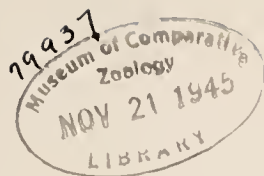


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THE GENUS STROMBUS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC

BY

WILLIAM J. CLENCH AND R. T. ABBOTT

Strombus raninus nanus Bales

Strombus raninus nanus Bales 1942, Nautilus **56**, p. 19, pl. 4, fig. a-b (Southern end of Lake Worth, Palm Beach Co., Florida).

THE GENUS FICUS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC

BY

WILLIAM J. CLENCH

Ficus Röding

Ficus Röding 1798, Museum Boltenianum, p. 148 [Refers to Gmelin 1790, Syst. Nat. ed. 13, p. 3426. Gmelin gives a long list of references as does Linné 1767 in the 12 ed. of the Syst. Nat., the original citation of *Bulla ficus*. Reference by both Linné and Gmelin is made to Gualtieri 1742, pl. 26, fig. I and M. Figure I in Gualtieri is here selected to be the type figure of *Bulla ficus* Linné].

Pyrula Lamarek 1799, Mém. Soc. Nat. Hist., Paris, p. 73 [Genotype, *Bulla ficus* Linné, monotypic].

Pirula Denys de Montfort 1810, Conchyliologie Systématique **2**, p. 486; *non Pirula* Wood 1835.

Otus Risso 1826, Hist. Nat. L'Europe Méridionale, **1**, p. 122; *non Otus* Pennant 1769; Cuvier 1800; Huebner 1819; Bates 1862; Gray 1871.

Ficula Swainson 1835, Elements of Conchology, p. 21.

Sycotypus Gray 1847, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **15**, p. 135 (Genotype, *Bulla ficus* Linné).

Sycotopus Conrad 1856 [error for *Sycotypus* Gray].

Sycotyphus Gabb 1861 [error for *Sycotypus* Gray].

Genotype, *Bulla ficus* Gmelin (= *B. ficus* Linné) (by subsequent designation, Dall 1906).

Ficus howelli Clench and Aguayo, Plate 1, fig. 1-2

Ficus howelli Clench and Aguayo 1940, Mem. Sociedad Cubana Hist. Nat., **14**, p. 85, pl. 14, fig. 2 (Bahía de Cochinos, Santa Clara Province, Cuba).

Description. Shell imperforate, thin and rather small in size for this genus. Color a yellowish straw, with a series of small, dark reddish-brown dots arranged in six spiral rows. Whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$, regularly enlarging. Aperture sub-elliptical in shape with a somewhat extended canal below. Spire slightly elevated. Outer or palatal lip thin. Columella extended, slightly twisted, narrowly truncated and somewhat inwardly arched. Sculpture consisting of a reticulated pattern, produced by flattened axial and spiral threads, the alternate spiral threads being slightly stronger, particularly above the mid region of the body whorl. Nuclear whorl glass-like and smooth, the second whorl developing faint axial threads which cross with spiral ridges producing the reticulated pattern, which becomes enlarged and much stronger on the body whorl.

length	width	aperture	
36.5	19.3	34.2×11.4 mm.	Holotype

Types. Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, no. 135140. *Atlantis*, station no. 3332 (N. Lat. $22^{\circ}09'30''$; W. Long. $81^{\circ}11'$) Bahía de Cochinos, Santa Clara Province, Cuba, in 175–225 fathoms (1939).

Remarks. See under *F. carolae* Clench.

This species differs from *F. atlanticus* Cl. and Ag. by having much smaller and fewer brownish spots and in possessing a very fine sculpture. *F. atlanticus* Cl. and Ag. possesses a very straight columella, not arched or arcuate as it is in most other species in this genus.

Range and Records. Known only from Cuba (see under Types).

Ficus atlanticus Clench and Agnayo, Plate 1, fig. 3–4

Ficus atlanticus Clench and Agnayo 1940, Mem. Sociedad Cubana Hist. Nat. 14, p. 85, plate 14, fig. 1 (off Sao Salvador, Estado Bahía, Brasil).

