

53. *Terebra nodularis* Deshayes, 1859

(Pl. 16, figs. 53a-b)

1859 *Terebra nodularis* Deshayes, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. 27: 295; 1860 Reeve, Conch. Icon. 12: pl. 22, fig. 105; 1978 Cernohorsky, Trop. Pacific Mar. Shells p. 147, pl. 52, fig. 7; 1979 Kay, Hawaiian Mar. Shells p. 401, fig. 129F; 1984 Aubry, Terebridae pl. 9.

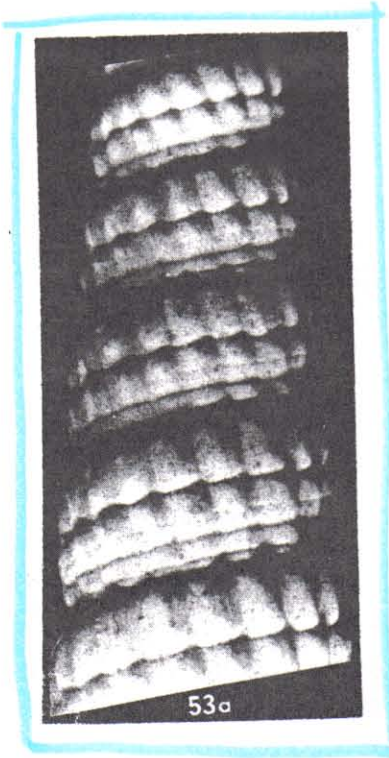
Description: Shell to 40 mm; color white to tan; outline of whorls slightly concave; protoconch of 1½ whorls; subsutural band of double row of nodes, the posterior being larger, divided by a deep narrow groove; axial ribs weak, contiguous with nodes on band; spiral grooves fine, 3 to 5, lightly, crossing ribs; aperture quadrate; columella short, recurved, with parietal callus.

Type locality: "Hawaiian Is."

Distribution: Endemic to the Hawaiian Is.; 2 to 130 m.

Type: Lectotype BM(NH) no. 1979106; 34.0 × 6.0 mm.

Discussion: This species, found only in the Hawaiian Islands, somewhat resembles *T. mamillata* (55) which has a broader shell, flat outline, very large mamillate protoconch, and color pattern of yellow and white stripes. 853-174



53a



53b

53a,b, *T. nodularis* Deshayes. 53a, Middle whorls of lectotype. 53b, Ohau, Hawaiian Is.; 32.5 mm.

By OLIVE SCHOENBERG

What causes damage to live shells? Is it wave action or attacks by predators? Sometimes, maybe, but not always.

I raised a *Conus textile* Linne in my home aquarium for 13 years. During the first eight or nine years its shell was perfect. Then, gradually, a thin growth line appeared. It got deeper and longer and after a few months it resembled a crack (see photo in HSN June 1978).

It certainly ran into no waves or predators in my aquarium. Environmental conditions were conducive to healthy growth, and several other textiles sharing the aquarium showed no signs of damage.

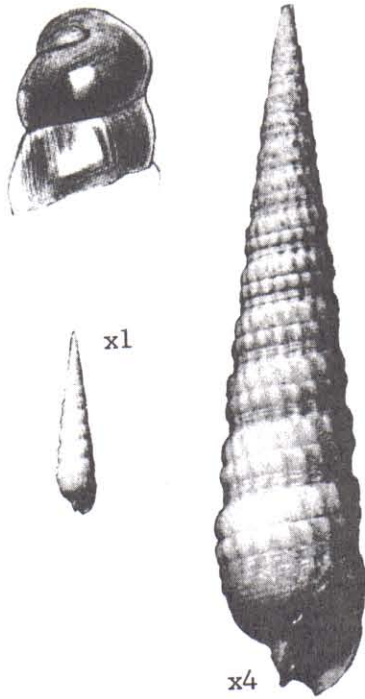
Periodically, water was changed and the sand bottom was cleaned. The shells always responded well to the new water, becoming more active and even putting on some new growth. So, why the blemish in old age?

Another example of inexplicable damage is shown in the photo below. The shells are *Terebra nodularis* Deshayes, which I found a year or so ago while snorkeling off Leeward Oahu. There must have been 50 live specimens in the colony, and in at least 75 per cent of them the body whorl had been damaged at the junction with the sutural band — all in the same place!

If they had been bashed against reefs, you would expect other parts of the shells to have been broken. Or if predators had got to them, how come just the anterior was broken and not the rest of the shell? Some strange disease? Would it inflict damage to only one point in all shells?

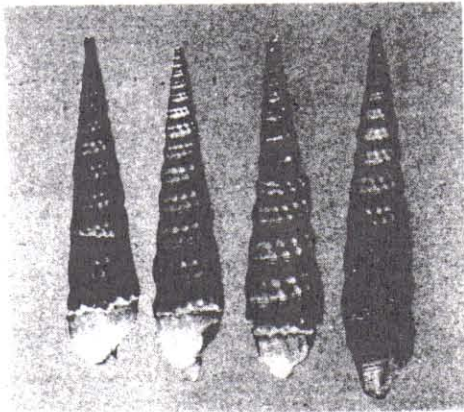
Personally, I am inclined to believe that "damage" of this sort is the result of an inherited weakness. It's in the genes, so to speak. After all, we recognize that humans are subject to similar problems. Perhaps the "damage" is triggered by a change in environment — an abnormal rise or drop in water temperature, or a quirk in the food chain.

Have other HMS members any thoughts on this?



