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## ***Turris babylonia*; re-evaluation of a species complex and description of *Turris assyria*, new species**

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### **Abstract**

*Turris babylonia* (Linnaeus, 1758) is the designated type species of *Turris*, the nominate genus of the family Turridae. This species has unusual taxonomic significance, since the family Turridae is a large biodiverse group that has been highly problematic in its taxonomy. In this article, we address the identity of *Turris babylonia*: molecular data presented here and expanded elsewhere demonstrate that two distinctive varieties with divergent shell morphology, both conventionally assigned to *Turris babylonia*, are in fact different species. We describe one of the forms as *Turris assyria*, new species. Thus, specimens previously assigned to *Turris babylonia* now comprise at least two taxa, *Turris babylonia* and *Turris assyria*; it remains possible that each is a multi-species complex. Some of the numerous varieties and morphologically divergent forms in each complex may prove not to be conspecific with the two species, each precisely defined in this work by a specific barcode sequence.

### **Keywords**

Turrids; type species; taxonomy; venomous molluscs; conoideans; barcode sequences

## **INTRODUCTION**

The molluscs in the class Gastropoda (snails and slugs) are among the most diverse and species-rich groups of marine animals. A comprehensive sampling of gastropods from several tropical Pacific sites by Bouchet and co-workers (Bouchet et al. 2002, Bouchet et al. 2009) has revealed the major contribution to gastropod biodiversity made by a group of predatory, venomous marine snails, known as the “turrids” (or “turriiform conoideans”). Traditionally, these were assigned to a single family, Turridae. However, “turrids” are currently regarded as a heterogeneous, taxonomically-problematic group. The prior taxonomic scheme was based purely on shell characters; up to 13 subfamilies and hundreds

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### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

There is no conflict of interest relating to this work.

### **CONTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS**

B. M. Olivera framed the scientific hypothesis and organized the study; R. A. Seronay contributed to the field studies; A. E. Fedosov researched prior taxonomic literature and dissected the specimens for molecular analysis.

of different genera were included in the family Turridae, as defined in the work of Powell more than four decades ago (Powell 1966).

A revised taxonomy for the turrids was proposed (Taylor et al. 1993) and widely adopted (Bouchet and Rocroi 2005) after other characters, notably foregut anatomy were evaluated. However, recent molecular phylogenetic data (Puillandre et al. 2008) suggest that further revision in the definition of the family Turridae is likely, as additional data are collected and analyzed. A recent proposal placed different lineages of turrids in two different superfamilies, Turroidea and Conoidea (Tucker and Tenorio 2009).

*Turris* (Röding, 1798), is the type genus of the Turridae, with *Turris babylonica* (Linnaeus, 1758), the “tower of babel”, as the designated type species. Thus, deciding which genera are properly within the family Turridae, and which species belong to the genus *Turris* necessarily requires evaluation of the perceived evolutionary relationship to the type species, *Turris babylonica*. Presumably, *Turris babylonica* would also be the reference species for the newly proposed superfamily Turroidea (Tucker and Tenorio 2009). However, a recent molecular phylogenetic analysis of several *Turris* species revealed that the very identity of this type species is ambiguous. As detailed below, two morphospecies, previously treated as variants of *Turris babylonica* and generally assigned to that species throughout the taxonomic literature proved to have very significantly divergent barcode sequences, establishing unequivocally that these are different species.

There are a series of specimens of *Turris babylonica* that were recognized by Powell as the “typical form” (see Figure 1A). There are two syntypes in the British Museum (Natural History) in London that correspond to this form, as well as a juvenile specimen, which was the holotype of *Pleurotoma venusta* Reeve, 1843, assigned by Powell to synonymy with *Turris babylonica*. Powell recognized that there were a number of morphologically-diverse forms that he had assigned to *Turris babylonica*; in his comprehensive treatment of the genus *Turris* (Powell 1964), he remarked: “Some rather distinct forms of this species occur, but since the material available to me is scant, and further, since these variants upon the available evidence do not seem to relate exclusively to geographical areas, it is not possible to judge if the several forms have arisen in response to ecological conditions, segregation, or are accountable just as variation within acceptable species limits.”

The specimen shown in Figure 1B was treated by Powell (1964) in a manner that implied it was one of the distinct forms, morphologically distinguishable from typical *Turris babylonica*; he illustrated similar specimens (Plate 181, Figures 3 and 4) that contrasted with the typical form (illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 in the same Plate). Powell described and figured two other variants (the “sparsely pale spotted form” and the “narrow form”), these were illustrated as Figures 5 and 6 of Plate 181 in Powell’s work.

In a previous analysis of *Turris* species from the Philippines (Olivera 1999), the typical form of Powell was referred to as the “Babylon form”, and the form in Figure 1B was referred to as the “Niniveh form”. Because these forms were consistently separable when all the available Philippine material was examined, it was suggested at that time that the two forms would likely prove not to be conspecific upon further evaluation.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Most of the specimens of the *Turris babylonica* complex described in this study were collected in the Central Philippines (Cebu – Bohol area); living specimens that provided the material for DNA analysis were mostly collected in April – December, 2009. After shells were photographed, a sample of the soft body was extracted from some specimens and

preserved in ethanol for molecular studies. The analysis of the barcode sequence was carried out as described previously (Olivera et al. 2008).