Description. Shell imperforate and very small for the genus. Color a dull (?) yellowish-brown, with a series of 11 rows of small reddish brown dots definitely arranged in spiral rows and somewhat off-set axially on the earlier portion of the body whorl. Whorls $4\frac{3}{4}$ regularly increasing in size. Aperture sub-elliptical with a shortened canal. Spire slightly elevated. Outer lip very thin. Columella slightly extended, faintly twisted, narrowly truncated and straight. Sculpture of a fine reticulated pattern produced by raised axial and spiral threads, the spiral threads being stronger. Nuclear whorl smooth, the second whorl showing the start of the fine reticulated pattern.

length	width	aperture	
28 ¹	15.8	24.7 × 9 mm.	Holotype

Types. Museum of Comparative Zoölogy no. 104657, *Hassler Voyage* (S. Lat. $11^{\circ}49'$; W. Long. $37^{\circ}10'$) off São Salvador, Estado Bahía, Brasil in 450 fathoms (1872).

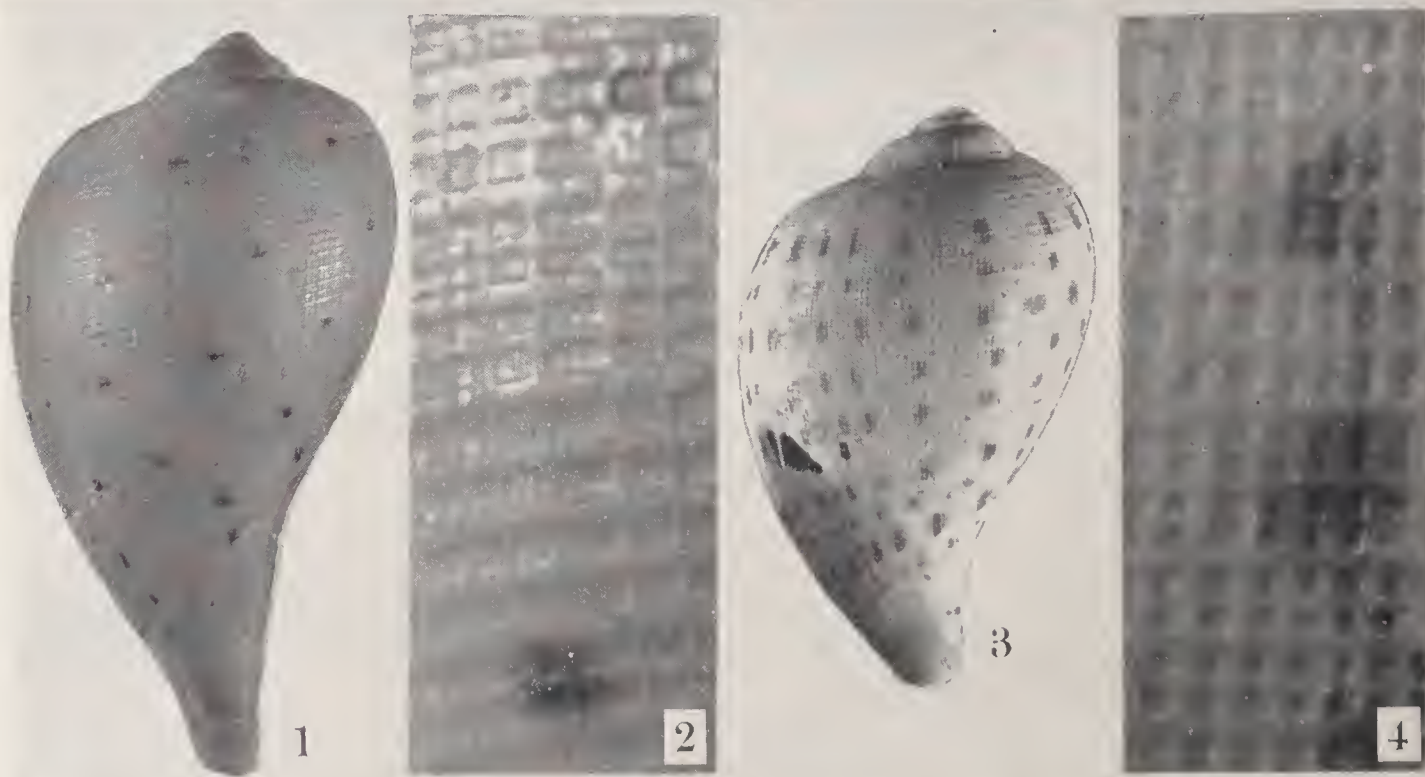


Plate 1. Fig. 1–2. *Ficus howelli* Clench and Agnayo, Holotype, off Bahía de Cochinos, Cuba. Fig. 3–4. *Ficus atlanticus* Clench and Agnayo, Holotype, off Sao Salvador, Estado da Bahía, Brasil. Fig. 1, 3; 2 × : Fig. 2, 4, sculpture 12 ×).

¹This measure was given in error as 38 mm. in the original description.

Remarks. See under *Ficus carolae* Clench and *F. howelli* Clench and Aguayo.
Range and Records. Known only from Brasil (see under Types).

***Ficus carolae*, new species, Plate 2, fig. 1-3**

Description. Shell rather elongated, imperforate and rather small for the genus, the holotype measuring about two and one-half inches in length. Whorls three and one-half, rapidly increasing in size and strongly convex. Interior of aperture glazed with the spots showing through. Outer lip very thin. Aperture long, nearly as long as the shell and extending below into a rather wide siphonal canal. Spire greatly depressed though the first two whorls do show above the body whorl. Nuclear whorls (one and one-half) smooth and opaque. Sculpture of remaining whorls finely reticulated with the spiral threads alternating strong and fine, the axial threads fine and somewhat irregular as to spacing.

