

原 著 Original Articles

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New Species of the Conidae (Gastropoda)

from Japan

Tokubei KURODA

(圖版 Plate 1 and 挿圖 Text-figures 7-10)

The species to be described here were collected generally from the deep sea, and the shells are large and of rare occurrence. The two forms I provisionally placed in the *Embrikena* group which was established by T. Iredale¹⁾, do not seem to be typical, and the other species are also somewhat doubtful regarding their generic positions, but for the present I can not refer them exactly to the settled groups due to their specific variation.

*Embrikena stupa*²⁾ n. sp. フットウイモ (仏塔芋) (新種)

(圖版 Plate 1, fig. 1)

Shell rather large, thick and stout, biconic or diamond-shaped with a high pyramidal spire, containing about one-third in the shell length, both lateral slopes slightly excavated; ivory white, with series of small chestnut brown spots, in the type specimen there are 5 or 6

1) Festschrift z. 60. Geburtstage v. Prof. Dr. Embrik Strand, 3: 407. 1937.

2) "stupa" a Buddhist tower or pagoda, named in allusion to its remarkable highness of the spire.

series with rather irregular intervals on the upper half of the last whorl, with a few spots below; in addition, there is a series of larger, irregular spots, numbering 3 or 4 at the frontal wall in the type specimen (but in some specimens there are more numerous spots crowded with irregular shapes). Another series of oblique, short lines of the same colour is at the shoulder angle, and similar colour pattern is also found on each angle of the spire whorls, moreover, some cloudy spots occasionally appear in the concaved areas below sutures. About 13 whorls are counted, but the apical ones are eroded; whorls are appressed in front of suture, the shoulder angle of each whorl is bluntly angular and weakly tuberculated, except the last one, and are generally more prominent on the upper whorls. The surface, though somewhat worn in places, is covered with a dull yellowish, somewhat velvety periostracum. Last whorl rather rapidly reduces the diameter below, with nearly straight lateral walls, except the caudal portion which is constricted; the anterior end is somewhat truncated. Aperture narrow, parallel-sided, somewhat deeply notched above, the outer lip somewhat straight, the margin of which is simple and weakly extruded forwardly; columella with an only thin callus deposition. The incremental growth striae are rather distinct, having 2 or 3 spiral lines on each whorl of spire at the margined area below suture, below which rather strongly excavated.

Length 100, diam. 48mm. (type).

Type locality: Off Tosa, about 100 fathoms, Shikoku Island.

This beautiful species was firstly discovered by Mr. S. Kinoshita from the sea of Kii many years ago, and later a few additional specimens were found from the sea of Tosa by Mr. A. Teramachi, a famous

collector of Japan, the described type specimen being the most perfect one among them and belongs to his splendid collection.

Embrikena stupella n. sp. コブツトウイモ (小仏塔芋) (新種)

(図版 Plate 1, fig. 3)

Shell similar to *E. stupa* described above, but smaller in size, with a stouter spire and a spiral ornamentation of rather coarsely arranged series of purplish brown dots, which are subquadrate, but those on the spire and shoulder of the last whorl are longitudinally elongated, the series of dots are about 10 on the last whorl, the arrangement of the series is slightly irregular in places. The shell is very thick and stout, white, covered with a yellow periostracum which is not very thick, the shoulder is bluntly angular with a stairway spire towards the apex, and stoutly margined in front of suture and weakly striated by a few spiral lines. Outer lip rather strongly extruded forwardly.

Length 72.4, diam. 35.3 mm.

Off Tosa, said to be from 60 to 70 fathoms, collected by A. Tera-machi, in whose collection the type specimen is deposited.

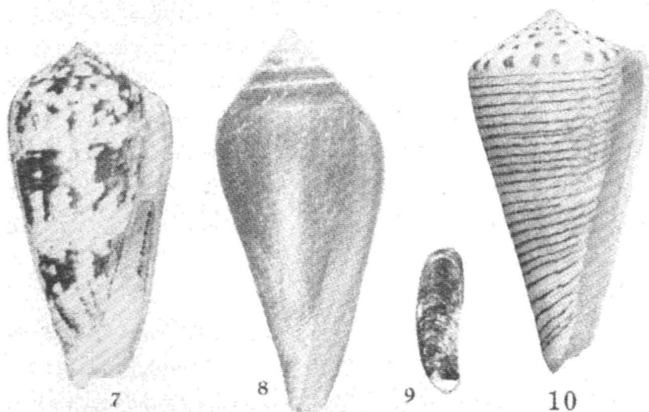
At a glance this fine species seems nearly an individual variant of the preceding, but that is always larger in size, sharply produced in spire, finer and irregularly stained in pattern, from which this species is easily discriminated.

