

SALLEANA (2)
 DESHAYES 1859
 (V) (234)
 Sallé's Auger

Terebra salleana Deshayes, 1859

North Florida to Texas and Colombia.

1 to 2 inches in length. Similar to *T. cinerea* but dark bluish gray to chocolate-brown in color, and with a dark blunt apex. Reasonably common in shallow water. This may be only a form of *T. cinerea*.



Sallé's Auger Shell, *Hastula salleana* Deshayes (A. Sallé was a prominent traveler and collector) (pl. XXIV, 23), is smaller than *H. cinerea*, reaching only 25 mm. (1 in.) in height; it is somewhat darker in color. The tiny punctae on the surface are far less numerous and much more widely separated. It has been recorded only from the west coast of Florida to Texas and the coast of Mexico, thus being confined to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico.

23. Sallé's Auger Shell, *Hastula salleana*, 24 mm., p. 169.

234. *Hastula salleana* (Deshayes, 1859)
 (Pl. 60, figs. 234a,b)

- 1859 *Terebra salleana* Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. 17:287; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 13.
- 1968 *Hastula salleana* (Deshayes), Morrison, Texas Conchologist, 4(9):68, fig. S, radula and microsculpture; 1975 Rios, Brazilian Mar. Moll. Icon. p. 127, pl. 28, fig. 560; 1971 Andrews, Sea Shells of the Texas Coast p. 125, text fig.
- 1974 *Terebra (Hastula) salleana* Deshayes, Abbott, American Seashells ed. 2:260, fig. 2848.

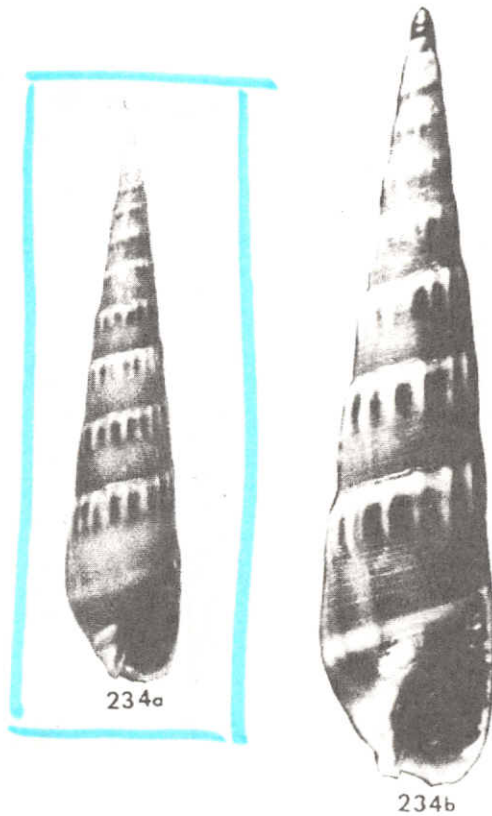
Description: Shell to 32 mm; color bluish gray to brownish gray, usually with a light stripe at periphery of body whorl, followed by a darker area; outline of whorls slightly concave; protoconch of 3½ brown conical whorls; subsutural groove absent; axial ribs evenly spaced, well formed, occupying about 1/3 of whorl; spiral rows of moderately wide spaced microscopic punctations throughout shell; aperture quadrate; columella straight.

Type locality: "Mexico."

Distribution: From North Carolina and the Gulf of Mexico to Brazil; mostly in surf zone.

Type: Lectotype BM(NH) no. 197911; 25.3 × 5.0 mm.

Discussion: Deshayes' original spelling of the epithet was *sallaeana*, but since he named it for A. Sallé (1820–1896), the name was correctly emended to *salleana*. This species has heavier, coarser subsutural riblets, more sparse and wide spaced microscopic punctations, and is generally a smaller species, with much smaller radular teeth than *H. cinerea* (233). *H. maryleeae* (235) differs from both *H. cinerea* and *H. salleana* by the absence of spiral punctations. B-234-192



234a, b. *H. salleana* (Deshayes). 234a, Lectotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 197911; 25.3 mm. 234b, Alvarado, Veracruz, E.Mexico; 27.3 mm.