length	width	aperture	
61.5	30	58×15.6 mm.	Holotype

Types. Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, no. 157501, 5½ miles S.E. of The Elbow, Key Largo, Florida in 92-100 fathoms. L. A. Burry, Richard and Carol Foster collectors, July 1944. Paratypes from 4 miles N.E. of The Elbow in 66 fathoms: 5 mi. E. of Carysfort Light in 96-107 fathoms: 6 mi. S.S.E. of The Elbow in 66 fathoms. These localities are all off Key Largo, Florida.

Named for Carol Foster (Mrs. Richard W. Foster).

Remarks. *Ficus carolae* Clench is the first deep-water member of this genus known to occur in North America. It differs from *F. papyratus* Say by being proportionately smaller, but having the sculpture of about the same coarseness, having a wider aperture, being a little more extended and having a higher spire. In addition, the shell is somewhat thinner and the small brownish spots more irregular in their arrangement. From both *F. howelli* and *F. atlanticus* it differs in being much larger and having much coarser sculpture. The small spots are irregular in *F. carolae*, regular and in spiral arrangement in both *F. howelli* and *F. atlanticus*.

Range and Records. Known only from southern Florida (see under Types).



Plate 2. *Ficus carolae* Clench, Holotype, 5½ mi. S.E. of The Elbow, Key Largo, Florida (fig. 1-2, natural size: fig. 3, 8×).

THE GENUS CONUS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC

BY
WILLIAM J. CLENCH**Conus clenchi** *Martins*

Conus clenchi Martins 1943, Boletim do Museu Nacional Brasil, (N.S.) Zoologia, No. 12, p. 2, text figures 1-3 (Barra do Furado, Município de Campos, Est. do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil).

Conus lorenzianus *Dillwyn*, Plate 7, fig. 5¹

Conus lorenzianus 'Chemnitz' Dillwyn 1817, Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells, London, 1, p. 370 (East Indian Seas and Africa).