Rhizoconus (?) *hirasei* Kuroda n. sp. ヒラセイモガイ (新種)

(挿図 Text-fig. 10)

Shell medium in size, rather thick, fleshy white, encircled by pale brown transverse linear stripes all over the body whorl, save the spire and the extreme basal end; colour stripes about 27 in number, ar-

ranged nearly equidistantly, though a few additional ones are found between the wider interspaces, very feebly wavy in places; spire whorls and the shoulder angle stained with subsquare chestnut spots, 22 of them arranged in a row on the last whorl; lateral walls somewhat vertical below the shoulder, the rest part straightish, with a weak fasciole on the base; spire straightly slanting except a few apical whorls which form a pointed apex; number of whorls about 12;



- Text-figs. 7. *Chelyconus kinoshitai*, n. sp. (type). キノシタイモ 71×35.4mm.
 8, 9. *Chelyconus*(?) (*Profundiconus*) *profundorum*, n. subg. and sp. (type) コモスガライモガイ 83×38mm.
 10. *Rhizoconus*(?) *hirasei*, n. sp. (type) ヒラセイモガイ 62.5×31.5mm.

suture margined with slightly concaved whorls, which are ornamented with 4 or more spiral threads; aperture narrow, lips parallel-sided.

Alt. 62.5, diam. 31.5 mm.

Kashiwajima, Tosa, collected by the late Y. Hirase, to whom this species is dedicated.

The above description had been prepared by myself many years ago from the specimen here figured which belonged to the Hirase Collection, but regrettably enough, it has been destroyed by the fire of a bomb during the last World War II in Tokyo. A second specimen was collected by Mr. S. Kinoshita of Shirahama, Kii, from the sea of Wakayama Pref., the only specimen existing now is exactly identical with this fine species.

Chelyconus (?) (*Profundiconus*) *profundorum* n. subgenus and sp.

ヨモスガライモガイ (新亜属, 新種)

(挿図 Text-figs. 8, 9)

A deep sea cone, recalling an immature specimen of *Strombus isabella*; moderately large, very thin and elongately biconic; reddish brown, with a faint purplish brown tint, but paler on the lower half; very faintly, spirally striated beneath a rather thickish, unpolished, somewhat sericeous and very slightly laminated periostracum of olivaceous coloration; the spiral lines on the anterior end are coarse and distinct, strongly slanting, about a dozen in number; spire partaking one-third of the shell-length, regularly conical with 10.5 whorls, the extreme apex eroded, whorls somewhat flattish, very slightly appressed and weakly margined below suture which is shallow; earlier whorls slightly produced above, bearing a few weak and blunt nodes; surface of each whorl with several indistinct spiral striae; shoulder with a blunt angle, below which the lateral wall moderately convex; aperture moderate, both margins parallel, inner margin nearly straight with only a trace of concavity below; outer lip nearly vertical in lateral view with a very thin and simple margin which is very slightly extruded forwardly at the center, and a shallow

sinus above; anterior end roundedly truncated, without any trace of umbilical chink; throat darkly dull brown.

Alt. 83, length of last whorl 72, diam. 38; aperture 67.5×8.5 mm.

South-western part of off Tosa, from the bottom said to be deeper than 100 fathoms, collected by Mr. Akibumi Teramachi, 2 specimens examined.

Operculum (fig. 9) rather large for a cone, elongated with both parallel margins, dark corneous, marginal parts thin, nucleus at the anterior end, but lost in the type specimen, with rather distinct growth striae, and the outer margin armed with about 8 weak serrations as in many Strombs, dimensions being 16×6 mm.

Simple colored, deep water species of a rather large size, but extremely thin and elongated shell, with a rather large operculum of a serrated outer margin; these characteristics seem to warrant the establishment of a new group in the Conidae, to which I designate this new species as type.

