

Terebra inaequalis Guppy (part, not Sowerby), 1866, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, vol. 22, p. 290. Guppy, 1874, Geol. Mag., decade 2, vol. 1, p. 439 (list).

Terebra bipartitia Dall (not Sowerby), 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philadelphia, vol. 3, pt. 6, p. 1583 (list).

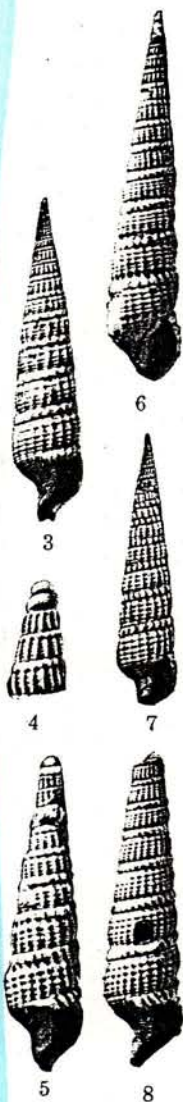
Shell medium-sized, moderately slender. Nucleus consisting of two to two and a half moderately stout or very stout whorls, the first half whorl enlarging rapidly in diameter. Outer lip gently curved forward. Siphonal fasciole limited by a prominent thread. Columella bearing a basal fold and a broad posterior swelling. Parietal wall covered with a definitely limited layer of callus. Sutural band narrow, sculptured with slightly retractive axial ribs. Remainder of whorl sculptured with flat spiral cords and axial ribs that are slightly curved forward. At the intersections are obscure beads. Length 21.2 mm.; diameter 4.8 mm. (holotype). Length 28.1 mm.; diameter 12.2 mm. (largest specimen, apex broken).

This species is the most abundant Bowden *Terebra*, being represented by about 50 specimens in the Duerden collection. Some of the shells are more slender than others and differences can be seen in details of sculpture, as is shown in the figures. Most specimens that show the nuclear whorls have a moderately stout nucleus, but in two specimens it is very stout, the whorls having a diameter equal to that of the first post-nuclear whorl (see fig. 5). All the shells have a broad swelling on the posterior part of the columella in addition to the basal fold. The holotype is smaller than some broken large specimens.

In general features *bowdenensis* resembles a number of American Tertiary species. *T. cirrus* Dall (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, p. 38, 1896; Trans. Wagner Inst. Philadelphia, vol. 3, pt. 6, pl. 59, fig. 28, 1903), a Miocene species from the Dominican Republic, has a wider sutural band and wider spiral cords, and on the early post-nuclear whorls the sutural band is even weaker. *T. laevifasciola* Maury (Bull. Am. Paleontology, vol. 5, p. 191, pl. 29, fig. 19, 1917), found in the Cercado formation, has coarser sculpture and two strong columellar folds. *T. gausapata* Brown and Pilsbry (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 63, pp. 340-341, pl. 22, figs. 8, 9, 1911), from the Gatun formation of the Canal Zone, is more slender, and has coarser sculpture and a more sharply defined posterior fold.

Type material.—Holotype (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369338).

WOODRING 1928 (78M) p. 133



FIGS. 3 to 8. *Terebra (Strioterebrum) bowdenensis*, n. sp. (3) Holotype, $\times 2$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369338; (4) specimen with moderately stout nucleus, $\times 10$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369339; (5) specimen with stout nucleus, $\times 6$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 135286; (6) and (7) slender specimens, $\times 2$; (8) large specimen with crowded and curved axials, $\times 2$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369340; page 138.

33. *Strioterebrum bowdenensis* (Woodring, 1928)
Fig. 98

Terebra (Strioterebrum) bowdenensis Woodring, 1928: 138-139, pl. 3, figs. 3-8.

Material examined—Two specimens, lengths 20 mm and 22 mm, trawled by commercial shrimp boats from 35 m depth in Golfo de Triste, Venezuela, December, 1978, USNM 784578.

Additions to original description—Shell pure white.

Remarks—The two Recent specimens are indistinguishable from the type-series illustrated by Woodring, both in size and sculpturing.

Fossil distribution—Bowden formation, Jamaica.

Recent distribution—In Golfo de Triste, Venezuela, 35 m depth. PETCH PAL. 20(2) p. 336

