

200. *Terebra grayi* E. A. Smith, 1877

(Pl. 51, fig. 200a,b)

1834 *Terebra gracilis* Gray. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. 2:61 [non Lea, 1833].1877 *Terebra grayi* E. A. Smith, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 4, 19:227 [nov nom pro *T. gracilis* Gray]; 1983 Bouchet, Boll. Malac. 18(9-12):194, figs. 7, 34.

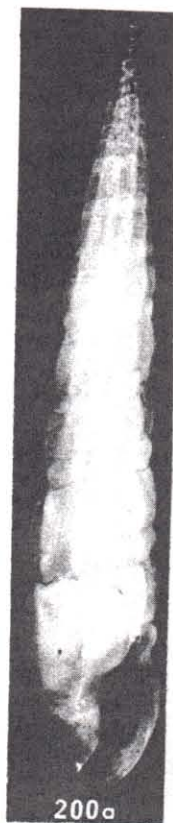
Description: Shell to 27 mm; color rather shiny gray-white; outline of whorls slightly convex; protoconch of 4 to 4½ whorls; subsutural band convex, with elongate nodes, defined by narrow groove; axial ribs wide-spaced, almost straight; spiral threads fine, numerous; aperture narrowly quadrate; columella curved.

Type locality: The type locality for Gray's *T. gracilis* was given as "Africa." The type locality is here restricted to West Africa.

Distribution: From the Ivory Coast to Angola, West Africa.

Type: Holotype of *T. grayi* (and of *T. gracilis*) BM(NH) no. 1874.10.29.1, 22.0 mm.

Discussion: There has been much confusion about this species, and many specimens of *T. reticulare* (201) have been erroneously identified as *T. grayi*, which has a more slender shell with wider-spaced axial ribs, and finer spiral sculpture and some sheen. The type locality was given as S. E. Africa, but both Drs. Gosliner, then of the South African Museum, and Kilburn of the Natal Museum have no examples of this species from South Africa. At one time Bratcher and R. D. Burch believed the species to be from tropical West America, but subsequently decided the specimen in question was an extremely slender, light beige specimen of *T. armillata* Hinds with smaller than usual subsutural nodes. In doing research on West African terebrids, Dr. P. Bouchet examined 17 specimens of this species from various West African localities. B - 200 - p 168



200a,b. *T. grayi* E.A. Smith.
200a, Holotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 1874.10.29.1.; 22.0 mm. 200b, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, West Africa; 27.0 mm.

Terebra gracilis GRAY, 1834: 61 (non *T. gracilis* LEA, 1833).
Terebra grayi SMITH, 1877: 227 (nom. nov. pro *T. gracilis* GRAY non LEA).
Terebra basteroti var. *pliocenica* FONTANNES, 1881: 126, pl. 7 fig. 19.

Localité type: *T. gracilis* et *T. grayi*: « ad Africae oras »; *T. basteroti* var. *pliocenica*: argiles sableuses des environs de Millas et de Banyuls (France).

Matériel type: *T. gracilis* et *T. grayi*: il y a au British Museum deux syntypes de GRAY, représentant deux espèces différentes; l'un d'eux a été figuré par REEVE (1860: pl. 24 fig. 131) et représente une espèce qui n'est pas celle traitée ici. L'autre individu est celui utilisé par SMITH lorsqu'il a créé le nom *grayi*; il peut être considéré comme l'holotype (BMNH 1874.10.29.1) et son carton porte la mention « SE Africa ». *T. basteroti* var. *pliocenica*: probablement à l'Université de LYON.

Matériel examiné: le type de *grayi* et: région d'Abidjan, plateau continental, 12 spms+coqs. (Le Locuff coll.); Pointe-Noire, Congo, 1 coq.; estuaire du Congo, près de Banana, 2 coq. juv. (IRSN); région de Luanda, Angola, 2 coqs. (Fernandes coll.).

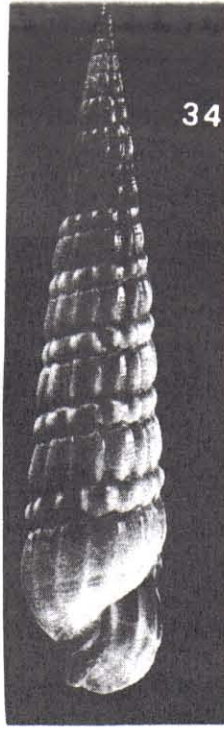
Distribution: Par suite de la confusion avec *T. reticulare*, *Terebra grayi* n'est connu avec certitude que par le matériel examiné ici, de la Côte d'Ivoire à l'Angola.

