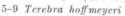
93e

93e, Holotype of T. hoffmeyeri Abbott, National Museum Natural History, Washington No. USNM-598077; 17.4 mm. 68AT 87

23. Terebra hoffmeyeri Abbott. P.I. A miniature. Shiny grey, with vertical ribs between whorls. MELVIN p62

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Terebra (Strioterebrum) hoffmeyeri, n. sp. Plate 5, figs. 5-9.

Description.—Shell about 18 mm. in length, moderately slender, its width being about 1/4 of its length; glossy, lead-gray with a light purplish-brown undertone; 2 nuclear whorls smooth and translucent-brown; the ribs and an ill-defined, narrow band below the suture lighter. Axial ribs fairly strong, angular, very slightly retractively slanting, and extending from suture to suture; from 15 to 17 ribs on the penultimate whorl, and the ribs in each whorl are usually lined up axially one below the other. On the last whorl the ribs extend 3/4 the way down. The last few ribs are usually crowded together. Spiral sculpture of a row of indistinct punctations, one between each rib, defining a narrow subsutural band. In some specimens, numerous, microscopic, spiral scratches are found between the concave interstices of the ribs. Aperture slightly constricted. Interior of aperture chestnut-brown, with a narrow, whitish, spiral color band at each end. Outer lip sinuate, strongly flaring below and produced anteriorly well below the limit of the columella. produces a rather well-defined but short siphonal canal which is pointed somewhat dorsally. Inner lip slightly callous. Columella inside the shell with a single, low, anteriorly-placed, spiral fold. Exteriorly, the siphonal fasciole bears two strong, equalsized, spiral cords. At the base of the body whorl and above a spiral groove bordering the fasciole there is a very strong to noderately developed light-colored, spiral cord.

Length Width No. whorls 17.0 mm. 4.2 mm. 13. Holotype, U.S.N.M. No. 598077 22.6 mm. 13. Paratypes, U.S.N.M. No. 596972 4.9 mm. 16.0 mm. 4.1 mm. 12. Paratypes, U.S.N.M. No. 596972

Of 300 paratypes measured for their length, the smallest was 12.5 mm., the largest 23.0 mm., and 52.6 percent of the lot fell between 17 and 19 mm. The mean was 17.6, the mode 18.0 mm.

Type locality.—Pasay Beach, Manila Bay, Luzon Id., Republic of the Philippines. Harry Hoffmeyer, collector. May to August, 1939.

Types. The holotype, fig. 8, is in U.S.N.M. No. 598077; 50 Paratypes in U.S.N.M. No. 596972; paratypes also deposited in The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, B. P. Bishop Museum in Newton, Mass.

il.; Keledjitan, Bantam, Java. Bryant and Palmer, coll. tate to put the latter in syononymy until Hinds' type is seen. 109.

Terebra clappi Pilsbry, 1921, but differs from that Hawaiian Hinds). species in having the following characters: base with a greatly brown and with the inner lip callous and considerably raised. this family.

U.S.N.M. No. 18268 contains four specimens of T. plicatella labeled as coming from the type locality, Van-Diemen [Tasmania] which agree with Deshayes' description and the Hawaiian specimens. This is what Pilsbry (1921) called nitida Honolulu, and the Philippine Bureau of Science in Manila. 200 Hinds. On inspection of Hinds' figure of nitida (in Sowerby's paratypes were returned to Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Hadley of West Thesaurus, Terebra, pl. 45, fig. 103) and the original description (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1844 (1843), p. 152. Marque-Other records.—Malate, Manila Harbor, P. I. P. Bartsch, sas.), I am impressed by its similarity with T. clappi, but hesi-

T. hoffmeyeri is placed in the subgenus Strioterebrum Sacco, Remarks.—This species is closest in morphological characters and in the section Punctoterebra Bartsch, 1923 (Type: nitida

Some specimens of T. hoffmeyeri exhibit a remarkable developmoderately swollen spiral cord; siphonal fasciole with two ment of the basal cord and the hooked and produced base of the distinct spiral cords (although the internal columella bears only outer lip, characters which, at first, would appear to be of one); the base of the outer lip is strongly produced anteriorly generic significance. However, among the 300 specimens examand frequently twisted to the left to form a distinct siphonal ined, there are many which almost entirely lack the basal cord canal. The Hawaiian specimens of T. plicatella Deshayes, and whose outer lip is not too greatly produced. The species 1857, are larger, more slender, uniformly colored a light yellow- shows an amount of morphological variation not often seen in ABBOTT 1952 NAUTILUS VOL 65(3)