

相模湾産イモガイ科の一新種

二 宮 泰 三

A New Species of *Conus* from Sagami Bay
(Gastropoda: Conidae)

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Abstract: *Conus (Profundiconus) ikedai* n. sp. is described. It is characterized by mammillated protoconch, leaf-like operculum and small porcellaneous white to orange shell. The type locality is southwest off Jogashima Islet, Sagami Bay.

In 1983 Mr. Hitoshi Ikeda kindly offered me a specimen of an apparently new species of *Conus* from off Jogashima, Miura Peninsula. In 1985 the second specimen was brought to me together with two dead collected specimens, followed by another specimen in 1986 from off Hayama, Sagami Bay in 300 meters deep, by Mr. H. Ikeda. I take great pleasure in naming *ikedai* for this interesting species. The new species will be a member of *Profundiconus* Kuroda, 1956.

***Conus (Profundiconus) ikedai*, n. sp.**

(Pl. 1, figs. 1-4; Pl. 2, figs. 5-6)

Diagnosis: Member of the *Conus profundorum*-complex. Characterized by having characteristically mammillated protoconch, leaf-like operculum and small porcellaneous white to pale orange shell.

Description: Shell small in size for the genus, attaining 25+ mm in length, elongately biconic, delicately thin, smooth, uniformly porcellaneous or pale orange in color underneath a dull white periostracum. Spire moderately elevated; protoconch erect and mammillate, composed of 1.5, glossy, smooth turns. Teleoconch with 5 whorls ornamented with fine axial riblets under the suture crossed by many fine spiral threads. Early 3 whorls nodulose above the slightly stepped suture, remaining whorls inflated at the shoulder, with shallow cancellate suture. Body whorl below the round shoulder tapers anteriorly, with many fine spiral threads and axial riblets and slightly curved, concavely attenuated immediately above the base. Aperture narrow elongate, semi-crescent in outline, milky white

within, with a shallow posterior canal and shallow anterior canal. Outer lip very thin, simple. Operculum leaf-like, thin, corneous, with anteriorly situated nucleus accompanying many growth lines (Pl. 2, fig. 5). Radular tooth typical of wormeater (Pl. 2, fig. 6).

Measurements:

	Length	Width	Aperture length
Holotype:	25.5 mm	11.2 mm	20.6 mm
Paratype 1:	29.2	12.9	23.2
Paratype 2:	27.7	12.7	22.5 (dead specimen)
Paratype 3:	26.4	12.0	21.4 (dead specimen)
Paratype 4:	30.3	13.0	24.0

Type locality: Southwest off Jogashima Islet, Miura Peninsula, Japan, dredged from 20 to 280 meters (Fig. 1).

Type depository: Holotype and Paratype 3 are deposited in the National Science Museum, Tokyo, NSMT-Mo 64118 and 64119, respectively. Paratypes 1 and 2 in Ninomiya collection (South of Jogashima Islet, Miura Peninsula in 250 meters deep). Paratype 4 in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, AMNH #221813. (Hayama, Sagami Bay, 300 meters deep).

Distribution: Other than type locality, south of Jogashima Islet 250 m deep and off Hayama 300 m deep are known localities. But, they are all quite close to each other on the shelf slope in Sagami Bay. Jogashima SW, 230–280 m, and Nakabukari off Hayama, 280 m (Kuroda, Habe and Oyama, 1971).

Comparisons: The present new species is close to *Profundiconus scopulicola* Okutani, 1972 (Pl. 2, fig. 7), *Conus smirna* Bartsch & Rehder, 1943 (Pl. 2, figs. 8, 9) and *C. profundorum* (Kuroda, 1956) (Pl. 2, figs. 10, 11), but differs from

