日本産ヒザラガヒ類の研究 (5)

Studies on Japanese Chitons (5)

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Genus *Ischnochiton* GRAY, 1847.

Subgenus *Stenoplax* (CARPENTER) DALL, 1878.

Section *Stenoplax* s. str.

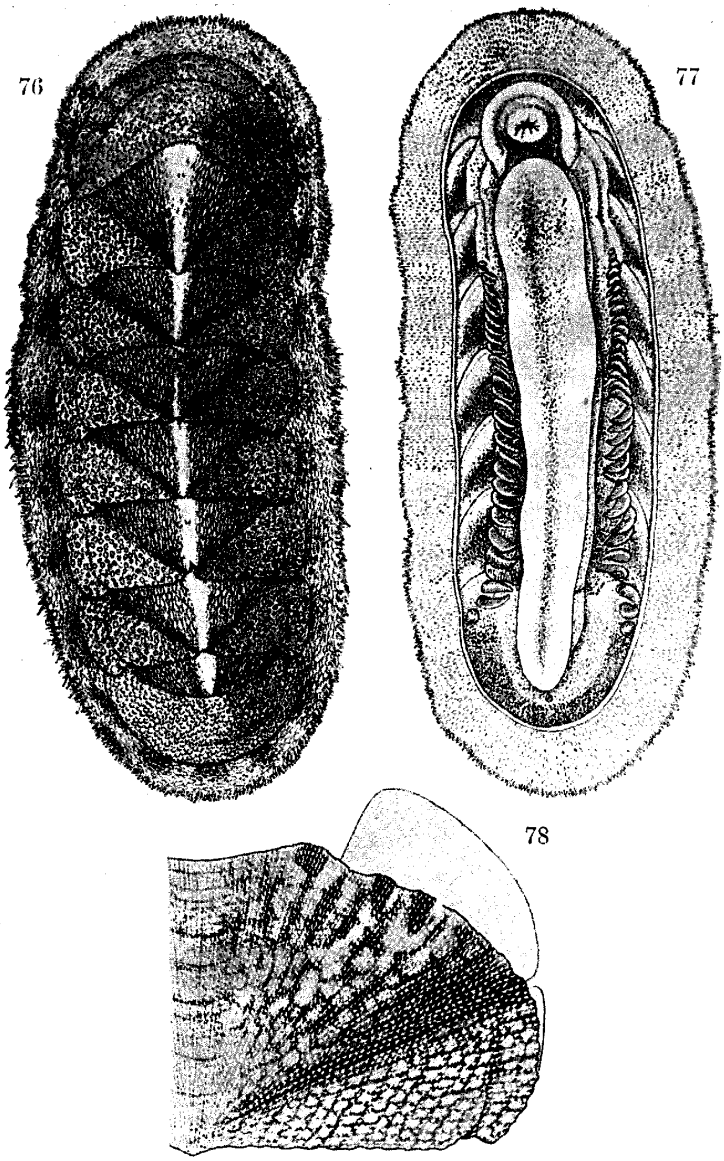
Ischnochiton (Stenoplax) venustus, new species.

(Text-figures 76–93)

General appearance (figs. 76,77): Shell rather small in size, elongate, about 2.5 times as long as broad, with elevated and carinated dorsum. Both terminal valves large, intermediate valves of equal breadth. End valves and lateral areas all over pustulate, the pustules minute, low and ill-defined, ellipsoid, arranged quincuncially; central areas granular. Under high magnification the whole tegmentum is microscopically sculptured by numerous closely set, weak radial sulci, about 3 sulci within a pustule's width. A well-marked concentric groove at about the distal fourth of the tegmentum. Valves rosy, with an axial white stripe along the middle. Girdle scaly, fringed with marginal spicules; buff, indistinctly tessellated with dark brown.

Head valve (figs. 79,80): A little more than semicircular in outline, anterior margin very weakly undulated, posterior margin almost smooth, the whole surface all over pustulate, about 18–20 pustules along a zigzag line from the apex to the margin, 80 or more along the anterior margin. Interior (fig. 80): Insertion plate sharp and well-developed, the margin almost entire or slightly roughened by indistinct notches; with 8 deeply incised slits; eaves solid, granulose.