Conus flammens Lamarck 1810, Ann. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. (Paris) 15, p. 279 (Seas of Africa). Refers to plate 336, fig. 1, Encyclopédique Méthodique 1798, pt. 21 (*non Conus flammens* Solander 1786, *non* Link 1807).

Conus largillierti Kiener [in part], Clench 1942, Johnsonia No. 6, p. 16, pl. 7, fig. 5 only.

Conus verrucosus *Hwass*

Conus verrucosus vanhyningi Rehder 1944, Nautilus 57, p. 105 (off Pompano, Broward Co., Florida).

THE GENERA LUCAPINA AND DIODORA IN THE
WESTERN ATLANTICBY
ISABEL PÉREZ FARFANTE
Guggenheim Fellow, Cuba, 1942-44**Lucapina eolis**, *new species*, Plate 3, fig. 1-3

Description. Shell medium in size, from 12 to 20 mm. in length, rather thin and depressedly conical. Anterior slope straight or concave, about half the length of the posterior slope, which is straight or convex. Orifice located between the first and second third; it is narrow and with a mid-horizontal widening. Sculpture consists of about 30 primary ribs between each pair of which there is intercalated one riblet. The shell is crossed by concentric laminae which form small scales where they intercept the radiating ribs. Between these laminae there are from five to seven strong cords. It is unicolored milky white. Margin finely erenulated. Interior polished white with the sculpture of the outside showing through in the form of concentric and radiating white lines. Internal callus of the orifice sharply truncated behind and rounded anteriorly.

	length	width	height	orifice length	
(large)	21	11	6	2.5 mm.	off Sand Key, Florida
(average)	13	7	4	1.5	off Key West, Florida

Types. Holotype Mus. Comp. Zoöl. no. 146436, 3 miles southwest of Sombbrero Light, Florida, in 41 fathoms. L. A. Burry collector. Paratypes from the same locality and from off Key West, Florida, *Eolis*, station 44, in 50 fathoms, and off Sand Key, Florida, *Eolis*, station 2, in 27-30 fathoms, all at the United States National Museum.

Range and Records. Known only from the type localities.

Remarks. This species is related to *L. aegis* Reeve from which it differs in many ways. The orifice in *L. eolis* is smaller, narrower, excavated in the middle and much more anteriorly placed. The sculpture is heavier, having many more and stronger cords between

¹ Figured in Johnsonia No. 6, p. 12, pl. 7, fig. 5 as *C. largillierti*.

the laminae. The color is always unicolored white; the shape is much narrower. The internal callus of the orifice is sharply rather than roundly truncated behind. Anteriorly it is rounded, quite unlike the triangular effect of *L. aegis*. *Lucapina colis* is a moderately deep water species and very rare.

Named for J. B. Henderson's yacht, *Eolis*, which dredged off the Lower Florida Keys.

***Lucapina suffusa tobagoensis*, new subspecies**, Plate 3, fig. 4-7

Description. Shell about 20 mm. in length, conical, slightly elevated and attenuated in front. Base oblong-ovate. Anterior slope straight; posterior slope somewhat convex. Orifice ovate, contracted in the middle and sometimes stained with bluish black, its length being from one-sixth to one-eighth the length of the shell. Sculpture consists of numerous rounded, radiating ribs, alternately larger and smaller, beginning as fine threads at the orifice and broadening toward the margin. Concentric raised threads cross the shell forming elongated nodules where they intercept the ribs. The growth lines are visible between the threads. Color a pale mauve with nine or ten dotted rays of a darker shade. Margin strongly crenulated with paired and sharply pointed denticles. Inside of shell polished gray, the darker color pattern of the outside showing through. Internal callus of the orifice thin, narrow and roundly truncated behind, colored the same as the rest of the interior. Sometimes it is encircled by a bluish black streak. Ribs of the outer surface are visible as radiating white lines. Muscle impression distinct, lying very near the border.

	length	width	height	orifice length	
(large)	24	14	11	4 mm.	Tobago Id., Lesser Antilles
(small)	19	10	6	3	Tobago Id., Lesser Antilles

