*. Another noded form, *T. glauca*, is less uniformly so; it is not of a dull brown color. The aperture is elongate, the columella slightly curved, with no plication. Length, 36 mm; diameter, 7.7 mm. Gulf of California to the Galapagos Islands, in depths of 13 to 90 m. MK p 676