

日本産イモガイ類の新種ナカヤスイモ並びに
ブットウイモ類について

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A New Japanese Cone, *Turriconus nakayasui* with
Reference to *Embrikenia stupa* Group

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(図版 Plate VI)

日本からはすでに多くのイモガイ類が報告されているが、ここに記載する新種ナカヤスイモは高知県沖から現在僅かに2個体が採集されたにすぎない稀産種である。なおこの機会にブットウイモ類の所属について考察する。この研究のため標本を提供された河村良介・中安きよし両氏に感謝の意を表する。

Turriconus nakayasui SHIKAMA and HABE, gen. & sp. nov.

ナカヤスイモ (新属新種)

(第 VI 図版)

記載：

殻はやや大形，堅固，長両錐形。螺塔は高円錐形，螺層は 18 階，殻頂の胎殻は平滑。螺層は狭く，各層に周縁角があり，上の縫合と周縁角との間は浅い溝となり，その中に 1 螺肋を，また周縁角より下にも 3~4 螺肋を生ずる。下方の螺層では次第に弱くなる。体層は殻高の 3/5 以上を占め，肩角の部分で最も殻径が大，下方へはほとんど膨らまず狭くなる。縫合と周縁角との間は狭く，浅く窪む。肩角より下では，殻表に約 22 の螺溝をめぐらし，螺溝は溝間より狭く，溝中の肋で 2 小溝に分けられることが多い。殻表の色彩は白く，体層では白色地に 2 帯の黄褐色の大きい斑帯がある。その他の部分には細かい黄褐色の縞があり，通常成長脈にそって走るが，しばしば不規則になる。またやや濃黄褐色と白斑とが交互に連なる細い螺状の色帯もある。殻皮は薄く，半透明で角質。

殻口は狭く長く，内面は，白色，外唇縁は薄く鋭く，肩角と縫合との間で深く弯入するが，肩角から下では少しく前方へ弯曲する。内唇は真直で，殻表の螺肋によって弱く刻まれる。水管溝は短い軸の弱いねじれで，後方へ浅く弯入する。

完模式標本：河村良介氏所藏，殻高 101.5 mm，殻径 32.5 mm.

副模式標本：殻高 93.3 mm，殻径 30.4 mm.

模式産地：高知県柏島近海。

比較：この新種は外観上ハデミナシ *Leptoconus milneedwardsi* (JOUSSEAUME) やカワムラミナシガイ *L. kawamurai* HABE に似ているが，体層上に螺肋をめぐらしており，三角形斑のあじろ模様が出来ない点で異なり，*Leptoconus* 属模式 *L. amadis* (GMELIN) とも異なる。一方，*Embrikena pergrandis* IREDALE は殻形や殻表に螺肋をめぐらす点で，本種に似るが，白色で斑点がなく，明かに毛皮状の淡褐色殻皮を有する点で，同属とすることは出来ない。よってここに，この新種ナカヤスイモに対し，新属 *Turriconus* を設定する。

これまでブットウイモ *Embrikena stupa* KURODA とコブットウイモ *E. stupella* KURODA の2種が *Embrikena* 属に編入されているが，両種とも殻の外観は多少類似しているが，殻表に黒斑列があり，螺肋を有しないし，また毛皮状の褐色の殻皮もないので，*Embrikena* 属に編入するのは妥当でなく，また他に類似の属もないので，ブットウイモを模式種として新属 *Kurodaconus* を創設する。

Turriconus, gen. nov.

Type species: *Turriconus nakayasui* SHIKAMA & HABE, sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Shell thick, large, long biconic with extensively elevated spire and distinct spiral grooves on body whorl. Triangular scaly marking of colouration absent but with irregular markings. *Embrikena* IREDALE is distinct by fine pilose periostracum and *Kurodaconus* gen. nov. based upon *stupa* KURODA is distinct by smooth surface of last whorl. *Leptoconus* SWAINSON including *milneedwardsii* JOUSSEAUME also distinct by the same characters.

Turriconus nakayasui SHIKAMA & HABE, sp. nov.

(Pl. VI, figs. 1—4)

Holotype: An adult shell stored in the KAWAMURA's collection, collected by the coral fishing net; Height 101.5 mm and breadth 32.5 mm.

Paratype: An adult dead shell gained from the same locality; Height 93.3 mm and breadth 30.4 mm.

Type locality: The sea around Kashiwajima, a small island near Cape Ashizuri, Kôchi Pref., Shikoku.

Description: The shells are rather large in size, solid and heavy, long biconic in shape with the highly elevated spire and the large body whorl. The spire consists of 14—16 whorls with the smooth protoconch. The whorls are somewhat inflated by the slightly keeled peripheral cord and shallowly grooved just below the upper suture, at the bottom of which a narrow cord runs along the peripheral cord. Three or four spiral cords also appear below the peripheral cord, reducing to the lower whorls. The body whorl is as long as three-fifths of the shell height and broadest at the slightly keeled shoulder and narrowing towards the anterior end with hardly inflated sides. Besides the shallowly impressed groove below the suture, the surface has about 22 narrow impressed grooves all over. They are narrower than the interspaces and usually have a narrow cord on the bottom forming the twin grooves.

The colouration on the surface is shown by three white and two brown bands in alternate arrangement. The white band is interrupted by the irregularly arranged brown threads and patches, while the brown one is cut by white patches. Beside

them several narrow bands at the anterior portion are transversally set and articulated with white and dark brown spots. The periostracum is smooth, thin and pale brown in colour.

The aperture is narrow and long, white within. The outer margin is thin and sharp, strongly sinuated at the posterior corner and slightly arcuate forwards. The inner margin is straight and weakly crenulated by the spiral grooves. The siphonal canal is short and shallowly sinuated backwards. The columellar margin is short and slightly twisted forming the weak fasciole.

Remarks: This outstanding and beautiful species is superficially close to *Lepticonus milneedwardsii* (JOUSSEAUME, 1894) and *L. kawamurai* HABE, 1962 in shape, but distinct from them by the distinct spiral grooves and lacking of small to large triangular marking of colouration on the surface of the body whorl. The Australian cone *Embrikena pergrandis* IREDALE, 1937 is another allied one to this new species in shape and sculpture but differs from it in having the pure white shell covered by the very fine pilose periostracum, indicating both neither conspecific nor congeneric.

Embrikena stupa and *E. stupella* had been described by Dr. T. KURODA in 1956 from Tosa Bay, Shikoku as the members of *Embrikena* owing to the close resemblance in shape, but they are lacking the spiral grooves and pilose periostracum on the shell surface. They are not congeneric with *pergrandis*, the type species of *Embrikena*.

Kurodaconus, gen. nov.

Type species: *Embrikena stupa* KURODA, 1956

Diagnosis: Shell thick, large, stout, biconic or rhombic with high pyramidal spire. Body whorl without grooves and pilose periostracum. Surface of shell very smooth, pure white with brown spots.

Literatures cited

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 IREDALE, T., 1937: Festschrift zum 60 Geburtstag von Professor Dr. Embrick Strand, 3, pp. 406-408, pl. 8.
 KURODA, T., 1956: New species of the Conidae (Gastropoda), *Jap. Jour. Malac.* (Venus), **19**, pp. 1-16, pl. 1.

Explanation of Plate VI

Turriconus nakayasui SHIKAMA & HABE, gen. & sp. nov.

Figs. 1, 2. Holotype. $\times 1$.

Figs. 3, 4. Paratype. $\times 1$.



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