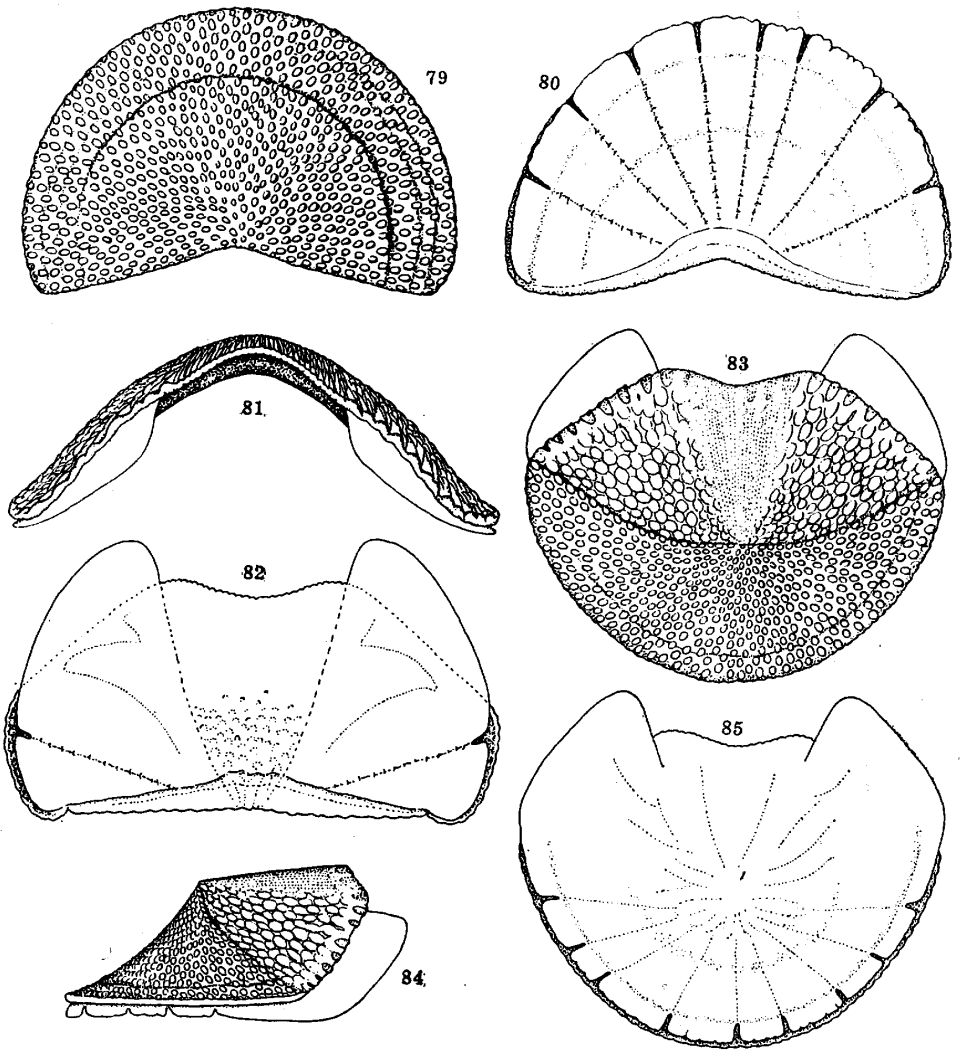
Median valve (figs. 78, 81, 82): Roughly hexagonal, carinated and beaked, though the beak broken except the 2nd valve; lateral



Ischnochiton (*Stenoplax*) *venustus*, n. sp.
Fig. 76. Dorsal view ; Fig. 77. Ventral view. × 13.
Fig. 78. Tegmental surface of the right half of the 2nd valve.

area indistinctly defined, elevated, pustulose, central area with irregular granulations, distally forming a thick reticulum. Jugal sinus moderately sinuated , jugal tract ill-defined, yet discriminable by an apparent smooth texture due to the absence of granular

sculpture. Interior (fig. 82): Valve callus thickened, sutural lamina rather narrow, elongated, its inner margin almost perpendicular, outer slope smooth; 1 slit on each side.

