

= LARVAE FORMIS

SEE HOLOTYPE AT BRUNNEOCINCTA

DES 1859 p 301

37. *T. VARICOSA*. Hinds, l. c. p. 152.
 Testâ elongatè conico-subulatâ, acuminatâ, nitidâ;
 anfractibus subplanulatis, plico-costatis, supernè cin-
 gulo tuberculato contracto cinctis; costis subdistan-
 tibus, albidis, interstitiis striatis fuscis: anfractu
 ultimo breviusculo, rotundato, albo, fasciato; co-
 lumellâ contortâ.

Gulf of Papagayo, west coast of Central Ame-
 rica; in twenty-three fathoms, mud.

H. 1844b T. e. p 163



146. *TEREBRA VARICOSA*, Hinds.
Terebra varicosa, Hinds, Thes. Conch. p. 163. no. 37, figuré dans
 le texte.
 Hab. Golfe de Papagayo, côte ouest de l'Amérique.

Terebra varicosa Hinds

Terebra varicosa HINDS, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1843, p. 152; 1845, in Sowerby, Thesaurus conchyliorum, vol. 1, p. 163, text fig.

Terebra larvaeformis HINDS, 1844, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1843, p. 155, "Hab. St. Elena, Monte Christi, west coast of America; in from six to fifteen fathoms, sandy mud"; 1845, in Sowerby, Thesaurus conchyliorum, vol. 1, p. 176, pl. 43, figs. 46, 47. REEVE, 1860, Conchologia iconica, vol. 12, *Terebra*, sp. 41, pl. 10, figs. 41a, 41b. TRYON, 1885, Manual of conchology, vol. 7, p. 19, pl. 4, figs. 66, 67 (as synonym of *T. dislocata*). M. SMITH, 1944, Panamic marine shells, p. 36, fig. 462.

TYPE LOCALITY: "Hab. Gulf of Papagayo, west coast of Central America; in twenty-three fathoms, mud. Cab. Belcher." [Costa Rica.]

RANGE: Santa Maria Bay, Baja California, to Punta Penasco in the Gulf of California (by Lowe as *T. larvaeformis*), and south to Guayaquil, Ecuador.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Ten specimens from five samples from four stations and two specimens from an unknown locality:

PANAMA

Bahia Santelmo, Isla del Rey, Pearl Islands, February 14, 1941, Station 8, [sample 4], 6-8 fathoms, 1 specimen.

Piñas Bay, February 24, 1941, Station 19, [sample 35], 14-33 meters, 4 specimens.

Guayabo Chiquito, March 4, 1941, Station 30, sample 78, dredged from center of bay to entrance, 25-64 meters, 3 specimens.

ECUADOR

Off Cape Pasado, latitude 00° 32' 00" S., longitude 80° 31' 00" W., April 14, 1941, Station 81, sample 306, ±10 fathoms, 1 specimen. Also sample 307, latitude 00° 31' 00" S., longitude 80° 35' 00" W., April 14, 1941, 15 fathoms, 1 specimen.

MEASUREMENTS: Largest specimen: length (tip of apex missing), 44.4 mm.; maximum diameter, 9.6 mm.

HABITAT: Sand, gray sandy mud, mud, and shell bottom.

REMARKS: The shell of this species is characterized by its elongately cylindrical outline, axially plicated ribs, about 15 to 16 on the last whorl, and the fact that the upper portion of the last whorl is cut by an incised line setting off a crenulated collar. The interspaces between the ribs are minutely concentrically grooved. The color is brown to white or pinkish white.

There is considerable variation in the sculpture of the present shells, but in general they agree well with Hinds's description. His original figure in the text appears to represent a shell somewhat more robust and with fewer axial ribs than some of the present specimens.

Terebra larvaeformis Hinds is here placed in the synonymy of *T. varicosa* on the basis of the conclusions of Tomlin (1944a) who examined the specimens in the British Museum and stated concerning *T. larvaeformis*: "S. Elena and Monte Christi. Types in B.M. (three)—so marked by Smith. There is also an example from Guayaquil presented by Belcher, with label in Hinds writing." Concerning *T. varicosa* Tomlin stated: "Gulf of Papagayo. Two in the B.M. are probably types. It is identical with *larvaeformis* Hinds."

A specimen from Acapulco, Mexico, in the collections of the California Academy of Sciences, which agrees almost exactly with Reeve's figure [1860 (1843-1878), vol. 12, *Terebra*, pl. 10, fig. 41b] of *T. larvaeformis*, measures, length (tip of apex lacking), 47.2 mm.; maximum diameter, 10 mm.

