

163. *Terebra frigata* Hinds, 1844

(Pl. 42, figs. 143a, b)

1844 *Terebra frigata* Hinds, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. 11:162; 1844 Hinds in Sowerby, Thes. Conch. 1:163, pl. 44, fig. 71; 1860 Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12: pl. 24, sp. 132; 1971 Bratcher & Burch, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., ser. 4, 37(21):547, figs. 16, 17; 1971 Bratcher & Burch in Keen, Seashells Trop. W. America ed. 2:676, fig. 1537; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 14.

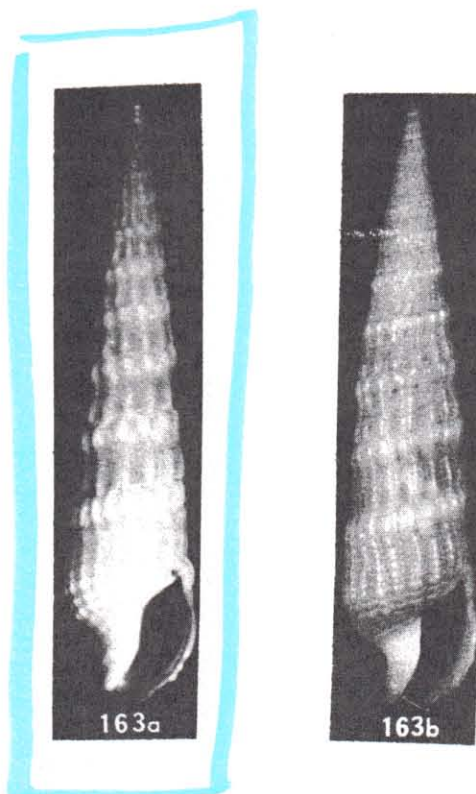
**Description:** Shell to 27 mm; color white; outline of whorls slightly concave; protoconch  $3\frac{1}{2}$  whorls; subsutural band noded, defined by a row of punctations between ribs; axial ribs weak, almost obsolete in early whorls, becoming well-developed, strong, noded posteriorly and slightly swollen anteriorly in later whorls, 16 to 20 on penultimate whorl; spiral grooves, 6 to 8, fill interspaces; interspaces wider than ribs; aperture quadrate; columella curved.

**Type locality:** "Galapagos Islands, 6 fms."

**Distribution:** Galapagos Islands.

**Type:** Lectotype BM(NH) no. 1968420; 22.9 mm.

**Discussion:** The difference in sculpture between the early whorls and later ones of this species is so great that it would be impossible to recognize the juvenile individuals as the same species without the advantage of seeing a growth series. *T. jacquelineae* (164) may be separated from this species by the lack of spiral sculpture, by having a more concave outline, and by the large nodes posterior to the suture and at the periphery of the body whorl, and by its larger size. B-163-144



163a,b, *T. frigata* Hinds. 163a, Lectotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 1968420; 22.9 mm. 163b, Santa Cruz I., Galapagos Is.; 22.5 mm.

FRIGATA (3)

HINDS 1844

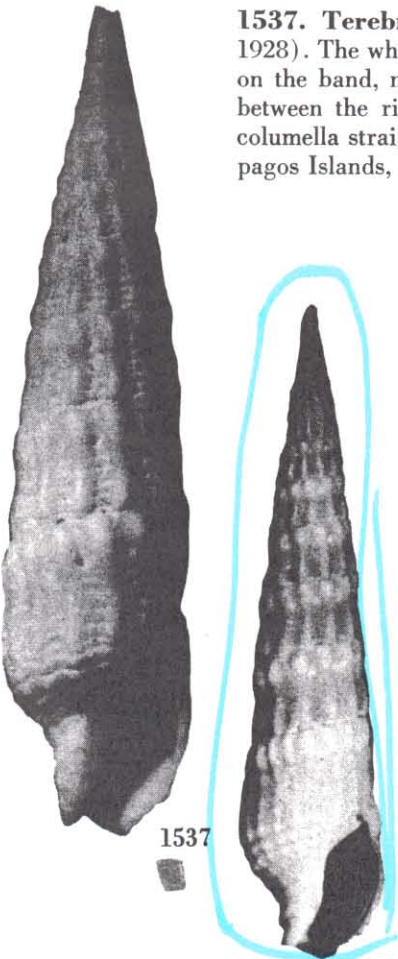
(V) (163)

1537. *Terebra frigata* Hinds, 1844 (Synonym: *T. galapagina* Dall & Ochsner, 1928). The white shell has slightly concave whorls. Ribs on the whorl join nodes on the band, making the ribs appear swollen at the posterior end. Punctations between the ribs mark the subsutural band. The aperture is elongate and the columella straight, with no plication. Length, 29.9 mm; diameter, 6.9 mm. Galapagos Islands, in depths of 4 to 82 m. MK 676

165. *TEREBRA FRIGATA*, Hinds.

*Terebra gracilis*, Gray, 1834 (nec Lea, 1833), Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 61; Hinds, Thes. Conch. p. 163. no. 38, pl. 44. f. 71.

