

HERTLEINI (2)
 BRATCHE & BURCH
 (1970) 164
 = JACQUELIINAE

Terebra hertleini, sp. nov.

Figures 1-2

Diagnosis: A small species distinguished from other small terebrids by turreted whorls and large subsutural nodes.

Description of holotype: Size small; color white, whorls flat, turreted, ten in number plus two glassy, convex nuclear whorls; first postnuclear whorl constricted; sculpture of three spiral cords per whorl and obsolete axial ribs beginning in large nodes anterior to suture (nine on penultimate whorl); sculpture on body whorl of three spiral cords crossing obsolete ribs that end in faint nodes at periphery, these nodes being less prominent than those at suture; anterior to periphery spiral cords cross minute axial striations; aperture semi-quadrated; outer lip thin, white within; columella straight with one weak plication; siphonal fasciole well developed with sharp keel; anterior canal of medium length, recurved. Length, 11.8 mm; diameter, 5.0 mm.

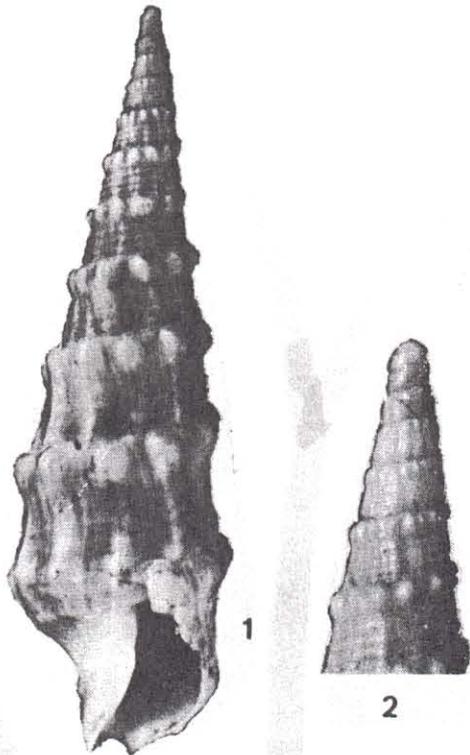
Type locality: Academy Bay, Santa Cruz (Indefatigable) Island, Galápagos Islands, Ecuador, 08° 46' 16" S, 90° 19' 38" W, CAS loc. 27536, 3.5-5.5 fms, dredged, 45 specimens. Most of the specimens are very small and appear not to have been live taken as they have a chalky appearance.

Type material: Holotype, CAS 13222. Paratypes: AMNH 157281; ANSP 316670; B&B 741; BM(NH); CAS 13223-13227; LACM-AHF 1288; SB 27147; SD 51962; SU 9996; USNM 680212. The LACM paratype is from AHF station 168-34, 15-25 fms, and was live collected, Academy Bay.

Discussion: This species shows variation in the spiral cords being well developed in some specimens and almost obsolete in others. The nodes at the periphery of the body whorl are inconspicuous in some individuals. *Terebra hertleini* has a superficial resemblance to *T. jacquelineae* sp. nov., but is a much smaller species. The holotype of the former with ten whorls measures 11.8 mm in length while that of the latter with 13 whorls measures 33.2 mm. *Terebra jacquelineae* has a row of large nodes posterior to the suture which are absent in *T. hertleini*.

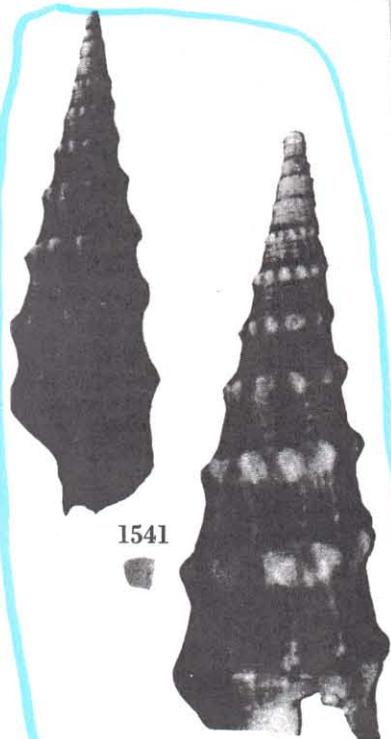
Terebra hertleini is named for Dr. Leo G. Hertlein of the California Academy of Sciences in appreciation of his encouragement and assistance in our work on the eastern Pacific Terebridae.

B & B 1970. CONTRIBUT. IN SCIENCE p. 2.



Figures 1-8. 1. *Terebra hertleini* sp. nov. Holotype, CAS 13222. X 9. 2. *T. hertleini*, early whorls of holotype.

164c, Juvenile holotype of *T. hertleini* Bratcher & Burch, California Academy Sciences No. 13222; 11.8 mm.
 BRAT 87



1541. CAS, holotype, no. 13,222

1541. *Terebra hertleini* Bratcher & Burch, 1970. The small white shell is shouldered below the suture. Cords cross obsolete ribs that begin in large nodes at the suture. Obsolete ribs on the body whorl end in small nodes at the periphery. The aperture is quadrated, the columella straight, with one weak plication. Length, 11.8 mm; diameter, 5 mm. Galápagos Islands, in depths of 5 to 45 m. BRAT 87



164c

FOUR NEW TEREBRID GASTROPODS FROM EASTERN PACIFIC ISLANDS: Twila Bratcher and R. D. Burch, Contributions in Science, Number 188, May 4, 1970. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007. 6 pages, one of which illustrates the four new species.

