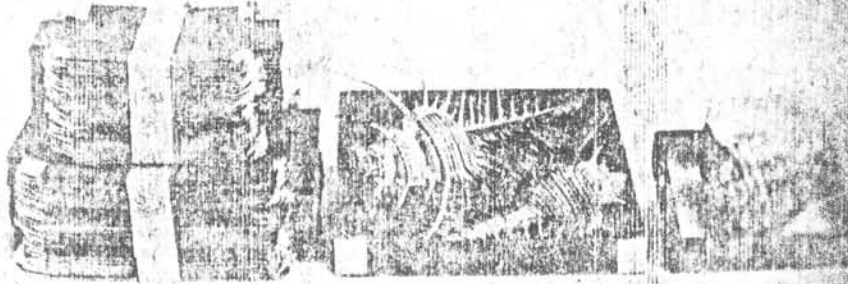


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に其發達は注目し、*Zethalia*, *Umbonium*, *Suchium* と段階を示す。Pilsbry の *Protostatella* は趣を異にし別系統の發達をなすと思はれる。

(2) *Suchium* の轉變は主として其彫刻の形質の發達に見られる。螺層の数が少い *obsoletum* から数の多い *subsuchiense* は早く分れ、Linneon による貝の種は形質上種々なる biotypes を有する。

(3) 彫刻が anagenesis をなし特に顯著な分派をなしたものに *mysticum* があり、hemera を指示し速かに滅亡した。一般に彫刻が強化した場合には殻底に螺溝を有する。潜在形質の再出現として分離するよりも彫刻の anagenesis に作ふ一面と看るべきである。従つて其有無は phenotypic である。

(4) 彫刻が catagenesis をなし、よく適應した形は *subsuchiense* 若しくは *giganteum* が出て、現存しない *obsoletum* 系の形も鮮新世後期に存在する。

(5) 縫合下の顆粒は一般に catagenetic であり、phenotypic である。

(6) 螺層の形態發達は認めらるべく顯著でなく、個體發達でも多分に varietal の變異がある。唯分派の特殊化したものでは特異の傾向を示す。

(7) *moniliferum* も Linneon であつて多數の biotypes を兼ねてゐる。 *obsoletum* より分派して螺脈の appressed した類を一括する借固定種は種がある。

(8) *Protostatella* は中新世に、*obsoletum*, *subsuchiense* は鮮新世に多く、*Protostatella moniliferum* は鮮新世の終末期以後に榮え、*mysticum* は大日時を以てする。(終り)

學名に就いて: *Umbonium* LINK, 1807 よりも *Lampadion* RÖDING, 1798 が古い。陸産の貝も含んでゐるし、模式の選定が如何なるものにも限定出来るから我々の間に良く知られたキヤリの學名の見直しを必要とする。シノニムには *Rotella* LAMARCK, 1822, *Globulus* SCHUMACHER, 1817 があり、*Pitonellus* MONTFORT, 1810 は模式が *Helicina neritella* LAMARCK であつて *Umbonium* ではない。*Ethalia* A. ADAMS, 1853 の模式 *F. lineata* QUOY & GAIMARD, 1834 は熟知されないが PILSBRY は日本産の *Umbonium* 及び *selenomphala* を 1905 に同種の亞種として記載した。私の *Ethalia* は日本産のものに據るものである。*Suchium* に相當する古い名は知り得ない。 *Protostatella* は有効な名稱であり *Ethalia* に近いものである。*R. moniliferum* LAMARCK, 1822 は印度の海のもので正確に日本のものと同じかは疑問。

我が記載に據れば大差なく、PILSBRY の適用に今の所従つてよい。PILSBRY は *costatum* と *superbum* と *moniliferum* との差別を原著者の文より譯出して記述した。*U. japonicum* は疑はれてゐる、多分無効であらう。之等の差別はもし將來見出されたとしても原著者及び PILSBRY の文章や繪を基本としてでは無く、軟部の調査の他はない。今日では *moniliferum* 以外は亞種として認めない方がよい。

Notes on Protoconch and Early Conch Stages of Some Marine Gastropods of Japan

By TENG-CHEN YEN*

(Pl. 11)

During my short staying at Kyoto, I had the privilege to study a number of marine gastropods from various localities of Japan, which are partly possessed in the conchological cabinet of the Geological Institute of the Kyoto Imperial University, and partly in the private collection of Mr. T. KURODA, the authority of Japanese conchology. These specimens have its young stages well preserved and protoconchs retained, which afford us a convenient way for studying its generic relationships as well as its ontogenetic development. In the old records these stages of shell characters usually received little attention, and I consider, therefore, these commentary notes of the following pages are worth given.

