

Terebra (Hastula) hastata mareana, new subspecies Pl. 41, figs. 9-12

(p. 434)

Shell elongate-pupoid, the tip of the spire abruptly tapering, the angle of spire below the tip, 11 to 13 degrees. Whorls nearly 15 including the nucleus which consists of about 2-1/2 of them. Nucleus subhyaline, the initial whorl rather loosely coiled, the last somewhat globose and larger than the first post-nuclear whorl from which it seems a little offset. Post nuclear whorls flat-sided, sculptured by axial costae accompanied, on the later whorls, by axial striae. The costae, which range in number from 25 to 36 on the last whorl, extend from suture to suture, encroach just a little on the base of the preceding whorl, and are smooth and subtriangular, are broad at the base and sharply rounded at the crest; on the body whorl the costae play out about four-fifths of the way down from the suture so that base is smoothish except for the axial striae. The costae generally are staggered from whorl to whorl but on all specimens there are some which are in line with the ones above. Sutures finely channeled, undulatory. Aperture lenticular. Outer lip thin at the edge, joined subparallel with the whorl. Inner lip and parietal wall enameled, the enamel adherent. Pillar formed by a strong twisted fold at the base of the columella, the fold margining the side of the siphonal canal. The siphonal fasciole is a convex bulge, with a sulcus or depression on either side; above the upper sulcus there is a raised ridge which wedges out to form an emargination at the extremity of the canal. Siphonal canal short, broad, and deep, the anterior end a slightly recurved lip, the extremity excavated into a broad, U-shaped notch.

Dimensions.—Holotype (T187a), length 29.2 mm.; max. width 7.1 mm., No. 26330; paratype (J187b), length (nucleus decollate 27 mm., max. width 8 mm., No. 26331 PRI.

Type locality.—Mare formation, in stream 250 meters south-southwest of the mouth of Quebrada Las Pailas. Four specimens, including holotype.

Other localities.—Lower Mare formation, in small stream 100 meters west of Quebrada Mare Abajo. Four specimens, including paratype; lower Mare formation at W-13, on hillside above west bank of Quebrada Mare Abajo. Two specimens.

Remarks.—The Venezuelan fossil is much like the living *T. hastata* (Gmelin), and if not identical with it may well be its progenitor. In comparing my shell with specimens *T. hastata* from various localities, the only differences I can detect are that the fossil has one more whorl than the true *T. hastata* and possesses a greater number of axial costae, the range being 25 to 36 as compared with 19 to 26 on the living forms. To emphasize the general similarity, yet distinguish the fossil from the living *T. hastata*, the subspecific name of *T. hastata mareana* is proposed for the Cabo Blanco shell.

Weisbord 1962 p. 434



9-12. **Terebra (Hastula) hastata mareana** Weisbord, n. subsp. 434
Figs. 9, 10, holotype (T187a) 26330 PRI. Length 29.2 mm.; width 7.1 mm. Upper Mare formation. Figs. 11, 12, paratype (J187b). 26331 PRI. Length (nucleus decollate) 27 mm.; width 8 mm. Lower Mare formation.