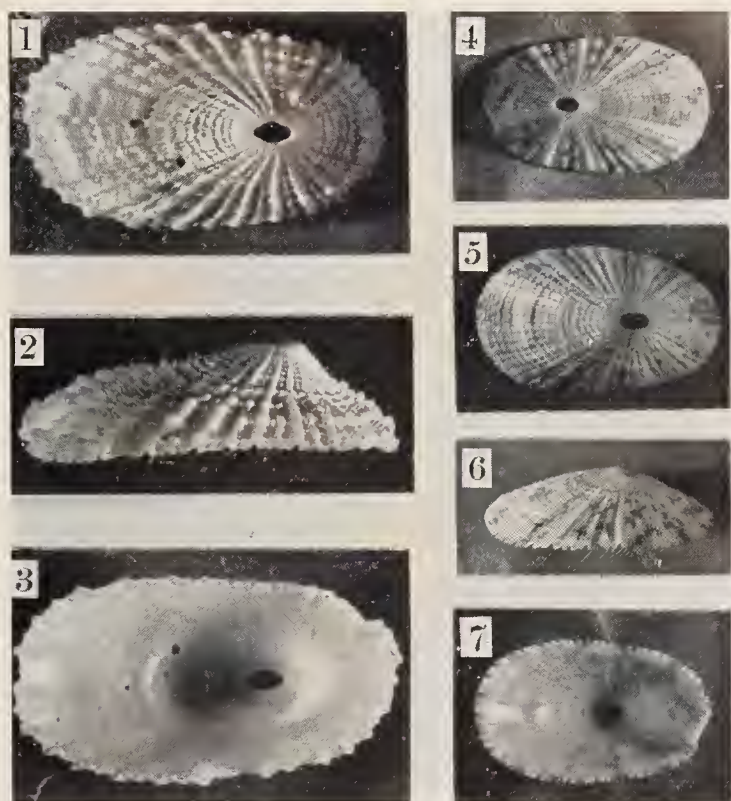


Plate 3. Fig. 1-3. *Lucapina eolis* Pérez Farfante, Paratype, off Key West, Florida (3×). Fig. 4-7. *Lucapina suffusa tobagoensis* Pérez Farfante, Tobago, Lesser Antilles (natural size; fig. 4, 6, 7, Holotype).

