



Terebra venusta Lea.

Pl. 1, f. 40-41, le même exempl. gross. de deux côtés; f. 42 (repr. de Lea).

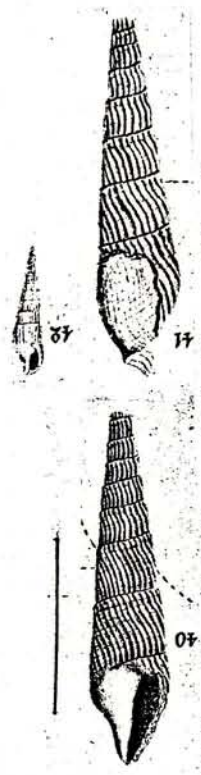
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| 1833. <i>Terebra venusta</i> Lea, Lea Contr. Geol. p. 167, pl. 5, f. 173. | 1848. <i>Terebra venusta</i> Lea, Lea H. Cat. Tert. test. p. 14. |
| 1834. " <i>perlata</i> Conr. Conrad List. syn. shels Ala. | 1850. " <i>perlata</i> Lea, D'Orbigny Prodr. p. 369. |
| 1848. " <i>venusta</i> Lea, Bronn Ind. Pal. p. 1227. | 1865. " <i>venusta</i> Conr. Conrad Cat. eoc. olig. test. p. 28. |
| | 1866. " <i>perlata</i> Lea, Conrad Check List. p. 14. |

Testa subulata, angusta, vix subpupoides, plicis circiter 27, obliquis, minutis, ornata; filis spirilibus confertis, maxime minutis, solum sub lente perspicuis; anfractibus plano-convexiusculis, prope suturam posticam vix depressis, subfasciatis; ultimo anfractu subcylindraco, basi conoideo, Larg. 23mm Ang. sp. 15°.

Les exemplaires jeunes ressemblent davantage à celui figuré par Lea que les adultes; la spire des premiers est plus régulièrement conique, les tours plus plans et pas bordés près de la suture; la spire des adultes montre une tendance à devenir légèrement pupoïde. les tours deviennent un peu convexes antérieurement, comprimés près de la suture postérieure. Les filets spirals ne se voient pas sans l'aide de la loupe. Le bord columellaire est droit, érigé, subconique.

Dans le bassin de Paris, l'espèce, avec laquelle elle a quelque analogie, est la *Terebra plicatula* Lamk, mais elle en diffère beaucoup, pour que soit utile d'en décrire les caractères différentiels.

Dans le dernier catalogue publié par Conrad, celui-ci propose le nom de *perlata* comme si cette dénomination eût le droit de la priorité; cela m'est tout à fait incompréhensible, car on ne trouve ce nom dans aucun de ses travaux antérieurs, dans lesquels il a toujours respecté la priorité du nom de Lea. — (Coll. mon Cabinet). DE GREGORIO 1890 pl.



* *Terebra venusta*, Lea. Contr., p. 167.
Terebra perlata, Conr.
 Smithville. HEIL PRIN 1791 4378

"*Hastula*" *venusta* (Lea) 6470 Plate 72, figs. 2, 5, 9

- Terebra venusta* Lea, 1833, p. 167, pl. 5, fig. 173; H. C. Lea, 1848, p. 106; Conrad, 1865, p. 28; Conrad, 1866, p. 14; de Gregorio, 1890, p. 16, pl. 1, figs. 40-42; Gossmann, 1893, p. 47.
Terebra perlata Conrad, 1834, App. in Morton, p. 5 not described; d'Orbigny, 1850, p. 369.
Terebra mitis de Gregorio, 1890, p. 18, pl. 1, figs. 52, 53.
Terebra (Hastula) venusta (Lea) Dall, 1895, U. S. Nat. Mus., Proc. vol. 18, p. 33.

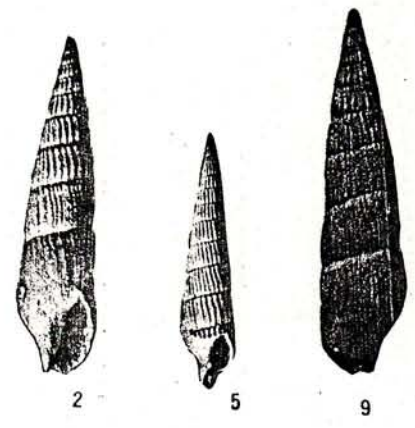
Shell subulate, very much attenuated, with close longitudinal ribs and minute transverse striæ in the intermediate spaces; substance of the shell thin; spire very much elevated, acutely pointed; suture linear; whorls fifteen, flattened; mouth narrow; columella smooth; outer lip—.

Length 13-20ths, Breadth 3-20ths, of an inch.
Observations.—A very distinct species from the above, being more attenuate, having a smooth columella, and being more closely ribbed. The transverse striæ, intermediate between the ribs, are very minute, while in the above two species they are larger and cross the ribs.—[Lea, 1833].

The nucleus of the species consists of four smooth whorls, attenuate. The development of longitudinal ribs begins weakly and develops gradually into pronounced ribs on the fifth whorl. Typically in the Gosport sand, the species does not have a subsutural groove but on some young or medium specimens from the lower Claiborne there is irregularly a suggestion of a sutural band. A slight constriction of axial ribs occurs which gives the ribs a nodose character above the line. Many of the longitudinal ribs may be pinched without forming a linear constriction below. A suggestion of a similar condition is found on *Hastulas* identified by Sacco⁶⁶⁷ from the Tertiary of Italy. Numerous microscopic, transverse striæ occur between the longitudinal ribs. Longitudinal ribs become less pronounced on the body whorl of mature specimens.

Lectotype.—No. 5853 (broken), Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.

Occurrence.—Lower Claiborne: locality 708. Gosport sand: locality 104 (type). PALMER 1937 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. (32) 470



9. "*Hastula*" *venusta* (Lea) var. Same specimen as fig. 2

2. "*Hastula*" *venusta* (Lea) var. No. 3336, P. R. I. H., 22.5 mm.; g. d., 5 mm. Claibornian: loc. 136

5. "*Hastula*" *venusta* (Lea) No. 3339, P. R. I. H., 17 mm.; g. d., 4 mm. Gosport sand: Claiborne, Ala.