

230. *Hastula cernohorskyi* R. D.
Burch, 1965
(Pl. 58, figs. 230a-c)

1965 *Hastula (Punctoterebra) cernohorskyi* R. D. Burch,
Veliger 7(14):244, pl. 31, fig. 3.

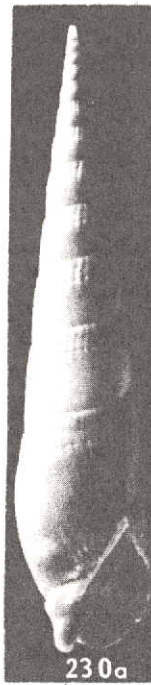
Description: Shell to 58 mm; color light brown or olive green, somewhat lighter anterior to the suture; subsutural band defined by interstitial punctations which coalesce to form a weak shallow groove on later whorls; axial sculpture of low, rounded, close-set ribs from suture to suture on early whorls, fading anteriorly until they occupy only the subsutural band; spiral sculpture absent; aperture almost triangular, with flaring outer lip at anterior end, becoming a narrow point at posterior; columella recurved, brown on inner edge, with light parietal callus.

Type locality: "Natadola, Fiji Islands; 18° 6'40"S, 177°19'30"E."

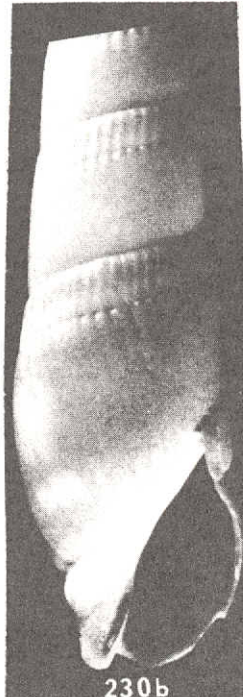
Distribution: Fiji Is. to the Philippines.

Type: Holotype MCZ no. 251245; 54.0 × 7.0 mm.

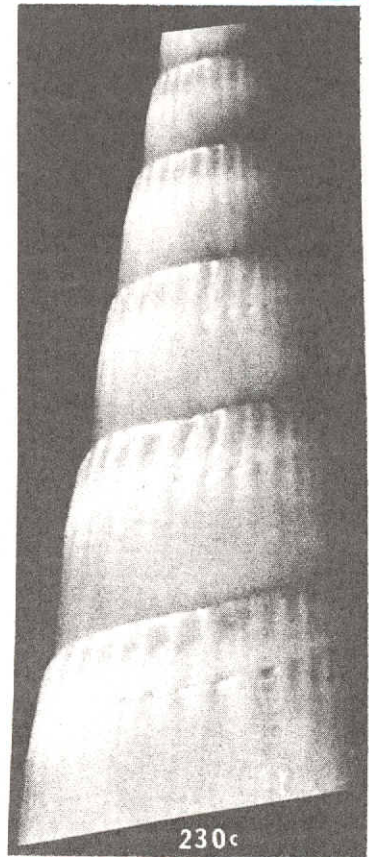
Discussion: The uniform color and the punctate subsutural groove of this species make it easy to distinguish from *H. anomala* (229). See that species for comparison. This species as named for the original collector and junior author, Walter Cernohorsky, now curator at the Auckland Institute and Museum, New Zealand. 6-230-190



230a



230b



230c

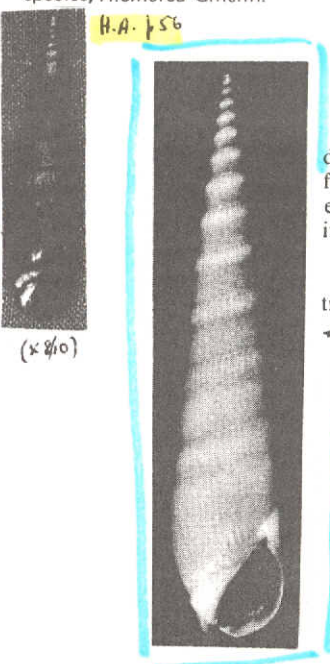
230a-c. *H. (L.) cernohorskyi* R. D. Burch. 230a, Holotype Museum Comparative Zoology, Harvard No. 251245; 54.0 mm. 230b, Lower whorls of holotype. 230c, Middle whorls of holotype.

5. *Hastula cernohorskyi* BURCH. After examining a series from Torres Strait, Samarai and New Britain, the author suspects that this shell may be a variety of the Atlantic species, *H. cinerea* Gmelin.

Hastula cernohorskyi R.D. Burch, 1965. Veliger 7(14):244, pl. 31, fig. 3 (Terebridae). Described originally from Fiji, the species ranges from Samoa to the Philippines.

CERNOHORSKYI (2)
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Hastula cernohorskyi R. D. Burch, 1965

(Plate 53. Figure 401.)

SHELL: Brown, olive-green to dark grey, ornamented with an indistinct narrow flesh-coloured presutural band; whorls number 9-14 apart from 2-2½ purplish nuclear whorls. Sculptured with 36-51 axial ribs which extend only up to ½ of the body whorl, and a spiral row of punctures in interstices of ribs at sutures.

SIZE: 1½ to 2½ inches.

DISTRIBUTION: Fiji Islands and Samoa; possibly elsewhere in tropical Pacific. Rare.

← PARATYPE

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Hastula (Punctoterebra) cernohorskyi R. D. BURCH, spec. nov.