Remarques: L'holotype de *T. grayi* est plus grêle que mes échantillons ouest-africains; sa protoconque est semblable. SMITH ayant considéré son *grayi* comme une espèce sud-africaine, et le carton portant la mention S.E. Africa, j'ai demandé aux Drs. T. Gosliner (South African Museum) et R. Kilburn (Natal) s'il existait dans leurs collections des Térébres sud-africains identifiables à *grayi*. Leurs réponses négatives me conduisent à mettre en doute la mention « SE Africa » et à considérer *T. grayi* comme une espèce proprement ouest-africaine.

Terebra grayi a été constamment confondu jusqu'ici avec *T. reticulare*, beaucoup plus commun, et toutes les mentions de *T. grayi* dans la littérature (par exemple DAUTZENBERG 1913:5, KNUDSEN 1952: 179, pl. 1 fig. 7) se rapportent, lorsqu'on examine leur matériel, à *T. reticulare*, ou à *T. fernandesi*.

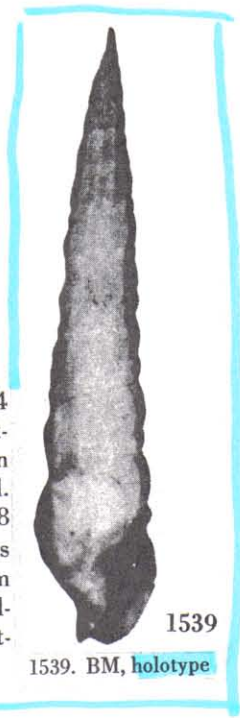
On reconnaîtra *grayi* à sa protoconque multispirale, indiquant un développement larvaire planctonique, caractère qu'il partage avec *reticulare*; à ses côtes axiales beaucoup plus espacées que chez *reticulare*, à ses tours moins convexes, à sa sculpture spirale plus discrète. La coquille de *T. grayi* est brillante, alors que celle de *T. reticulare* est crayeuse et terne, même sur le vivant. BOUCHET 1983 p.

1539. *Terebra grayi* E. A. Smith, 1877 (Synonym: *T. gracilis* Gray, 1834 [not Lea, 1833]). The shell varies in color from whitish to deep brown with whitish ribs. The brown form resembles *T. armillata* but has fewer ribs, not broken into beads by spiral sculpture, and smaller, sharper nodes on the subsutural band. The aperture is elongate and the columella curved, with one plication. Length, 48 mm; diameter, 11.3 mm. Bahía de Adair, Sonora, Mexico, to the Galápagos Islands, in depths of 5 to 80 m. The species was described, erroneously, as from west Africa and has therefore been overlooked by authors; it has not been collected there subsequently. A photograph of the type in the British Museum (Natural History) makes identification possible as a Panamic form. NK 676



34, *T. grayi*, Abidjan; 27 mm.

SEE BOUCHET 1981 AT RETICULARE (2)



1539. BM, holotype

***Terebra Grayi* (E. A. SMITH).**

→ IS RETICULARE (SEE BOU83)

1910. *Terebra Grayi* Smith, DAUTZENBERG, Contrib. F. Afr. Occid., I, p. 14.

Campagne de 1909-1910. Dragage 4 milles S. W. Conakry; dragage banc de Crawford, îles de Los; dragage lagune Ebrié; dragage Grand-Bassam; dragage wharf de Tamara; dragage devant Cotonou, 20 à 25 mètres; estuaire du Congo, près Banana; dragage de la pointe Padrone à Shart Point, 25 mètres; plage de Saint-Paul-de-Loanda; dragage baie de Mossamédès, 15 à 20 mètres; dragage baie de Praya-Amelia, 15 à 35 mètres.

DB 1313 p 5

GRAYI (3)
E.A. SMITH 1877

Terebra Grayi, sp. nov.

Terebra gracilis, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1834, p. 61 (name preoccupied for a fossil species).
Non *T. gracilis*, Reeve, fig. 131, = *T. spectabilis*, Hinds.
Non *T. frigata*, Hinds, Sowerby, i. pl. 44. f. 71.

(V) (200)

Testa subulata, nitens, pallide cinerea, ad apicem basimque anfract. ultimi purpureo-fusco tineta; anfractus 16, subplani (minime convexi), costis longitudinalibus, distantibus, subacutis, leviter arcuatis, circiter 11, superne leviter nodulosi (in anfract. ultimo versus basim evanidis) instructi, et linea spirali profunda posteriore inaequaliter divisi, striisque spiralibus numerosis tenuibus inter costas insculpti; columella basi obliqua, fusco-purpurea.

Long. 24 mill., diam. 4½.

Hab. — ?

Much confusion has unfortunately hitherto surrounded this species. Hinds associated with it a totally distinct species, applying thereto the name *frigata*. Deshayes continued this mistake; and Reeve, imagining he was correcting the error, fell into a worse one himself; for he has figured from Dr. Gray's collection a small specimen of *spectabilis* of Hinds under the name of *gracilis*. The specimen figured by Reeve (f. 131) was attached to a tablet in Dr. Gray's collection, in company with the true type; and thus, if Reeve had compared the two shells with the original description in the Proc. Zool. Soc., no such confusion could have arisen. The distant ribs, spiral striation, cinereous coloration, and purplish brown base of the true *T. gracilis* are characters which in no way apply to Reeve's shell, which has numerous ribs (fourteen), no spiral striation, and is quite differently coloured.