*Hab.* Afrique (Gray); Iles Galapagos (Cuming). DEW 1834 p 306



1537

SK.

1537. Right, BM, holotype; left, Bratcher collection, Galapagos Islands

. Species 132. (Mus. Taylor.)

*TEREBRA FRIGATA.* *Ter. testá subulatá, nitente-albá, anfractibus concavo-planatis, sulco pertuso supernè divisís, longitudinaliter plicato-costatis, in interstitiis lineari-sulcatis, costis ad marginem suturalem gemmatis; aperturá oblongá, parvâ, columellá ad basin productá et paululum recurvâ.*

**THE COLD TEREBRA.** Shell subulate, shining-white, whorls concavely flattened, divided round the upper part by a pricked groove, longitudinally plicately ribbed, linearly grooved in the interstices, ribs beaded at the sutural margin; aperture oblong, small, columella produced at the base, and a little recurved.

HINDS, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1843, p. 162.  
*Hab.* Galapagos Islands (in coral sand); Cuming.

A strongly but delicately sculptured shell, in which the ribs swell at the sutural margin into an encircling cord of soft opake white beads.



Frigata (Terebra), Hinds. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1843, p. 162.  
= *T. concava*, Say, . . . 7/26 . . .

TRAYON 1835

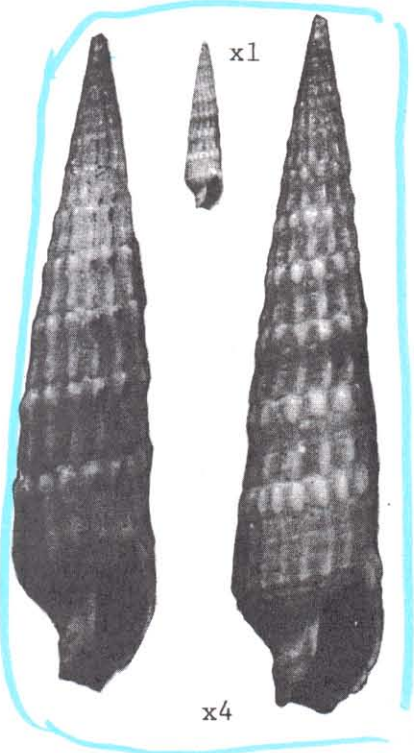
26. *Terebra frigata*, Hinds (= *concava*). Thes. Conch. f. 71.

RV 1860

FRIGATA  
HINDS 1844  
163

HSN JUN 71 From GALAPAGOS  
HSN SEP 71 TW BRATCHEA

beginning with the small white *Terebra*, although detail is missing, the outline, color and size convince me this is *Terebra frigata* Hinds, 1844. It is endemic of the Galapagos.



38. *T. FRIGATA*. (pl. xlv. f. 71.) *Hinds*, l. c. p. 162. *T. gracilis*, *Gray*, l. c. p. 61.

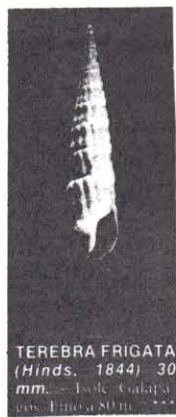
Testâ elongatè conico-subulatâ, acuminatâ, turritâ, politâ, nitidâ, pallidâ; anfractibus planulatis, supernè lineâ impressâ divisis, plicatis, interstitiis striatis; areâ superiore tuberculis rotundatis instructâ; plicis infernè subtuberculosis; aperturâ utrinque attenuatâ; columellâ contortâ.

The individuals before us appear to have lost all their colour, and are uniformly pale. The folds are remarkable from terminating at their inferior extremity in a swelling or tubercle. A fossil species had previously received Mr. Gray's name.

Africa: Gray. Gallapagos Islands; in six fathoms, coral sand: Cuming.

H. 1844b T.C. p. 163 f. XLIV f. 71.

40. *TEREBRA FRIGATA*.  
*T. gracilis*, *Gray*, l. c. p. 61.  
*Hab.* Africa: Gray. Gallapagos Islands; in six fathoms, coral sand: Cuming. (v. s. in m. Gray.)  
A fossil species has priority of name.



Ausku # 14

***Terebra frigata* Hinds.**

(Figures 16, 17.)

*Terebra frigata* HINDS, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* for 1843, p. 162, issued June, 1844. A new name for *Terebra gracilis* Gray [in part, Galápagos Islands record only]. [Not *T. gracilis* Gray, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* for 1834, p. 61, November 25. "Hab. ad Africae oras." (= *T. grayi* E. A. Smith, 1877)] [Not *T. gracilis* Lea, 1833.] HINDS, *Thes. Conch.*, vol. 1, p. 163, pl. 44, fig. 71, January 15, 1845. Locality same as original. REEVE, *Conch. Icon.*, vol. 12, *Terebra*. pl. 24, fig. 132, 1860. "Hab. Galápagos Islands (in coral sand); Cuming." [Not a good figure of this species.] TRYON, *Man. Conch.*, fol. 7, p. 26, pl. 7, fig. 26, 1885. [A copy of Reeve's illustration.]

