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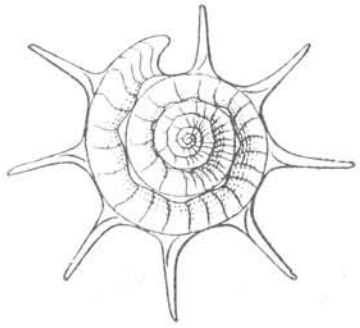

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本邦産新腹足類 (1)

大山桂
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New Gastropods from Japan (1)

Katura Oyama
(Geological Survey of Japan)

(挿図 Text-figs. 1—4)

本邦産貝類に新属や新種がまだかなりあり，私が未発表のままで放置したものも若干ある．したがって私はその責任上公表するが，比較的良く知られたものから先に出す．

Takirissoina n. gen. ミヂンチョウジガイ属

Type species, *Rissoina japonica* Weinkauff

Shell minute, slender, with weak sculpture. Aperture ovate, without canal; outer and inner lip without denticles.

Rissoina occulta Yokoyama from the Sawane formation of Sado Island also belongs herein. Laseron, 1956 introduced many new genera of Rissoidae from Australian seas, but this group was not included in his paper. The generic name is dedicated to the late Dr. Isao Taki of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, who has been one of the workers on the Japanese Gastropods.

Turricula kuroharai n. sp. クロハライグチ (新称)

Shell large, elongated fusiform, with a high spire; whorls tall, with more or less obsolete axial ribs and fine spiral sculpture; body whorl elongated; aperture long and narrow; outer lip sinuated on the shoulder; canal long, straight; columella without plication; operculum leaf-shaped, with an apical nucleus.

Height 70 mm., diameter 20 mm.

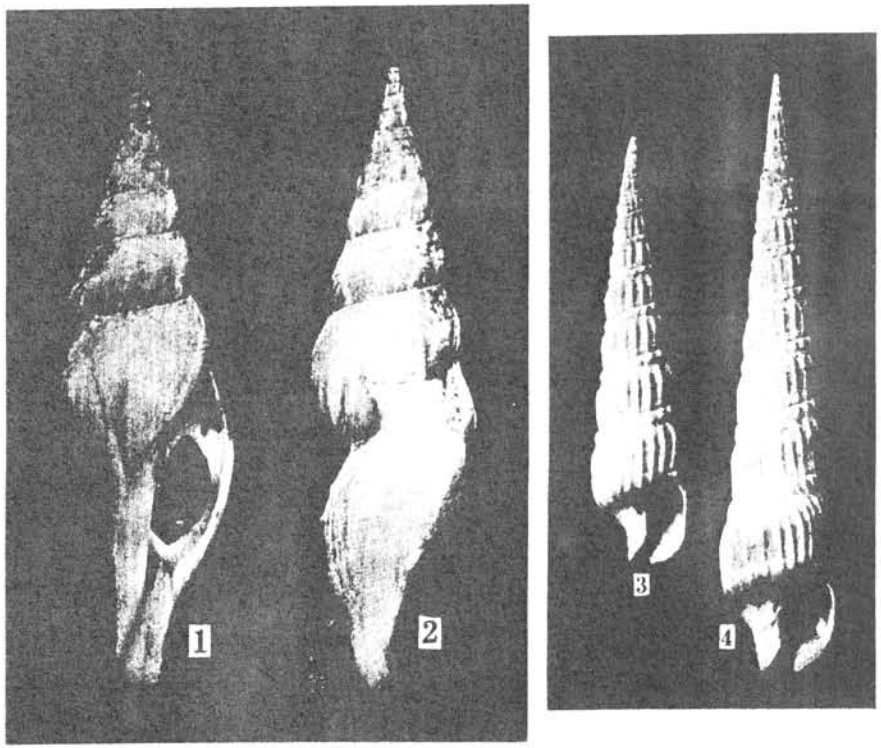
Locality: off southwest Tosa, about 100m. in depth.

This species resembles *Turricula kaderleyi* (Lischke) from the Kuroshio coast of Japan. It differs from the latter by having obsolete ribs on the later whorls typically and higher whorls. *T. javana* (Linnaeus), *T. flammea* (Schumacher) and *T. flammea atjehensis* Oostingh have a shorter shell than

the new species.

