

On a New Cowry from South China Sea

Tokio SHIKAMA*

(With 1 Text-figure)

南支那海産寶貝の一新種

鹿 間 時 夫*

1970年中安きよし氏が台湾西南岸東港の漁夫より得られた寶貝の一新種は、一見南アフリカ特産の *Cypraeovula (Luponia) fuscorubra* SHAW や *C. (L.) angustata* GMELIN に似て興味がある。本種を新亜属新種ハツコイダカラ *Cypraeovula (Nakayasua) gloriosa*, subgen. & sp. nov. として記載する。やや小形西洋梨型で肥厚し、背面は白地に褐色の不規則斑紋をちりばめ、腹面と両側面はカーキ色、両縁肥厚し疣があるのが特徴である。螺塔部は陥入し臍状となる。歯は褐彩され比較的太く著しいが、腹面の螺状隆起線となる。この状態は *Cypraeovula* 属に良く類する。特に *fuscorubra* は近縁であるが、両縁部の疣のない点で区別される。この点を重要視し新亜属 *Nakayasua* を創けた。南アフリカの寶貝近縁種がインド洋を飛びこえて、南支那海に産することは分布上興味あることである。新属 *Hiraseadusta* はオトメダカラを模式種とし設定する。*Erronea* や *Gratiadusta* は Inner denticles の歯が著しいことと、前端吻状突起が著しくないことで区別され、*Schilderia* は鋭い Inner denticles で区別される。テラマチダカラを模式種とする新属 *Kurodadusta* は *Schilderia* に似るが、前後両端吻部が著しく突出して、その縁部鋭く、背面凹むことで区別される。*Zoila* も一見似ているが腹面扁平で前溝と後溝狭く深く、前端吻状突起の背面は本属ほど凹まない。*Zoila* は濠州特産で本属と分布圏や生態条件が異なるものと思われる。

Recently the writer could gain an interesting cowry allied to *Cypraeovula (Luponia) fuscorubra* SHAW or *C. (L.) angustata* GMELIN through the courtesy of Mr. K. NAKAYASU in Kanagawa Prefecture. It was found in the South China Sea (probably east of Saigon) and was procured by a fisherman of Tungchiang, southwestern Taiwan. Here the writer expresses his cordial thanks to Mr. NAKAYASU who made a trip to Taiwan in the summer of 1970 and provided the writer with the opportunity to study this interesting specimen. It is well known that the group of *Luponia*, represented by *edentula*, *fuscorubra*, *algoensis*, *fuscudentata* and *coronata*, is restricted to the South African Sea, so the occurrence of their allies in the South China Sea is very noteworthy from the viewpoint of molluscan distribution.

Genus *Cypraeovula* GRAY, 1824

Zool. jour., 1 (1), 75.

Type species: *Cypraea capensis* GRAY, 1828

Subgenus *Nakayasua*, nov.

Type species: *Cypraeovula (Nakayasua) gloriosa*, sp. nov.

Diagnosis: Shell rotund, elevated, pyriform, umbilicated and medium sized. Rim distinctly developed and carries many tubercles along its dorsal margin. Basal ridges are developed in the

* Geological Institute, Yokohama National University.

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type species. *Luponia* GRAY is nearest to this subgenus but is distinct by lack of tubercles on rim and poor condition of lateral rim. Species *fuscovubra* SHAW may be situated between *Luponia* and *Nakayasuaia*.

Cypraeovula (Nakayasuaia) gloriosa, sp. nov.

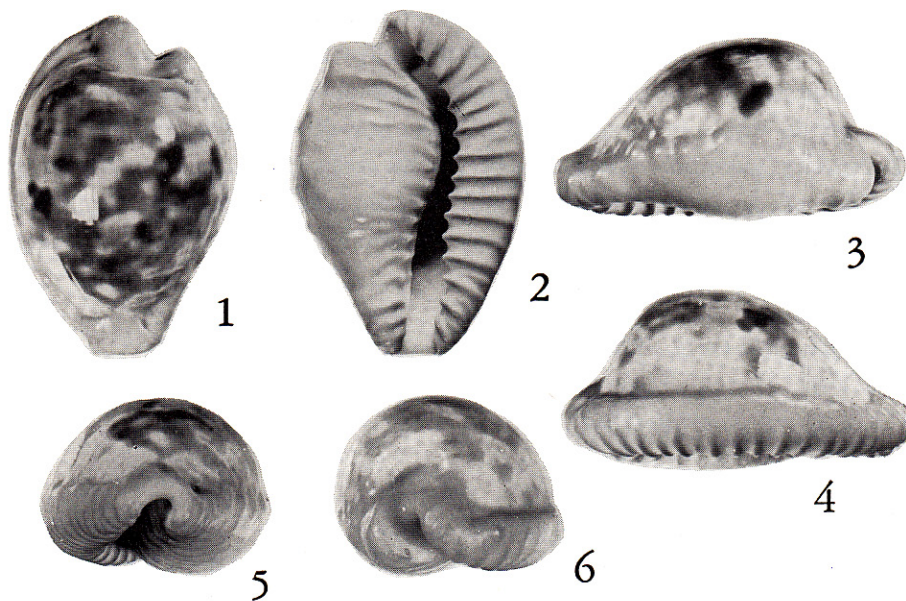
(Text-figs. 1)

