

Terebra (Strioterebrum) trispiralis, new species (p. 450) Pl. 40, figs. 14, 15

Shell small, slender, moderately solid, the angle of spire about 16 degrees below the somewhat more tapering apex. Nucleus decol- late. Post-nuclear whorls remaining nine, the perfect example prob- ably with 10 or 11. Earlier whorls subpyramidal, the sides with more of a slope than on the later whorls. Sculpture consists of spir- al ribs and axial cords, tuberculated at their intersections. The axial cords are higher but a little smaller than the spiral ribs, they extend from suture to suture, and, on the ultimate whorl, there are 17 of them. There are three coarse spiral ribs on each whorl, the bottom one followed by a spiral thread at the suture. On all whorls, the lowest rib is the largest; on all but the last several whorls the two upper ribs are about equal in size; on the penultimate and ultimate whorls, the upper subsutural rib at the summit is a little larger than the rib below. On the body whorl the largest rib is at the periphery, and under this there are two beaded spiral riblets fol- lowed below by five crenulated spiral fillets of varying size to the top of the siphonal fasciole. Siphonal fasciole moderately convex, composed of incrementals arched upward. Aperture sublenticular. Outer lip broken back. Base of columella thickened into a fold which margins the canal. Immediately above the fold there is a faint sul- cus rendering the base of the columella vaguely biplicate, the margin- al thickening being by far the more pronounced. Parietal wall with a sheath of enamel which continues to the anterior extremity of the shell, the margin of the enamel raised slightly above the sur- face. Anterior canal short, moderately deep and broad, a little twisted, the extremity excavated into a shallow, broadly U-shaped notch.

Dimensions.—Holotype, length (9 whorls) 12.5 mm.; max. width 2.5 mm.

Type locality.—Lower Mare formation, in small stream 100 meters west of Quebrada Mare Abajo. One specimen, the holotype.

Comparisons.—I have seen no close counterpart of this species although it does have a little in common with *T. spirifera* Dall var. *midiensis* Olsson (1922, p. 211, pl. 1, fig. 7) from the Miocene at Middle Creek, Costa Rica. Like *T. trispiralis*, n. sp., the Costa Rican shell is also sculptured by three beaded spiral ribs, the difference being that the posterior or subsutural rib is the largest of the triad on *T. midiensis* whereas on *T. trispiralis* the anterior rib is the largest.

WEESBORD 1962 p. 450



14,15. *Terebra (Strioterebrum) trispiralis* Weisbord, n. sp. 430
Holotype (J189a). 26325 PRI. Length (9 whorls) 12.5 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Lower Mare formation.

37. *Strioterebrum trispiralis* (Weisbord, 1962)
Figs. 105-106

Terebra (Strioterebrum) trispiralis Weisbord 1962: 430-431, pl. 40, figs. 14, 15.

Material examined—Lengths 14 mm and 13 mm on beach. Adicora. Peninsula de Paraguaná, Venezuela. April, 1975. USNM 784473: 3 specimens, lengths 11-14 mm, or beach Punta Mangle, Isla Margarita, Venezu- ela, 1977, UMML 8283 (from Gibson-Smith collection).

Additions to original description—Shel color gray-brown, darker along suture; base dark purple-brown; interior of aperture white purple in siphonal region.

Remarks—*Strioterebrum trispiralis* is closely related to the preceding species, and pending anatomical studies, may prove to be conspecific. The main difference between the two species is seen in the structure and form of the varices and varical nodes. In *S. tri- spiralis*, the varices are complete, forming costae that are intersected by two spiral sulci, giving the shell the characteristic tripartite form. In *S. quadrispiralis*, the varices are in- tersected by three sulci, giving the effect of four rows of raised beads.

Fossil distribution—Mare formation, Vene- zuela.

Recent distribution—From the Peninsula de Paraguaná to Isla Margarita, Venezuela, in shallow water. PETUCH PALAUWIA 20(2) p. 324.

QUADRISPIRALIS

= ANGELLI ←



105- 106. *Strioterebrum trispiralis* (Weisbord):

USNM 784473. L = 14 mm.