Noditerebra (*Diplomeriza*) *kirai* n. sp. キラトクサ(新称)

Shell of medium size, light brown, subulate, consisting of about 17 whorls; whorls high; protoconch mamillate, smooth; first post-nuclear whorl with simple axial ribs; from the next whorls ribs constricted by shallow subsutural groove; interstitial space between ribs with faint growth lines and spiral



Text-figs. 1, 2. *Turricula kuroharai* n. sp., holotype, from off Tosa. クロハライグチ. 3, 4. *Noditerebra* (*Diplomeriza*) *kirai* n. sp., 4: holotype, from off Tanabe. キラトクサ.

threads; last few whorls weakly granulated on the crossing points of axial ribs and spiral threads; body whorl high, whitish band at the periphery; columella without plication.

Height 57 mm., diameter 11.0 mm. (type).

〃 34.4 mm., 〃 9.4 mm.

Type locality: off Mie Prefecture, at about 100 m. in depth.

Distribution: off Tosa; off Tanabe, Kii Channel; off Mie Prefecture; off Zusi, Gulf of Sagami; off Gotō Islands.

This species has been called *Terebra evoluta* by Hirase, 1917 (pl. II, fig. 11; pl. IV, figs. 42—44; not pl. II, fig. 12; nor pl. IV, fig. 57) and Kira, 1959 (pl. 70, fig. 17). This new species is quite dislike from *Noditerebra* (*Diplomeriza*) *evoluta* (Deshayes) by having more slender, dense ribs with granules.

Takirissoina ミヂンチョウジガイ属はニセチョウジガイ類 *Rissoinella* ハスメチョウジガイ類と共に最小の1群である．*T. japonica* (Weinkauff) ミヂンチョウジガイは螺塔が階段状になり，*T. occulta* (Yokoyama) は他のニセチョウジガイ類同様に螺層に角がない．

Turricula kuroharai クロハライグチは土佐沖 100 m 位の海底に産し，*T. kaderleyi* イグチガイよりも深い所に棲む．本種の多くは生長して彫刻が消失するからイグチガイと異るが，彫刻が消失しない個体でも体網が高いから区別される．

Noditerebra (*Diplomeriza*) *kirai* キラトクサは平瀬，1917，(笋貝図説) や吉良，1959，(原色貝類図鑑) でイワカワトクサと呼んだ貝の一部である．コゲチャタケ亜属のように肋上に顆粒を生ずるから区別される．

引 用 文 献

平瀬与一郎，1917．日本産笋貝類図説，pp. 4＋1—50, pl. I—VIII．

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Laseron, C. E., 1956. The Families Rissoinidae and Rissoidae (Mollusca) from the Solanderian and Dampierian Zoogeographical Provinces. Austr. Jour. Mar. & Freshw. Res., Vol. VII, pp. 384—487, 228 text-figs.

日本並に隣接地域産ミズゴマツボ類に就いて

黒 田 徳 米

Notes on the Stenothyridae (Aquatic Gastropoda) from Japan and Adjacent Regions

Tokubei KURODA

(図版 Pl. 4)

The family Stenothyridae comprises small freshwater snails and is found in Japan and her neighboring areas, but taxonomically it has been rather insufficiently known. It is characterized by the swollen body whorl and particularly narrowed peristome, hence the name of the family and genus (*steno-*, narrow; *thyra*, door, gate). It was more than two decades ago that the present author had prepared the descriptions and figures of these snails for publication, but they were unfortunately left unpublished. Recently, however, it became necessary to realize the publication by various reasons. Thus, in this report all members hitherto known are embodied.

Largely the specimens employed in this report were collected and disposed to the author by Prof. Dr. D. Miyadi, Dean of Science College, Kyoto University, and the others have been put to his hand by numerous friends, such as Messrs. T. Kanamaru, T. Kinoshita, T. Habe, Eisaku Sakashita, S. Emura, S. Kaneko, T. Amano and the late M. Hukuda, to these gentlemen he wishes to express his heartful gratitude.

In the shells of these snails, the size, shape, coloration and surface sculpture of each species or race are very similar, so the distinguishing characteristics are rather scarce and it seems difficult to draw a line between them. Nevertheless, from zoogeographical view-points, it can not be admitted to consolidate all of them into one species. Accordingly, the author does not agree with Habe's somewhat impetuous conclusion to synonymize those different forms under the Chinese *S. glabra* (refer to Col. Illustr. Shells Japan, II. p. 21, pl. 10. 1961). This is not the case above cited, ecologically one species very peculiar to several hot springs in Kyushu stands quite independently, while the other from the Southwestern islands group may also be a different type, but those from restricted Japan and