A large series of specimens of *Turris babylonica* and related forms were examined, including those in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, the collection that was the source of many of the actual specimens assigned to *Turris babylonica* in Powell's monograph (Powell 1964).

## RESULTS

### Barcode analysis

In Figure 1, specimens from which DNA was extracted and from which the sequences of three standard genes (COI, 12S and 16S) were initially obtained are illustrated. Partial barcode sequences from the two specimens shown in Figure 1 are shown in Table 1; the surprising divergence in the barcode sequences shown led to the analysis of additional specimens, shown in Figure 2, top row.

The molecular data obtained, shown in Table 1, demonstrate that the specimen in Figure 1B and Figure 2C–E, the “Niniveh form”, is indeed a different species from the typical form of *Turris babylonica* (Figure 1A and Figure 2A–B). In the 150 nucleotide segment shown, there is >10% divergence in sequence between the two classes of specimens. The justification for separating the two forms into separate species is independently supported by the analysis of other standard marker genes (Fedosov et al. unpublished results). In the next section, we describe this distinctive “Niniveh form” as a new species; it is definitively separated from *Turris babylonica* by the significant divergence in their barcode sequences.

### Systematics: Taxonomic Description of the New Species *Turris assyria*, new species

**Range**—Philippines; from the Solomon Islands and Queensland, north to Japan.

**Description**—Shell turritiform, consists of 12 teleoconch whorls, protoconch missing in the holotype. Shell surface glossy, axial sculpture absent. First five whorls somewhat corroded. Succeeding whorls possess four distinct spiral cords, with brown maculations, among which first and third are stronger and wider than the others. The third spiral cord is notably thickened, forming a distinct keel that marks the periphery and gives the whorl its characteristic angular shape. The last whorl and canal bear 12 major maculated spiral cords, separated by minor sharp intermediate white threads, with additional white threads towards the tip of the canal. The siphonal canal is relatively long and narrow, and the distinct cords with maculations in the canal are darker brown in color than in the rest of the body whorl.

The suture is impressed and the subsutural ramp is not pronounced. The shell is white, has regular brown maculations on the upper spiral cord of each whorl followed by short vertical light-brown strokes on the succeeding sinus cord and somewhat larger maculations on the peripheral cord of each whorl (14 on the body whorl). The aperture is ovate, outer lip is evenly rounded; the anal sinus is deep, situated right above the periphery of the whorl. The aperture is white, interior smooth near the lip, with numerous parallel white spiral lirae deeper within the aperture.

Although the protoconch of *Turris assyria* is corroded in the holotype, one of the specimens (# 1010) for which a barcode sequence was obtained, had a reasonably well-preserved protoconch. The paucispiral protoconch is amber in color, with ~ 1.5 whorls. The early teleoconch whorls retain the amber coloration with strong whitish spiral cords that contrast with the darker amber color between the cords.

### Comparison of typical *Turris assyria* to *Turris babylonica* (after Olivera 1999, and Powell 1964)

The shell of *Turris assyria* is proportionally narrower in outline than *Turris babylonica*. The color pattern is generally more sparse; in the sub-sutural cord the dark brown maculations are characteristically smaller in *Turris assyria* and bolder in *Turris babylonica* (see Figures 1 and 2). Adult shells of *T. assyria* are generally 60–90mm, elongate fusiform and rather smooth, with a shiny porcellaneous texture (Philippine specimens of *Turris babylonica* tend to have a “matte” surface). The maculations of the typical form of *Turris assyria* are generally more uniform in size and distribution than in *Turris babylonica*; the latter has very much bolder markings in the subsutural cord. There is some variation in the color of the maculations, from light brown to almost black in *Turris assyria* specimens (see Figure 2 for variation from the type locality). Individual whorls are generally less bulbous than in *Turris babylonica*.

Although in both species, the sinus cord is narrower than either the subsutural cord or the peripheral cord, the contrast in cord width is much greater in *Turris babylonica*, with a very thin sinus cord and an extremely broad and boldly maculated subsutural cord. In *Turris assyria*, the sinus cord is proportionally broader and more rounded in outline (see Figures 1 and 2). Another characteristic difference is that the region from the sinus cord to the subsutural cord is brown to off white in most (but not all) specimens of *T. babylonica*, and generally white in *T. assyria*.

Live specimens of the two forms (*T. assyria* and *T. babylonica*) from Danajon Bank and off Sogod Cebu, Philippines are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The two species have animals with somewhat different coloration in their foot — *Turris assyria* is yellowish in color, while the animal of *Turris babylonica* collected at the same locality is darker gray with small irregular darker spots. There is some variation in the pattern of the foot — *Turris assyria* specimen #1011 (Figure 2E) had large grey spots, absent in the other two specimens (see Figures 2C and D), but all three of the *Turris assyria* specimens shown in Figure 2 yielded identical barcode sequences.

