

51. *Terebra marrowae*
Bratcher & Cernohorsky, 1982
(Pl. 15, figs. 51a-c)

1982 *Terebra marrowae* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, Nautilus 96(2): figs. 2, 9.

Description: Shell to 32 mm; color cream with a few small scattered orange-brown dots, protoconch and first whorls of teleoconch brown; outline of whorls concave on early whorls, flat on later ones; protoconch of 1½ very large, mamillate, blackish brown whorls; subsutural band of large pearl-like nodes, occasionally spotted between by orange brown, defined by narrow deep subsutural groove; sculpture on remainder of whorl consisting of another narrow, almost smooth, inconspicuous band which becomes slightly nodulous on last 2 whorls, followed by finely cancellate sculpture of 2 or 3 spiral cords broken by axial striae leaving tiny pinpoint pits; aperture short, quadrate; columella recurved.

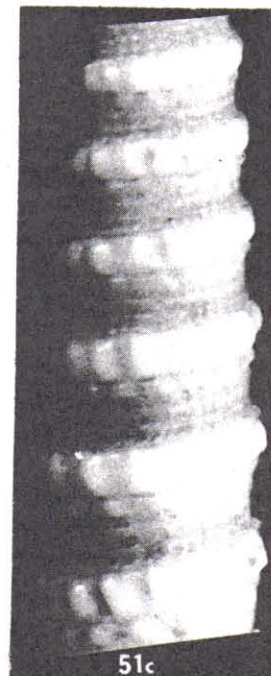
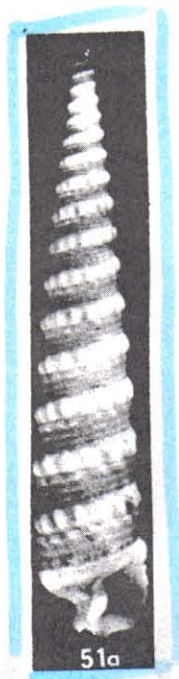
Type locality: "Cleaverville, N.W. Australia; intertidal."

Distribution: Northwest Australia; intertidal.

Type: Holotype LACM no. 1969; 26.1 × 5.0 mm.

Discussion: The most outstanding feature of this species is the extremely large, blackish brown or purplish brown, mamillate protoconch with a lighter brown or purplish area extending through two to four whorls of the teleoconch, becoming progressively lighter. The sculpture of some specimens is finer than that of others, with smaller nodes on the subsutural band. The species was named for its original collector, Lorna Marrow, of Australia.

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51a-c, *T. marrowae* Bratcher & Cernohorsky. 51a, Holotype Los Angeles Museum No. 1969; 26.1 mm. 51b, Upper whorls and protoconch. 51c, Middle whorls.

MARROWAE (2)

CERNOHORSKY & BRATCHER

1982

(51)

(V)

***Terebra marrowae* new species**

(Figs. 2, 9)

Diagnosis: A cream-colored terebrid shell with a few small orange-brown dots and with an exceptionally large, blackish mamillate protoconch.

Description: Shell medium-sized for the genus; color, cream with a few small scattered orange brown dots, protoconch and first whorls of teleoconch brown; outline of whorls concave in early whorls, flat in later ones, with convex subsutural band; protoconch of 1½ broad, mamillate blackish brown whorls; subsutural band of large pearl-like nodes, occasionally spotted between by orange-brown; suture shallow; subsutural groove deep, narrow; subsutural band followed by a narrow, almost smooth, inconspicuous band, becoming slightly nodulous on last 2 whorls; remainder of whorl finely cancellate with 2 spiral cords per whorl, forming shallow pits between intersections; body whorl with finely cancellate sculpture ending posterior to periphery, spiral cords only continuing to siphonal fasciole; aperture short, quadrate; columella recurved.

Dimensions: Holotype 26.1 × 5 mm. Paratypes from 21.4 × 4.8 to 32.1 (Apex missing) to 6.4 mm.

Type Locality: Cleaverville, N.W. Australia; intertidal.

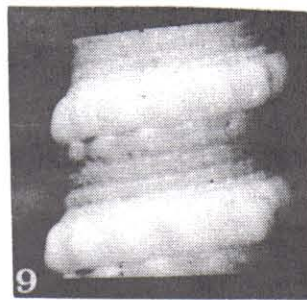
Type Material: Holotype LACM no. 1969. Paratypes Bratcher coll. (1); Caddey coll. (2); Cernohorsky coll. (1); Cooper coll. (2).

Distribution: Northwest Australia, intertidal.

Discussion: The most outstanding feature of this species is the extremely large blackish brown or purplish brown mamillate protoconch, with a lighter brown or purplish area extending through two to four whorls of the teleoconch, becoming progressively lighter. The sculpture of some of the paratypes is finer than that of the holotype, with smaller nodes on the subsutural band. The color varies from white to yellowish white with a white subsutural band. All specimens except one have a few tiny scattered brown dots, and that one was collected dead. Two of the paratypes have brownish pin-point dots at the periphery of the body whorl.

There are several other Indo-Pacific terebrid species with cancellate sculpture, all of which are easily separable from *Terebra marrowae*. *T. swobodai* Bratcher, 1981, is more slender, has convex whorls and very heavy, rough sculpture with small nodes forming where axial and spiral cords cross. *T. elliscrossi* Bratcher, 1979, and *T. amanda* Hinds, 1844, both have slender, non-mamillate protoconchs of more than 1½ whorls. Although *T. fenestrata* Hinds, 1844, has a mamillate protoconch, it is about ½ as large as that of *T. marrowae*, and the sculpture of the teleoconch is extremely coarse and heavy. This species is named in honor of Lorna Marrow, who collected the holotype.

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2 & 9: *Terebra marrowae* Bratcher & Cernohorsky, new species.

Holotype, LACM no. 1969. 26.1 mm