*Terebra galapagina* DALL and OCHSNER, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, ser. 4, vol. 17, no. 4, p. 100, pl. 2, fig. 2, June 22, 1928. [Fossil.] Holotype no. 2897, California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology Type Collection. "1¼ miles northeast of Vilamil, Albemarle Island, Galapagos Group. Probably Pleistocene."

TYPE. Holotype British Museum (Natural History).  
TYPE LOCALITY. "Galápagos Islands; in six fathoms, coral sand."  
DISTRIBUTION. Galápagos Islands, Ecuador.

DESCRIPTION. Shell small, slender; color shiny white; nucleus of three inflated, shining, opaque whorls with a constriction between nucleus and first post-nuclear whorl; whorls slightly concave; sculpture of strong, straight, axial ribs extending over entire whorl swelling into elongate nodes anterior to suture which in some specimens gives the appearance of a convex subsutural band set off on the anterior by punctations between the nodes; interspaces slightly narrower than the axial ribs with about five rows of well defined spiral striae which faintly cross ribs. This is a variable species. In some specimens the sculpture is consistent throughout. In others, the early sculpture consists of more numerous small axial ribs crossed by spiral lines, which break into tiny nodes. Specimens with this sculpture, mostly immature, look like a different species of *Terebra*. Medium length body whorl; anterior to periphery of body whorl, the axial ribs are broken into small nodes by spiral grooves, usually three to five. Body whorl is rather squared off at base; aperture is elongate; outer lip thin with shadow of ribs showing through; columella white and shiny, straight with one plication; parietal wall with very thin callus; inconspicuous siphonal fasciole.

DISCUSSION. This is the second-most-abundant species of *Terebra* in the Galápagos collections we have examined, having been taken at 19 collecting stations of the Allan Hancock Pacific expeditions and 10 collecting stations of the California Academy of Sciences at depths from 4 to 82 meters (2 to 45 fathoms). Though it was collected at many stations, the lots contained fewer individuals than some of the large lots of *Terebra plicata* Gray (1834). Most of the specimens were live taken, and the most abundant form of this variable species matches well with the holotype of *T. galapagina* Dall and Ochsner, described from beds of Pleistocene age in the Galápagos Islands. In addition to the above mentioned collections, we have examined specimens of *T. frigata* in the DeRoy collection and the Bratcher and Burch collection.

Average size about 20 mm. Largest specimen examined is 29.9 mm. in length and 6.9 mm. in diameter.

845 1971 p 597

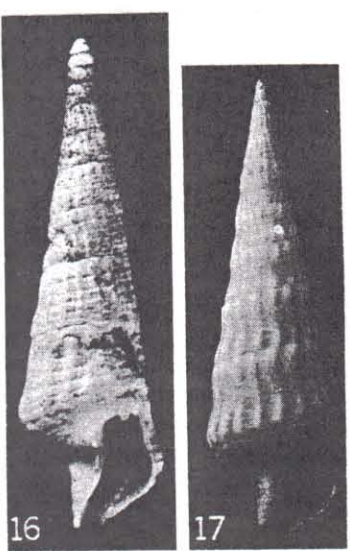
Whitish; nodules below the suture and below periphery pure white; to approx. 30 mm. Shallow water. (BMNH type collection 1968420)

***Terebra frigata* Hinds**  
**GALAPAGOS**

S.K.

FIGURE 16. *Terebra frigata* Hinds. Tagus Cove, Isabela (Albemarle) Island, Galápagos Islands. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Hancock Collection no. 1181 (324-35). Juvenile specimen, end of variability range. Length 8.6 mm., width 2.8 mm.

FIGURE 17. *Terebra frigata* Hinds. Hypotype no. 13229, California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology, Type Collection. Post Office Bay, Santa Maria (Charles; Floreana) Island, Galápagos Islands. Typical form for adult of this species. Length 18.3 mm., width 4.4 mm.



Terebra frigata Hinds, 1844

Fig ~~18~~ 19

Descrizione originale (non conosciuta):  
1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Pt. 11:162.

Hab. Africa: Gray. Gallapagos Islands; in six fathoms, coral sand: Cuming (v.s. in m. Gray.)  
A fossil species has priority of name.

Loeustypicus: Galapagos Is. etc  
lectotipo: BM(NH) No 1968420  
Lunghezza: fino 31 mm.

br tende spesso ~~o~~ forse <sup>una</sup> confronto T. frigata cu  
T. jacquelineae <sup>Pritchard e Burck. 1970</sup> ma anche ad un'osservatore inesperto  
appaiono subito evidenti, al solo confronto  
fotografico (vedi fig 21) le differenze conchiologiche  
che separano nettamente le due specie -

Gli esemplari venuti alle nostre osservazioni,  
provengono dalle <sup>bolle</sup> Galapagos, dove essa e' endemica.  
Vennero dragate nelle acque dell'Isola di  
Santiago alla profondita' di 12 metri nel febbraio  
1969 - E' da considerarsi rara.  
L'abbiamo viste in poche collezioni; sempre  
in esemplari ben conservati. —