

Subgenus *Terebrellina* Wenz, 1943

*Terebrella* Palmer, Bull. Amer. Paleont., v. 7, No. 32, p. 466, 1937.

Type for *Terebrella* (by original designation). *Terebra mirula* de Gregorio. Eocene, Claiborne Group, Alabama.

*Terebrellina* Wenz, Handbuck der palaozoologie, Bd. 6, abt. 1, Teil 6, p. 1486, 1943 (new name for *Terebreilla* Palmer, 1937, not Maltzau, 1886).

Palmer (1937) regarded *T. andrega* and *T. inula* of de Gregorio (1890, p. 17-18) and *T. texagyra* of Harris (1895, p. 54) as synonyms of *T. mirula*, the designated type of *Terebrellina*. *Terebra jacksonensis* Cooke (1926, p. 133) from the Moodys Branch Formation (Upper Eocene) of Jackson, Mississippi, is another related species. An examination of the upper Eocene species of *Terebra* in the U.S. National Museum has convinced me that possibly as many as 8 or 9 valid species exist in Alabama and Texas, but that any attempt to identify the species of American authors with those of de Gregorio must wait until someone has refigured or at least reexamined de Gregorio's types. For that reason the names given them by American authors are used for all Eocene *Terebras* here compared with Vicksburg species. *Terebra mirula* de Gregorio, however, is the type of *Terebrellina*, and although Palmer's generic characters were taken mainly from *T. texagyra* Harris, there is reason to believe that the two species are at least congeneric.

*Terebrella*, now *Terebrellina*, was proposed for shells having discrepant sculpture in young and old shells, the axial sculpture being better developed in juveniles, but becoming obsolete in adults and the subsutural band being absent on the first few whorls, but well developed in adults. The aperture and

columella of *Terebrellina* compares more with *Strioterebrum* and *Paraterebra*, there being a developed siphonal canal and a prominent siphon. The base of the body whorl is strongly restricted with a depressed area between the main part of the body whorl and the fasciole. It thus differs from *Subula* and *Hastula* in which there is no such depression and only a narrow groove between the broad vertical fasciole and the main part of the body whorl. *Terebrellina* differs from *Paraterebra* in sculpture, however, the latter having a strong, subsutural band with a narrower band just below it, and with the proximate lower half of the exposed portion of the whorl depressed. Both the bands and the depressed region of *Paraterebra* bear strong axial sculpture, particularly in the younger stages.

Considerable range is seen in the stage at which the axials disappear and the subsutural band appears in *Terebrellina*. In the Oligocene species, especially the more extreme Byram varieties, the subsutural band appears on the latter portion of the first post-ventral whorl, and the strong axials continue without diminishing throughout the life of the shell. In the Spring form, however, the axials become obsolete in the later adult whorls. The later species of *Terebrellina* differ from *Strioterebrum* mainly in the amount of spiral sculpture. The young stages of the *Terebrellina* probably represent one of the primitive types of *Terebra*.

WENZ 1943 p. 166