

Terebra gausapata laevifasciola Maury (p. 273, s: 64. No. 22124).

This is a new species, *Terebra melia*, which I found at Taboga Island in 1929.

PLSB 1931 p 433

MELIA
PILSBRY 1931
152
= VARIEGATA

Terebra (Strioterebrum) melia, new species. Text-figs. 3, 4.

Taboga Island, beach in front of the town (Pinchot Exped., 1929). Type 153870 ANSP. Also Panama Bay, No. 22124 Columbia University collection.

The shell is rather slender, pale yellow with a few faint brown stains. Whorls flattened, but the subsutural fasciole projects a little beyond the straight sides. Nuclear whorls lost, 11 remaining. Axial sculpture of narrow, widely separated ribs, which are slightly retractive and on the later whorls slightly curved, 15 on the penult whorl in the type, 12 in another specimen. They fade out on the base. The corresponding ribs on the fasciole are strong and in advance of those below. Growth wrinkles irregularly developed, strong and oblique in the groove bounding the fasciole. The fasciole occupies about one-third of the length of the penult whorl, and is defined below by a rather wide groove. Spiral sculpture of flat cords separated by shallow intervals which slightly crenulate the axial ribs; on the penult whorl are five cords below the fasciole. On the last whorl the cords continue nearly to the siphonal fasciole and number about 13 (in another specimen there are about 7 cords on the penult, 15 on last whorl). Siphonal fasciole bounded by a keel. Columella strongly biplicate within.

Length 34.4 mm., diam. 9 mm. Type.
Length 43 mm., diam. 10 mm. Fig. 3.

T. gausapata laevifasciola Maury, from Santo Domingo Miocene, with which this was identified, is a far smaller shell, length 18 mm., 16 whorls, and the spirals do not cross the ribs. In *T. aspera* Hinds the axial ribs are more numerous and conspicuously beaded at the intersections of the spirals.

This species belongs to the group of *T. variegata* Gray. It is smaller, more slender and more sharply sculptured than that species; but it needs comparison, perhaps, with the differently colored *Terebra albocincta* Cpr., which I do not possess.

The Columbia University specimen is larger than the one I found at Taboga Island, with the same number of whorls (fig. 3).

PLSB 1931 p 433

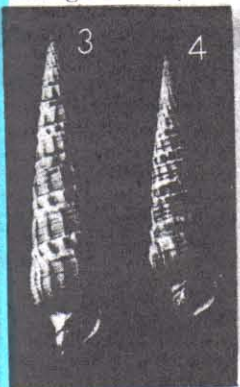
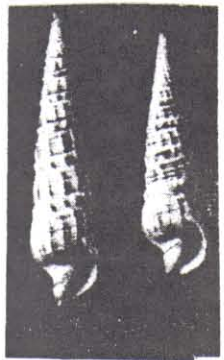


Fig. 3, *T. melia*, paratype.

Fig. 4, *T. melia*, type.



58. *Terebra melia*

458 TEREBRA MELIA Pilsbry. 34 mm. Taboga Island and Panama Bay, P.. R. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. vol. 83 p. 437, text figs, 3, 4. 1831.

VARIEGATA!

Terebra melia Pilsbry

Terebra gausapata laevifasciola Maury, LI, 1930, Bull. Geol. Soc. China, vol. 9, p. 273, pl. 8, fig. 64, "Brought up by marine dredge from depths varying from 10. ft. to 40. ft. in the mud at the mouth of the Rio Grande near La Boca about one mile from the mainland in Panama Bay."

Not *Terebra gausapata laevifasciola* Maury, 1917.

Terebra (Strioterebrum) melia PILSBRY, 1931, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 83, pp. 433, 437, figs. 3, 4.

Terebra melia Pilsbry, M. SMITH, 1944, Panamic marine shells, p. 36, fig. 458.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Taboga Island, beach in front of the town." [Panama.]

RANGE: Known only from Panama City, Taboga Island, and Piñas Bay, Panama.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Ten specimens from Piñas Bay, Panama, February 24, 1941, Station 19, sample 35, dredged in 14-33 meters.

MEASUREMENTS: Largest specimen: length, 38 mm.; maximum diameter, 7.7 mm.

HABITAT: Gray sandy mud bottom.

REMARKS: The shell of this species is usually sculptured with 12 to 15 (on penultimate whorl) axial ribs which are crossed by about five to seven flat cords, on the last whorl about 13 to 15 cords.

At the time of the original description of this species Pilsbry considered it to be a small, sharply sculptured member of the *Terebra varicoso* group.

The occurrence of this species at Piñas Bay, Panama, represents a slight extension south of the known range.

44 ST. 1915 p 213



152b

152b, Holotype of *T. melia* Pilsbry, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia No. 153870; 34.4 mm.

SMITH

SMITH 1944 p 36