

Terebra divisura Corv. var?

1850. Conrad Vicksburg p. 414, pl. 41, f. 43;—1865. Conrad Cat. Eoc. Olig. p. 28;—1886. Aldrich Prelim. Report p. 46.

Aldrich cite une variété de cette espèce provenant de Lisbon sans la décrire et sans la figurer. Conrad donne pour habitat Vicksburg.

Terebra (Terebrellina) divisura Conrad  
Plate 38, figures 18, 22-25 p. 114

- 1829. *Cerithium undulatum* Lesueur, *Wainwright* 1829, p. 114. Printed in *Dalmanella* 1982, Appendix II.
- 1848a. *Terebra divisurum* Conrad, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, Proc. v. 3, p. 283.
- 1848b. *Terebra divisurum* Conrad, *Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, Jour., 2nd ser., v. 1, p. 114, pl. 11, fig. 13. Plates reproduced in Dockery, 1982, Appendix I.
- 1865. *Terebra divisura* Conrad, *Conrad, Amer. Conchology*, v. 1, p. 28.
- 1866. *Terebra divisura* Conrad, *Conrad, Sonian Misc. Coll.*, v. 7, No. 200, p. 29.
- 1890. *Terebra (Acus) divisura* Conrad, *Dall, Free Inst. Sci., Trans.*, v. 3, No. 1, p. 23.
- 1937. *Terebra (Terebrella) divisura* Conrad, *Bull. Amer. Paleont.*, v. 7, No. 32, p. 114.

Original Description: Conrad, 1848a.

Subulate. with nineteen flattened volutions, obscurely polished and with longitudinal curved ribs, dislocated by a pressed line above the middle of each whorl; ribs obsolete on the body whorl below the impressed line. Length 2 inches.

The ribs are sometimes obsolete on the larger whorls and replaced by coarse wrinkles, which are generally distinct on the smaller whorls.

Description: Shell of medium size for the genus, moderately inflated; protoconch consisting of 4 whorls, the first two expanding more rapidly than the last two; aperture relatively narrow, strongly constricted at about the lower third to form a well developed siphonal canal; columella strongly developed, bearing a pair of closely set folds, the lower fold stronger inside the aperture; parietal callus moderately heavy; siphonal fasciole strong, bordered above by a raised thread, which within the aperture crosses the upper columellar fold, a broad constricted area separating it from the main part of the body whorl; suture strongly indented, subtended by a strong subsutural band of over one third the width of the exposed portion of the whorls; sculpture consisting of moderately coarse, curved, axial ribs below the revolving groove, and corresponding nodes on the subsutural band, the axials exhibiting some range in strength, sometimes becoming weaker or obsolete in the later whorls as on the lectotype, or continuing with undiminished strength.

Discussion: *Terebra divisura* is related to *T. jacksonensis* Harris from the Yegua Formation of Texas, and to the species from the Yegua Formation of Louisiana identified as *T. mirula* by Harris (1937, pl. 72, fig. 10). The latter species is well represented in the Texas collections in the National

...um and does not appear to intergrade with *T. texagyra*. *Terebra mirula* de Gregorio, supposedly from Claiborne, Alabama, is, according to de Gregorio, about 50 mm. in height, whereas *T. divisura* probably does not much exceed 25 mm. in height so that it is doubtful that they are the same species. So far as I have been able to trace, no subsequent author has reported a *Terebra* as large as *T. mirula* from Claiborne. Harris has suggested that some of de Gregorio's material may have come from Vicksburg, and indeed, judging from de Gregorio's description it could well be in the Byram species.

