

*Terebra inaequalis* Sowerby

Plate 4, Figure 2

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*Terebra inaequalis* Sowerby, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. London, vol. 6, p. 47, 1849.

*Terebra inaequalis* Guppy, Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., vol. 22, p. 290, 1866.

*Terebra inaequalis* Gabb, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. 14, p. 224, 1873.

Shell slender, tapering to an acute spire, earlier whorls with a sub-sutural raised band followed by a second band about half the width of the first, from which it is separated by an impressed line. The two bands occupy slightly more than half the whorl. In the later whorls of large specimens the second band becomes more or less obsolete and the sulcus then appears to divide the whorl into unequal parts, which was the origin of the specific name. The entire shell is sculptured by very fine transverse riblets which are oblique posteriorly and become arcuate anteriorly on traversing each whorl. Young shells show fine spiral striæ which are later obsolete.

As noted under *T. bipartita*, Sowerby by some error describes the columella of *inaequalis* as biplicate and that of *bipartita* as smooth. These remarks were apparently transposed since *bipartita* is *biplicate*, and *inaequalis* appears smooth when the shell is perfect, but when the outer lip is broken away one distinct terminal plication is revealed. Columella short, with a slender, external keel. Length of medium sized shell of which the early whorls are lost 60 mm., greatest diameter 12, number of whorls included 17.

This species is closely related to *T. sulcifera*, which it resembles in the style of sculpture, but it differs in retaining its slender form throughout life and its sculpture does not become obsolete.

Guppy reported *T. inaequalis* from Cumana (Venezuela), and small specimens from Jamaica. Dall also cites it from the Bowden beds, Jamaica.

*Localities.* — (Exp'd '16) Zones E and D, Rio Gurabo at Los Quemados.

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