We are uncertain what species is represented in Reeve's plate 23, figure 120, said to equal *T. varicosa*. According to Reeve, "The ribs of this species have a peculiar obliquely concentric character, and do not appear in the form of crenules on the sutural margin, which is depressly excavated." H 45 1955 p 26

TEREBRA VARICOSA. Ter. testâ elongatè conico-subulatâ, acuminatâ, nitidâ; anfractibus subplanulatis, plico-costatis, supernè cingulo tuberculato contracto cinctis; costis subdistantibus albidis, interstitiis striatis fuscis; anfractu ultimo breviusculo, rotundato, albo fasciato; columellâ contortâ. Axis 11 lin.
 Hab. Gulf of Papagayo, west coast of Central America; in twenty-three fathoms, mud.
 Cab. Belcher.
 H. 44 a p 152

Apologize for having glossed the original description like this. Jose!

varicosa, *Terebra*. June 1844. [Non GMELIN, 1791]. PZS (1843): 152; figured, HINDS in SOWERBY, Thes. Conch., vol. 1, Jan. 1845: 163, text-figure. Papagayo, 23 fms. 11 lin. (28 mm). B. M., 2 syntypes, "the smaller specimen presented by Sir Edw. Belcher," no. 1844.6.7.88; larger shell probably from Cuming Coll., unnumbered. [= *T. brunneocincta* PILSBRY & LOWE, 1932, teste Bruce Campbell, 1966, in litt.]. (Plate 47, Figure 12). H 44 (1966 HINDS 74 P 65)

← LARGEST OF 2 SYNTYPES (X 1.7)



Figure 12

CAMPBELL in KEEN, 1968), but *T. larvaeformis* HINDS 1844 is the same species 669

210. *varicosa*, *Terebra* - HINDS, 1844, P. Z. S. L., p. 152 (non *Buccinum varicosum* GMELIN, 1791; nec *Terebra varicosa* Bosc, 1801). Hab. Gulf of Papagayo, west coast of Central America. Coll. Belcher. Size: 11 lin. (= 24.8 mm). Holotype no. 1844.6.7.88: 25.0 mm; questionable Cuming syntype: 19.8 mm. It is suspected that sometime during labelling the smaller Cuming specimen has been interchanged with the larger Belcher specimen; from the dimensions supplied by HINDS, it is evident that the larger holotype originated from the Belcher collection. = *T. brunneocincta* PILSBRY & LOWE, 1932 (fid)

VARICOSA (2)
HINDS 1844

= LARVAEFORMIS (183)

Species 120. (Mus. Metcalfe.)

TEREBRA VARICOSA. *Ter. testā conico-subulatā, acuminatā, solidā, variè purpureo fasciatā, anfractibus declivi-concavis, subangustis, supernè concavo-divisis, varicoso-costatis, costis obliquis, concentricis, subdistantibus, interstitiis striato-sulcatis; aperturā parvā, columellā constrictā, ad basin contortā et recurvā.*

THE VARICOSE TEREBRA. Shell conically subulate, acuminate, solid, variously purple-banded, whorls slopingly convex, rather narrow, concavely divided round the upper part, varicosely ribbed, ribs oblique, concentric, rather distant, interstices striately grooved; aperture small, columella constricted, twisted, and recurved at the base.

HINDS, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1843, p. 152.

Hab. Gulf of Papagayo, west coast of Central America (in mud, at twenty-three fathoms); Hinds.



120.

The ribs of this species have a peculiar obliquely concentric character, and do not appear in the form of crenules on the sutural margin, which is depressly excavated.

RV 1860

Varicosa (Terebra), Hinds. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1843, p. 152 2/2 24

T. VARICOSA, Hinds. Pl. 7, fig. 12.

Varicosely distantly ribbed, interstices striately grooved; whorls convex, constricted around the upper part, sutural band smooth or tuberculate; olive-brown, chocolate or white, banded on the periphery. Length, 28 mill.

Gulf of Papagayo, W. Coast of Central America, mud, at 23 fms. (Hinds).

FRYON 85 124



12

T. varicosa Hinds

12. Terebra varicosa, Hinds. Conch. Icon., f. 120,

SEE TYPE AT BRUNEOCINCTA

26. Terebra varicosa.

Synonymy.

- Terebra varicosa Hinds in Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 152. Dec. 1843.
- Hinds in Zool. Voy. Sulph. Moll. p. 32. - 1844.
- Hinds in Sowb. Thes. Conch. p. 163. No. 37. fig. on same page. - - - 1844.

Station.—23 fathoms, mud; Hinds!

Habitat.—Gulf of Papagayo; Hinds!

Panama; C. B. A!

We obtained only 1 specimen.

ADAMS 1852 127

146. Terebra varicosa Hinds. Gulf of Papagayo. Two in the B.M. are probably types. It is identical with larvaeformis Hinds. 7042 44

Terebra varicosa Hinds. P.Z.S. 1843, 152. Gulf of Papagayo, west coast of Central America, in Thes. Conch. I, 163, a text figure is given. In the British Museum are two with label in Hind's writing, one presented by Belcher. This species is identical with larvaeformis Hinds. 7042 44