Chelyconus kinoshitai Kuroda n. sp. キノシタイモ (新種)

(挿圖 Text-fig. 7)

Shell closely akin to *Chelyconus fulmen* (Reeve), a common species from a shallow water near the tide mark, but this new species inhabits a deeper bottom (said to be from 70 to 80 fathoms). Compared with *fulmen*, this species differs in the more elongated shell with a less elevated spire, the apical whorls of which are not stained with rose colour which is so characteristic a coloration in that species, and a more sharply angular shoulder. Each whorl slightly concave with 4 or 5 spiral threads, the interspaces are wider than the threads themselves. The number of whorls 11, the apical one mammillar and

somewhat pointed above; the posterior notch of the aperture is deeper than in that species. Ground colour of shell is violet white, variegated with numerous, irregularly shaped chestnut colour patterns of various shades, which roughly form three broad bands; spire whorls stained with clouds of the same colour. Surface smoothish with very fine and close spiral striae, the basal ridges distinct with a small fasciole below. Throat white.

Alt. 71, diam. 35.4 mm.

Type, from Kii, collected by Mr. A. Teramachi, said to be from 100 fathoms.

A very beautiful cone, which had been collected from Kii by Mr. S. Kinoshita and named by myself years ago, but has not been described until to-day. The colour pattern of this species reminds us that of the Australian *Floraconus anemone* (see my list of Japanese cones, p. 292 of the VENUS, vol. 18 (1955)), but the present species seems to be a member of the species group of *fulmen*, which differs in the more convex lateral walls, and also in the blackish chestnut cloudy pattern arranged in the axial direction which is never banded.

A form of *fulmen* from slightly deeper bottoms differing from typical individuals in the whorls which are slightly concave, a little broader in diameter, uniformly scanty of peculiar blackish colour-pattern except on the spire, and characterized by about 3 broad series consisting of fine and linear reddish stripes, may be separable by the name, *Chelyconus fulmen kirai* (n. subsp.) (キラベツコウイモ). These peculiarities were firstly pointed out by Mr. Tetuaki Kira, to whom I feel pleasure to name after him. The type from Tanoura,

Kii, was collected by Mr. Kôdô Itô, the specimens measuring 65 by 33mm. (the type), and 54 by 29mm. (paratype).

Asprella (*Endemoconus*?) *teramachii* n. sp. テラマチイモガイ (新種)

(圖版 Plate 1, fig. 4)

Shell large, thin, creamy flesh colour, without any colour pattern; periostracum yellowish brown, sublamellar; spire concavely elevated, containing nearly one-sixth in the shell length; whorls 10, the tip eroded, rather widely excavated, appressed at the suture, which is shortly overhanged by the shoulders of previous whorls, of which the upper ones, except the last, are weakly nodulous and blunt; the last whorl obtusely angled above with a convexly vertical lateral wall for a short distance, then the inferior wall concavely produced below, forming a weak fasciole at the foremost end, and slightly recurved behind; incremental growth striae rather distinct and irregular, with very obscure spiral striae, but those on the basal concavity are coarser and distinct, and obliquely slanting; (the shoulder angle of the type specimen, probably due to the individual peculiarity, margined by a groovy line); aperture rather wide, irregularly parallel, very weakly sinuous and a little wider below; outer lip thin and sharp, oblique, not strongly arcuated, but the foremost part strongly retractive behind, the basal end widely and arcuately truncated; columellar margin bearing a very strong subvertical, sharp and widely sigmoid fold or plica, which reminds one of a Mitroid plica; sutural sinus is very shallow and wide; throat creamy flesh colour.

Length 115, diam. 57mm., width of aperture 13mm.

Off Tosa, from a deep bottom, said to be about 200 fathoms, only the type specimen, collected by Mr. A. Teramachi, in whose honour

I name this species.

This species is characterized by its very large but thin shell with loosely coiled whorls, no species to be compared with this splendid shell being found among the members of this family hitherto described.

