

UNDETERMINED
F SPECIES

A very slender *Strioterebrum* is represented by two broken specimens in the Henderson collection. The later whorls are strongly inflated and the axial ribs are moderately curved. The columella has a basal fold and a broad posterior swelling. The parietal callus is thick. The figured specimen has the following dimensions: length 17.2 mm.; diameter 4.8 mm.



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T. berlinerae Maury (Bull. Am. Paleontology, vol. 5, p. 198, pl. 30, figs. 7, 8, 1917), a distinctive species from the Cercado formation, has the same inflated later whorls and the same type of sculpture, but it is much stouter, and has a different siphonal fasciole and very thin callus. *T. baculiformis* Pilsbry and Johnson (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 69, p. 152, 1917; vol. 73, p. 316, pl. 22, figs. 5, 6, 1922), a very slender species from the Dominican Republic, has less strongly inflated whorls, more strongly curved axial ribs, and spiral sculpture on the sutural cord.

WOODRING 1928 1140

FIG. 16. *Terebra (Strioterebrum) species c*, $\times 2$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369620; page 140.

Terebra (Strioterebrum) species (pl. 41, fig. 9).

Shell medium-sized, slender, the sides of the spire slightly convex in outline. Aperture narrow, continued anteriorly as a moderately long canal; outer lip broken but, judging from the sculpture of the remainder of the whorl, only moderately inflected forward below the sutural band. Siphonal fasciole low; columella with two strong folds, the anterior one the wider; the area between the folds convex; inner lip thinly callused. Sculpture consisting of a sutural band and strong axial ribs, the sutural band being almost as wide as the remainder of the whorl. The figured specimen (B. P. Bishop Mus., Geol. no. 1223) was the only one found. It measures: length 26.6 mm., diameter 5.8 mm.

Locality, Station 59.

The specimen seems to be a *Strioterebrum*, as that subgenus was defined by Woodring (Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 385, pp. 137, 138, 1928). The species probably is new, but the single specimen is not complete and I prefer to await more material before naming it.

LADD 1934 1233

Terebra (Strioterebrum?) sp.

Terebra (Strioterebrum) species Ladd, 1934, B. P. Bishop Mus. Bull. 119, p. 233, pl. 41, fig. 9.

No additional shells collected. The species is unusual in that it shows no trace of spiral sculpture other than the groove marking the base of the subsutural band. As noted by Cernohorsky (1966, p. 65), it does not resemble any of the living Fijian Terebridae.

Measurements of the incomplete figured specimen, B. P. Bishop Mus., Geol. No. 1223: height 26.6 mm, diameter 5.8 mm.

Occurrence.—Station 59, Viti Levu, Fiji; age, late Miocene (Tertiary g). LADD 1934 1233



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Terebra (Strioterebrum) sp. A
Plate 30, figure 3

Shell large, sides nearly straight. Sculpture consisting of a wide coarsely noded subsutural band that occupies more than one-third of each whorl and spiral cords. The nodes are regularly spaced, each one pinched to a sharp ridge that parallels the axis of the shell; nodes overridden by fine spiral cords, traces of secondary cords intervening. Remainder of whorl has three or four spiral cords that are coarser than those of the subsutural band but, like them, have traces of finer cords between. Suture inconspicuous; columella has a heavy double fold; anterior canal extended and reflexed; outer lip not preserved.

Measurements of the single specimen, USNM 175084; height (incomplete) 33.3 mm, diameter 12.8 mm.

The major sculptural features—the strongly noded subsutural band and the well-developed spiral cords—suggest *Terebra nelsoni* Hanna and Israel-sky, an early Miocene species from Peru described by Nelson (1870, p. 10, reprint) and by Spieker (1922, p. 36, pl. 1, fig. 2), but the nodes and spirals of the Eniwetok fossil are much sharper than are those of *T. nelsoni*. The Eniwetok shell probably represents an undescribed form, but the single example is incomplete and a name is withheld.

Occurrence.—A single specimen from drill hole F-1, Eniwetok, at a depth of 680–690 feet (210 m); age, late Miocene (Tertiary g). LADD 1934 1233



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3. *Terebra (Strioterebrum) sp. A* (p. 82).

Height (incomplete) 33.3 mm ($\times 2$). Drill hole F-1, Eniwetok, depth 680–690 ft (210 m). Late Miocene

F SPECIES
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Terebra (*Paraterebra*) species

(Plate 3, Figure 2)

Terebra gabbi Dall (not Dall 1895), 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philadelphia, vol. 3, pt. 6, p. 1583 (list).



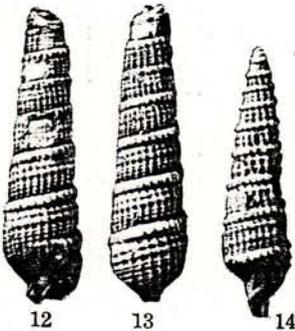
A worn broken shell in the Henderson collection (U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 135282), labeled *T. gabbi* Dall, represents a large *Paraterebra* that has no sculpture on the later whorls. Apparently it belongs to the group that has a concave outline to the spire due to the inflation of the later whorls, as in *T. gabbi* Dall and *T. robusta* Hinds. The whorls are flatter than in *gabbi* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, p. 34, 1895; Trans. Wagner Inst. Philadelphia, vol. 3, pt. 6, pl. 59, fig. 31, 1903). The columella has a strong basal fold. The anterior canal is long. The aperture is broken back and in the figure the shell is turned too far to the left, thus distorting the appearance of the canal.

