

**Terebra (Mirula) jacksonensis** Cooke

Terebridae

JACKSONENSIS

COOKE 1926

*Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke, 1926b, p. 133, fig. 1

*Terebra divisura* Conrad, Meyer, 1885a, pp. 465, 468. Not Conrad, 1848a, p. 283

*Terebra (Mirula) jacksonensis* Cooke, Harris and Palmer, 1947, p. 447, pl. 62, figs. 1-4, 6, 7; fig. 8 copy Cooke; Brann and Kent, 1960, p. 850 [No. 4794 = pl. 62, figs. 1, 4]

**Range.**—Upper Eocene. Moodys Branch fm. (type), lower Jackson gr., White Bluff fm., lower Jackson gr.

**Localities.**—MISS.: Hinds Co., Moodys Branch (type), Jackson LA.: Caldwell Par., Bunker Hill Ldg., Ouachita R. ARK.: Jefferson Co., White Bluff, Arkansas R., S. bank and W. bank

**Type.**—Holotype, No. 353937 USNM

Palmer & Brann 1946 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 69: 47 (48) 1947

**Terebra (Mirula) jacksonensis** Cooke

Plate 62, figs. 1-4; 6-8

*Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke, 1926, Washington Acad. Sci., Jour., vol. 16, No. 5, p. 133, fig. 1.

*Terebra divisura* Meyer, 1885, Am. Jour. Sci., vol. XXIX, 3d ser., pp. 465, 468. Not Conrad, 1848.

Shell slender, apical angle about 20°, suture distinct; nucleus containing 3 or 4 smooth, polished, convex whorls; postnuclear whorls 9½ in type, ornamented by even, rounded, slightly sinuous axial ribs which are cut by an impressed spiral line one-third the width of the whorl in front of the suture and which become obsolete at the anterior end of the body whorl. Rounded fasciole bordered posteriorly by a strong cord which terminates abruptly at the inner lip. Altitude 13½ mm.; lat. of body whorl 3½ mm.

Station 4250, Moodys Branch, Jackson, Miss. U. S. N. M. No. 353,937.

This species, which is very abundant in the Moodys marl member at Jackson, somewhat resembles de Gregorio's figure of *T. andrega*, which has a deeper spiral furrow on the whorls.—[Cooke, 1926.]

*Terebra jacksonensis* differs from De Gregorio's figure of *T. andrega* in having a shorter columellar area and canal. This difference also holds for the common species of this stock, *T. texagya* Harris, which is abundantly developed in the lower Claiborne. Whether *T. texagya* is the same as *T. mirula*, the name De Gregorio gave to Gosport sand specimens, is not definitely decided. I united *T. mirula* and *T. texagya* in the Claibornian report (Palmer, 1937, p. 467, pl. 72, figs. 8, 10, 11, 16-20) using De Gregorio's figures mainly because specimens of *T. mirula* from the Gosport sand were not available.

Meyer, in 1885, probably had specimens of *T. jacksonensis* when he spoke of the *T. divisura* Conrad as being common in the Jackson. *T. jacksonensis* differs from *T. divisura* of the Vicksburg in having the impressed spiral line less sharply cut and in having the canal shorter. The number of longitudinal folds varies on young and older specimens in each of the species hence the number of folds is not a good criterion for specific distinction. Specimens of different stages of individual development of the same species from the same locality in the lower Claiborne show a different number of longitudinal folds.

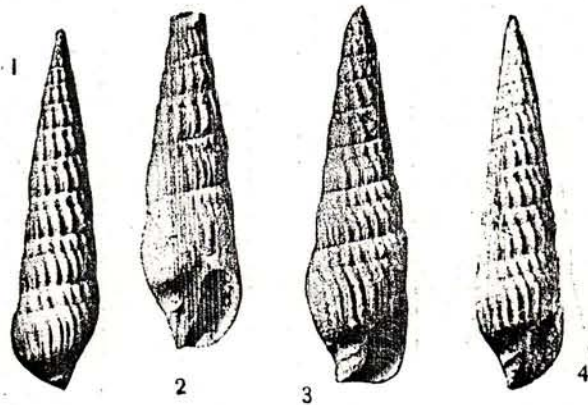
At White Bluff, Arkansas, there is a local variation of *T. jacksonensis*. The feature which is most noticeable in the specimens is the tendency for obsolescence of the longitudinal ribs on the body whorl as well as the lack of a subsutural groove on the whorls. The shells have somewhat the appearance of *Hastula houstonia* (Harris) from the lower Claiborne but differ from that species in the character of the columellar area and canal. The White Bluff specimens have the canal and columellar region of *T. jacksonensis*, as well as similar sculptural features. The shells grade into typical *T. jacksonensis* and the character of evanescence of subsutural line and the longitudinal ribs is not constant.

Some specimens show the subsutural band, others do not. The variation in this case is not worthy of a distinct name. The shells at White Bluff commonly have the surface considerably eroded. Allowance has been made for such a factor but there is yet natural obsolescence of the surface sculpture not accounted for by weathering of the specimens.

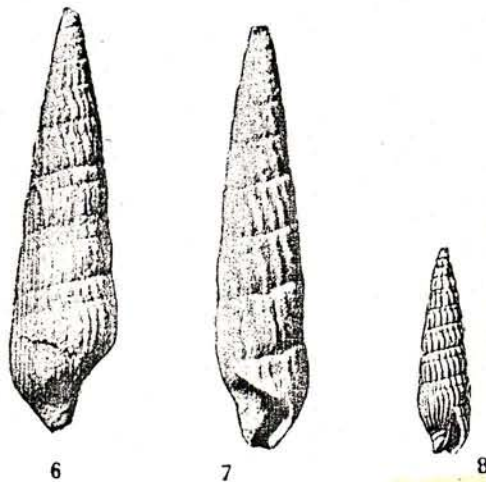
**Holotype.**—No. 353,937, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

**Occurrence.**—Moodys Branch marl, localities 921, 669, 879; 1. Jackson of Arkansas, localities 1049, 896.

HARRIS & PALMER 1947 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 69: 47



1, 4. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke  
Height, 13 mm.; greatest diameter, 3 mm.; loc. 921, Jackson, Miss.; No. 4794, Pal. Res. Inst.  
2. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke, var.  
Height, 8 mm.; greatest diameter, 2 mm.; loc. 1049, White Bluff, Ark.; No. 4795, Pal. Res. Inst.  
3. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke  
Height, 9.5 mm.; greatest diameter, 3 mm.; loc. 921, Jackson, Miss.; No. 4798, Pal. Res. Inst.



6. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke, var.  
Height, 11.4 mm.; greatest diameter, 3 mm.; loc. 1049, White Bluff, Ark.; No. 4796, Pal. Res. Inst.  
7. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke, var.  
Height, 12 mm.; greatest diameter, 2.5 mm.; loc. 1049, White Bluff, Ark.; No. 4797, Pal. Res. Inst.  
8. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke  
Photo of original retouched photograph. Courtesy of C. W. Cooke.