

HASTULA MARYLEEAE R. D. Burch 1965. This most recently described American species (Veliger 7: 242, pl. 31, fig. 4) is known from Galveston Island, Texas, southward all the way to Playa El Morro, south of Vera Cruz city; from Mujeres Island, Quintana Roo; and from the east coast of British Honduras.

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235. *Hastula maryleeae* R. D. Burch,
1965

(Pl. 60, figs. 235a,b,c)

1965 *Hastula (Hastula) maryleeae* R. D. Burch, Veliger 7(4):242, pl. 31, fig. 4.

1968 *Hastula maryleeae* R. D. Burch, Morrison, Texas Conch. 14(9):67, fig. m, radula and microsculpture. 1971 Andrews, Sea Shells of the Texas Coast p. 124, text. fig.

1969 *Terebra tobagoensis* Usticke, A Supplementary Listing of New Shells: 26, pl. 5, fig. 1029.

1974 *Terebra (Hastula) maryleeae* (R. D. Burch), Abbott, American Seashells 2nd ed.: 260, fig. 2849.

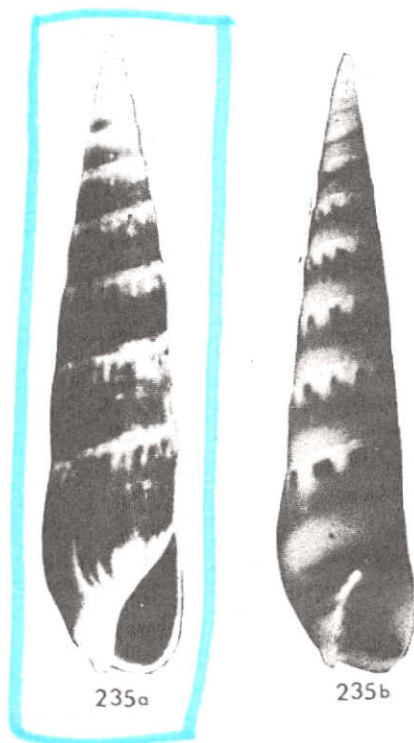
Description: Shell to 25 mm; color shiny white to dark purple-brown with or without a row of brown spots and/or a dark band at the suture and at the periphery of the body whorl; outline of whorls slightly convex; protoconch of 2 whorls; subsutural groove absent; axial ribs usually rather coarse, on only the posterior third of the whorl, sometimes being replaced by a continuous swelling that forms a wide convex band, some individuals with fine, almost obsolete ribs persisting to the following suture; spiral sculpture absent; aperture with slight flair; columella short, faintly curved, with light parietal callus; the operculum is translucent yellow-orange.

Type locality: *Hastula maryleeae*, "Surfside Beach, Freeport, Texas (28°57'N, 95°38'W)"; *Terebra tobagoensis*, Tobago Is., Trinidad.

Distribution: From Galveston, Texas, to the Dominican Republic; usually in surf line.

Type: *Hastula maryleeae* holotype MCZ no. 251235; 23.7 × 5.0 mm; *Terebra tobagoensis* lectotype AMNH no. 195453.

Discussion: The aperture of this species is less flared at the bottom and hence looks less like those of the typical *Impages* group than the others that we have placed in this subgenus. Its hypodermic-like radular teeth are extremely small, about 0.153 mm long. This species was collected more than a century ago in both Texas and Vera Cruz but was not recognized as a distinct species until 1965. The animal is white to



235a-c, *H. (I.) maryleeae* R. D. Burch.

235a. Holotype Museum Comparative Zoology, Harvard No. 251235; 23.7 mm. 235b, Dominican Republic; 12.4 mm.

cream color (Sally Kaicher pers. comm.) The shells in the northern part of the range tend to be more slender and have heavy ribs on the upper portion of the whorl, causing a bulge in outline. Those farther south usually have weak, slender ribs, often from suture to suture. Both forms may be found in a single population. It was named after Burch's wife, Mary Lee.

Clench and Turner (1950) erroneously selected a specimen of this species as the neotype of *T. jamaicensis* C. B. Adams, whereas the emended lectotype selection by Morrison (1968) places *T. jamaicensis* C. B. Adams in the synonymy of *H. cinerea* (Born). Refer to *H. salleana* (234) for comparison.