Holotype: An adult shell in the writer's collection stored at the Geological Institute, Yokohama National University.

Occurrence: South China Sea.

Description:

Shell medium sized for cowry, rather thick, rotund, elevated and pyriform with distinct lateral pitting of anterior and posterior extremities. Spire perfectly concealed and eminently umbilicated. Both lateral rims distinctly developed, swollen and their dorsal margin sharply marked with linear depression. Right lateral rim better developed than left one but the latter carries 8-9 tubercles along its dorsal margin. Anterior portion of right lateral rim carries 3 tubercles along its dorsal margin. Dorsum humped, with light flesh or milky tint, has many uneven blotches of thick brown colouration. Dorsal line obsolete. Both lateral rims and base ochreous yellow, in contrast with the light colouration of dorsum. Anterior and posterior extremities have clear margin of rims and projected forward and backward respectively. Posterior right extremity more eminently projected than left one. Base not flat but moderately convex. Middle portion of inner lip a little vaulted. Aperture not narrow and moderately curved especially at posterior portion. Teeth thick brown, very distinct and long, grading into ridges of basal surface. Labial teeth stronger than columellar ones. Columellar teeth 16 in number, running regularly and those of interior side white coloured. Spiral ridges of anterior



Text-fig. 1. *Cypraeovula (Nakayasuaia) gloriosa*, sp. nov.

1. Dorsal side. 2. Ventral side. 3. Left side. 4. Right side. 5. Anterior side. 6. Posterior side. All figures $\times 1.6$ nat. size.

3 and posterior 3 relatively strong and those of middle portion obsolete. Labial teeth 17 in number and spiral ridges of outer lip 22 in number. Anterior and posterior terminal ridges run oblique to aperture, but the others run almost vertical to it. Fossula obsolete and inner denticle absent. Some brown blotches seen on posterior inner surface of inner lip. Length: 30.7 mm, diameter: 19.6 mm, height: 15.8 mm.

Remarks: This species is tolerably related to *angustata* GMELIN in construction of teeth and basal ridges, umbilicated spire, anterior and posterior outlets, colouration of rim and base, but is clearly distinguished by shorter shell, well developed lateral rim, tubercles of it and by brown blotches of dorsum. *Luponia edentula* GRAY is distinct by lack of teeth. *L. algoensis* GRAY is separated by finer and white coloured teeth. *L. fuscorubra* SHAW may be allied in development of rim, uneven blotches of dorsum and short shell, but is distinguished by ribbed fossula, lack of basal ridges and tubereles of rim. *Cypraeovula capensis* GRAY is clearly distinct by fine and numerous spiral striations. Be that as it may, all South African species are separated from this species. It is very interesting that this unique species related to *Luponia* is distributed in the South China Sea, separate from the location of its allied group in the South African Sea.

Additional Notes

Hiraseadusta, gen. nov.

Type species: *Cypraea hirasei* ROBERTS, 1913.

Diagnosis: Shell rotund, elevated, pyriform and medium sized. Inner denticles eminently vaulted carrying several teeth which are discontinuous with the columellar teeth, obsolete in juvenile stage but becoming rather stronger in fully adult stage. *Adusta* JOUSSEAUME, 1884, *Erronea* TROSCHKEI, 1863 and *Gratiadusta* IREDALE, 1930 are distinct by more eminent and continuous teeth of inner denticles. The first two are also separated by more obsolete anterior extremity. *Schilderia* TOMLIN, 1930 based on *achatidea* SOWERBY, 1839 is also distinct by sharp crested inner denticles. This genus also comprises *langfordi* KURODA.

Kurodadusta gen. nov.

Type species: *Erronea* (*Zoila*?) *teramachii* KURODA, 1938

Diagnosis: Related to *Schilderia* but distinguished by eminent rostration of anterior and posterior extremities; their margin sharply edged and dorsal side distinctly depressed. Both extremities wide and flared dorsalward. *Zoila* is distinct by flat ventral surface, deeper and narrower anterior-posterior canals and by anterior rostration with not so much depressed dorsal surface, etc.