This work consists of 20 species in 19 genera and 8 families, and some of the species represent typical forms of their respective genera. Through the courtesy of Mr. KURODA, it is possible to examine this series of specimens in a relatively short time to whom I wish to express my gratitude. I am also thankful to Professors S. NAKAMURA and J. MAKIYAMA of the Geological Institute of Kyoto Imperial University for their kindness in providing me all the con-

* 關敦建: 日本海産腹足類の原殻及び初生層に就いて。

【紹介】 關氏は中華民國蘇州在住の會員で、國立中央研究院地質研究所貝類學研究員、上海亞洲文會博物院貝類學組名譽主任等職を有せらるゝ方で、數種の著書がある。本年(1935)春來邦、京都帝國大學地質學教室に於いて暫く研究して歸國せられた。本文はその當時觀察せられた結果の一部である。之に對する和文摘要は作らなかつたが、和名ののみは記入して置いた。屬名の採用方法については吾人と多少意見を異にするものがあるが、之は著者に敬意を表してその意見に任せて置いた。

(黒田徳栄)

CANCELLARIIDÆ

Merica reeviana (CROSSE 1861) モモヘボラ [Plate 11, fig. 16.]

CROSSE, Journ. de Conchyl. p. 237, 1861.

The protoconch is of naticoid type, consisting of a little more than 2 volutions. It is oblique in position, its whorl-surfaces are convex and generally smoothish. The second one is so well exposed as the first conchial whorl embraces closely near the basal region of the embryonic shell. The line of demarkation is traceably observed, and the conch begins suddenly with ribs and spirals, the latter being more prominent than the former.

This is the species for "*Cancellaria*" *elegans* SOWERBY 1830,³⁾ as SOWERBY'S name was preoccupied by DESHAYES in 1824.

Locality: Awaji Island, Japan.

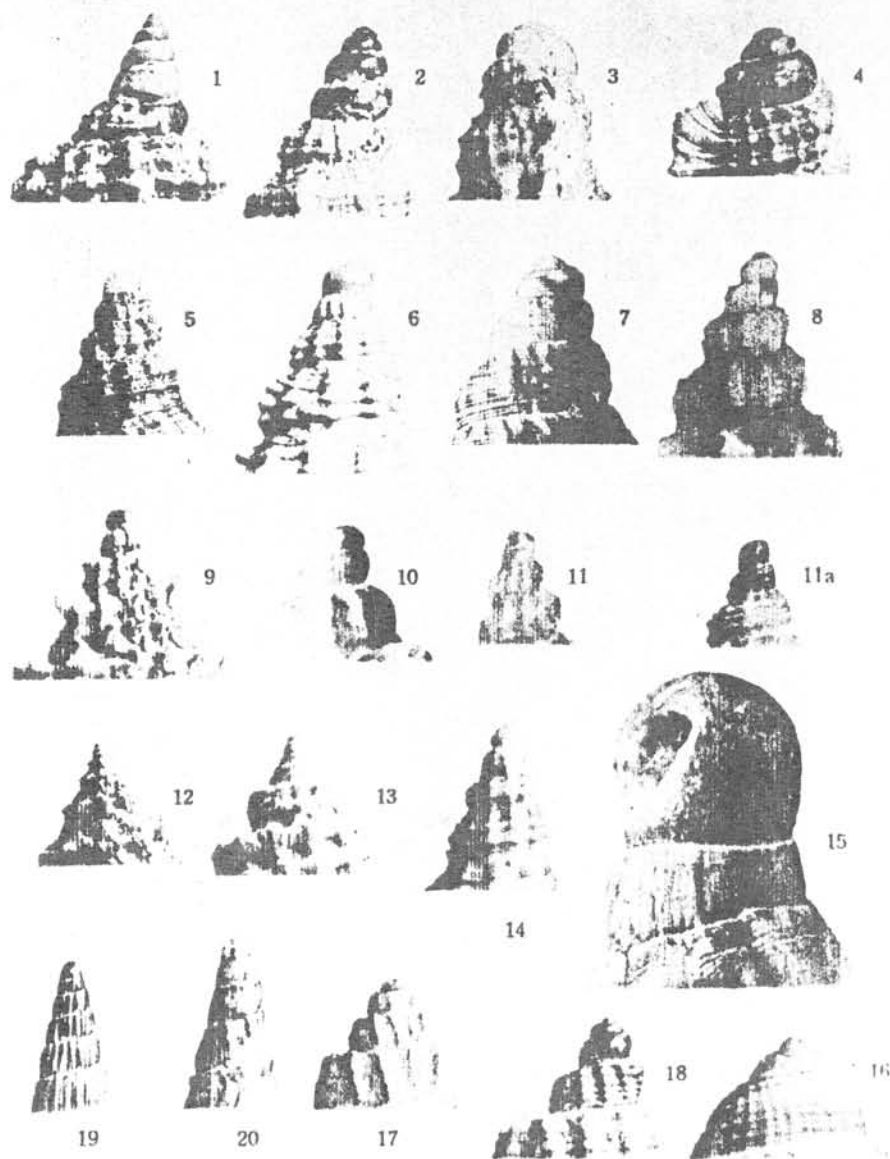
Trigonostoma sp. ヘソアキヲリイレボラ [Plate 11, fig. 17.]