Asprella (Conasprella) wakayamaensis n. sp. ワカヤマイモガイ (新種)

(図版 Plate 1, fig. 2)

A small species, very much like *A. acutangulus*, but differs in the spire shorter (in *acutangulus* the spire and infra-peripheral slopes are subequal in length), without sharply developed coronations and spiral striations as in that species. The spire partakes one-fifth in the shell length, concavely conical above, with weakly concaved whorls, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in number, shoulder angle overhanging a little on the suture. Suture distinct and appressed in front, and wavily margined by the subnodular tops of arcuated ribs, which are regularly arranged in an oblique manner and disappear inferiorly at the shoulder angle; 4 or 5 earlier whorls bearing subcoronated periphery, but in the later whorls the shoulder sharply angled, a weak spiral sculpture only represented in the excavated area of the last whorl. Lateral walls flattish but slightly constricted below, with a weakly formed fasciole, without any umbilical chink; surface closely and distinctly engraved with punctured grooves, the interstitial ribs are flat and broader than the intercostal grooves, but those on the base are roundish at tops and the intercostal grooves at the basal concavity are wider than the ribs; aperture moderate, parallel sided, with a rather wide and deep sinus above, outer lip thin and sharp, arcuately extended forwardly. Shell dull yellowish white, stained with irregular dots of brown, forming ill-

defined three bands, spots on the spire are pale chestnut, rather large, irregularly subquadrate in shape; apical portion of spire corneous white without any colour pattern. Throat dull yellowish.

Alt. 26.5, diam. 13.8mm.

Sea of Kii Peninsula, collected by the late Y. Hirase.

Easily distinguished from *A. cancellata* by the small size, dull ground coloration, fine and close dots-pattern, and finer sculpture of lateral walls, which do not constrict so strongly on the base. *A. praecellens* (A. Adams) resembles this new species in many characteristic features but has a longer and white shell with a violet throat, a finer sculpture and fewer dots, especially those on the spire being weak and irregular.

Asprella (*Conasprella*?) *ichinoseana* n. sp. リュウオウイモ (市瀬)

(図版 Plate 1, fig. 5)

Shell slenderly biconical, with a spire partaking slightly less than one-third of the shell length; milky white, variegated with reddish yellow spots and clouds, sometimes forming 3 serial bands; one series of spots on the inferior area of the shoulder angle is darker than the rest. Spire forming a substraight cone, whorls about 13, apical three being the protoconch, smooth, pyramidal with convex whorls, the rest angular with coronate periphery, above which concavely slanting, but the last and large part of the penult whorls are destitute of those nodules but sharply angular with the superiorly directed carina and rather deeply excavated area behind it. Suture well marked by the ornamentation of numerous and fine axial ribs in front, the margin finely wavy, the ribs themselves subarcuately run across the excavated area but disappear at the shoulder keel, spiral sculpture only repre-

sented obscurely on that area; lateral walls substraight, reducing the diameter slowly below, with a slight constriction and a very weakly formed fasciole; surface smoothish with strongly punctured spiral grooves, but on the central area these grooves are broken into series of pits, and further, on the superior area all these spiral sculptures disappear and become quite smooth, only an indication of minute spirals seen below the shoulder keel; growth striae rather fine and minute. Aperture narrow, with a well-defined posterior sinus, outer lip thin and sharp, arcuately extruded beyond superiorly, but substraightly and retractively descending inferiorly; anterior end narrow and subtruncated; throat white. The periostracum is smooth, dull yellowish.

Alt. 58, diam. 21 mm. (type).

Off Tosa, collected by A. Teramachi.

In general form this fine species comes close to *A. orbigny*, a common species, but differs in the stout, thick and smooth shell of opaque white colour, with a finer sculpture, moreover, destitute of coronae on the shoulder of the later whorls. Though the type specimen is of an individual not fully matured, I observed specimens which attained to a larger size in some collections. Together with the specimen here described, several stout and fully matured dead shells (fossil?) were dredged, which are longer in spire, shorter in the body-whorl with a larger diameter of a smooth surface, the spiral grooves only restricted on the caudal portion. One of the specimens is figured on plate I, fig. 6, seems to be an ancestral representative which may be discriminated by the name, *A. ichinoseana prioris* n. subsp., the type specimen measures 68.8 by 26.0 mm. (和

名. オオオヤイモ (大祖芋).