Light cream-orange with whitish sub-sutural nodules; to approx. 25 mm. Offshore in fairly shallow water.

Terebra nodularis Deshayes
 HAWAII S.K.



HSN JUN 83



Terebra nodularis Deshayes, 1859.
 HSN AUG 78 (HAW)

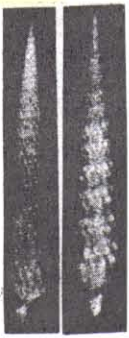
Upper Row, Right and Left

THE NODULAR AUGER SHELL

Terebra nodularis Deshayes

This auger shell is one of the smaller species of confusing and uncertain identity; it is regarded by some as a synonym of *Terebra textilis* Hinds. It is apparently a variable species, slender in outline, with straight sides, and marked upon the surface by two encircling bands of longitudinal striae. It is yellowish white to tan in color. It ranges from one to one and one-half inches in length.

This species is distributed from the Hawaiian Islands southward and westward to Japan and the islands of the East Indies. TINKER 198



5. *nodularis*, *Terebra* - DESHAYES, 1859, P. Z. S. L., p. 295. Hab. Les Isles Sandwich. Coll. Cuming & Deshayes ("ex Pease" on label). Size: 35x6 mm. Holotype: 34x6 mm; syntypes: 37.1 mm, and 33.0 mm. C63 T44

106. *T. nodularis* Desh P.Z.S. 1850. 205. Hawaii. Types (3) B.M

106. *Terebra nodularis*, Desh. p. 295

T. testa elongato-angusta, acuminata, albida, luteo pallidissime tincta; anfractibus numerosis, circiter septemdecim, angustis, involutis, late bimarginatis, crenato-nodosis, plicatis, superne transversim bistriatis; margine suturali crassiore, altero angustiore, paulo depressiore, aequaliter noduloso; ultimo anfractu brevissimo, obtuso, transversim basi striato; apertura minima, subquadrangulata, canali brevi et angusto terminata; columella cylindracea, biplicata.

Long. 35 mill., larg. 6.

Hab. Les Iles Sandwich.

Collection Cuming et la mienne.

Coquille remarquable par le double bourrelet noueux qui accompagne la suture; le premier est très-épais, le second est un peu moins saillant et un peu plus étroit; ils envahissent la presque totalité de la surface; le peu d'espace qui reste est occupé par deux, quelquefois trois stries transverses.

DES 1859 p. 295

Terebra (Myurella) nodularis Desh

Proc Zool Soc London 1859 p 296. Reeve conch ic fig 105.

Fundort: Sandwich Inseln. VLANZ EN 1885 LA WICKAUER 1881 p 49

Species 105. (Mus. Cuming.)

TEREBRA NODULARIS. *Ter. testá acuminato-turritá, flavescēte-albá, anfractibus plano-convexis, longitudinaliter undato-plicatis, sulco profundo lineari superne divisis, supra et infra sulcum tumidis, deinde transversim impresso-striatis; aperturá parvâ, columellâ contractâ et contorto-recurvâ.*

THE NODULAR TEREBRA. Shell acuminately turreted, yellowish-white, whorls flatly convex, longitudinally wave-plicated, divided round the upper part by a deep linear groove, swollen above and below the groove, then transversely impressly striated; aperture small, columella constricted and twistedly recurved.

DESHAYES, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1859, p. 296.

Hab. Sandwich Islands; Pease.

Though nearly resembling several other species of *Terebra*, an examination of the foregoing description will show that the sculpture of *T. nodularis* varies materially in detail.

R.V 1960



105. tail.

Nodularis (Terebra), Desh. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1859, p. 296.
= *T. textilis*, Hinds, 1843, p. 20

⁷⁶
T. nodularis
Desh.
nodularis

76. *Terebra nodularis*, Desh. (= *textilis*). Reeve, *Terebra*, f. 105.

T. 40 N 1885

Terebra nodularis Deshayes, 1859

Plate 52 Figure 7

Shell up to 40mm in length, whorls slightly concave, sculptured with arcuate axial ribs which become nodose at the sutures and form 2 spiral rows of oblique nodules which are separated by a deep spiral groove, posterior row of nodules slightly larger than anterior row; remainder of whorls with axial riblets and 3-4 scarcely elevated overriding spiral threads. Pale yellowish-orange in colour, sutural row of nodules whitish.

Rare. Endemic to the Hawaiian Islands; subtidal.

C 78 p 147

7. *T. nodularis* Deshayes. Hawaiian I. To 1 1/2 inches. P. 147

92 BRATCHER
MAMILLATE



Terebra nodularis Deshayes, 1859. Fig. 129 F. (Synonym: *Terebra textilis* Weaver, 1960 non Hinds, 1843.) Length, 37 mm; diameter, 7 mm. *Shell*: elongate; whorls convex and granular; subsutural band defined by a groove; remainder of whorls with oblique axial ribs and spiral grooves; white to buff. *Spire*: protoconch of four white, conical whorls; teleoconch of 17 or 18 whorls; sutural band convex and abapical portions of the whorls slope toward the indented suture. *Sculpture*: subsutural band defined by a groove, of two rows of prominent nodules; remainder of whorls with oblique axial ribs crossed by spiral grooves on the abapical portions. *Aperture*: narrow, ovate; columella twisted. *Color*: live-collected shells buff, beachworn specimens white.



T. nodularis is a common species at depths of from 1 to 100 m.

This species was described from the Hawaiian Islands but apparently occurs throughout the Indo-West Pacific.

A. KAM 1973 p 401

F. *T. nodularis*, length 37 mm.