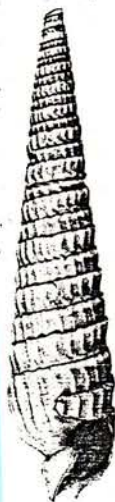


Terebra (Paraterebra) cembra, new species

Plate 10, figure 3



The shell is small or medium in size, stout, slender, with an even taper throughout, the perfect shell having fully 20 or more whorls. The tip of the spire is missing on all available specimens. Each whorl is divided between the sutures by a weak line or sulcus into two nearly equal parts or bands, the dividing line often so fine as to be hardly distinguishable from the suture. Each band is sculptured independently of the other by small axial riblets which on the lower band begin at the suture and extend upward in a small curve to the median sulcus where they end sharply, their ends becoming slightly enlarged; a similar set of axials commence at the median sulcus and extend upward to the suture, their ends also a little enlarged so that the top margin of each band appears shouldered and projects a little above the flat profile face of each whorl. On the body whorl, the axials continue across the base ending weakly near the top of the anterior canal. The larger specimen has 26 axials on the last whorl. Axial interspaces are wide, their surface roughened by growth lines. The columellar pillar has two sharp folds.

Length 41.8 mm., diameter 9.5 mm., 13 whorls. Holotype, USNM 643915. Length 32.3 mm., diameter 11.5 mm., 5 whorls. Paratype.

The species is similar to *T. odopia* Gardner from the Chipola Miocene of Florida but differs considerably in details of sculpture.

Angostura formation: Cueva de Angostura, Río Santiago.

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3. **Terebra (Myurellina) cembra, new species** 76
Length 41.8 mm. Cueva de Angostura, Río Santiago. Holotype, USNM
643915.