**Type locality; geographical distribution**—The holotype and three paratype specimens of *Turris assyria* were collected at a locality in the Central Philippines known as the “turrid fishing grounds”, by divers using compressors at night at depths of 10–16 fathoms. This locality, the outer barrier reef of Danajon Bank between Cebu and Bohol province, east of Olango Island is shown in the rectangle in the map in Figure 3. On four consecutive nights, on December 3–6, 2009, of 81 *Turris* specimens collected, 8 were *Turris assyria* — other congeners found are shown in Table 2. No specimens of *Turris babylonica* were collected during this period, although the *Turris babylonica* specimen in Figure 1A was found at this locality previously. The typical substrate on which this species is collected is described as “sandy rubble”.

*Turris assyria* is a relatively common species in the Philippines, with significant morphological variation observed (see Figures 4 and 5). The species appears to be restricted to the Western and Central Pacific; there is no evidence for its occurrence in the Indian Ocean. Specimens tentatively assigned to *Turris assyria* have been found in the Solomon Islands, as has typical *Turris babylonica* (see Figures 5 and 6). In addition, as shown in Figure 5, specimens referred to this species also occur in Queensland, Australia; one of the specimens with this locality label appears very atypical, but is most likely an unusually light-colored, small form of *Turris assyria* (see Figure 5, middle row, 2nd from right). A typical specimen of *Turris assyria* (identified as *Turris babylonica*) is illustrated in a recent book on the shells of Japan (Okutani 2000) suggesting its occurrence in the Northern Pacific.

**Etymology**—Since this species has been confused with *Turris babylonia*, we assign a name, *Turris assyria* that refers to the other great power in Mesopotamia at the time of Babylon.

**Types**—The holotype and paratypes 1–3 were collected on the outer reef, Danajon Bank between Cebu and Bohol Islands. The barcode sequences shown in Table 1 are all from *Turris assyria* from the type locality (because their shells were crushed to obtain tissue for analysis — see Figures 1 and 2, many of the specimens collected at the type locality could not be included in the type series). The type specimens, with shells unbroken, are summarized in Table 3.

### Distinctive varieties of *Turris assyria*

*Turris assyria* specimens from the Dajanon Bank, Cebu, the type locality shown in the map in Figure 3, and from Sogod, Cebu, are mostly the typical form. A number of distinctive varieties are assigned to this species that diverge to varying extents from the typical form.

**Variety 1**—In this variety (see Figure 4, middle row), in contrast to the regular pattern of darker brown maculations found in the subsutural cord and the basal cords, those on the sinus cord, the peripheral cord and the more anterior major cord are either paler brown and/or much more sparse in pattern; in some specimens, maculations on these cords may be missing altogether. The cords on the canal typically have darker and bolder maculations. We regard these as varieties of *Turris assyria*, since there appear to be intermediate forms (see Figure 4, top row). Indeed, the holotype of *Turris assyria* has some intermediate characteristics. Small specimens of this variety are often found dead on the beaches of the Central Philippines. This variety is regularly found off Calituban, Bohol. Powell (1964) referred to a pale, sparsely spotted form from New Guinea, similar in pattern to this variety; the New Guinea specimens appear to be broader than the Philippine material, and may not be conspecific with *Turris assyria*.

**Variety 2**—This variety, shown in Figure 4, bottom row, has generally darker maculations than the typical form, and has a longer canal; specimens of this variety are among the largest specimens from the Philippines, with adults >85mm in length. As shown in Figure 2, this variety represents a minor fraction of specimens from the type locality (Figure 2, bottom row, 2nd from left).

### Specimens provisionally assigned to *Turris assyria*

A variety of specimens are shown (Figure 6) that are rather divergent from the typical form of *Turris assyria*. However, these specimens all appear closer to *T. assyria* than to *T. babylonia*. Nevertheless, there remains the possibility that some of these will prove not to be conspecific with *Turris assyria* after more detailed analysis. Two classes of these specimens that appear particularly distinctive are discussed:

**Narrow form**—As described above, specimens assigned to *Turris assyria* have a relatively broad sinus cord (relative to the subsutural and peripheral cords) compared to specimens assigned to *Turris babylonia* (where characteristically, the sinus cord is very much narrower than the subsutural cord). There are a group of specimens with exceptionally narrow sinus ribs that resemble *T. assyria* in other respects (e.g., a specimen from the Moluccas, Figure 5, top row leftmost). A molecular assessment is desirable; this was also referred to by Powell (1964) as a distinctive form (see Plate 181, Figure 5).

**Sulu Sea form**—This distinctive form (Figure 5, middle row, leftmost specimen) is characteristic of specimens primarily collected from localities around the Sulu Sea. These

specimens are generally smaller than either typical *Turris assyria* and *Turris babylonica*. Whether or not this form is conspecific with *Turris assyria* remains to be evaluated further.