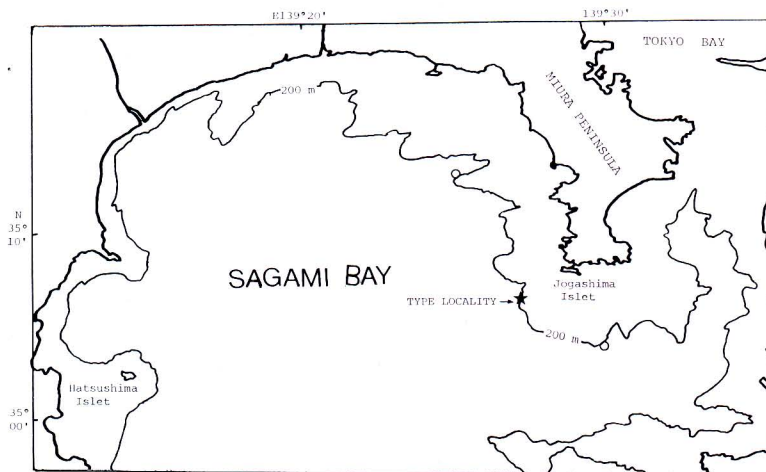


Fig. 1. A chart of Sagami Bay showing the type locality (star) with other known localities (circles) of *Conus ikedai*, n. sp.
サガミイモガイの模式産地 (星印) と他の産地 (丸印)。

them in having (1) mammillate protoconch and tuberculated three early whorls (Pl. 1, fig. 3), (2) low spires, and (3) leaf-like operculum (Pl. 2, fig. 5). This species is identical with *P. profundorum* (Kuroda), var. in Kuroda, Habe and Oyama (1971, Pl. 111, figs. 4, 5).

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Biol. Soc. Washington, 56: 85–88.

要 約

Conus (Profundiconus) ikedai n. sp. サガミイモガイ
(Pl. 1, figs. 1–4; Pl. 2, figs. 5–6)

殻はこの属としては小型(殻長25mm)、長円錐形、繊細で薄質、平滑、単色で磁器様白色又は乳橙色、汚黄白色の殻皮でおおわれる。螺塔は中庸に高く殻頂は直立の乳頭状。胎殻は1½層。胎殻を除く螺層は5層、細い生長脈と螺条を密に備える。初生の3層は僅かに階段状を成し縫合線の上部に結節を作り、残りの層は肩部の下部で膨らみ、浅い溝からなる縫合を示す。膨らみをなす肩の下部の体層は僅かに曲線をなし底部に向い細まり、底部からやや上部は細く、くびれる、全面に細かい多数の縦線と螺条がある。殻口は狭く長い、外見半月形で内面は光沢のある白色。浅い後溝、細く浅い水管溝をもつ。外唇は非常に薄く単純。蓋は葉状の薄い草質、後方に核を有し多数の生長脈がある。歯舌歯は食虫型で約0.5mm。

測定値 (mm):

		殻長	殻幅	殻口長
完模式標本	国立科学博物館 NSMT-Mo 64118	25.5	11.2	20.6
副模式標本 No. 3	国立科学博物館 NSMT-Mo 64119	26.4	12.0	21.4
副模式標本 No. 4	The American Museum of Natural History, New York, AMNH No. 221813	30.3	13.0	24.0

模式産地: 相模湾, 城ヶ島南西沖水深250–280m.

分布: 模式産地の他に城ヶ島南水深250m及び葉山沖(甘鯛場)水深300m.

比較: 本新種は *Profundiconus scopulicola* Okutani, 1972 ヒナノイモガイ (Pl. 2, fig. 7) と *C. smirna* Bartsch and Rehder, 1943 ハワイヨモスガライモガイ (Pl. 2, figs. 8, 9) 或いは *C. profundorum* (Kuroda, 1956) ヨモスガライモガイ (Pl. 2, figs. 10, 11) と類似するが、次の点で区別される。本種は(1)特徴のある乳頭状の殻頂と初生3層に結節を持つ(Pl. 1, fig. 3), (2)以上の3種より螺塔が低い, (3)葉状の蓋を持つ(Pl. 1, fig. 4)。黒田・波部・大山(1971, Pl. 111, figs. 4, 5)が *Profundiconus profundorum* (Kuroda), var. ヨモスガライモガイとしたものは本種と同一種と思われる。

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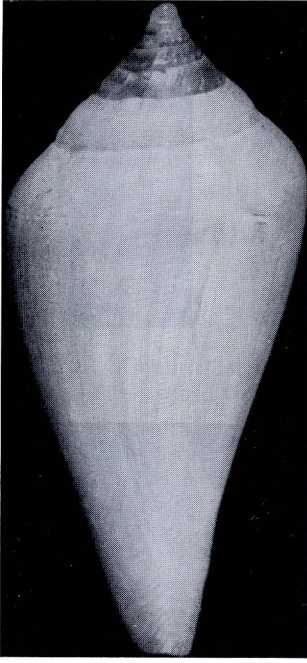
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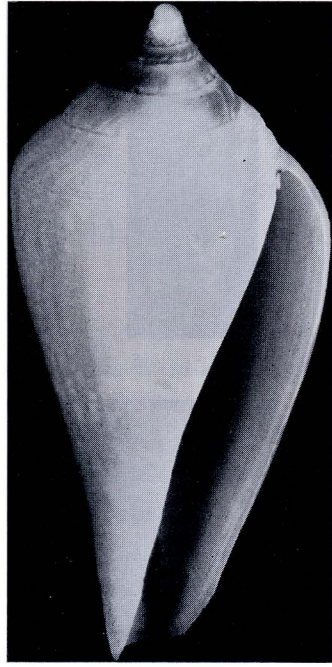
Explanation of Plates 1-2