E.A. SMITH 1877 p. 227

94. *grayi*, *Terebra* - E. A. SMITH, 1877, A. M. N. H., 19: 227 (nom. nov. pro *Terebra gracilis* GRAY, 1834).
No types present in the type collection. C69

Terebra Grayi E.-A. Smith.

- 1834. *Terebra gracilis* Gray (non Lea), Proc. Zool. Soc. of London, p. 61.
- 1877. *Terebra Grayi* E.-A. Smith, Ann. and Mag. of Nat. hist., 4th Ser. XIX, p. 227.
- 1892. *Terebra Grayi* Smith, Sowerby, Mar. Sh. of South Africa, p. 24, pl. IV, fig. 89.

Campagne de 1909. Drag. Baie de Rufisque, 18-20 mètres; drag. W. du Cap Rouge.

Dispersion. — Côtes d'Afrique (Gray); Cap de Bonne-Espérance (Sowerby).

Le nom *gracilis* ayant été donné par Lea dès 1833 à un *Terebra* fossile de l'Alabama, M. Smith a proposé le nom de *Grayi* pour l'espèce de Gray.

Reeve a figuré, sous le nom de *Terebra gracilis* Gray, une coquille qui ne correspond pas à la description originale de Gray et qui n'est autre chose qu'un exemplaire de petite taille du *T. spectabilis* Hinds.

DZB 1910 p. 60

TEREBRA GRAYI, E. A. Smith, pl. 4, fig. 89; Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1877, vol. xix. p. 227. = *T. gracilis* (Gray), name preoccupied.—South-east Africa. SOW 1892 p. 24 - SOUTH AFRICA

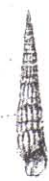


89

SOW 1892 p. 24 (S. Afr.)

Grayi (*Terebra*), Smith. Ann. Mag. N. H., 1877, xix, p. 227, 39

TRYON 1885





200

Terebra grayi E. A. Smith.

(Pl. I, fig. 7).

- 1834 *Terebra gracilis* Gray p. 61.
 1877 *Terebra grayi* Smith p. 227.
 1892 *Terebra grayi* Sowerby p. 24, pl. 4, fig. 89.

Material:

- St. 70, 4°50' N 2°49' W., 60-65 m. 7 shells.
 St. 85, 5°37' N. 0°38' E., 50 m. 4 shells.
 St. 106, 3°55' N. 6°08' E., 53 m. 2 shells.
 St. 116, 4°01' N. 7°56' E., 66 m. 2 shells.
 St. 123, 2°03' S. 9°05' E., 50 m. 2 juv. spec.
 St. 136, 8°30' S. 13°14' E., 45 m. 5 shells.
 St. 163, 13°43' N. 17°23' W., 65-90 m. 2 shells.

Remarks: The specimens from St. 70 were compared with the type specimen of *Terebra grayi* Smith, which is in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Dr. G. L. Wilkins (in litt.) made the following remark: "The type is somewhat distorted and faded but there is little doubt that your specimen is authentic."

The species was first described under the name *T. gracilis* by GRAY (l. c.). As this name proved to be preoccupied by a fossil species SMITH (l. c.) gave a new description and named the species *T. grayi*. The description was not accompanied by any figure. The origin of the species remained unknown until it was recorded by SOWERBY (l. c.) from SE. Africa. On this occasion the species seems to be figured for the first time. Although the figure is far from good the general shape and the presence of the spiral sculpture seems to indicate, that the present material is the same species as figured by Sowerby.

The species does not seem previously to have been recorded from W. Africa. Although most of the shells are more or less fragmented, some are in a very good state and it is possible to give here, besides a figure, a description adding a number of details not mentioned by Smith.

The shell has 18-20 whorls. The protoconch consists of about 4½ smooth whorls. The ribs on the adult shell are very distinct and regular. In the largest specimen 12 ribs are present on the body whorl. The spiral sculpture is very distinct. It consists of 6 to 8 coarser lines on the lower two thirds of the whorl. Besides, a fine spiral sculpture is distributed all over the whorl. On the ribs only traces of the spiral sculpture can be detected. Colouration: Greyish brown. On the upper part of the whorl, between the suture and the spiral groove darker brown spots are often present between the ribs. In some shells a faint whitish spiral band is found. The lowest part of the whorl including the siphon is darker brown. The colouration of the body whorl can be seen inside the aperture. Measurements: 41.6 × 6.8, 33.3 × 6.5.

Distribution: Sierra Leone to Angola. S. Africa.

KNUDSEN 1952 (17)

reticulosa
ou fernandesi
 (desit Bouček 83)