**Review of Prior Literature**—Because the new species, *Turris assyria*, was previously regarded as a form of *Turris babylonica*, previous publications that either discussed or illustrated *Turris babylonica* were inconsistent with respect to which morph was referred to or illustrated. The most comprehensive discussion of *Turris babylonica* was published by Powell (1964). He documented 8 specific localities for the species in the Philippines; one was a reference to the type specimen of *Pleurotoma venusta* (Siquijor Island), which as discussed above, is a synonym of *Turris babylonica*.

The other Philippine specimens referred to by Powell were from the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP); we have examined the specimens (comprising 13 individual shells from 7 stations). What is striking is that only one of the 13 is a typical *Turris babylonica*; the other 12 are, in fact, specimens tentatively assigned to *Turris assyria*. These include the two specimens in the color photograph published in his article (Plate 181, Figures 3 and 4). The only typical *Turris babylonica* from the Philippines was from Sanga-sanga, Sulu Archipelago — although Powell indicated that this was part of the Dupont/Academy expedition, it was not, in fact, collected by that expedition, but was a gift received during the expedition from John Root, an important collector of Philippine material in the 1950s. All Philippine specimens actually collected directly by the expedition and labeled *Turris babylonica* have proven to be *Turris assyria*. Thus, all of the other records of Powell from the Philippines are likely records for *Turris assyria*.

Powell referred to additional specimens in the ANSP collection from outside the Philippines. Two were from Malaita Island in the Solomon group, and the other was collected from the Admiralty Island; none of the three specimens were *Turris assyria* — these are all typical *Turris babylonica*.

In the first comprehensive illustration of shells from the Philippines, Springsteen and Leobrera (1986) did indeed show typical *Turris babylonica* (plate 76, # 1). However, in the Compendium of Seashells, Abbott and Dance (1986) identified two specimens as *Turris babylonica*. The rightmost specimen on page 239 is that species, but the specimen on the left is similar to the “narrow form” of Powell (1964) that is provisionally assigned to *Turris assyria*. In the recent book on Philippines shells by Poppe (2008), there are three specimens illustrated; two of these (plate 680, Figures 6 and 7) are typical *Turris babylonica*, but Figure 8 is *Turris assyria*. The illustrated specimen assigned to *Turris babylonica* in a recent book illustrating the seashells of the world by Robin (2008) (page 448, Figure 3) is *Turris assyria*. On Figure 8 of the same plate, there is a specimen likely to be a dark variety of *Turris babylonica*, identified as *Turris hidalgoi*, a different species (Vera-Peláez et al. 2000). Thus, the prior literature illustrates the considerable confusion with regard to which forms are properly included within the boundaries of the type species, *Turris babylonica*.

## DISCUSSION

As Powell remarked, the specimens that he had assigned to *Turris babylonica* were a morphologically heterogeneous group. The molecular evidence provides unequivocal proof that two of the forms previously regarded as *Turris babylonica* are different species. As shown in Figure 2, shells of *Turris babylonica* and the new species, *Turris assyria* collected from Cebu in the Central Philippines, are easily distinguished by shell morphology. The potential confusion arises from variation found in these species; a large number of variants potentially belong to one or the other species (see Figures 4–6).



However, examination of a large series of specimens from the Philippines demonstrated that it was generally straightforward to separate specimens into two groups that we have tentatively assigned either to *Turris babylonia* or *Turris assyria*. We also have specimens assigned to both species from the Solomon Islands. Thus, across the central Indo-Pacific, from the Philippines to the Solomons, variants of both species are probably present. We illustrated above specimens that we assigned to *Turris assyria* from Queensland; typical *Turris babylonia* has not been reported from Australia. Similarly, *Turris assyria* was illustrated in the volume by Okutani (2000) on the shells of Japan (and identified as *Turris babylonia*); we have been unable to find a figure of a specimen of *Turris babylonia* from Japan. Thus, although the range of the two species mostly overlaps, the preliminary data suggest that *Turris assyria* may be more widely distributed across the Indo-Pacific.

The molecular data (Table 1) indicate that *Turris assyria* and *Turris babylonia* are surprisingly divergent at the molecular level. The field data at the type locality, the “turrid fishing grounds” at Danajon Bank (see Table 2 for an example) suggest that in addition to *Turris assyria*, *Turris normandavisoni*, *Turris spectabilis* and *Turris garnonsii* are also regularly found at this locality. A definition of the divergence in prey and/or microhabitat between these congeners should be feasible if systematic field collection data were carried out at this locality. At the present time, little data exists in the literature that sheds light on the species-specific biology of the different *Turris* species.

## SUMMARY OVERVIEW

Two distinct morphospecies were previously assigned to *Turris babylonia* (see Poppe 2008, Powell 1964). One of these, previously called the “Niniveh form” by Olivera (1999), is designated a new species, *Turris assyria*. Specimens assigned to *Turris assyria* comprise a set with considerable variation in shell morphology. From any specific locality, *Turris assyria* and *Turris babylonia* are easily separable on the basis of shell morphology; however, each comprises forms with considerable morphological variation. The possibility that some of these are different species, but morphologically very similar to *Turris assyria* and *Turris babylonia*, cannot be eliminated at this time. A more precise phylogenetic analysis of the status of these two species within the genus *Turris* using multiple molecular markers has been carried out; this more extensive molecular phylogeny of *Turris* will be published elsewhere (Fedosov et al. unpublished results).