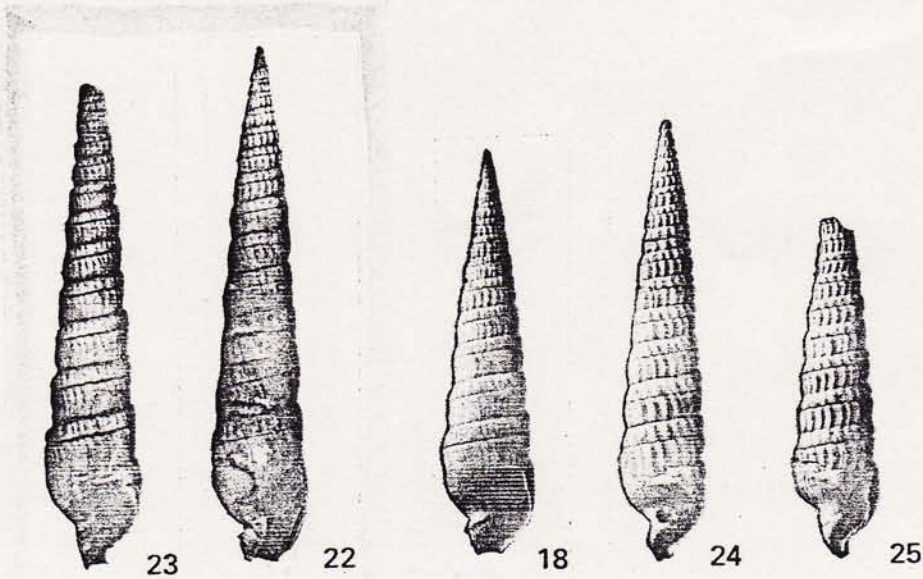
Typical *T. divisura* from the Byram Formation differs from *T. jacksonensis* in being much larger, in having a stronger subsutural groove and band, especially on the first two or three whorls, deeper suture, and in having stronger axial ribs. The axials on the first whorls of *T. jacksonensis* are more bowed towards giving the early whorls a more inflated appearance. The depressed area between the siphonal fasciole and the body whorl is less pronounced in *T. jacksonensis*. The selected lectotype of *T. divisura*, which is the largest and best of Conrad's types, has fewer adult whorls than is common, comparing in this respect with the Mint Spring subspecies and *T. mirula*. Harris (Palmer, 1937, pl. 72, figs. 16-18). The axial ribs on both the Mint Spring and Eocene specimens are finer, however, and the subsutural band is more prominent and more appressed, usually not appearing on *T. texagyra* until about the third whorl.

*Terebra (Paraterebra) odopoia* Gardner (1926-1950, p. 280, 1937) from the Chipola Formation (lower Miocene) of western Florida is not a *Paraterebra* as its lack of a second subsutural groove clearly shows. *Terebra haitensis* Dall (1896, p. 35) with which Gardner compared *T. odopoia* is a *Paraterebra*, however, so that their similarity is only subgeneric at best. *Terebra odopoia* has more flattened whorls and a wider, less incised spiral groove than *T. divisura*. The whorls immediately following the protoconch are slenderer and expand less rapidly, and the adult whorls of some specimens bear a suggestion of fine, spiral threads. The columellar folds are better developed than on *T. divisura*. A similar, large, undescribed *Terebra* occurs in the Trent marl (lower Miocene) of North Carolina.

Type: Lectotype 13416 ANSP and paratype 13417 ANSP both from the Byram Formation judging from the matrix and preservation, Vicksburg, Mississippi (Conrad) (Plate 38, figures 22 and 23 respectively).

Occurrence: Byram Formation, USGS localities 259, 3722, 3724, 3729, 6449, 7372, 7376, 7941, 10400, 12174, 12175, 13286, 14682, MGS localities 93, 106, 109, 112c, 114, 115. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1984 p. 166





- 18, 22-25 ✕ *Terebra (Terebellina) divisura* Conrad, 1848 .....
- 18. Figured specimen 560919 USNM (x1.5). Height 36.1 mm, width 8.3 mm; USGS locality 7941.
  - 22. Lectotype 13416 ANSP (x1.3). Height 50.4 mm, width 9.4 mm; Vicksburg, Mississippi (Conrad).
  - 23. Paratype A 13417 ANSP (x1.4). Height (incomplete) 46.0 mm, width 9.5 mm; Vicksburg, Mississippi (Conrad).
  - 24. Figured specimen 560920 USNM (x1.5). Height 38.0 mm, width 7.9 mm; USGS locality 7941.
  - 25. Figured specimen 376648 USNM (x1.5). Height (incomplete) 30.0 mm, width 7.8 mm; USGS locality 3727. MACNEIL 1984