

36. *Terebra mariesi* E. A. Smith, 1880

(Pl. 11, figs. 36a-b)

1880 *Terebra mariesi* E. A. Smith, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: 480, pl. 48, fig. 5; 1917 Hirase, Terebridae Jap. Emp. p. 9, pl. 6, fig. 96.

1961 *Cinguloterebra jeffreysii* (sic) (Smith), Oyama & Take-mura, Moll. Shells, Resources Exploitation Inst. 5: *Cinguloterebra* fig. 6. [non jeffreysii E. A. Smith, 1879]

**Description:** Shell to 45 mm; color beige with streaks or splotches of brown; outline of early whorls flat, later whorls flat with convex subsutural band; protoconch of 1½ mamillate whorls; subsutural band with double row of nodes, separated by a groove; axial ribs, usually on last 3 whorls only, reaching from second row of nodes on band to suture; spiral cords fine, 6 to 8; aperture quadrate; columella curved, with faint parietal callus.

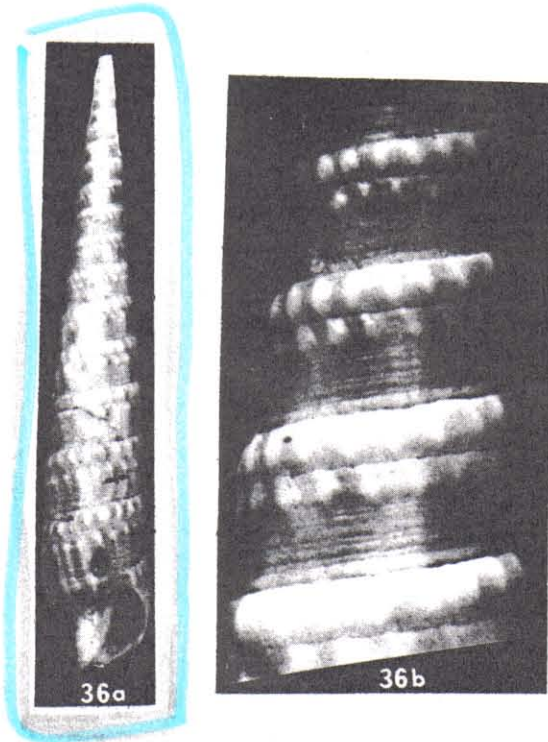
**Type locality:** "Japan."

**Distribution:** From Japan to Australia.

**Type:** Holotype BM(NH) no. 1880.3.1.94; 43.0 × 6.8 mm.

**Discussion:** This species has been confused with *T. adamsii* (38) a species which lacks the double row of subsutural nodes. This species is more similar to *T. russetae* (37) in both color and sculpture, although it is more slender, has shorter whorls, and the posterior row of nodes is smaller.

B-36-b60



36a,b, *T. mariesi* E. A. Smith. 36a, Holotype British Museum (N.H.) No. 1880.3.1.94; 43.0 mm. 36b, Middle whorls.

TEREBRA (*Myurella*) MARIESI, A. Smith.

Pl. II, fig. 5.

(Vide ref. in Tryon, vol. VII, 1885, p. 49, pl. IV, fig. 48).

Taille moyenne; forme assez étroite, acuminée; spire longue et régulière; tours nombreux, dont la hauteur égale les trois cinquièmes de la largeur, séparés par des sutures profondes et ondulées, divisés en deux régions très inégales, vers le tiers inférieur, par une rainure spirale presque identique à la suture, ornés de costules axiales épaisses, un peu courbées en arrière, interrompues sur la rainure et souvent terminées par un tubercule obso-lète, crénelées sur la bande suprasuturale. Dernier tour court, à base arrondie, sur laquelle les costules s'amin-cissent et s'atténuent; ouverture rhomboïdale, avec une gouttière anguleuse en arrière, très profondément échan-crée à la base; labre un peu épais, presque vertical; bord columellaire calleux, étroit, plissé par la trace obso-lète de l'enroulement spiral de la carène limitant, sur la base, les accroissements de l'échanerure.



3.- Terebra Mariesi, A. Smith. 1/2

**Dim.** — Longueur probable, 35 mill.; diamètre, 5 1/2 mill.

**Rapp. et diff.** — Comme l'a fait remarquer Tryon, cette espèce, vivant au Japon, ressemble beaucoup à *T. dislocata* des Indes occidentales; mais elle est plus étroite, ses costules sont moins courbées et elle ne porte que des traces, invisibles sur notre fossile, des stries spirales qui caractérisent l'espèce de Say.

Assez commune, six échantillons. **COSSON 1900 b22**



Ivory-white with reddish brown markings and about 20 costae and nodules per whorl; to approx. 40 mm. (BMNH type collection)

Terebra mariesi E.A. Smith  
 JAPAN SK

**Terebra MARIESI.** (Plate XLVIII. fig. 5.)  
*Testa elongata, subulata, fusco-albida, rufo-fusco variegata. Anfractus 20, planati, superne seriebus tuberculorum duabus ornati, spiraliter striati, inferne tenuiter costati. Anfr. ultimus infra medium contractus, in medio zona alba. Columella plica subtuberculiformi superne instructa.*  
 Long. 45 mill., lat. 7.  
*Hab.* Japan (Mr. Maries).  
 The nodules of the upper row are larger and much more conspicuous than those of the lower; the latter are oblique and separated from those above by an impressed line. The costae are not much elevated, a little arcuate, and correspond in number (about 20 on a whorl) and position with the tubercles. The lower half of the volutions, or that occupied by the ribs, is spirally striated, the striae being continuous over the costae, and not equidistant. The interstices between the nodules also show indications of spiral lines. The reddish-brown variegation takes the form of longitudinal oblong blotches, which are further apart upon the upper volutions than upon the lower ones. The upper series of granules is comparatively free from brown maculations. The costae upon the last whorl extend to the base, where they become obsolete. The columella is covered with a callosity, and towards the upper part exhibits a prominent plica.



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134. *mariesi*, *Terebra* - E. A. SMITH, 1880, P. Z. S. L., p. 480, pl. 48, fig. 5. *Hab.* Japan (Mr. Maries). Size: 45 x 7 mm. Holotype no. 1880.3.1.94: 43.0 mm (spot of red wax on whorl above aperture); syntype: 40.6 mm. C 67

68. *Terebra Mariesi*, E. A. Smith. Zool. Proc., t. 48, f. 5 T. Mariesi  
 1880, . . . . . E. A. Smith,  
*Mariesi* (*Terebra*), E. A. Smith. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1880, p.  
 480, pl. xlviii, f. 5, . . . . . 19  
 T. MARIESI, E. A. Smith. Pl. 4, fig. 68.

Longitudinally costate, with traces of spiral lines, the costae ending in tubercles below the also tuberculate sutural band; yellowish brown, variegated with reddish brown.  
 Length, 45 mill.

Japan.

Very closely allied to the preceding species, but narrower. The aperture appears to be imperfect in the specimen figured.

TRAYON 25 p 19

mariesi Smith =? serotina (1305, 116) P:35

2. *Terebra mariesi* E. A. Smith, 1880  
 47.2mm; Cebu.  
 Shell medium sized, with a tall, acute spire; sculptured with a double row of sutural nodules, those above axially elongate, and those below, smaller and rounder; rest of the whorl with fine axial and spiral cords, slightly nodulose where they cross; pale brown in colour with darker brown axial bands; reaches 70mm.  
 DISTRIBUTION: Sporadically found throughout the Philippines in limited quantity. SPRING & LEONARD 86 p 259



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