## Acknowledgments

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Kerry Matz took some of the photographs and Michael Miller measured the type specimens. We thank Gary Rosenberg and Paul Calloman for the loan of specimens from the ANSP.

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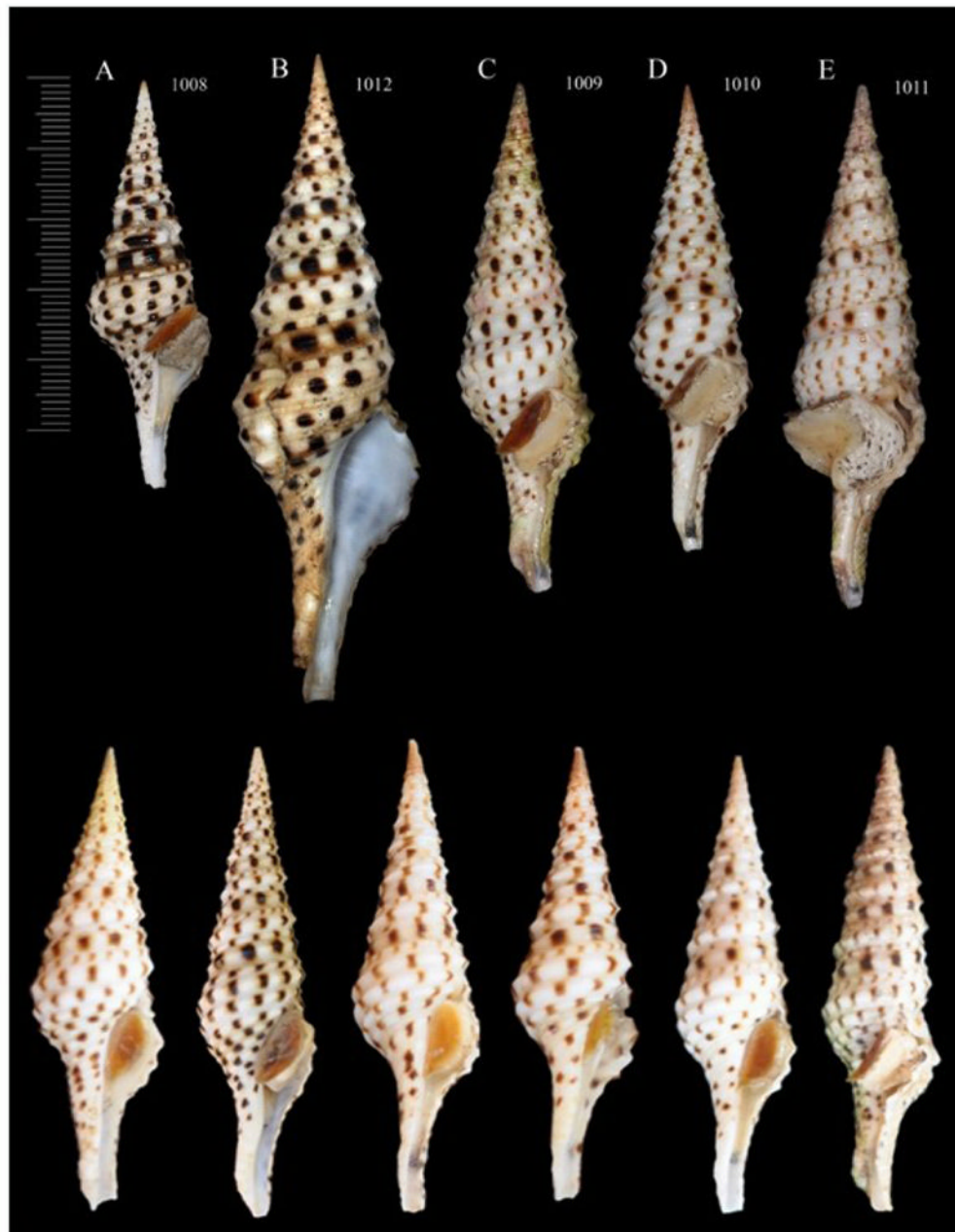
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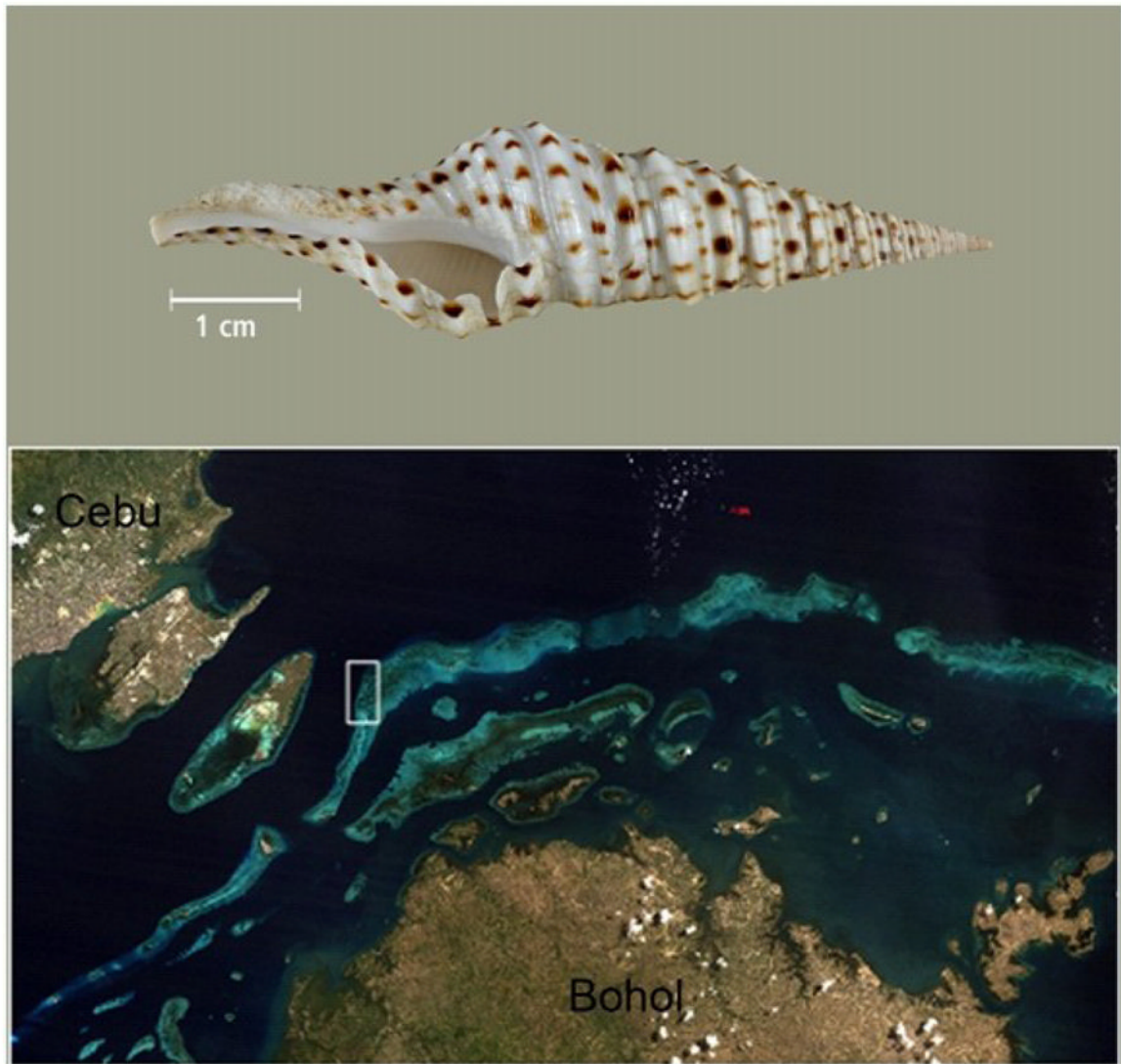