Explanation of Plate 1. 第1図版説明

- Fig. 1. *Embrikena stupa* n. sp. Type, ブットウイモ (模式標本) (100×48mm.)
 2. *Asprella (Conasprella) wakayamaensis* n. sp. Type, ワカヤマイモガイ (模式標本) (26.5×13.8mm)
 3. *Embrikena stupella* n. sp. Type, コブットウイモ (模式標本) (72.4×35.3mm.)
 4. *Asprella (Endamoconus?) teramachii* n. sp. Type, テラマチイモガイ (模式標本) (115×57mm.)
 5. *Asprella (Conasprella?) ichinoseana* n. sp. Type, リュウオウイモガイ (模式標本) (58×21mm.)
 6. *Asprella ichinoseana prioris* n. subsp. Type, オオオヤイモ (模式標本) (68.8×26mm.)

私は前田並に今号に互って、日本産のイモガイ類の解説を行ったが、その中に従来命名したまま未だ記載も報告もして居なかったものを取り扱わねばならぬ事情に立ち至ったので、爰でそれ等について正規の記述を行うことにした。何れも従来知られた浅海区層と異り、棲息深度も高く、個体の数も甚だ少く、謂わば稀品のみである。そのような訳で、模式標本は多くは夫々の私有蒐品に属し、私の手許には僅かより無い。そのうちノントイモとリュウオウイモとは寺町昭文氏から寄贈を受け、ヒラセイモガイは昔で平塚蒐品にあって、写真によるコロタイプ版に作られたまま発表せずに終ったものから複写した。此の標本は単一標本で、先年東京で戦災を受け、現在は消失したもので、記事は私の手記中から述べた。尤も本種の第2標本は和歌山県木下清一郎氏の許に1個ある。或は木下氏の貝を模式に指定すべきであるかも知れないが、原因も記事も此の写真の見からであるから、或は違法であるかも知れないが、現在のような国情から先ず止むを得ないこととして置く。

各標につき再び和文記事を書くことが紙面の都合上良策でも無いと思うから、或る程度簡潔で説明したものは詳しく重複記述をしない。故にその項をも照し御覧を願いたい。

Embrikena stupa Kuroda ブットウイモガイ

(第1図版第1図)之まで採集された幾つかの標本は、殆んど凡て、老成貝で、幼者は見えない。恐らく本種の最盛期は既に過去にあったためであろうか、或は稀品の故か？本図の諸群中に適当な位置を見出し得ない。約100尋の深度からとのことである。

Embrikena stupella Kuroda コブットウイモ

(第1図版第3図)前者よりも深度は低く、50乃至70尋であろうとのことであるが、更

に稀である。その送り主は知れないが、米国 Stanford 大学 Keen 博士の許に 1 標本がある (写真を送り越されたので知った)。

上記兩種はともに多言を用いずに図を見ただけで区別の明かな種で、ともに大きさ中位以上、重厚な貝である。

Rhizoconus (?) *hirasei* Kuroda ヒラセイモガイ

(挿図第10図) 故平瀬与一郎先生の蒐品中にあった 1 種で、少し肉色を帯びた白色で、淡褐色の横の絨状線をめぐらし、その数は約 27 条である。肩稜部と螺塔部とには稍々方形を呈した栗色点を飾り、その数は体層で 22 を数えた。概形はアコメガイにも近似し、その位置は何れが適当か更に考究を要する。

高知県で珊瑚が盛に採集されていた時、例のコンダカオキナエビスや、コセンジュガイ等が珊瑚網にかかって揚った頃の採集で、只 1 個の標本であるが、特徴は他に類例が無く、他種との関係について不安の無いもので、木下清一郎氏は和歌山県から 1 個採集されて居るが、之も第 2 標本が上らない。結局頗る稀品だと云うことになる。高さ 62.5, 径 31.5 mm.