WOODRING 1928 (JAM) p 137

FIG. 2. *Terebra* (*Paraterebra*) species, $\times 1$; specimen turned too far to left, distorting appearance of anterior canal; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 135282; page 137.

Terebra (*Strioterebrum*) species a

(Plate 3, Figures 12 to 14)



A broken slender shell has finer sculpture than the preceding species, and the axial ribs are rather strongly curved on the later whorls. The columella has a basal fold and a broad posterior swelling. A small specimen has a slender nucleus, much more slender than in *bowdenensis* and *eleutheria*, consisting of three and a quarter whorls. On this specimen the sutural band is strong on the early post-nuclear whorls, as in *eleutheria*. The spiral cords are farther apart than in the large specimen. If these two specimens represent the same species, it is quite distinct from the other Bowden species. The large specimen has the following dimensions: length 13 mm.; diameter 3.7 mm.

WOODRING 1928 p 140

FIGS. 12 to 14. *Terebra* (*Strioterebrum*) species a. (12) and (13) same specimen, $\times 3$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369344; (14) doubtfully identified specimen showing nuclear whorls, $\times 6$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369345; page 140.

Terebra (*Strioterebrum*) species b

(Plate 3, Figure 15)



A broken shell represents a slender *Strioterebrum* that has a heavy sutural band sculptured with spiral grooves. The axial ribs are rather strongly curved. The columella has a low basal fold and a very low broad posterior swelling. The dimensions are as follows: length 12.7 mm.; diameter 4 mm.

This species is similar to *T. gausapata* Brown and Pilsbry (cited under *bowdenensis*), which has a similar heavy, spirally sculptured sutural band, but its axial ribs are heavier and farther apart, and its spiral cords are closer together.

WOODRING 1928 p 140

FIG. 15. *Terebra* (*Strioterebrum*) species b, $\times 3$; U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 369346; page 140.

Terebra sp. ind.

Taf. XXV (1), Fig. 15.

TOULA 1909 p 702



Mir liegt noch aus dem dunklen grobkörnigen Gestein eine viel schlankere Form von *Terebra* in einem Steinkerne mit kalzinierten Resten der Schale vor, welche durch kräftige und, wie es scheint, ungleich starke Querrippen auffällt. Die Nahtbinde ist breit mit tiefer Spiralfurche. Nach dem Schalenwinkel und auch nach der Skulptur wird man an *Terebra bistrinata* Grat. erinnert, wie sie R. Hörnes (R. H. und Auinger, Taf. XII, Fig. 24) abbilden ließ. (*Terebra bistrinata* Grat. [l. c. Taf. XXXV, Fig. 27] besitzt übrigens keine Spiralfurche und bleibt schon deshalb außer Vergleich.)

TOULA 1909 p 702

UNDETERMINED
Speeres

Terebra (Oxymoris) sp. B
Plate 30, figure 14

A juvenile shell consisting of 10 strongly plicate, flat-sided whorls form a sharp spire with an apical angle of 26°. Both suture and subsutural groove are well impressed; the columella has a single narrow fold.

Measurements of the specimen, USNM 175089: height 34.4 mm, diameter 11.5 mm.

The fossil resembles the abundant and widespread Holocene Indo-Pacific species, *T. maculata* (Linnaeus) but has a slightly greater apical angle and is much more strongly plicate. It may represent an undescribed form, but, as noted, the only specimen is juvenile.

Occurrence.—Drill hole F-1, Eniwetok, at depth of 800-810 feet (245 m); age, late Miocene (Tertiary *g*).
ADD 1982 p 84



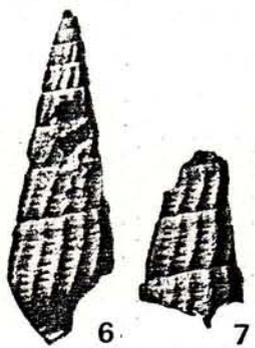
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14. *Terebra (Oxymoris) sp. B* (p. 84).

Height 34.4 mm (x 2). Drill hole F-1, Eniwetok, depth 800-810 ft (245 m). Late Miocene (Tertiary *g*). USNM 175089.

Terebra (Strioterebrum) sp.
Plate 39, figures 6-7

Discussion: A fragment from the Byram Formation is of a species of *Strioterebrum* not yet found elsewhere in the formations of the Vicksburg Group. It has a considerably greater apical angle than *T. (S.) tantula* or *T. (S.) alaba* and although a narrow band just below the suture is devoid of spiral sculpture and the axials make a short twist to the left in this region, there is no spiral groove to sharply set off a subsutural band. The axials are moderately strong and sharp, gently curved and inclined to the left below the indistinct subsutural band, thus contrasting with *T. (S.) tantula* in which the axials incline to the right. The spiral grooves do not cross the axials and have the appearance of neat gougings of about the same width as the flat, polished interspaces. In contrast to *T. (S.) tantula* in which the interspaces are rounded irregular and thread-like, the interspaces between the spiral grooves of this species appear to be elements of the same regularly curved surface.



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Occurrence: Byram Formation, USGS locality 3729.
See Neil 1984 p 170

- Terebra (Strioterebrum) sp.*
- 6. Figured specimen 560929 USNM (x5). Height (incomplete) 8.7 mm, width 2.7 mm; USGS locality 3729.
 - 7. Figured specimen 376649 USNM (x5). Height (fragment) 4.4 mm, width (incomplete) 2.6 mm; USGS locality 3729.