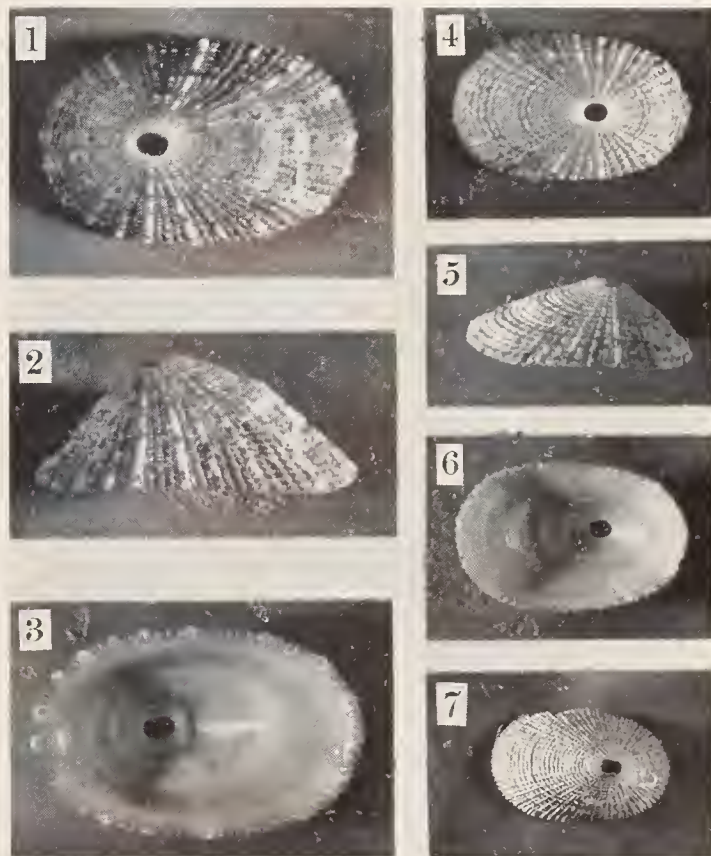


Plate 4. *Diodora welmorei* Pérez Farfante. Fig. 1-3. Off Tortugas, Florida (3×). Fig. 4-6, Holotype, off Key West, Florida (3×). Fig. 7. Off St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles (natural size).

Types. Holotype, Mus. Comp. Zoöl. no. 144831, Tobago Id., Lesser Antilles; H.L. Clark collector, 1916. Paratypes from the same locality.

Range and Records. Known only from Tobago Id.

Remarks. This subspecies is similar in shape and sculpture to *L. suffusa*. It differs in being thinner, having a narrower orifice which is contracted in the middle and always having present very definite broken, never solid, color rays, a character not present in any specimens of *L. suffusa* which I have examined.

Diodora wetmorei, *new species*, Plate 4, fig. 1-7

Description. Shell rather small from 15 to 25 mm. in length, conical, slightly elevated and moderately strong. Base oblong-ovate. Front slope straight or slightly concave; posterior slope convex. Summit decidedly anterior to shell center, pierced by the orifice which is elliptical, sometimes contracted in the middle and small, its length being from one-ninth to one-twelfth that of the shell. Surface sculptured with numerous close-set, rounded, nearly equal radiating ribs. Many concentric threads cross the shell forming small nodules where they intercept the ribs, thus producing a typical granulose surface. Shell irregularly colored reddish brown with about nineteen white ribs over which reddish brown spots are intermittently dispersed. These ribs divide the ground color into rays. Margin finely crenulated, the color pattern of the outside presenting a series of brown teeth interrupted at the intervals by a single white one. Interior colored oyster white, the ribs of the outside showing through in the form of white radiating lines. Internal callus also white, narrow and roundly truncated behind. Muscle impression distinct.

	length	width	height	orifice length	
(large)	24	16	7	3 mm.	off Barbados (100 fathoms) Lesser Antilles
(average)	18	11.5	6	2	off St. Lucia (116-220 fathoms) " "

Types. Holotype, United States Nat. Mus. no. 94044, off Key West, Florida, in 50 fathoms, *Albatross*, 1885. Paratype from off Tortugas, Florida.

Remarks. This new species appears to be quite different from any so far described from the Western Atlantic. It is related to *D. aguayoi* from which it differs in its shape, the lateral and posterior slopes being convex, while in *D. aguayoi* these slopes are concave. The orifice of *D. wetmorei*, seen in profile, is in one plane while in *D. aguayoi* it is in two planes, one portion on top, the anterior portion on the front slope. In addition, *D. wetmorei* possesses equal radiating ribs while *D. aguayoi* has large and small ribs alternating.

D. wetmorei is a moderately deep water species and exceedingly rare, since among the large series of material examined by us only a very few specimens have been found.

Named for Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Range. Southern Florida and south through the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

Records. FLORIDA: off Key Largo (66 fathoms) (L. A. Burry); off Sand Key, *Eolis*, station 100 (65 fathoms); off Key West, *Albatross*, station 2316 (50 fathoms); off Tortugas (all USNM). CUBA: off Bahía Honda, *Blake*, station 22 (100 fathoms). PUERTO RICO: off Boca Juana, Johnson-Smithsonian Expedition, station 104 (50 fathoms) (USNM). LESSER ANTILLES: off St. Lucia, *Blake*, station 220 (116 fathoms); off Barbados, *Hassler*, 100 fathoms (both MCZ). CARIBBEAN IDS.: off Curaçao Id. (USNM).

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BY

MERRILL E. CHAMPION

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