

アラフラ海産骨貝と芋貝の新種

鹿間 時夫

Description of New Species of *Murex* and *Conus*
from Arafura Sea

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(図版 Plate 3)

1963年、筆者はアラフラ海のダイバーが持ち帰った骨貝科と芋貝科の未知種を入手した。それぞれ、サツマツブリとサラサミナシに似て非な貝なので、前者はヒメサツマブリ *Murex (Haustellum)* sp. とし、後者はムジナイモ *Conus (Rhizoconus) capitaneus* L. として、「世界の貝」に図示した。

ヒメサツマツブリはサツマツブリに比較すると、やや小形で、縫合部が溝状に陥入し、口唇部が白色であって、日本やフィリッピン産のサツマツブリのように朱彩されない。水管はより長く、直走し、やや平滑で、内唇部に近く棘が生じることが多く、白灰色であるが、時々紫褐彩される。体層の疣状突起はより鋭く、サツマツブリのような黒褐色の螺線は欠いている。外唇線の縦張脈もより弱く、また角ばっている。全体の印象は、きゃしゃで淡色、そして薄質である。本種はアラフラ海域ではそう多くないようだが、フィリッピン、南部ズール海には比較的多産するようで、田村保氏の同地産貝類中に多数をみた。

その何れも上記の性質をもっている。東アフリカ Zanzibar 産の サツマツブリと比較するに、この方は黒褐色螺線を欠くが、他の特徴は、日本産のサツマツブリに一致し、ヒメサツマツブリとは区別される。オーストラリアではこのヒメサツマツブリも従来サツマツブリに包括させてとりあつかってきたか、または知られなかったかで、オーストラリアの文献中に、上記の特徴の貝は出てこないように思う。Linné 以後の古い文献もサツマツブリの方をあげていて、ヒメサツマツブリはあげていないようである。ヒメサツマツブリはズール海で少数のサツマツブリと混棲するから、独立の新種とみなし、*Murex (Haustellum) kurodai* と命名する。

ムジナイモはサラサミナシ *Conus (Rhizoconus) capitaneus* に比し、やや大形でより細長く、濃い栗色の殻表はぬれたような、おだやかな光沢があり、サラサミナシのある型にみるような細かい点状螺線がない。また黄白色帯にある黒褐色斑列はかなり規則的で、中央部にまでのびることがない。Kohn 博士より送られたサラサミナシ *C. (R.) capitaneus* のレクトタイプ（ロンドンのリンネ協会に保管される）は殻高 51 mm、殻幅 32 mm で、上記の特徴からムジナイモと区別される。また、フィリピン産のサラサミナシ *C. (R.) capitaneus* で、リンネ協会のレクトタイプに酷似した標本をみると、褐色帯が緑色をおび、ムジナイモとは別のものであることがわかるし、イタチイモ *C. (R.) mustelinus* もやはり同様にして区別される。筆者は「世界の貝」でサラサミナシを *C. (R.) aff. capitaneus* としたが、やはり *C. (R.) capitaneus* の変異内に入るものとみなすようになった。ムジナイモは古い文献にもなく、独立の新種であるとみなし、*Conus (Rhizoconus) melinus* とする。本種はアラフラ海域で 1963 年度に少数得られた。多分稀産芋貝の一であろう。

In 1963 the writer gained two interesting shells labelled *Conus (Rhizoconus) capitaneus* Linné and *Murex (Haustellum) haustellum* Linné respectively which were brought by pearl shell divers from Arafura Sea. However, they have some different features from the species of labelled names and are described on the following lines.

Here the writer extends his sincere thanks to Dr. A. J. Kohn and Dr. T. Habe for their valuable suggestions and kind helps during his study.

Murex (Haustellum) kurodai sp. nov. Pl. 3, figs. 1, 2.

1963 *Murex (Haustellum)* sp., Shikama et Horikosi. Selected Shells World, 1, p. 72, pl. 56, fig. 8.

Shell is medium sized, measuring 98 mm high and 36.6 mm wide, closely allied to the real form of *M. (H.) haustellum* in general aspects, but thinner and paler in color. The spire is low conic with stepped sides and the body whorl is very large and strongly globose with a very long straight siphonal canal, on which a distinct horn-shaped spine at a distance down from the aperture and several spines are set. The earlier 3 whorls are weaker cancellated than *M. (H.) haustellum*, and three succeeding whorls are divided into three equal parts by three strong varices and have six nodulous spiral cords on the body whorl and three ones on the other whorls, forming short spines on the shoulder of each varix and distinct nodules at the crossing points of them. Moreover three or four nodules between each two varices are formed. The suture is distinctly canaliculated. The coloring is pale rosy brown mottled with light violetish brown blotches on the varices alternated with white ones and on the nodules between varices, lacking entirely blackish brown spiral lines seen in *M. (H.) haustellum*. The aperture is circular, white, not painted rosy red within. The posterior sinus is small and short, while the anterior canal is long and narrow, touching to the distal end with a linear slit. The aperture of this type specimen measures 21.5 mm in height and 16.5 mm in width.