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(Plate 31, Figure 3)

Description: Shell of medium size, moderately subulate in form; color light brown or light olive-green throughout; a lighter shade immediately anterior to the sutures, and a darker band below the periphery of the body whorl extends to the siphonal canal with little contrast; early sculpture of low, rounded, close-set axial ribs contiguous with the sutures; ribs becoming shorter in succeeding whorls until they extend only over the posterior one-fourth of the whorl. At the sixth whorl, the axial ribs extend over the posterior one-half of the whorl and are microscopically punctate in the rib interstices. The single interstitial punctation, located on the posterior one-fourth of the whorl, intersects the edges of the ribs and forms an obsolete, narrow, shallow subsutural groove which continues to the aperture. Whorls flat-convex; aperture oblong-ovate and slightly effuse at the base; columella short, slightly angled and moderately twisted, with two plications; columellar wall lightly laminated; siphonal canal moderately recurved. Length 54.0 mm; width 7.0 millimeters.

Holotype: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University No. 251245

Type Locality: The holotype and 7 paratypes, all dead specimens devoid of animal, were collected littorally or by dredging over a sand bottom in shallow water off Natadola, Fiji Islands, by Mr. W. O. Cernohorsky during 1961 and 1962 and by Mr. A. Morse in 1959. Lat. 18° 06' 40" S; Long. 177° 19' 30" E.

Paratypes will remain in the collections cited in Table 3.

Discussion: *Hastula cernohorskyi* has no closely-resembling species with which it might be confused, although some superficial similarity exists in *H. anomala* (GRAY, 1834). With *H. cernohorskyi*, the crenules anterior to the suture are smaller, more rounded and close-set than in *H. anomala* and extend only about one-fourth the distance across the whorl, while in *H. anomala* they extend to and beyond the periphery of the body whorl. The aperture of *H. cernohorskyi* is less effuse than that of *H. anomala*, and the columellar wall has less laminations. The distinctive uniform color of *H. cernohorskyi* will distinguish it from *H. anomala* and *H. lauta* (PEASE, 1869), as will the greater apical angle and much larger size.

Hastula cernohorskyi is considered by the author to be endemic to the southern Fiji Islands and presently very rare. It is probably the second-largest species of the genus, only *H. caerulea* (LAMARCK, 1822) exceeding it in size.

This species is named in honor of Mr. Walter Oliver Cernohorsky in recognition of his considerable contributions to the literature of the molluscan fauna of the Fiji Islands and for having collected the specimens which first brought the species to my attention.



Figure 3

Figure 3: *Hastula cernohorskyi*; MCZ No. 251245 (x 1)(HOL)

NOTE: FOR LOCATION OF TYPES SEE TABLE 3 VELIGER VOL. 7, P. 244

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(V) (230)

47. *Hastula cernohorskyi* R. BURCH, 1965

(Plate 7, Figure 48)

1965. *Hastula (Punctoterebra) cernohorskyi* R. BURCH, The Veliger, 7 (4): 244 - 245, pl. 31, fig. 3

Shell: Shell moderate in size, heavy and moderately broad. Uniformly brown or olive-green in colour throughout, with an indistinct narrow flesh-coloured presutural band. Whorls flat to slightly convex, numbering from 9 to 14, apart from a very broad protoconch of 2 to 2½ glassy purplish nuclear whorls; presutural band defined by a spiral row of punctures in the interstices of the axial ribs. Sculpture consists of numerous close-set rounded axial ribs which become progressively shorter towards the penultimate whorl, and extend only up to one third of the whorl; axial ribs number from 36 to 51 on the penultimate whorl. Body whorl either obsoletely plicate or with slightly more distinct angulate and curved axial ribs which extend towards the anterior canal; one or two indistinct, light coloured transverse bands encircle the body whorl. Columella short, plicate, with a broad and flat flesh-coloured cord extending from the centre of the columella towards the anterior canal; anterior canal truncated, moderately broad and straight, stained with brown. Aperture oblong-ovate, lip reflected towards base.

Size: 37 to 60 mm.

Habitat: In clean sand, in shallow and possibly deeper water.

Rare.

Distribution: Southwest, West and East Viti Levu. - Philippine Islands?

Discussion: Subsequent to the description of the species by BURCH (1965), another 8 specimens devoid of animal were collected at Natadola (leg. A. Biddle, personal communication). All 16 specimens collected to date at Natadola had a portion about 10 mm in width of the outer lip broken off; some specimens regrew a part or the complete missing portion. The Natadola specimens ranged in size from 50 to 60 mm, while the only 2 live-collected specimens from Lelevia Island (East off Viti Levu) and Lautoka, measured 37 and 43 mm respectively; it is interesting to note that the Lautoka specimen had the lip damaged and repaired.

The huge size of the protoconch in comparison with other *Hastula* or *Terebra* species is a rather salient feature of the species.

Paratype no. 3 of *Hastula cernohorskyi*, collected at Natadola by A. Morse, measuring 59.8 mm in length, has been deposited with the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) where it bears the register no. 1965142.

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Figure 48: *Hastula cernohorskyi* R. BURCH. Paratype no. 1, Natadola, Fiji Islands. x 1.3

50. *cernohorskyi*, *Hastula (Punctoterebra)* - R. D. BURCH, 1965, The Veliger 7: 244. pl. 31, fig. 3. Hab. Natadola, Fiji Islands. Coll. W. O. Cernohorsky. Paratype no. 1965142: 59.8 mm. Rather similar to *Hastula laurina* (HINDS, 1844).

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