Chelyconus (?) (*Profundiconus*) *profundorum* Kuroda ヨモスガライモガイ

(挿図第 8, 9 図) 近頃寺町昭文氏によって 2 個採集された中の 1 個で、100 尋以上の深度からと云う。海底の真暗黒界を連想してヨモスガライモと命名した。学名は深海型の意をとった (実は他にも色々学名につき適切な案はあったが、何分にもイモガイ類の如き多種の間では、大抵な言葉は既に使用し尽されて居るので、ここに落ち着かざるを得なかった)。

稍々長い両尖円錐形で、色調・外形ともにスイショウガイの未成殻を連想させる。殊にその蓋(第 9 図)までがソデガイ類の多くに見られるような、外側鋸歯を有するに至っては、甚だ我々を迷わせる。所属はベッコウイモガイ群にいくらか関係を有する如くであるから、貝殻各部の特徴と深海性とを考慮して新しい 1 亜属を設定した。切に動物体の検討を期待する訳である。

頗る大形であるが薄質で軽く、紅褐色或は多少紫色調を帯びて居る。殻皮は余り厚くなく、極めて僅かに葉片状を呈した絹糸感があり、殻膚を透現する。殻口は寧ろ広く、外唇は極めて薄い。殻口内は暗褐色、高さ 83, 径 72 mm. 高知県沖。

Chelyconus kinoshitai Kuroda キノシタイモ

(挿図第 7 図) 本種は頗る以前に木下清一郎氏によって採集せられ、当時濠洲産の *anemone* に近い色紋を有することを考えて、*Floraconus* の 1 員と見て居た (前号 p. 292, 目録参照) が、最近寺町氏から標本の寄贈を受けたのを再検討した結果、ベッコウイモ系の深海種だと知った訳である。模式標本を選定し新種記載を行った。標本には『100 尋』の符記があるが、70~80 尋程度のものであろうとのことである。

なお序に別項「講座」(p. 299)に於いて述べた、ベッコウイモの稍々深度の高い生態的変異型かと考えられた、色較寡少、栗色の繸状線を巻く外、体層の肩部の凹んだ型に対し、新亜種名 *Chelyconus fulmen kirai* を提案し、和名をキラベッコウイモと命名した。

Asprella (Endemoconus?) teramachii Kuroda テラマチイモガイ

(第1図版第4図)非常に大形、115×57mm. で薄質の1種、概形アコメガイ系を連想させるが、一面 *Rhizoconus* カバミナシ群にも関係があるようなもので、淡いクリーム肉色、各層は凹み、不顕著な螺旋脈を具え、中部以上の各層の肩部には鈍い顆粒を飾るが、体層と次体層とでは消失し、肩稜は鈍く角立ち、殻の前端部稍々反曲し、殻口は広い。又殻皮はピロウド状で汚黄色、相当に厚い、螺旋、体層側、殻口等の状態は何とはなく畸型を思わせるが、殻の全成長に互って、その形跡はなく、先ず good species のようである。蓋は爪状で狭く且つ長い。前端は内方へ曲る。頗る深海に棲み、200尋の記号がある。土佐沖(寺町昭文氏)。

Asprella (Conasprella) wakayamaensis Kuroda ワカヤマイモガイ

(第1図版第2図)貝殻小形、両尖円錐形、ダイヤイモ *acutangulus* に近似するが、螺旋上には顆粒弱く、貝殻の外形はヒシイモガイに似て居るが、小さく、平滑的で、彫刻と色調とはオルビニイモに似て居る。殻側の彫刻は刻点を有する螺旋溝からなり、間肋は平坦的であるが、前方のものは円い。外唇は薄く中央部は前方へ弧状に強く突き出る。殻地色は暗い帯黄白色で、不規則な褐色点を散布する外、不明瞭な3帯をめぐらし、塔上の色点は稍々方形で淡栗色。螺旋部は斜な放射状細肋を刻むが、肩部に至って消滅する。高さ26.5、径13.8mm. 和歌山県、稀品。故平瀬寛品。

Asprella (Conasprella?) ichinoseana Kuroda リュウウイモ

(第1図版第5、6図)狭長な両尖形、乳白色、黄褐色の点紋を散布し、更に縦の雲状斑が2帯に並び、肩稜并に上層の肩部には稍々濃い色点を飾る。各層の肩部には顆粒を具え、次体層以下では不明瞭となるが、肩稜は鋭どく上部へ立った竜骨を作る。各層は凹み、螺旋ではあるが美しい弧状の放射脈を刻み、体層側は直線的で下方へ狭まり、平滑で、中央部は著しい刻点の螺旋列を具え、下部では刻点を有する螺旋溝脈となり、上部 $\frac{1}{4}$ ばかりは無脈平滑である。殻口は狭く、後端に広い嚢入を有し、外唇は弧状に突出する。螺旋は多少穹状に延長する。模式標本は長さ58、径21mm. 土佐沖の産。

