

TEREBRA (ACUS) BIPARTITA, Sowerby.

BIPARTITA

Sow 1849

FOS

Terebra bipartita, SOWERBY, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, VI, pt. 1, p. 47, 1849. Not = *T. bipartita*, DESHAYES, 1859.

Habitat.—Old Miocene of Santo Domingo, at Ponton, and in the Chipola beds (2213), Calhoun County, Florida. Specimens in the Academy of Natural Sciences and the U. S. National Museum (Nos. 113653, 113910).

Variety *bipartita*, s. s.—Shell acute, with the sutural sulcus prominent and set off by a deep sulcus, which cuts ribs and all, from the rest of the whorl, where the spiral threading is remarkably clear-cut, uniform, and elegant, not overriding the narrow, sharp-edged ribs. Santo Domingo and Chipola. Longitude, 23; maximum diameter, 5.5 mm.

The pillar of this form seems to be simple and smooth in all the specimens I have seen.

DALL 1895 PROC NAT MUS 138

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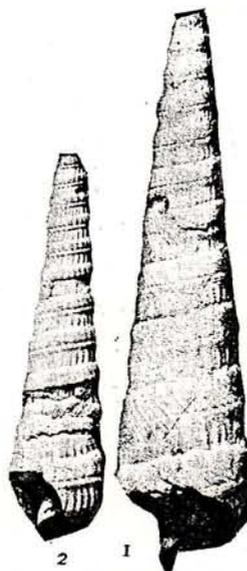
Plate I, figure 1, 2.

Terebra bipartita Sowerby, 1849, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, vol. 5, p. 47.

Terebra bipartita Gabb, 1873, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. 15, p. 225.

Terebra (Acus) bipartita Dall, 1895, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, p. 38.

Terebra bipartita Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Pal., vol. 5, p. 187, pl. 3 fig. 14.



This species, possessing much the same type of sculpture as *sulcifera*, *subsulcifera*, *haitensis* etc., is recognized by having two, instead of one columellar plication. Full-grown specimens have a bipartite sculpture while in *sulcifera* and the others it is tripartite.

The Costa Rican collection contains three specimens from Saury creek, near Cahuita, the largest of 10 incomplete whorls measures 77 by 19 mm.

Gatun Stage: Zone E. Saury Creek

OLSSON 1922

- 1. *Terebra bipartita* Sowerby, Saury Creek, height 77 mm..... 35
- 2. *Terebra bipartita* Sowerby, Middle Creek, height 53 mm.

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Pl. 32, Fig. 2

Terebra bipartita Sowerby, 1849, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, vol. 5, p. 47.

Terebra bipartita Gabb, 1873, Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. 15, p. 225.

Terebra (Acus) bipartita Dall, 1895, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, No. 1035, p. 38.

Terebra bipartita Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., No. 29, p. 23, pl. 3, fig. 14.

Terebra bipartita Olsson, 1922, Bull. Amer. Paleont., No. 39, p. 35, pl. 1, figs. 1, 2.

This species has every volution divided into nearly equal halves. The columella is biplicate. A Trinidad fragment of five lower whorls measures 51 x 18 mm.

Dr. Guppy united *T. bipartita* with *sulcifera* and *inæqualis*—but erroneously, for the columellar plications as well as the sculpture indicate a difference. *T. bipartita*, *oligomitra*, *spirifera* and *cirrus* form a biplicate group; and *T. sulcifera*, *inæqualis* and *isaacpetiti* a uniplicate group.

T. biplicate was first collected in the Dominican Republic by Colonel Heneken. It is also in the Chipolan Miocene of Florida, and has been found in the Gatun Miocene of Costa Rica by Mr. Olsson.

Locality.—Springvale.

Horizon.—Upper Miocene.

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Plate 3, Figure 14

Terebra bipartita Sowerby, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, vol. 6, p. 47, 1849. Not *T. bipartita* Deshayes, 1859.

Terebra bipartita Gabb, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. 15, p. 225, 1873.

Terebra (Acus) bipartita Dall, Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, vol. 18, no. 1035, p. 38, 1895.

Whorls girdled by a single incised line cutting them into nearly equal halves; ornamentation of undulating longitudinal riblets rendered discontinuous by the girdling line. Length of a fragmentary shell 50, greatest diameter 12 mm.

According to Sowerby the columella of *T. bipartita* is smooth, and Dall also says the pillar of this form seems to be simple and smooth. But our specimen which was sent by Professor Gabb to Cornell (Museum No. 7665) is broken away considerably at the aperture and this reveals very definitely two sharp plications on the columella;—but far within, at least a quarter of a revolution, so that they could not be seen were the shell unbroken. The fact that the columella is biplicate in *T. bipartita* adds strong evidence to the relationship established by Dr. Dall of the three forms *T. spirifera*, *T. oligomitra* and *T. cirrus* with *T. bipartita*. It seems much more probable that these three, which all have biplicate columellas, are of the *bipartita* group if *bipartita* itself has two columellar plications.

Apparently either Sowerby's specimens were perfect and the folds were completely hidden, or else what seems very probable, his descriptions of the characters of the columella of *T. bipartita* and his preceding species, *T. inæqualis*, became transposed by some mistake,—for he says* of *inæqualis*, "columella antice biplicata" and of *bipartita*, "columella antice laevi". As a matter of fact, as shown by the figure, our *bipartita* columella is biplicate like all those of the *bipartita* group. Our *inæqualis* series shows that the columella may appear smooth when the shell is complete, but it invariably has within one sharp plication.

The type locality for *T. bipartita* is Santo Domingo; but it has also been found in the Chipola marls, Calhoun County, Florida.

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14. *Terebra bipartita* Sowerby..... 23