

LAUTIA (1)
PEASE 1869
208
= MATHERONIANA
208

7. *Hastula lauta* PEASE, 1869

Resembles *H. strigilata*, but longitudinal ribs stronger, fewer, and further apart, and obsolete on the anterior 1/3 of the body whorl. Usually green-grey rather than blue-grey.

3 cm. Common. Central Indo-West Pacific including Hawaii, Broome, W.A. to north-eastern Qld. The illustrated specimen is from Hawaii.

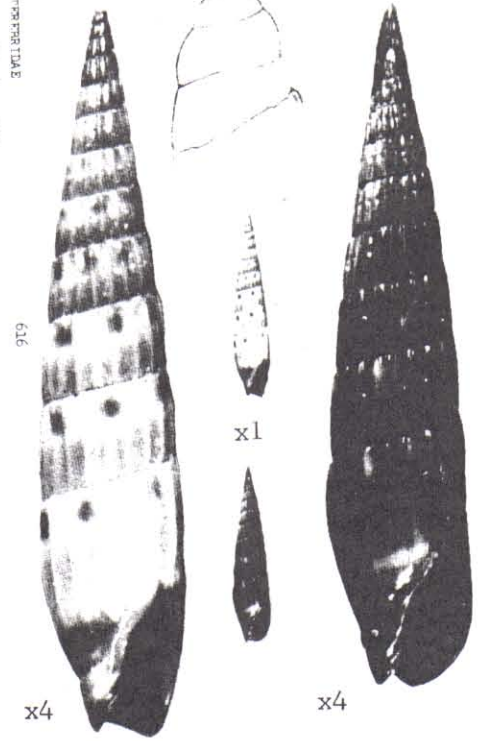


pl 106

Hastula matheroniana (Deshayes, 1859). *H. lauta* (Pease, 1869) now is considered to be a synonym.

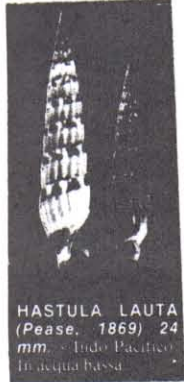
HSN AUG 78

SAME COMMENT IN X 15 - p. 14.
(SEE MATHERONIANA)



Cream-colored to almost black, with lighter, red-brown-spotted band below suture and narrow, light band below periphery; to 25 mm. In shallow water. (USNM 338900)

Hastula lauta (Pease) SK
HAWAII



HASTULA LAUTA
(Pease, 1869) 24
mm. Indo-Pacific
Triton aqua bassa

AUBLEY 1984 PL 6

Hastula (Hastula) lauta (Pease, 1869)
EUR 63 N.G.

H. (Punctoterebra) lauta (PEASE, 1869): Am. Journ. Conch. 5: 66; Fig.: WEAVER: Hawaiian Mar. Moll., 1 (8): 30, no. 2.
Alabat Island; Luzon (DM no. 3574; B no. 049).

BUZEMBAY

Hastula lauta (Pease, 1869)
(Plate 54. Figure 404.)

strigilata sumatrana Thiele, 1925.

SHELL: Dark grey to greenish-grey, ornamented with blackish-brown, squarish spots at sutures and intermediate white spots; whorls number 11-13 apart from 3-3 1/2 tan nuclear whorls. Sculptured with 14-17 straight axial ribs and a deep spiral groove at sutures; body whorl with a white peripheral band.

SIZE: 1/2 to one inch.

DISTRIBUTION: From Indonesia to the Hawaiian Islands. Uncommon.