此の美しい現棲型とともに重厚な死殻(化石であろう；第1図版第6図)が採集される。螺旋は高く、体層は強固で稍々幅広く、前端部に刻点を有する螺溝8・9条具える以外全面平滑である。恐らく現棲型の祖先に当るものであろう；*A. ichinoseana prioris* の亜種名を以て区別する。和名はオホオヤイモと命名する。両型ともに寺町昭文氏の採集にかゝる。

リュウオウイモ(竜王)はオルビニイモが『鳳凰貝』と云う古名を有するに鑑み、市瀬元吉氏が、その近似性を採って命名されたもので、学名は同氏に献名した。オルビニイモよりも重厚で平滑、地色、斑紋、色調等全く異なる(ゆめ蛤, 51: 91; 52: 110; 56: 何れも1950年, 等に速報されて居る)。

ハリエビス属の新種, アラナミハリエビス

黒田 徳米・河村 良介

On a New Species of *Lischkeia* (Gastropoda): *L. undosa*
from Japan

Tokubei KURODA and Ryosuke KAWAMURA

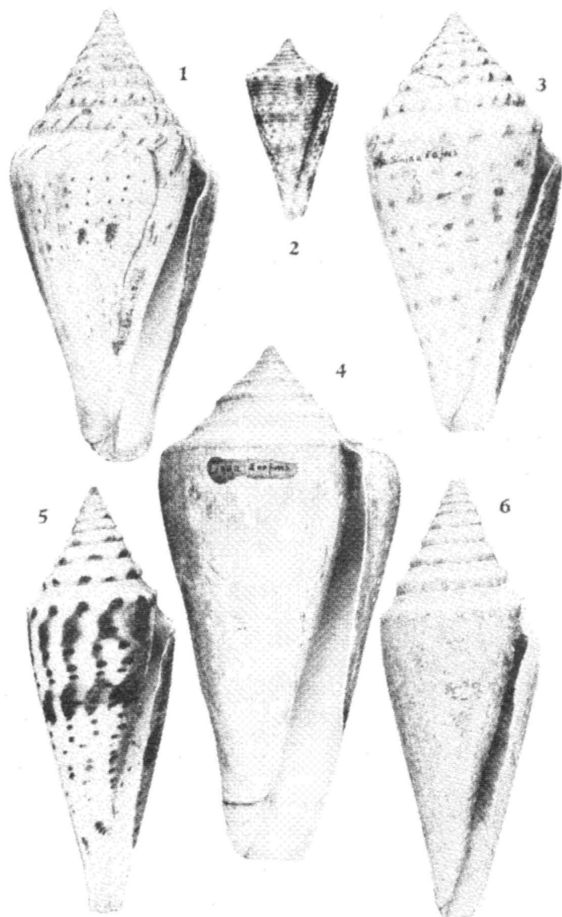
(挿図 Text-figs. 1-2)

ここに新しく記載する1種は模式区ハリエビス類に属するものであるが、イガギンエビス (*Bathybembix crumpi* Pilsbry) やアラレギンエビス (*B. japonicus* (Dall)) 等を経て、ギンエビス属に幾分の関連性がある。非常に稀品で、正模式と幾分か未成殻の副模式の3標本が採集されたばかりで、その後、他の姿を見ない。ハリエビスと比べて、螺塔は高く、殻幅は狭く、底面はふくらみ、螺状彫刻の顕著なことで直ちに区別がつく。底面後半部に白浪立つ浪頭状の特徴を取って、学名並に和名とした。正副標本ともに河村蒐品中に保存する。

Lischkeia undosa n. sp. アラナミハリエビス (新種)

(挿図 Text-figs. 1, 2)

Shell trochiform, white, covered with a dull white glossless periostracum, slightly transpiring the underneath nacreous layer through in the small pitty spaces of reticulated surface of an opaque white



KURODA: New Japanese Conidae