

EXULTA

IREDALE 1931 (24)

PUNCTATOSTRIATA

Many large Terebrids had been sorted out belonging superficially to *Perirhoe melamans* Iredale, but the keen eye of Mr. E. F. Nash divided them into three and his discrimination is correct.

The three forms referable to *Perirhoe* all have the lines punctate, and therefore belong to my subgenus *Dimidacus*; one of them agrees well with *Terebra albomarginata* Deshayes,⁶⁶ described from Australia, and not since recognized. Reeve's figure shows a young shell, but Hedley's MS. notes on the type in the British Museum (Natural History) agree with these specimens. The other one is easily separated by its rounded whorls and is like the figure of *Terebra pallida* Deshayes,⁶⁶ which was, however, from the Marquesas group, a long way from Sydney Harbour. The Australian shell has longer whorls with post-sutural roll more marked, about sixteen whorls in the same length as the Marquesas shell, whose whorls numbered twenty-seven or twenty-eight. *T. pallida* has been sunk as a synonym of *T. cingulifera* Lamarck, so it is best to name our species and thus keep the form under notice. I therefore introduce the name *Perirhoe exulta* sp. nov. (Pl. xxv, fig. 3).

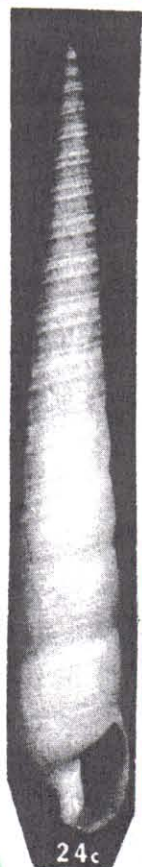
IREDALE 1931 p. 223



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Fig. 3.—*Perirhoe exulta* Iredale.

Alter species *Dimidacus exultus* Iredale, 1931. I have carefully compared the holotype of this species with a number of typical specimens of *cingulifera* Lamarck from northern Queensland, Fiji and New Guinea, and they are identical. Reference: *D. cingulifera* (Lamarck), 1822, *Hist. Anim. s. Vert.*, 7, p. 289. GARRGS 174



24c

24c, Holotype of *Perirhoe exulta* Iredale, Australian Museum, Sydney No. C-57805; 72.7 mm. 01977