C 1967

49. *Hastula lauta* (PEASE, 1869)

(Plate 7, Figure 51) p 60

1869. *Terebra lauta* PEASE, Amer. Journ. Conch., 5: 66
1925. *Terebra strigilata sumatrana* THIELE, Gastr. Deut. Tiefsee Exp., 17: 344, pl. 29, fig. 20

Shell: Shell small and slender; dark grey to greenish-grey in colour, ornamented with blackish-brown somewhat squarish small spots at the sutures, and irregular intervening white spots. Whorls flat or slightly convex, numbering from 11 to 13, apart from protoconch of 3 to 3 1/2 glassy, light tan nuclear whorls; presutural band defined by a narrow deep spiral groove which is confined to the interstices and extends only a short way onto the walls of the axial ribs. Sculpture consists of straight narrow angulate and wide-spaced axial ribs, numbering from 14 to 17 on the penultimate whorl. Body whorl with a narrow white peripheral band, axial ribs becoming obsolete at this point; area near anterior canal white. Columella dark brown, corded on interior margin, with a calloused area extending onto the body whorl; margins of callus corded and elevated, extending to the anterior canal; aperture convexly rounded, interior dark brown.

Size: 22 to 26 mm.

Habitat: In muddy sand, on weedy substrate, in shallow and deeper water.

Rare.

Distribution: West Viti Levu. - From the Philippine Islands through the tropical Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands.

Discussion: The species has been reported as endemic to the Hawaiian Islands in literature. Reliable records besides Fiji are from the Philippine Islands, New Guinea and West Australia.

CERN 1966 TGF p 60-61



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Figure 51: *Hastula lauta* (PEASE). Fiji. x 3.0

T. LAUTA, Pease. p 66

T. aciculari, laevis, coruscata; anfr. planatis, longitudinaliter plicato costatis, costis rectis, angulatis, superne interstices punctatis; apertura parva, angusta, oblonga, vix obliqua; columella subrecta, callo crasso marginata, ad basin uniplicata, superne laevis; plumbeo grisea, infra suturas flavescenti cingulata et rufescente fusca maculata; basin fusca, albida aut flavescente unifasciata; columella aperturae fusca; interdum omnino pallide grisea, aut cinerea, infra suturas maculata.

Long. 26. Diam. 6 mill.

Hab. Insl. Oahu.

Shell acicular, smooth, glistening; whorls flattened, longitudinally plicately ribbed, ribs straight, angulate; interstices punctured above; aperture small, narrow, oblong, slightly oblique; columella almost straight, bordered by a laminate callosity connecting with outer lip, at base terminated by a fold, smooth above; color variable, generally of a leaden grey, encircled beneath the suture by a yellowish band, which is spotted with reddish brown; base dark brown, last whorl encircled by a pale yellowish or whitish band; columella and aperture dark brown; sometimes the whorls are wholly ash or grey color, spotted and marked as above.

In good condition, this species is a perfect gem. It approaches nearest to varieties of *T. strigillata*, Linn. On examination, however, it will be found to agree with that species only in the arrangement of its colors.

PEASE 1869 p 66

Hastula lauta (PEASE, 1869)

p 55

Through the courtesy of Dr. Arthur H. Clarke, Jr., Malacologist, National Museum of Canada, I recently had the opportunity to examine a large number of Terebridae taken by divers in waters of six to ten feet off Alabat Island, Philippines (Latitude 14° 20' N., Longitude 122° 0' E.). These specimens were collected by the Norton Expedition, 1959, and donated to the Museum by one of the expedition members, Mr. Pedro de Mesa, Quezon City, Philippine Islands. These specimens bear the National Museum of Canada catalogue number 12002.

This material included a number of Terebridae species recorded as indigenous in various areas of the Indo-Pacific; however, the following among them have been recorded from Hawaii: *Terebra columellaris* Hinds, 1843; *T. babylonia* Lamarck, 1822; *T. chlorata* Lamarck, 1822; *T. plumbea* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832; *T. affinis* Gray, 1834; *T. funiculata* Hinds, 1843; *Hastula verreauxi* (Deshayes, 1857); *H. casta* (Hinds, 1843); and *H. lauta* (Pease, 1869).

