

壮麗なエビスガヒ属の一新種

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A remarkable new *Calliostoma* from Japan

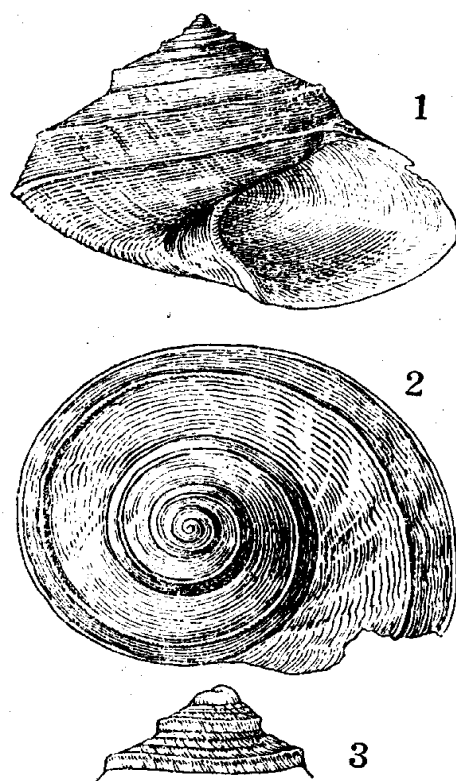
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(挿圖 Text-figs.1-3)

華麗なる木版畫圖譜“貝千種”第4卷(大正11年1月—1922年刊)第345圖に於いて、故平瀬與一郎氏は相模三崎沖深海産“*Gaza*” *nobilis* トミエビスと言ふものを圖示された。此の圖の貝は黒田徳米氏の話によれば、其後、石橋千圓、D. B. Langford 兩氏によつても採集されたと言ふことであるが、頗る稀品で、之は名と圖とが與へられたのみで未だ記載は行はれて居ない。

然るに私は去る昭和15年紀伊田邊沖 100 尋産と言ふ大形の他の一類似種を採集する好運に恵まれたが、明かに上記の一種と同属の別種で、未記載の新種であることが判つたので、爰にその特徴を記述する。

本種は明かにエビスガヒ属中の *Otukaia* 亚属りに最も近縁で、或は之に所屬するものであらうが、該属とは廣く開いた臍孔を有することによつて區別される。尙ほトミエビスに於いても同様であるが、エビスガヒ属一般に見受けられる殻表上の斑紋を有することなく、灰白色の不透明層を被り内部の眞珠層を僅かに透現して居る。



挿圖 1-3. *Calliostoma*
(*Otukaia*) *hajimeanum*
Yoshida. n. sp.
ハジメエビス (新種)

1) Ikebe, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr. 18 (4) : 277 (1942).

本新種のトミエビスと異なる點は該種の如く扁球形でなく、周縁部には龍骨を具へ、著しく角立ち、その上部に他の一龍骨を具へ、之れが上層に於いて肩角狀を呈して居ること、表面は多少不規則な螺狀刻脈を以つて飾られ、該種の如く平滑的且つ滑澤でないこと、軸唇は多少直線狀で、その底部は僅かに角立つて居る等の諸點が挙げられる。

種名 *hajimeanum* は愛弟吉田一に獻じたものであるが、彼は生來私と趣味を同うし、貝類蒐集竝に研究に私と常に協力して來たのであるが去る昭和 22 年 4 月病魔のため悲しくも前途多き身の生涯を閉ぢたもので、斯くすることによつて私の彼に對する感謝と向後の淋しさが幾分償はれ得るかと思ふものである。

Calliostoma (Otukaia) hajimeanum Yoshida, n. sp.

