PERVICACIA
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Pervicacia Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., vol. 49, pt. 3: 262. Type species, *Terebra ustulata* Deshayes, 1857, recent, Australia. "There is only the basal twist of the columella to represent a fold."

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The species has been placed by May, following Hedley, under the genus *Duplicaria* Dall (Nautilus, 21, Mar., 1908, pp. 124, 125), provided for *Terebra duplicata* Lam. Dall later noted that Rafinesque had long previously proposed *Duplicaria* (Atlantic Journal, No. 5, 1833, p. 165) for a different object, so amended his name to *Diplomeriza* (Nautilus, 33, July, 1919, p. 32). Bartsch has recently shown (Nautilus, 37, 1923, pp. 60-64) that some of the so-called *Diplomeriza* have two folds on the columella, and has proposed to separate these under Hind's name *Myurella,* introducing *Myurellisca* for the species confused with Lamarck's *duplicata,* which he distinguished as *Myurella* (*Myurellisca*) *duplicatoides* (p. 64) from Ceylon.

Bartsch has written "Considerable time was required running down references to names and verifying type designations. To save future students of this task a chronologically arranged list of names supplying this information is here appended." Such a statement would suggest accuracy which is belied by the published conclusions. Thus Dall wrote *Acuminia* and *Oxymeris,* but Bartsch quotes *Acuminea* and *Oxomeris,* and on p. 63 he named, as type of his new subgenus *Myurellisca,* "*Terebra* (*Myurellisca*) *duplicatoides* Bartsch described below" but on the next page "*Myurella* (*Myurellisca*) *duplicatoides*" is described: Probably also this new (?) species has been named previously, as there are several synonyms. Again, Bartsch cites names as of Lamarck which had been described before Lamarck's time: this is confusing, but when he writes that the type of *Mazatlania* Dall is "*Terebra aciculata* Lamarck" and there is no such species, it seems unnecessary to continue this note, and simply to ignore Bartsch's Key, and make an independent review. This is not my purpose, but, in order to stabilise some Australian forms, I propose to separate the species grouped round *ustulata* Deshayes as a new genus *Pervicacia,* using that well-known species as type. There is only the basal twist of the columella to represent a fold.

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Genus *PERVICACIA* Iredale, 1924 Type species by original designation *Pervicacia ustulata* (Deshayes, 1857).

Diagnosis: Shells small to medium, 14-28 mm. Protoconch medium, approx. 1½ whorls, rounded, smooth and shining, deviated. A narrow to broad sulcus at posterior third of whorls divides the axial costae to form one, occasionally two, rows of nodules adjacent to upper suture; remaining portion of costae are then off-set to right of upper nodules and continue to lower suture. Aperture broadly ovate, contracted posteriorly; a short broad open siphonal canal with shallow sinus.

Discussion: Wenz (1938-44: 1481) shows *Noditerebra* Cossmann as a subgenus of *Strioterebrum* Sacco, 1891, and includes *Pervicacia* Iredale as a synonym of *Noditerebra,* but the types for the two genera *Strioterebrum* and *Noditerebra* have little in common as regards shell morphology. The type for *Strioterebrum, S. basteroti* (Nyst), an Italian Tertiary fossil, has almost flat whorls, with fine and slightly sinuous axial ribs. The type for *Noditerebra, N. geniculata* (Tate, 1889), a Victorian Tertiary species, has very convex whorls, with bold and very prominent axial ribs, strongly angled at the periphery. The general facies of the various species included in *Pervicacia* are very similar to *Noditerebra geniculata* (Tate), with the exception of the protoconch, which in *Pervicacia* is rounded, deviated and paucispiral, whilst in *N. geniculata* it is tapering and polygyrate. (*Noditerebra geniculata* - Fig. 8)

Ludbrook (1958) considers that *Pervicacia* is a well marked lineage differing from *Noditerebra* in that the sulcus at the posterior third is generally, though not always, linear; also that "the broad sulcus in *Noditerebra* interrupts the costae to the extent that the upper portion resembles a row of nodules." This is also true of *Pervicacia* and the only real distinction between the two genera appears to lie in the different protoconchs. It would appear that the genus *Noditerebra* is now represented in South-eastern Australia by fossil species only.

It is noted that Rudman (1969: 63) proposed a new family Pervicaciidae, with the genus *Pervicacia* Iredale, 1924, as the type genus. This followed the result of a study by Rudman in the same paper of the anatomy of the New Zealand species *Pervicacia tristis* (Deshayes, 1859). It is not clear why this New Zealand species was placed in the genus *Pervicacia* in the first place, being devoid of any subsutural nodules or the broad sulcus, and having little in common with the genus. Ponder (1973) considers that the basis on which this new family was separated from the Terebridae is slight, and that introduction of the new name was superfluous.

GAERARD 1976 Jour. Mal. Soc. Aust. Vol 3(4) p 189