

Shell larger with whorls flat and rapidly enlarging; sculpture of young and old discrepant. Young, faintly axially ribbed, the suture appressed, with no sulcus or band; the adult smooth, a thin wash of callus on the body, extending over the whorl behind the line of the following suture; inner lip not raised, the aperture with no posterior channel or anterior canal, but a deep siphonal sulcus, the pillar with one more or less hidden keel. Type *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck.

The band of enamel behind the suture is not very conspicuous and may not be of much systematic value; the other characters, however, seem to give it a certain value.

DALL 1908

Subgenus *Impages* E. A. Smith, 1873

Type species: *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck, 1822.
Now *Hastula hectica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The shell characters of the species we place in this subgenus fit quite well in the genus *Hastula*, but the shell may be less shiny and slippery than that of typical *Hastula*. In addition, it has an almost triangular aperture which flares broadly at the anterior and narrows to a point at the posterior, with the point being somewhat drawn out. (See fig. 3, a sketch of *Impages* aperture). It has an almost straight columella.

Until it was discovered that *Hastula* (*Impages*) *stylata* (Hinds) has neither radula nor poison sac, we believed that *Impages* was a full genus based on both shell and animal morphology, and that all species with these shell characters possessed a typical toxoglossate radula with harpoon-shaped teeth and a poison gland. We had planned to use the genera, *Terebra*, *Hastula*, *Duplicaria*, and *Terenolla*, merely as a tool for grouping shells, to give greater ease in locating the proper identification, but also to designate *Impages* as a true biological genus. However, with the discovery that at least one of the species in that group lacks radulae and poison gland, we must consider *Impages* to be an artificial designation and use it also for expediency only at the subgeneric level.

64c 1987

Impages Smith, 1873 ムラクモタケ属

本属も熱帯性でサンゴ礁が発達する地方の浅海に産する。

I. hectica (Linnaeus, 1758) ムラクモタケは熱帯地方に棲み、台湾の恒春を北限とする。Society 諸島では低潮線附近で採集された。

I. ? confusa (Smith, 1877) クチビロタケはハワイや内南洋から小笠原島にわたり分布し、又八丈島産と云う標本も見たがこの産地は検討を要するようである。

I. ? anomala (Gray, 1834) ヒロトクサモドキは豊後水道柏島附近を北限とし、深さ 10~20 m. 位の海底に産する。

OYAMA 1861 Venus 27 p. 451

Subgenus nov. IMPAGES.

Testa subulata, terebraformis; anfract. integri, plus minusve longitudinaliter striati vel plicati, sutura indistincta separati; callo angusto lineam suturalem supra cineti.

The term *Leiodomus* was applied by Swainson in 1840 to some of the species composing the genus *Bullia* of Gray (1835). It is restricted by Messrs. H. & A. Adams, in their 'Genera of Recent Mollusca' (i. p. 114), to one of the species quoted by Swainson, viz. *vittata* (Linn.), and three or four others unknown to that author.

Dr. Gray, in the 'Guide to the Systematic Distribution of Mollusca in the British Museum' (p. 6), applies this name to those species of Terebridae which have a callous band encircling the whorls above, but contiguous to the sutural line, quoting *T. caerulescens* [var. = *nimbosa*, Hinds] as an example. The other species which possess this peculiarity are *micans*, Hinds (var. *Adansonii*, Desh.), *acuminata*, Gray, *cuspidata*, Hinds, *apicina*, Desh., *Traillii*, Desh., *bacillus*, Desh.

As I deem it advisable to leave the group *Leiodomus* as a subgenus of *Bullia*, as disposed by Messrs. Adams, I would propose to apply the subgeneric title *Impages* to the above-named species.

SMITH 1873 p. 263

NEW SUBGENUS FOR LEIODOMUS GRAY NOT SWAINSON 1840.

IMPAGES, Smith, 1873. — *T. caerulescens*, Lamk. N'a pas été caractérisé nettement par l'auteur; mais, en examinant le type, qui est intermédiaire entre *Subula* et *Hastula*, lisse comme les premières, étroit comme les secondes, on remarque que le canal est profondément échancré, que le labre est rétrocurvé à la suture, et que les tours sont embrassés comme ceux des *Euryta*.

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Genus *Impages* Smith, 1873 ムラクモタケ属

Type species: *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck [= *Buccinum hecticum* Linnaeus] ムラクモタケ

原設は多少磨損したムラクモタケ 1 ケしか見て居ず、更に新鮮な標本について検討したい。彫刻は最初縦肋があり、後肋の下半が平滑に、生長すると全く平滑になる。殻口は下部で拡る。

I. hectica (Linnaeus, 1758)

ムラクモタケ

Syn. *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck, 1822

I. confusa (Smith, 1877)

クチビロタケ

OYAMA 1861 Venus 27 p. 451

Impages E. A. Smith, 1873, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. 11: 263. Type species, *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck, 1822 = *H. hectica* (Linnaeus, 1758), recent, Indo-Pacific. "A callous band encircling the whorls above, but contiguous to the suture." Described as a subgenus of *Terebra*.

64c 1987

IMPAGES (2)

SMITH 1873

Subgenus *IMPAGES* E. A. Smith, 1873

Type species, *Terebra caerulescens* Lamarck, 1822 = *Hastula hectica* (Linnaeus, 1758).

The shell characters of the species we place in this subgenus fit quite well in the genus *Hastula*, but the shell may be less shiny and smooth than that of a typical *Hastula*. In addition it has an almost triangular aperture which flares broadly at the anterior and narrows to a point at the posterior, with the point being somewhat drawn out. (See text fig. 2 of *Impages* aperture). It has an almost straight columella.

Until it was discovered that *Hastula (Impages) stylata* (Hinds) had neither radula nor poison sac, we believed that this was a full genus based on both shell and animal morphology, and that all species with this shell morphology possessed a typical toxoglossate radula with harpoon-shaped teeth and a poison gland. We had planned to use the genera, *Terebra*, *Hastula*, *Duplicaria*, and *Terenolla*, merely as a convenient tool for grouping shells, to give greater ease in locating the proper identification. We also planned to treat *Impages* as a full genus, but with the discovery that at least one of the species in that group lacks radula and poison gland, we now must consider *Impages* to be a poor grouping, and use it also for expediency only in a subgeneric sense.

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