A NEW PINECREST CANCELLARIID (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA)

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Genus TRIGONOSTOMA Blainville, 1827

Trigonostoma BLAINVILLE, 1827, Man. Malac. et Conchyl., p. 652.

Type, by monotypy, *Delphinula trigonostoma* Lamarck, 1822 (=*Trigona pellucida* Perry, 1811). Recent, Indo-Pacific.

Subgenus VENTRILIA Jousseaume, 1887

Ventrilia JOUSSEAUME, 1887, Le Naturaliste, ser. 2, v. 1, fasc. 16, p. 194. Type, by monotypy, *Ventrilia ventrilia* Jousseaume, 1887 (=*Cancellaria tenera* Philippi, 1848). Recent, tropical Western Atlantic.

TRIGONOSTOMA (VENTRILIA) SENARIUM n. sp.

Plate 2, fig. 5

Diagnosis: Shell heavy, broad, spire moderately high. Adult specimens consisting of one and one-half smooth nuclear whorls, four and one-half teleoconch whorls. Ornament initiated by numerous spiral threads crossing faint axial riblets; four distinct spiral cords developing on second post-nuclear whorl, increasing in strength with each turn; six broad, slightly rounded, coarsely noded spiral ribs on final whorl, shoulder cord being the largest, medially grooved and more heavily noded. Interspaces, narrow, flat, deep. Fine spiral threads cover the entire shell. Shoulder summits with adaxial slope, ornamented by fine spiral threads and oblique axial ribs. Aperture trigonal, the outer lip grooved, following the deep contours of the spiral cords. The resultant interior spirals in turn bearing strong lirations, extending well into the aperture. Columella with two descending folds that do not extend to the margin. Umbilicus deep, spirally striate, axially costate.

Dimensions: Holotype, height 34.1 mm; greatest diameter 26.3 mm.
Paratype 1, height 31.5 mm; greatest diameter 25.7 mm.
Paratype 2, height 32.9 mm; greatest diameter 26.2 mm.
Paratype 3, height 33.1 mm; greatest diameter 25.3 mm.
Paratype 4, height 27.6 mm; greatest diameter 23.4 mm.

Holotype: USNM 220085; paratypes USNM 220086-220089.

Type locality: TU locality 1000, borrow pit at east end of 17th Street, 3.2 miles east of Tuttle Road, about 8 miles east of U. S. Highway 301 in Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida. Pinecrest Beds, Pliocene.

Occurrence: Known only from the type locality.

Figured Specimen: USNM 220085 (holotype).

Discussion: The characteristic broad, strap-like, noded spiral ribs distinguish this new species from all others of the genus occurring at the same locality (TU 1000). Other members of the genus such as *T. druidi* Olsson and Petit, *T. betsiae* Olsson and Petit, *T. tenerum* Philippi, and *T. perspectiva alumensis* Mansfield, appear at this locality and in other faunas of comparable age; however, as best as can be determined at this time, *T. senarium* is restricted to the borrow pits at Sarasota, Florida. Only *T. betsiae* bears a slight resemblance to the new species, but the primary spiral cords on *T. betsiae* do not attain the massive appearance and are not as coarsely noded as those of *T. senarium.* In profile the interspaces of *T. betsiae* are rounded, those of *T. senarium* are flat, thus making possible an immediate separation of the two species.

The only known *Trigonostoma* with similar sculpture is *T. ecuadoriana* Pilsbry and Olsson, 1941, from the Canoa Formation (Pliocene) of western Ecuador. This South American species has fourteen primary cords on the body whorl as contrasted to the six of *T. senarium,* and the early whorls of the two species are totally different.

The name *senarium,* a derivative of the Latin "senarius" meaning "of six", was selected to designate the six strong, broad spiral ribs, the main diagnostic characteristic of the species.

LITERATURE CITED

OLSSON, A. A., and R. E. PETIT, 1964, Some Neogene Mollusca from Florida and the Carolinas: Bulls. Amer. Paleontology, v. 47, no. 217, p. 509-574, pls. 77-83.

PILSBRY, H. A., and A. A. OLSSON, 1941, A Pliocene fauna from Western Ecuador: Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Proc., v. 93, p. 1-79, pls. 1-19.

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