

WEISBORDI
 GIBSON-SMITH 1984
 = DISLOCATA (185)

STRIOTEREBRUM WEISBORDI

Gibson-Smith and Gibson-Smith, n. sp.

Plate 1, Figures 1, 2

Terebra (Strioterebrum) gatunensis kugleri Rutsch, 1934. WEISBORD, 1962, *Bulls. Amer. Paleontology*, v. 42, no. 193, p. 428, pl. 40, figs. 12, 13; pl. 45, figs. 24, 25. PETUCH, 1981, *Malacologia*, v. 20, no. 2, p. 336, figs. 99, 100 (both non Rutsch).

Strioterebrum dislocatum (Say, 1822). WOODRING, 1970, *U.S. Geol. Surv., Prof. Paper 306-D*, p. 413 (under *S. indocayapum* Olsson) (non Say.)

Description: "The Cabo Blanco shell referred to *T. kugleri* is of medium size, slender, the spire acuminate, the apex often slightly bent. The angle of spire below the apex about 15 degrees. Fully grown, the species has nearly 18 whorls in all, the nucleus consisting of 1½ or 2 of them. Nucleus smooth, subhyaline, the tip fused and indistinct, the initial turn full, a little offset from the last which is bulbous and larger than the first post-nuclear whorl, and is defined from the conch by the appearance of axial riblets. First post-nuclear whorl flat-sided, sculptured by 14 to 18 curved axial ribs extending from suture to suture with four or five spiral grooves in the interspaces. Subsequent whorls are provided with a collar immediately below the suture the collar marked with subequal longitudinal riblets. Below the collar the sculpture consists of rather narrow, subequal axial cords and lower spiral ridges, the intercepts beaded, the general pattern subreticulate. Mature shells have an average of 33 axial cords on the penultimate whorl, but there may be as many as 38 and as few as 30, one specimen having only 25. Generally there are four spiral ridges below the collar, but here again the number may vary; one specimen has but three and several have five or six. The spacing of the spiral ridges is also variable. On some of the specimens the ridges are more or less equal, on others the interspace is wider below the first or second spiral ridge. On a number of specimens the posterior spiral ridges are stronger than the anterior, but this is not constant. The subsutural collar is prominent and broad, occupying a little over a third of the whorl; it is crenulated by broad axial riblets or folds about equal in number to the axial cords below but larger than those. The collar is thicker posteriorly and projects slightly beyond the preceding whorl. On later whorls, the furrow below the collar is fairly deep and wide, but on the earliest whorls, the space below the collar is represented by a fine groove. Surface covered with numerous axial growth striae. Sutures narrowly impressed, hardly distinguishable. Aperture sinuously lenticular. Outer lip broken back on all specimens. Columella with two strong folds of about the same size; the lower one forms the margin of the canal. Parietal wall with a thin covering of enamel, rather deeply excavated above the posterior of the columellar folds. Siphonal fasciole flatish to undulatory, built up of arched incrementals, bordered by a strongly keeled ridge which continues around to form an emargination on the

side of the terminal notch. Above the keel, the base is severely contracted into a deep broad furrow. Last whorl with an average of 13 coarse nodulous spiral ribs of unequal size, and nearly obsolescent axial cords, the ribs usually present in the furrow at the base. Anterior canal short, broad, and deep, recurved backward at the extremity, the siphonal notch large and broadly U-shaped." (Weisbord, 1962)

Addendum to description: Recent specimens are banded in brown with darker flammules and a narrow white band below mid-whorl; nodes of subsutural collar alternating white and brown; aperture dark brown.

Holotype: PRI 26324, as illustrated by Weisbord (1962, pl. 40, figs. 12, 13); height 38.3 mm, diameter 9.5 mm.

Type locality: Lower Mare Formation, Cabo Blanco Venezuela; late Pliocene.

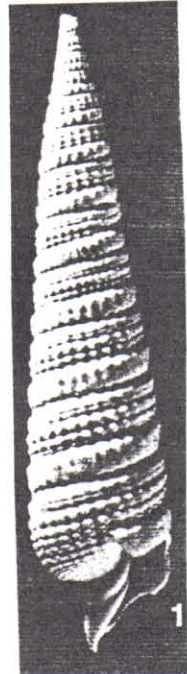
Paratypes: USNM 236013, NHMB H 17098; BM(NH) 21461-5; Universidad Central de Venezuela, UCVG 7064.

Range: Also Recent along the north coast of Venezuela from the Golfo de Venezuela to Isla Margarita.

Remarks: There are 435 specimens available in the collections of the authors. A single, worn specimen was recorded by Weisbord (*loc. cit.*) from the Maiquetia Member, Playa Grande Formation, at Punta Gorda (locality W-23 = GS-7-CB). However, as stated by Gibson-Smith and Gibson-Smith (1979, p. 24) this locality also pertains to the Mare Formation. The Recent suite consists of 26 specimens found mainly in beach drift, but also at depths down to 15 meters. For comparison there are 54 topotypes of *S. spiriferum* from Punta Gavilan and 37 specimens of *S. dislocatum* from Florida.

Comparisons: *Strioterebrum weisbordi* n. sp. differs from *S. spiriferum* (Fig. 3) in being more tightly coiled in the adult, with lower whorls; the spiral groove below the subsutural cord is wider and across it the axial ribs are obsolescent. The columellar fold in *S. weisbordi* is strongly bipartite; whereas, in *S. spiriferum* it is broad and low, possibly representing two completely fused folds. The base of the whorl in *S. weisbordi* is more abruptly constricted, resulting in a shorter more sharply recurved, anterior canal. Finally, *S. weisbordi* is smaller than *S. spiriferum*, reaching a height of 65 versus 95 mm. Weisbord (*loc. cit.*) noted a similarity between *S. weisbordi* and *S. dislocatum*, but found that "the Cabo Blanco shells have a greater number of axial cords, the groove below the subsutural collar is more pronounced and the two columellar folds are not fused as they are on *T. dislocata*." It can be added that in *S. dislocatum* the subsutural collar is wider, occupying more of the whorl height, and the attendant, narrower groove is crossed by the reduced axial ribs.

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- 1, 2. *Strioterebrum weisbordi* Gibson-Smith and Gibson-Smith, n. sp.
 1. Paratype, USNM 256013; height 48.3 mm, diameter 11.0 mm. (X7)
 Locality: Mare Formation, Cabo Blanco, Venezuela.
 2. NHMB H17098; height 38.6 mm, diameter 9.2 mm.
 Locality: Punta Mangle, Isla Margarita, Venezuela. Recent.