VIRGO (1)
SCHEPMAN 1913
(27)
(V)

27. ***Terebra virgo*** Schepman, 1913

(Pl. 9, fig. 27)

1913 *Terebra (Strioterebrum) virgo* Schepman, Siboga Exped. 49T (5):376, pl. 25, fig. 13.

Description: Shell to 31 mm; color shiny white; outline of whorls concave; protoconch of 2 or 3 whorls; subsutural band rather flat with flat rectangular ribs, a second band of smaller nodes which becomes almost square in later whorls, the two bands are separated by a deep groove; axial ribs very flat, broken into flat squares by spiral grooves, appearing as spiral rows of very small squares; aperture semiquadrate; columella moderately short, curved.

Type locality: "Bay of Badjo, W. Coast of Flores, Indonesia, 40 m, sand and mud."

Distribution: From the Indian Ocean to Hawaii.

Type: ZMUA in wet collection; 25.0 × 5.8 mm.

Discussion: This species may be distinguished from the similar *T. funiculata* (**26**) by its spiral cords being broken into small squares and rectangles and by its white color. The shell of *T. funiculata* is beige.

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FIG. 27, *Terebra virgo* Schepman. Holotype Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam; 25.0 mm.

VIRGO (2)
SCHEPMAN 1913
(V) (27)

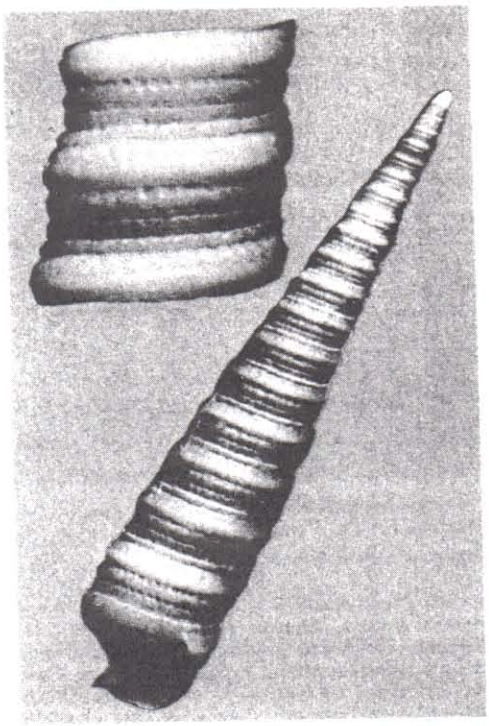


Photo: Bratcher

***Terebra virgo** and close-up of sculpture*

Another problem ***Terebra*** was illustrated by Richard Salisbury in **HSN** Aug. 1978 as *sp.* 1. It resembles ***T. funiculata*** Hinds, 1844, except that the spiral cords are broken into squares, rectangles, or nodes, and the color is always white while that of ***T. funiculata*** is beige. E. R. Cross and I had dredged the same species at about 32 meters in Keehi Lagoon, Honolulu, and I had seen specimens from a number of locations in the Indo-Pacific.

The identity remained a mystery until I visited the Zoologisch Museum in Amsterdam and examined Schepman's types. The mystery shell is ***Terebra virgo*** Schepman, 1913. The species reaches a length of 49mm. Distribution is from Hawaii to Mozambique.

BRATCHER 85 HSN AUG p4

Terebra sp. No. 1

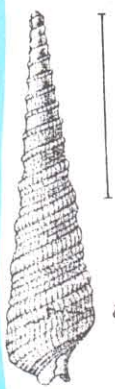
Terebra sp. No. 1, a deep-water species, apparently has been identified erroneously as ***T. anilis*** (Roding, 1798). Of all the Hawaiian terebra I have studied, this is closest to ***T. insalli*** Bratcher & Burch, from the Red Sea and Madagascar. The protoconchs do not match, however, so this Hawaiian shell must remain unnamed for the present.

HSN 1978

34. *Terebra (Strioterebrum) virgo* n. sp. Pl. XXV, fig. 13. p376

Stat. 50. Bay of Badjo, West coast of Flores. Up to 40 M. Mud, sand and shells. 1 Spec.

a



b

Shell elongately turreted, shining, white, upper postnuclear whorls cream-coloured. Whorls $14^1/_2$, of which $2^1/_2$ form a large, mamillate, smooth nucleus; postnuclear whorls at first rather straight, the last 8 concave; sculpture consisting on lower whorls of a conspicuous, crenulated, subsutural rib, accompanied by a narrower second one, separated by a strong groove, this second rib being likewise crenulated or beaded, concave part of whorls crossed by flat axial ribs and with remote spiral grooves, 3 in number, so that this concave part is 4-lirate, of these lirae the upper 2 are the largest. At all the lower whorls have 6 lirae, inclusive of the subsutural one. Last whorl short, with a larger lira below its angle, separated from upper part by a stronger groove and with some narrower lirae on the base. Aperture subquadrate, with a short, sharp sinus above, a short wide canal below; peristome blunt; columellar margin short, faintly bicostate, with an appressed layer of enamel.

Alt. 25, lat. $5^3/_4$; apert. alt. 5 (with canal), lat. $2^1/_2$ Mill.

This shell is quite different from the preceding one, by its more or less concave whorls, it is much less acicular than *Archimedes*, which it slightly resembles in some respects; the whorls are much broader, consequently much less in number, *T. Archimedes* of the same lenght would have 24 whorls; the bulbous nucleus may also serve as a good distinctive character.

SCHEPMAN 1913 p376