B. 235-197

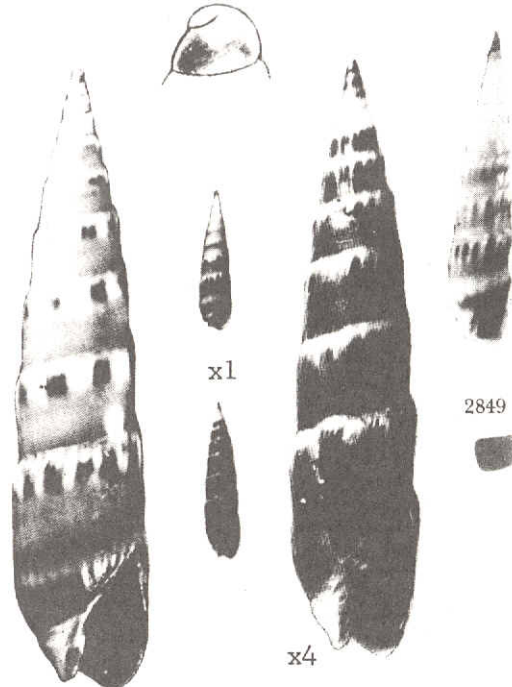
Terebra maryleeae R. D. Burch, 1965
Marylee's Auger

2849

Texas to British Honduras.

1 inch, with flat to slightly concave whorls; color dark-brown with an obscure white band at the periphery of the body whorl; sculpture of low, thin axial ribs on the posterior 1/3 of each whorl. Body whorl with a series of low, thin, weak nodules at the periphery. No pinpoint pits. Rarely all-white in color. Moderately common on intertidal sand flats. *The Veliger*, vol. 7, p. 242. See *Texas Conchologist*, vol. 4, no. 9, May 1968, for radulae.

T.A. ASS 74 p 260



2849

x1

x4

Lavender-gray to deep chestnut with whitish bands at suture and periphery; to approx. 25 mm. Occurs with *salleana* on sand beaches.

Hastula maryleeae Burch sp. n.
TEXAS-NORTHEASTERN MEXICO

60. *T. matheroniana* Desh. P.Z.S., 1859, 287. Tahiti. There are three in the B.M., not types, on the same tablet as *lauti* Pease (3), which may be a large variety.

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16. *Terebra (Hastula) maryleeae* (Burch)
Height 51 mm

Volume 23 p 107



16

Hastula (Hastula) maryleeae R. D. BURCH, spec. nov.

(Plate 31, Figure 4) p. 242

Description: Shell small, moderately subulate, with flat-concave whorls; color dark brown, with an obscure white band at the periphery of the body whorl; sculpture of low, thin axial ribs on the posterior one-third of each whorl; anterior portion unsculptured; body whorl with a series of low, thin, weak semi-nodules at the periphery, not connecting with the crenules on the posterior portion and not extending to the base of the shell; protoconch of two glassy whorls; aperture effuse and moderately laminated on the columellar wall; columella short, straight, with a single strong plication. Length 23.7 mm; width 5.0 mm.

Holotype: Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University No. 251235

Type Locality: The holotype and 20 paratypes were collected in sand at low tide on March 16, 1961, by Mrs. Mary Lee Burch at Surfside Beach, Freeport, Texas. Lat. 28° 57' N; Long. 95° 38' W.

Paratypes: Since this species has been taken in numbers by several collectors, paratypes are being deposited in a number of major institutions. Additional paratypes will remain in the collections cited in Table 1.

Discussion: This small species is regarded as uncommon along the Texas coast in a area bounded by Freeport, Texas, on the east and by Padre Island on the west. It is rather variable in both sculpture and color, with about 40% of specimens examined having the peripheral crenules on the body whorl entirely obsolete and replaced with a continuous swelling that forms a wide convex belt. The peripheral crenules or swellings on the body whorl, together with the crenules of the subsutural band, combine to give the outline of the whorls a concave appearance. As with many other species of the genus *Hastula*, this species often produces colorless or albino varieties; hypotype (21) is a solid opaque white. Other color variations between the dark brown of the holotype and the pure white of hypotype (21) most often show a light area immediately anterior to the suture, followed by a dark gray or purplish color which extends to the periphery of the body whorl where it is interrupted by a band of white before continuing to the base of the whorl. *Hastula maryleeae* differs from *H. hastata* (GMELIN, 1791) in that the former is more slender in form and does not have the continuous suture-to-suture axial ribs of the latter. It also differs from *H. cinerea* (BORN, 1780) and *H. salleana* (DESHAYES, 1859) in that it possesses a row of small crenules, occasionally coalesced into a broad belt at the periphery of the body whorl.

This species is named in honor of Mrs. Mary Lee Burch for her understanding and assistance during the sometimes tedious days of this study and for having collected the first specimens which brought this species

Figure 4 to my attention. BURCH 1965 July Vol 7 6:4 p 242

Figure 4: *Hastula maryleeae*; MCZ No. 251235 (x 2 1/2) (HOL)

FOR LOCATION OF TYPES: SEE TABLE 3 JULY 1965 VOL 7 NO 4 P 242