The protoconch is of naticoid form, consisting of about 2 smooth and convex whorls which embrace normally to the ambital region.

EXPLANATIONS OF PLATE 11

- Fig. 1. Protoconch and early conch stages of *Cymatium loebbeckei* (LISCHKE), ククリボラ.
 Fig. 2. Same of *Lampusia* cf. *tenuilirata* (LISCHKE), ナガスズカケ.
 Fig. 3. Same of *Biplex perca* PERRY, マツカハガヒ.
 Fig. 4. Same of *Biplex microstoma* (FULTON), クビレマツカハ.
 Fig. 5. Same of *Microfusis acutispiratus* (SOWERBY), ヒメニシ.
 Fig. 6. Same of *Siphonalia mikado* MELVILL, ミカドミクリ.
 Fig. 7. Same of *Buccinum zelotes* DALL, イヂケシヲイトマキ.
 Fig. 8. Same of *Murex sobrinus* A. ADAMS, ヒメホネガヒ.
 Fig. 9. Same of *Murexul azami* (KURODA), アザミツブリ.
 Fig. 10. Same of *Pteropurpura plorator* (ADAMS et REEVE), タカノハキウラク.
 Fig. 11. Same of *Ocenebrellus eurypteron* (REEVE).
 Fig. 11a. Another view of the same of *Ocenebrellus eurypteron*.
 Fig. 12. Protoconch and early conch stages of *Coralliophila* sp.
 Fig. 13. Same of *Coralliobia sugimotoi* (KURODA), スギモトサンゴヤドリ.
 Fig. 14. Same of *Fusus niponicus* SMITH, アラレナガニシ.
 Fig. 15. Same of *Psephaca concinna* (BRODERIP), ニシキヒタチオビ.
 Fig. 16. Same of *Merica reeviana* (CROSSE), モモヘボラ.
 Fig. 17. Same of *Trigonostoma* sp., ヘソアキヲリイレボラ.
 Fig. 18. Same of *Solatia nodulifera* (SOWERBY), トカシヲリイレ.
 ✕ Fig. 19. Same of *Hastula lepida* (HINDS).
 ✕ Fig. 20. Same of *Pervicacia evoluta* (DESHAYES), イハカハトクサ.

3) REEVE: Conch. Icon. *Cancellaria*, Pl. 3, fig. 12.



YEN: Protoconch and Early Conch Stages of Japanese Gastropods.

The apex is rounded, slightly elevated but somewhat descending down under the first whorl, and the second whorl is very roundly convex. The line of demarkation is not distinct, but the conch begins clearly with ribs and spirals, the former being much more prominent and better developed than the latter.

Both the protoconch and early conch stages are very much similar to that of "*Cancellaria*" *mangelaides* REENE.⁴⁾

The specific determination is considered here to be uncertain and it is usually identified as *Trigonostoma eruviferum* (SOWERBY).

Locality: Kii, Japan.

Solatia nodulifera (SOWERBY 1825) トカシヲリイレ [Plate 11, fig. 18.]

SOWERBY, Tankerville Cat. App. p. 15, 1825; DUNKER, Ind. Moll. Jap. p. 103, Taf. VI, figs. 24, 25.

The protoconch is of naticoid type, being much similar to that of the preceding species. It consists of a little more than 2 volutions with its exposed surfaces roundly convex and smooth, and appearing to be merged into the conch stage with no distinct line of demarkation being observable. The conch begins with 6 spirals and at some distance further, a first rib appears. The ribs are also rather prominent and being separated by wider interspaces.

The beginning of the conch is, however, different from that of *Trigonostoma mangelaides* (REEVE) as the spirals are much more prominent, and nearly as pronounced as the ribs in this case.

Locality: Sagami, Japan.

TEREBRIDÆ

Hastula lepida (HINDS 1843) [Plate 11, fig. 19.]

HINDS, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, p. 152, 1843.

The protoconch is somewhat trochiform in outline, consisting of a little less than 2 smooth and convex whorls. The apex is not so prominent and the first whorl is also rather small. The line of demarkation is very obscure, and the conch apparently begins with fine rib-lines. The differentiation of the protoconch and early conch stages is traceably observed.

This species is usually considered to be a synonym of *Hastula strigilata* (LINNÉ) which was designated as the type of the genus *Hastula* H. et A. ADAMS 1853.

Locality: Amami-Oshima, Japan.

4) YEN: The Moll. Faun. Amoy etc., Part I, p. 48.