**Figure 1.**  
A. *Turrus babylonia*, Danajon Bank, Cebu, Philippines; B. *Turrus assyria*, Danajon Bank, Cebu, Philippines.

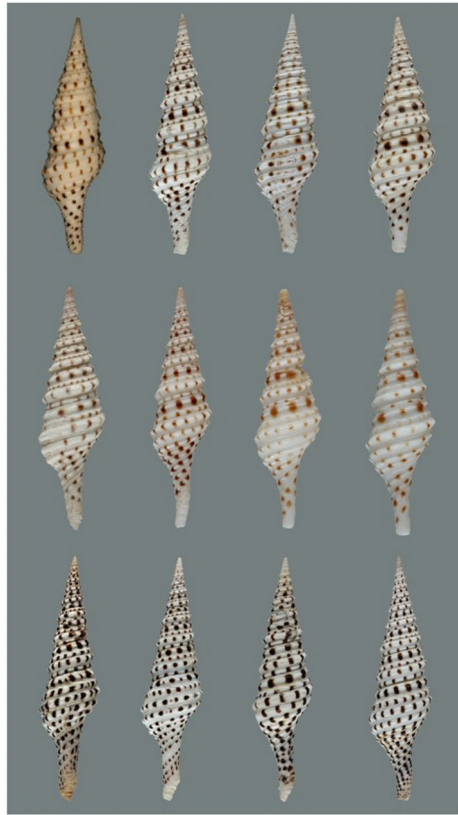


**Figure 2.**

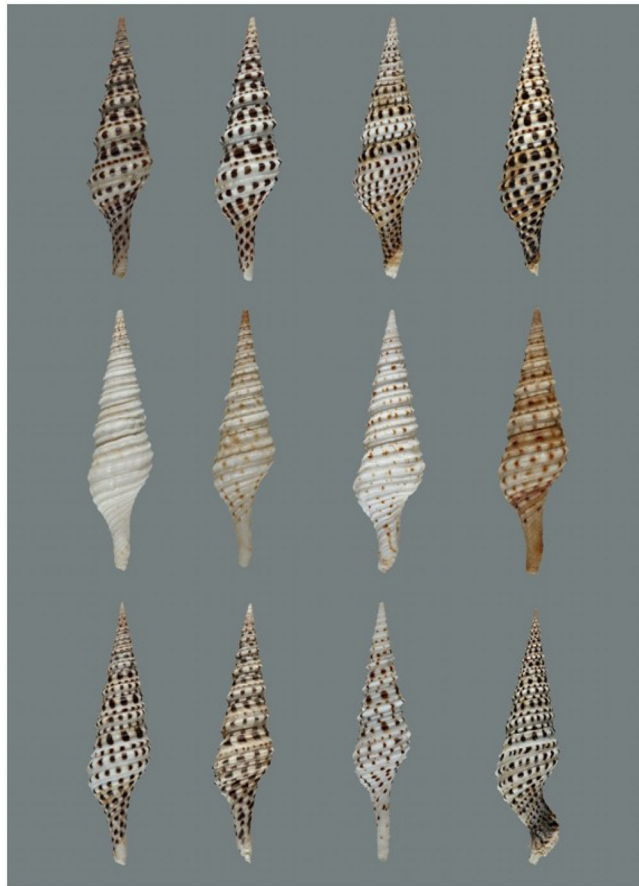
Top row: Shells of specimens from which the barcode sequences shown in Table 1 were obtained. Specimens A and B are typical *Turrus babylonica*; C, D and E are *Turrus assyria* (see text). Bottom row: Six specimens of *Turrus assyria*, all collected in Dec., 2009, from the Danajon Bank, Cebu, Philippines (see Table 2), the “turrid fishing grounds”. These specimens are not shown proportional to their actual size. Specimen B was from off Sogod, Cebu, Philippines.



**Figure 3.**  
*Turris assyria*, new species: holotype specimen and type locality. Top: Shell of holotype. Bottom: Shown in the white rectangle is the location of the turrid fishing ground on the western part of the outer barrier reef, Danajon Bank. The islands east of the white rectangle are Olango and Mactan (closest to Cebu).



**Figure 4.** Variation in *Turris assyria*. Top and middle: from typical to “sparsely spotted” patterns (“variety 1”, see text) are shown (all of the specimens are from the Central Philippines); Bottom: “variety 2”, with darker maculations (see text).



**Figure 5.**

Atypical specimens from various localities, some only provisionally assigned to *Turriss assyria*. The wide range of variation in shell morphology and patterns is illustrated in this series. Most of the specimens are likely variants of *Turriss assyria*; two of the more problematic, discussed specifically in the text, are the “narrow form” (leftmost specimen, top row) and the “Sulu Sea form” (rightmost specimen, middle row). Most specimens are from various Philippine localities except top row, extreme left: Moluccas, second from left: Lady Musgrave Is., Australia; Middle row, third from left, Queensland; Bottom row, extreme left, Marau Sound, Guadalcanal.





**Figure 6.** *Turrus babylonia*, illustrating morphological variation. All are from various Philippine localities except for the two on the bottom row, right, which are from the Solomon Islands.



**Table 1**

Partial barcode sequences of specimens shown in Figure 2, top row.

<i>T. babylonia</i> #1008	GGTCAACAAAATCATAAAGACATCGGAAACGT
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1012	GGTCAACAAAATCATAAAGACATCGGAAACGT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1009	GGTCAACAAAATCATAAAGACATTTGGAAACAC
<i>T. assyria</i> #1010	GGTCAACAAAATCATAAAGACATTTGGAAACAC
<i>T. assyria</i> #1011	GGTCAACAAAATCATAAAGACATTTGGAAACAC
20	
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1008	TATAATATCCGTGTTTGGAAATATGATCCGGTCT
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1012	TATAATATCCGTGTTTGGAAATATGATCCGGTCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1009	TATACATTTTATTTGGTATATGATCCGGTCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1010	TATACATTTTATTTGGTATATGATCCGGTCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1011	TATACATTTTATTTGGTATATGATCCGGTCT
40	
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1008	TAGTGGGAACCGCTTTAAGCGTTCTTATTTCT
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1012	TAGTGGGAACCGCTTTAAGCGTTCTTATTTCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1009	TAGTGGGAACCTGCTTTAAGTCTTCTTATTTCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1010	TAGTGGGAACCTGCTTTAAGTCTTCTTATTTCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1011	TAGTGGGAACCTGCTTTAAGTCTTCTTATTTCT
80	
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1008	GAGCTTGAATTAGGGCAACCTGGGGCAATTTGCT
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1012	GAGCTTGAATTAGGGCAACCTGGGGCAATTTGCT
<i>T. assyria</i> #1009	GAGCCGAATTAGGGCAACCTGGGGCGTTAC
<i>T. assyria</i> #1010	GAGCCGAATTAGGGCAACCTGGGGCGTTAC
<i>T. assyria</i> #1011	GAGCCGAATTAGGGCAACCTGGGGCGTTAC
100	
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1008	TTGGCGATGACCAAGTTATATAAATGTTATTG
<i>T. babylonia</i> #1012	TTGGCGATGACCAAGTTATATAAATGTTATTG
<i>T. assyria</i> #1009	TTGGTGA TGA TCA A T T A T A T A A T G T T A T T G
<i>T. assyria</i> #1010	TTGGTGA TGA TCA A T T A T A T A A T G T T A T T G
<i>T. assyria</i> #1011	TTGGTGA TGA TCA A T T A T A T A A T G T T A T T G
140	