This brief paper scientifically describes four new terebrids from Eastern Pacific islands: *Terebra hertleini*, *T. jacquelinae*, and *T. purdyae* from the Galapagos Islands, and *T. stohleri* from Socorro Island off the coast of Mexico. These are small shells ranging in size from about 11mm to slightly over 23mm. in length. Copies of this paper may be obtained at a nominal price by writing Virginia D. Miller at the L. A. County Museum at the address given above.

HSN FEB 72.

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Terebra hertleini Bratcher and Burch.

(Figures 8, 9.)

Terebra hertleini BRATCHER and BURCH, Los Angeles County Museum, Contrib. in Sci., no. 188, p. 1, figs. 1, 2, May 4, 1970.

TYPE. Holotype, California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology, Type Collection no. 13222.

TYPE LOCALITY. "Academy Bay, Santa Cruz (Indefatigable) Island, Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, 08° 46' 16" S., 90° 19' 38" W., CAS loc. 27536, 3.5 to 5.5 fms, dredged."

DISTRIBUTION. All the specimens of this species examined by us came from the Galapagos Islands in depths from 6 to 46 meters (3.5 to 25 fathoms).

DESCRIPTION. Shell small, white, turreted; two glassy, convex, nuclear whorls, the first one constricted; postnuclear whorls flat; sculpture consists of spiral cords, about three per whorl, and obsolete axial ribs ending in large nodes anterior to suture; sculpture on body whorl of three spiral cords crossing obsolete ribs that end in faint nodes at periphery, these nodes being less prominent than those at the suture; anterior to periphery spiral cords cross minute axial striations; aperture somewhat quadrate; outer lip thin, white within; columella straight with one weak plication; well developed siphonal fasciole with sharp keel; anterior canal of medium length, recurved.

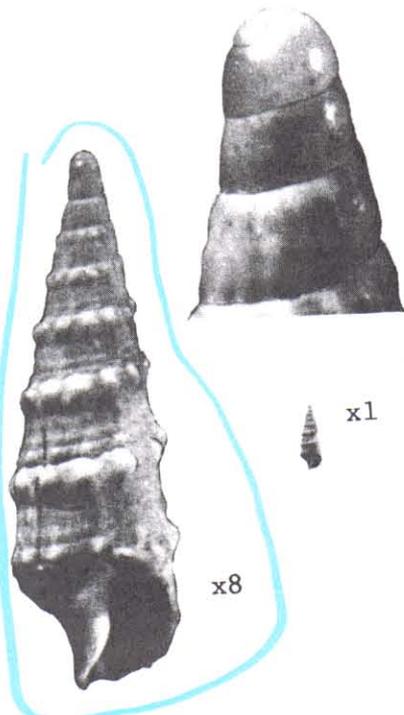
DISCUSSION. The spiral cords on shells of this species are variable, being well defined on some individuals and almost obsolete on others. The nodes at the periphery of the body whorl are inconspicuous in some specimens and more prominent in others. The apertures of all specimens examined exhibit a rather quadrate look, and some have a definite flair at the periphery.

Although *Terebra hertleini* is one of the smaller species of terebrids, it presents some general superficial resemblance to larger species which also are profoundly turreted. *Terebra tiarella* Deshayes (1857) is a larger species, with more numerous and finer spiral striae and an elongate aperture that does not exhibit the peripheral swelling of *T. hertleini*. The distinct axial ribs of *T. frigata* Hinds (1844) along with its more slender and longer nucleus and spiral grooves distinguish that species from *T. hertleini*, which has indistinct, fading axial ribs, a broad dome-like nucleus, and spiral cords. Juvenile and subadult specimens of *T. hertleini* begin to show a crenulated, turreted, subsutural band about the fourth postnuclear whorl. *Terebra armillata* Hinds (1844) and the fossil subspecies, *T. armillata sheppardi* Pilsbry and Olsson (1941) along with *T. nelsoni* Hanna and Israelsky (1925) are all much larger in size than *T. hertleini*. The last two species are fossil in the Neogene of Peru and Ecuador. *Terebra jacquelinae* Bratcher and Burch (1970) is much larger. The holotype of *T. hertleini* with ten whorls measures 11.8 mm. in length while the holotype of *T. jacquelinae* with 13 whorls measures 33.2 mm. *Terebra jacquelinae* has a row of large nodes posterior to the suture which *T. hertleini* does not have.

FIGURE 8. *Terebra hertleini* Bratcher and Burch. Holotype no. 13222, California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology, Type Collection. Santa Cruz (Indefatigable) Island, Galapagos Islands. Length 11.8 mm., width 5 mm.

FIGURE 9. Nucleus, same shell as figure 8.

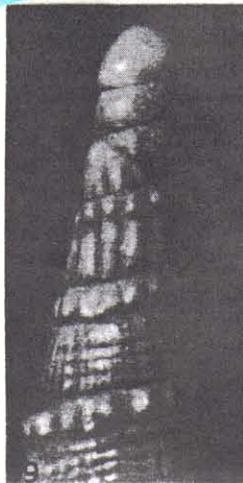
B & B 1971 ps 42.



Shell small; white; lower whorls with very strong subsutural nodes; to approx. 12 mm. Offshore in fairly shallow water. (ANSP-316670-paratype)

Terebra hertleini
Bratcher & Burch
GALAPAGOS

S.V.



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