Remarks: The specific name is dedicated to Dr. Kuroda on his 77th birthday. This new species differs from *M. (H.) haustellum* from the Philippines and Japan by the following characters;

(1) blackish brown spiral lines on the whorls are absent or quite obsolete, (2) the tubercles on the shoulder of the varices are acuter, (3) sutures are distinctly canaliculated, (4) aperture is white, not rosy red, (5) the siphonal canal is straight and long and armed with small spines. Moreover this is generally smaller than *M. (H.) haustellum* in size. There is a small related form from Zanzibar, East Africa having the rosy aperture on the one hand, and having the thin shell without blackish brown spiral lines on the surface

on the other hand, suggesting an intermediate form. The type specimen is preserved in the writer's collection in Geological Institute, Yokohama National University.

Conus (Rhizoconus) melinus sp. nov. Pl. 3, figs. 3—6

1963 *Conus (Rhizoconus) capitaneus*, Shikama et Horikosi, non
Linné. Selected Shells World, 1, p. 118, pl. 96, fig. 1.

Shell is medium sized, measuring 70.8 mm high and 42.8 mm wide in the type-specimen and 55.2 mm high and 32.9 mm wide in the paratype specimen, and wide at the shoulder and tapers below (anteriorly). The spire is low, almost flat and the apex is feebly mammillated upwards. The body whorl is very large, occupying most of the length of shell and slightly inflated laterally and colored light ochreous brown without any shades, patches or minute dotted lines seen in some forms of the typical *C. (Rh.) capitaneus*, but has two or three brown dotted lines on the upper part in some specimens. The relatively broad cream white zones exist on the middle and the shoulder of the body whorl. The shoulder zone with blackish brown blotches longitudinally and rather irregularly arranged, and the middle zone with rows of blackish brown blotches rather regularly arranged along the both upper and lower edges with white space between them. The aperture is narrow and long and bluish white except the light purplish anterior end. The number of whorls is nine and has weak striations and radially scattered chestnut brown blotches distinctly.

Remarks: The species is distinguished from the real form of *C. (Rh.) capitaneus* from the Philippines and Japan, in having the more elongated shell decorated with ochreous color on the body whorl, without blackish brown dotted lines and white creamy bands sharply edged and mottled chestnut brown blotches rather regularly arranged. This form may grow larger than Japanese (*C.*) *capitaneus* in size. According to the photograph of the lectotype of *C. (Rh.) capitaneus* stored in the Linnean Society and received by the writer through the courtesy of Dr. Kohn (pl. 3, fig. 7), the form of the Philippines seems to be identical with that specimen. Therefore the form of Arafura Sea now at hand is clearly distinct from the typical

one regarding to a new specific name. The type and paratype specimens are deposited in the writer's collection in Geological Institute, Yokohama National University, and S. Hayashi's collection respectively.

Explanation of Plate 3

Figs. 1, 2. *Murex (Haustellum) kurodai* sp. nov. ヒメサツマツブリ ×1.

Figs. 3, 4. *Conus (Rhizoconus) melinus* sp. nov. ムジナイモ ×1.

Figs. 5, 6. Ditto. Referred specimens. ムジナイモ ×1.

Fig. 7. *Conus (Rhizoconus) capitaneus* L. Lectotype in the Linnean Society in London (by A. J. Kohn) サラサミナシ ×1.2.

黒田先生の喜寿を祝して献名するイトマキボラ科の
1新種、ハデイトマキニシ（新称）の記載

奥谷 喬 司・櫻井 欽 一

A New Exquisite Fasciolariid Gastropod, *Pseudolatirus kurodai*, n. sp., Dedicated to Dr. T. Kuroda for the Seventy-seventh Anniversary of His Birth

Takashi OKUTANI & Kin'ichi SAKURAI

Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory; National Science Museum

(図版 Plate 2)

伊豆七島新島沖（深度153m）、高知県柏島沖および長崎県五島列島沖から採集された小型の美しい巻貝の1種を新種と考え、黒田徳米先生の喜寿を祝して先生に献名する。本種は *Pseudolatirus* 属（ナガニシモドキ類）に属すと思われるが、その特徴となる水管溝の上部に当る軸唇の一襲が極めて不顕著なので属位については多少疑問がある。殻は紡錘形で、小型、淡紅色から茜がかった地肌^{アカネ}に極めて強い濃色の螺肋を廻らす色彩の特徴から他種と紛れることはない。この新種 *P. kurodai*, n. sp. に対し新和名をハデイトマキニシとした。

During an investigation on bank-associated Mollusca, one of the present authors (T. O.) found a single small *Fusinus*-like gastropod. It was collected



SHIKAMA: New Species of *Murex* and *Conus*
(See P. 37)