

WHITFIELD
1894

~~MAAARAS~~

TEREBRA (HASTULA) INORNATA, new species. p 35

Shell small, slender, nearly smooth, without any sutural band or spiral sculpture, and with about a dozen whorls; early whorls with a few obsolete transverse riblets, other whorls with no sculpture except the somewhat irregular incremental lines; whorls rather flat, suture distinct, closely appressed; aperture longer than wide; outer lip thin, nearly straight, simple; pillar short, simple, twisted; the canal moderately wide; base rounded, without a carina. Longitude, 18; maximum diameter, 4 mm.

Habitat.—Older Miocene of Shiloh, New Jersey, and St. Mary's River, Maryland; collected by Burns and others.

Types.—Nos. 106953-106955. U. S. N. M.

A single specimen was found with the fossils from the lower bed at Alum Bluff (2211), but as some St. Mary's fossils had been standing close by on the same table before sorting I believe that this single specimen is probably an estray. The species is readily recognizable and most nearly allied to the slender form of *T. simplex*, Conrad, found in the same bed at St. Mary's River, but which may be distinguished by its more conical form and larger size when adult. The name of *inornata* was applied by Professor Whitfield to the New Jersey form in his report on the Gastropods of the Miocene marls of New Jersey.¹ It is still more abundant in Maryland, and as the specimens do not appear to differ in any essential way, I adopt Professor Whitfield's name for the species.

DALL 1895 P. US NAT MUS p 35

¹ Moll. and Crust. Mioc. N. J., p. 114, pl. xx, figs. 11-13, 1894.

← THIS SPECIES WAS FIRST DESCRIBED BY PROF. WHITFIELD!

TEREBRA (HASTULA) INORNATA Whitfield.

Plate XL, Figs. 12, 13. p 144

Terebra inornata Whitfield, 1894, Mon. xxiv, U. S. Geol. Survey, p. 114, pl. xx figs. 11-13.

Terebra (Hastula) inornata Dall, 1895, Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, vol. xviii [No 1035], p. 35.

Description.—“Shell below medium size and very slender, consisting of twelve or more volutions; spire attenuated; volutions sloping abruptly for about one-third of their exposed surface below the suture, below which point their sides are vertical, parallel, and destitute of ornamentation other than fine lines of growth, except on a few of the apical volutions; where, when perfect, there are faint vertical ridges; aperture narrow, elongate, forming about three-fifths of the height of the body volution at its margin; outer lip thin and sharp; columella twisted, slightly excavated on its face, and marked by a thickened spiral rib near the base; channel slight.” Whitfield, 1894.

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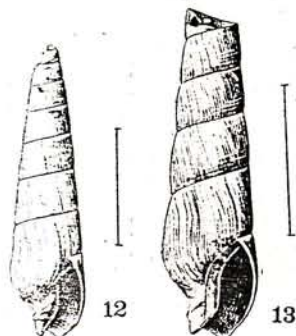
This species does not occur at Shiloh, N. J., as Dr. Dall believed. Whitfield recorded his New Jersey specimens as from the Cape May well, where they are associated with other St. Mary's species.

Length, 21 mm.; diameter, 5 mm.

Occurrence.—ST. MARY'S FORMATION. St. Mary's River, Cove Point, Langley's Bluff. CHOPTANK FORMATION. Jones Wharf.

Collections.—Maryland Geological Survey, Johns Hopkins University, U. S. National Museum, Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Wagner Free Institute of Science, Cornell University.

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Figs. 12, 13. TEREBRA (HASTULA) INORNATA Whitfield..... 144

12. Ventral view of a small specimen. St. Mary's River.

13. Same view of a larger specimen showing revolving striae. Same