- 1-6. *Conus (Profundiconus) ikedai*, n. sp. サガミイモガイ
 1. Dorsal view of Holotype.
 2. Ventral view of Holotype.
 3. Close-up of spire of Holotype.
 4. Dorsal view of Paratype 1.
 5. Surface view of operculum.
 6. Radula teeth of Holotype. (H. Ikeda photo.)
7. *Conus (Profundiconus) scopulicola* (Okutani, 1972) (T. Okutani photo)
 ヒナノイモガイ
- 8-9. *Conus (Profundiconus) smirna* Bartsch and Rehder, 1943 (H. Ito photo)
 ハワイヨモスガライモガイ
 8. Lateral view of a specimen collected in Taiwan Strait.
 9. Close-up of spire.
- 10-11. *Conus (Profundiconus) profundorum* Kuroda, 1965 (H. Ito photo)
 ヨモスガライモガイ
 10. Ventral view of a specimen collected from off Tosa.
 11. Close-up of spire.

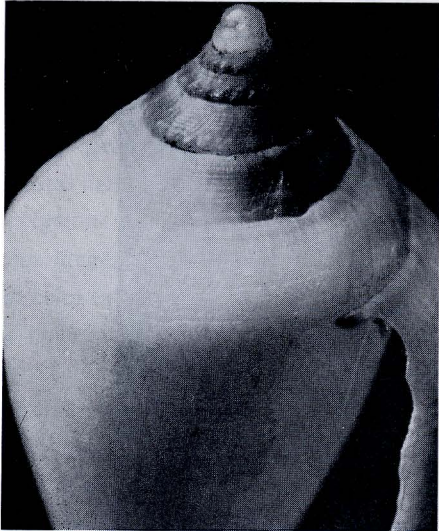
Plate 1



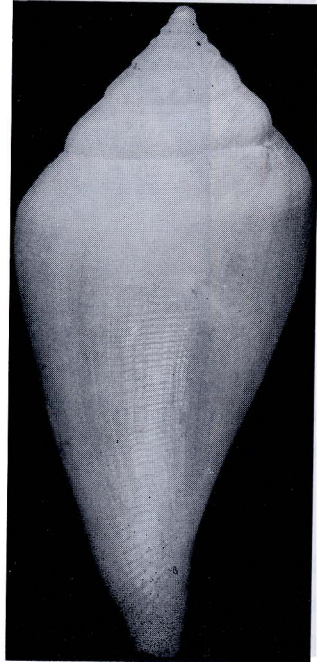
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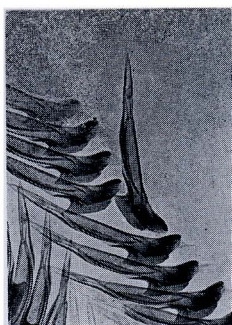


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Plate 2



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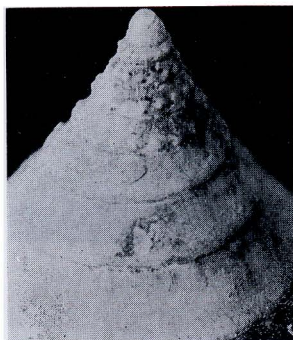
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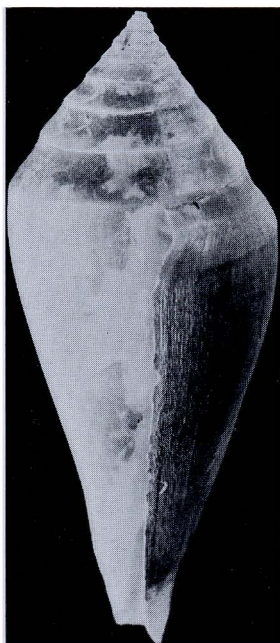
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