Recent references have recorded *Hastula lauta* as a species endemic to Hawaii and have reported the habitat to be deep water.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison of Honolulu and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford N. Cate of Los Angeles have generously loaned a large number of specimens of *Hastula lauta* taken from several Hawaiian localities, and comparison of these with the Alabat Island specimens shows them to be identical. The Hawaiian specimens display a range of color forms not duplicated in variety by the Alabat Island shells; however, the color is identical in many individual specimens. Unless marked, mixed specimens from the two areas cannot be separated; color-pattern, size, apical angle, sculpture, rib-count, and other pertinent characteristics being compatible. According to collection data accompanying specimens of *H. lauta* in both the Harrison and Cate collections, it has been taken alive at depths ranging between 6 and 100 feet.

Hastula lauta can be expected to occur westward from Hawaii to Alabat Island in the Philippines. This major range extension (in degrees Longitude) of the species has been accomplished while maintaining a relatively narrow range in Latitude (less than 7°).

Additional specimens of *Hastula lauta* collected off Alabat Island can also be found in the collections of Mr. J. E. Norton and Mr. Pedro de Mesa of the Philippines and in the Burch collection of Terebridae.

A number of *Hastula* species have a superficial resemblance to *H. lauta*, and a series of each of the following Indo-Pacific species has been considered as comparison material: *H. diversa* (E. A. Smith, 1901); *H. lepida* (Hinds, 1843); *H. verreauxi* (Deshayes, 1857); *H. mera* (Hinds, 1843); and *H. strigillata* (Linnaeus, 1787).

BURCH GZEL p 55

T. LAUTA, Pease. Pl. 10, fig. 91.

Subcylindrical, longitudinally, straightly plicate, the plicæ regular, sharp, extending across the whorls, the interstices with a single row of punctures near the suture; leaden gray to orange-brown, polished, banded with yellow, bearing a row of chestnut spots at the suture, with a pale peripheral band, beneath which the body-whorl is chestnut-colored.

Length, 1 inch.

Sandwich Islands.

Figured from a type-specimen. It may be only a strong variety of *T. strigilata*, but has sharp plications and the line of punctures which indicate a sutural space, although no division is defined upon the ribs.

TRAYON 1883



91. *Terebra lauta*, Pease. Specimen.

Lauta (*Terebra*), Pease. Am. Jour. Conch., v, p. 66, 1869, p. 33

TRAYON 1885

Lower Row, Right and Left

THE WASHED AUGER SHELL

Terebra lauta Pease

This auger shell is a rather small and uncommon species which is marked about the whorls by sharp-edged, longitudinal folds. It is of various colors but it is usually an orange brown color at the apex and becomes a lead gray color anteriorly. The shell is encircled toward the anterior end by a row of dark brownish spots placed just anterior to the sutures; the anterior end of the shell is tipped by the same brownish color. It is about one inch in length.

This species was described from the Hawaiian Islands and probably occurs elsewhere in the Pacific area.

TINKER 1881 200

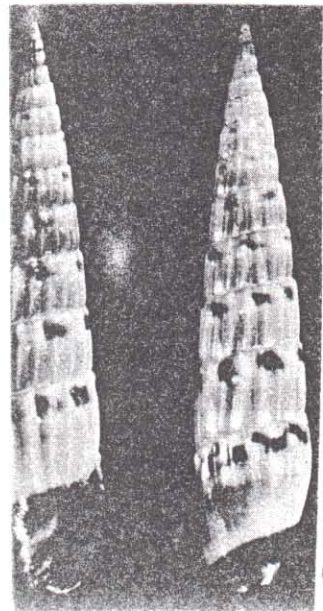


PLATE 8, TOP RIGHT

*Hastula lauta*² (Pease), 1869

Length: 26 mm.

Distribution: Hawaii

Habitat. Deep water (common)

- 2. Shell shiny; subcylindrical; longitudinally, straightly ribbed, the ribs regular, sharp, extending across the whorls but disappearing below periphery of last whorl; the intervals with a single row of punctures near the suture; color varies from dark vinaceous to pale ocre, bearing a row of chestnut spots at suture, with a pale peripheral band, beneath which the body whorl is chestnut colored.

1869. *Terebra lauta* Pease, Am. Jour. Conch., vol. 5, p. 66.

WEAVER 1960 Vol 9 no 8