ハジメエビス 新種) (Textf. 1-3)

Shell moderately large, depressed trochiform; rather widely umbilicate; dull white, opaque, but slightly seen inner nacreous layer through (this characteristic of the type specimen may be due to a dead shell); whorls 7, angular at inferior $3/5$ ths, the area above the shoulder angle is slightly convexly slanting and that below which somewhat concavely and subvertically slanting; suture impressed with a strong rib-border above it. Protoconch²⁾ about one whorl, subtransparently corneous, smooth, depressed globose with a rounded periphery; the spiral sculpture appears on the first nepionic whorl at about one half way, 4 in all; the size of these spirals are somewhat larger outwardly, and the 4th forming the shoulder angle and the sharpest of all, but not broken into granules; the other preceding 3 are, however, weakly

- 2) Apical characteristics are described from an immature paratype, which has $5\frac{2}{3}$ whorls, strongly iridescent through the thin outer layer, not whitish or opaque, but wholly transparent, the coloration of the nacreous layer being of greenish red.

wavy as the forerunner of later granules. At the 3rd nepionic whorl, on the inferior area (on the vertical wall) a slender spiral thread appearing, and at the 4th volution there arising one each intercalary minor thread on the superior area of the shoulder angle, increasing by and by the intercalary smaller ones, thus on the 5th the spirals become 5 and 12 in all below and above the shoulder angle, still increasing them toward the adult whorls, they may count 14 and $22 \pm$ on the penultimate whorl (finally becoming more than 19 and 32 on the last portion of the last whorl), the striae are rather irregular in size and irregularly spaced each other, especially the 2 of them at the superior area of the peripheral angle of the last whorl are much stronger than others. The main carinae (one on the periphery and the other on the shoulder) are sharp, somewhat up-turned, bearing a strongly excavated halfgrooved channel superiorly. The base gently convex, smoothish, with numerous (50 or more in number), engraved and wavy groovy spirals, which are irregularly arranged, in addition they are crossed by numerous very fine incremental striae. The dorsal surface not smooth as in the base, but bearing the retractively slanting distinct incremental lines, by which the narrow areas between the spiral striae on the upper whorls crossed transversely, forming the surface somewhat latticely. Aperture subquadrate circular, longer than height, oblique, interior brilliantly iridescent; columellar margin oblique, thickened by callus, arcuately substraight, excavate at the center and weakly truncate below, with a blunt angle, passing into the basal margin. Outer lip including the basal margin simple, strongly arcuate with a blunt angle at the middle, posterior insertion forming a weak angle; parietal margin without callus at the center: Alt. 29, diam. 39.5mm.; the paratype, immature but a living individual having the dimensions of alt. 13.3, diam. 17.0mm., with $5 \frac{2}{3}$ whorls. The type which is a dead individual has no operculum.

Off Kii coast, 100 fathoms (?)

This very splendid new species differs from "*Gaza*" *nobilis* (Hirase, MS.),* another only known congeneric, in the acutely carinated periphery, single carina between the sutures, more distinctly striated surface, etc. These two species may belong to *Otukaia* Ikebe, but differing from the typical group of that subgenus in the widely opened umbilicus, so that I may, if necessary, propose the subdivisional name, *Omphalotukaia* nov., with the present new species as type.

三重縣鈴鹿地方の石炭を含む第三系から出た貝の化石¹⁾

鈴木 好一・大山 桂

Freshwater shells from the coal-bearing Tertiary formations in Mie-ken, Japan

Koiti SUZUKI and Katura OYAMA

(挿圖 Text-figs. 1—5)

三重縣には小川琢治²⁾ が加太夾炭層と奄藝夾炭層という名をつけた2つの石炭を含む第三紀層がある。前のものが加太村と關町附近の小さな部分に限られているのに對して、後のものは鈴鹿山地の東の縁に沿つて廣く發達している。何れも海で出來たものでないとされ、奄藝層からは大正元年(1912年)に矢部長克³⁾ がドイツのハンプルヒにあつた Gottsche の標本を調べてタニシ屬 *Vivipara* の1種の化石を報告している。しかしこの層は

* Y. Hirase, Illustrations of Thousand Shells, vol. 4: fig. 345 (1922).

1) 資源科學研究所地質鑛物學部業績 第87號.

2) 小川琢治: 伊勢の第三紀層に就いて, 島津標本時報, 6, 7號, 大正8年 (1920年).

3) H. Yabe: Ueber zwei japanischen Fossilien in der Gottsche'schen Sammlung. Jour. Geol. Soc. Tokyo, vol. 19, no. 227, p. 39, 1912.