The first 150 nucleotides at the 5' end of the barcode sequences (Cox-I) have been analyzed for five specimens in the *Turris babylonia* complex. The specimens from which these DNA sequences were derived are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. The DNA samples were prepared as described under Materials and Methods. Note the significant divergence between the two groups of specimens (#1008 and #1012 vs. #1009–1011), providing unequivocal molecular evidence that these are not conspecific. The holotype for *Turris assyria*, new species (see Figure 3) was deliberately chosen to be as similar to one of the specimens analyzed above (#1009–1011) that have identical barcode sequences; it is closest to #1009. The sequences have been submitted to GenBank; #1008 is GU299968, #1010 is GU299969, #1012 is GU299970. The sequences of #1009 and #1011 are identical to #1010.

**Table 2**Frequency of *Turris* Species from one field trip at the “Turrid Fishing Ground”

Turrid Species	No. of specimens
<i>Turris assyria</i>	8
<i>Turris cryptorrhaphe</i>	4
<i>Turris normandavisoni</i>	38
<i>Turris spectabilis</i>	17
<i>Turris garnonsii</i>	13
<i>Turris dollyae</i>	1
	<b>81</b>

Specimens collected December 3–6, 2009 from the outer barrier reef, Danajon Bank, Cebu portion (see Figure 2).

- Out of the 1583 specimens of all turrids collected for 4-night harvesting (average of 5 hours per night) from the turrid fishing ground in outer barrier reef, 81 were assigned to the genus *Turris*.
- No *Turris babylonia* was collected during this harvesting period.

Table 3

Types *Turris assyria*, new species

	Collection Locality	Length (mm)	Maximum Diameter (mm)	Depository (Cat. #)
<b>Holotype:</b>	Outer barrier reef, Danajon Bank, Cebu, PI.	65.2	16.2	PBRC-MSI (GM1001)
<b>Paratype:</b>				
#1	Outer barrier reef, Danajon Bank, Cebu, PI.	65.2	16.0	PBRC-MSI (GM1002)
#2	Outer barrier reef, Danajon Bank, Cebu, PI.	75.0	17.9	PBRC-MSI (GM1003)
#3	Outer barrier reef, Danajon Bank, Cebu, PI	68.1	17.1	MNHN (21134)
#4	Off Olango Is., Cebu, PI	60.0	15.4	Field Museum, Chicago
#5	Jagoliao Is., N.W. Bohol, PI (12–24 ft, 7/29/58)	78.7	20.6	ANSP (231320)
#6	Calatagan, Batangas, Luzon Is., PI	67.0	17.7	ANSP (229059)
#7	Calatagan, Batangas, Luzon Is., PI	63.2	15.2	ANSP (229059)
#8	Calatagan, Batangas, Luzon Is., PI	62.2	15.7	ANSP (229059)
#9	Kudat district, North Borneo, Malaysia	59.8	15.2	ANSP (255716)
#10	Calituban, Bohol, PI	68.7	18.6	Russian Academy of Sciences
#11	Mindoro, PI	70.1	18.9	Olivera collection
#12	(Philippines)	74.3	18.9	Olivera collection
#13	(Philippines)	76.2	20.0	Olivera collection
#14	(Philippines)	85.0	21.1	Olivera collection
#15	(Philippines)	88.5	22.0	Olivera collection
#16	Off Olango Is., Cebu, PI	57.7	14.4	Olivera collection
#17	Sogod Bay, Leyte, PI	60.5	15.5	Olivera collection
#18	Albuera, Leyte, PI (G. Poppe, 12m, at night)	64.9	16.7	Olivera collection
#19	North Mindinao, PI (?)	68.3	17.3	Olivera collection
#20	Off Olango Is., Cebu, PI	78.3	18.4	Olivera collection
#21	(Philippines)	88.5	20.0	Olivera collection
#22	(Philippines)	84.0	21.0	Olivera collection
#23	Mactan, Cebu, PI	69.0	17.5	Olivera collection

PBRC MSI — Philippine Biodiversity Resources Center, Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines

MNHN — Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France

ANSP — Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA, USA

(Specimens in the Olivera collection are intended for donation to additional museum collections.)