

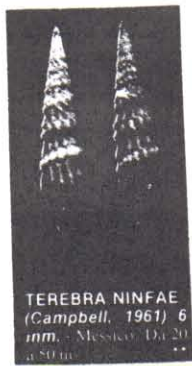
NINFAE (2)
CAMPBELL 1961

(V) (161)



1553

1553. CAS, no. 37,738, off Puerto Madero, Chiapas



TEREBRA NINFAE
(Campbell, 1961) 6
mm. - Mexico - Da 20
a 50 m

AUBRY PL 12



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CAMPBELL 1964

VELIG. VOL 6 N° 3
FOR COMPARISON WITH
DUSHANAE AND
BRIDGESII

Figure 10: *Terebra ninfiae* CAMPBELL.
Puerto Madero, Chiapas, México. (x 5)

Figure 11: Same shell as in previous figure. Protoconch (x 6)

161. *Terebra ninfiae* Campbell, 1961

(Pl. 41, figs. 161a-b)

1961 *Terebra (Strioterebrum) ninfiae* Campbell, Veliger 4(1):27, pl. 5, figs. 7, 8.

1971 *Terebra ninfiae* Campbell, Bratcher & Burch in Keen, Seashells Trop. W. America 2nd ed: 680, fig. 1553; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 12.

Description: Shell to 9.0 mm; color dark red-brown with a tan peripheral band, the first 2 whorls of teleoconch being transparent white with a brownish subsutural band; outline of whorls sloping outward from suture to anterior end; protoconch of 3½ whorls; subsutural band narrow, brown, ornamented with light to whitish, sharp, round nodes, subsutural groove absent; axial ribs, about 12, convex, arcuate, swollen at the anterior ends, often appearing to be slightly overhanging the suture; spiral grooves microscopic, over entire teleoconch; aperture elongate; columella recurved.

Type locality: "Between Puerto Madero and 30 mi. N. of the Guatemalan border and Chiapas, Mexico, 14°55', 92°15'W; 15 to 20 fms."

Distribution: From Manzanillo, Mexico, to Chiapas, Mexico; 27 to 55 m.

Type: Holotype CAS no. 12,353; 6.2 × 2 mm.

Discussion: This is the smallest of the Panamic terebrids. The rather wide-spaced nodes seem to overhang the suture. Refer to *T. bridgesii* (162) for comparison. This species was named for Ninfa Mendoza, wife of the captain of the Mexican shrimp boat that first dredged this species in 1959.

B-161-1962



161a,b, *T. ninfiae* Campbell. 161a, Holotype California Academy Sciences No. 12353; 6.2 mm. 160b, Manzanillo, W. Mexico, 15-40 fms.; 7.0 mm.

Terebra (Strioterebrum) ninfae ^{p. 27}
 CAMPBELL, spec. nov.
 (Plate 5, Figures 7, 8)

DESCRIPTION:

The shell is minute, medium to dark red-brown with a tan peripheral band. The three and one-half glassy whorls of the protoconch are followed by six whorls of the teleoconch. The first two whorls following the protoconch are transparent white with brownish subsutural bands. There are 12 convex, narrow, arched, axial ribs with sharp, round, beaded nodes on the subsutural band. On the subsequent whorls the axial ribs develop into a row of whitish peripheral nodes axially lengthened, narrower than the interspaces, and there is a continuous series of fine incised spiral grooves, two in the interspaces of the band and eight on the rest of the whorl between subsutural bands, intersecting the ribs, continuing down over the body whorl to total 16. The general surface is covered with microscopic striulae with the aperture elongate, canal open and recurved, and the columella is bent to the left with a single plication weakly entering the aperture. Length 6.2 mm.; width 2 mm.

Holotype: California Academy of Sciences, Department of Geology, Type Collection No. 12'353.

Paratypes: To be deposited in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and in the private collections of Captain Mendoza, Dr. Shasky, and myself.

TYPE LOCALITY:

The holotype and three paratypes were trawled by the shrimp boat, "Cameronera No. 20", in 15-20 fathoms while working in the area between Puerto Madero and 30 miles north of the Guatemala border, Chiapas, Mexico, in January, 1961. Seven additional paratypes were trawled from this area by the same boat in 14-20 fathoms during March, 1961. Specimens supplied by Captain Mendoza. Lat. 14° 55' N.; Long. 92° 15' W.

Discussion

Due to the small size of the first four shells that were received, I thought that they were the young of one of the larger nodulosed *Terebra*. Using microscopy, the protoconchs and early whorls were compared with *T. tuberculosa* Hinds, 1844 (Pl. 5, fig. 14), and *T. cracilenta* Li, 1930 (Pl. 5, fig. 12), but *T. ninfae* was found to be very different as seen in figures 8, 11-14. Several weeks later seven more specimens of *T. ninfae* were received from Captain Mendoza, and they too were uniformly of the same small size.

Terebra ninfae resembles *T. roperi* Pilsbry and Lowe, 1932 (Pl. 5, fig. 12), except that *T. roperi* is much larger, light brown with a dark base and protoconch, has traces of two impressed spiral lines in the concavity of the whorls, and a concave siphonal fasciole, while *T. ninfae* is dark red-brown with a clear glassy protoconch and early whorls, and a convex siphonal fasciole. *Terebra ninfae* differs from *T. bridgesi* Dall, 1908 (Pl. 5, fig. 11), by having a peripheral row of nodes that are in line with the nodes on the subsutural band while *T. bridgesi* is purple with a broad, white peripheral band and has the sutural band distinctly set off by a strongly constricted sulcus with the ribs on the band alternating with the ribs on the whorl.

This new species is named in honor of Sra. Ninfa Mendoza, wife of Captain Xavier Mendoza.



Figure 7



Figure 8

Figure 7: *Terebra ninfae* CAMPBELL, spec. nov. Holotype.

Figure 8: Drawing of protoconch of the holotype.