

equal strength on the body whorl; interspaces of about the same width as the cords, with one fine bifid spiral thread. Canal bearing 10 to 12 spirals of varying strength. Axial sculpture of many low, comparatively closely spaced, weak costate that are more distinct between spiral cords than elsewhere, and form numerous low closely spaced nodules on the cords; about 30 on penultimate whorl. Interior of outer lip bearing seven pairs of white denticles, each on a small dark brown colour patch, the area between the patches suffused with light beige. Periostracum bearing numerous, relatively very closely spaced, fringed, high, thin axial blades corresponding in position with the axial ribs of the shell.

Dimensions (in mm):

	height	diameter
Holotype	92.2	54.9
Figured paratype, CAS. 38865	85.7	47.8
Paratype, CAS. 23198	66.3	39.7
Figured paratype, SU. 44371	133.8	61.7
Figured Paratype, SU. 48576	123.3	64.2
Figured paratype, SU. 2620	79.2	43.4

LOCALITIES: California Academy of Sciences (CAS) loc. 23198, Isabella (= Albermarle) and Santa Cruz (= Indefatigable) Island, Galapagos Islands, W. H. Oschner, 1905-06 (holotype and one small paratype); CAS. loc. 38865, Academy Bay, Santa Cruz Island, Galapagos Islands, alive in sand low in intertidal zone, Mrs Carmen Angermayer, 1964 (figured paratype); Stanford University (SU) reg. no. 2620, Tagus Cove, Isabella Island, Galapagos Islands, Stanford Exped., 1903 (paratype); SU. 44371, figured by Keen (1958: fig. 322), from shrimp trawlers, off Mazatlan, Mexico, per P. Paige (figured paratype); SU. 48576, from shrimp trawlers, off Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, per Senora Mary Ricaud (figured paratype). Also recorded from the Pleistocene of James Island, Galapagos Islands (as *Cymatium weigmanni*) by Hertlein and Strong (1939: 370), according to Hertlein and Strong (1955: 134); from the Galapagos Islands by Hertlein and Strong (1955: 134); from South San Lorenzo Island, Baja California, by Emerson and Old (1963: 25); and (presumably this subspecies) from Peru by Bellatante (1954: 76).

HOLOTYPE (CAS. 23198) and two paratypes in California Academy of Sciences; three paratypes in Stanford University Geology Department.

As the exact locality of the holotype is not known, the locality from which the fine live-collected paratype was obtained, i.e., Academy Bay, Santa Cruz Island, is designated the type locality of the subspecies.

The geographic range of *keanae* is rather obscure as yet, but is at least "from La Paz, Gulf of California, to the Galapagos Islands" (Keen, 1958: 346) and probably to Peru. The subspecies seems to be considerably rarer than the other subspecies of *S. (M.) parthenopea*, and is rarely represented in collections. On the mainland of western central America it seems to be mainly taken as large, tall specimens by shrimp trawlers, but is known intertidally (Keen, 1958: 346). In the Galapagos Islands it is mainly represented by beach shells or intertidal specimens that are smaller, of more usual *Monoplex* shape and often with more prominent axial sculpture than mainland specimens. However, there can be no doubt that all western American specimens are consubspecific.

The new subspecies differs from the other subspecies of *S. (M.) parthenopea* in its weaker and more closely spaced spiral sculpture, in having six approximately equally strong spiral cords on the body whorl where *parthenopea echo* has five and *parthenopea parthenopea* has the sixth one somewhat weaker than in *keanae*, in having much weaker and more numerous nodules on the spiral cords (about 30 in *keanae* and about 10 to 18 in the other two subspecies), corresponding to much more numerous, more closely spaced and better developed axial ribs, in having seven