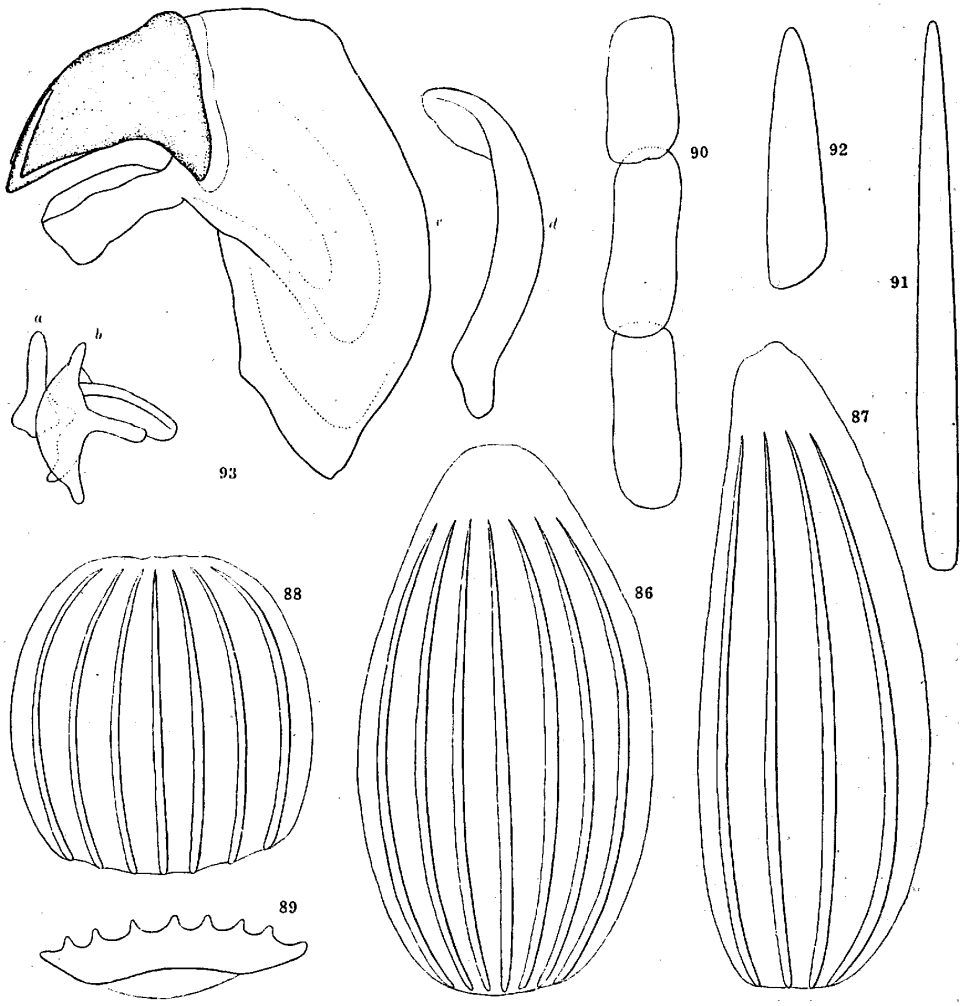


Ischnochiton (*Stenoplax*) *venustus*, n. sp. For explanation, see text.

Tail valve (figs. 83–85): Rounded in outline, carinated; mucro almost central, prominent, posterior slope evenly concave (fig. 84); central area bounded from the posterior area by elevated ridges on both sides; central area sculptured as in median valves; jugal sinus deep, posterior area broad, pustulose. Interior (fig. 85):

Sutural lamina short, insertion plate having 9 slits.

Girdle densely beset with oblong scales (figs. 86–88, fig. 89 basal view), 6–9, usually 7-striated, 78 $\mu \times 70$ μ (fig. 88); rarely large scales measuring 130 $\mu \times 70$ μ, or 142 $\mu \times 55$ μ (figs. 86,87) are met with. Hyponotum covered with oblong smooth scales



Ischnochiton (*Stenoplax*) *venustus*, n. sp. For explanation, see text.

(fig. 90), 44 $\mu \times 16$ μ, which are arranged as bonding in brickwork, their long axes directed tangentially to the outlines of hyponotum. Marginal spicules (figs. 91, 92) simple, smooth, very bluntly pointed, 60–130 μ by 10–13 μ.

Ctenidium (cf. fig. 77): Almost holobranchial, numbering 30 (right) to 32 (left). Gill rows cover 4/5 the entire length of the foot, ranging from the anterior corner of the sutural lamina of the 4th valve to the sutural lamina of the tail valve, leaving a wide space at the anal region (Zwischenraum of PLATE); from front backward they gradually increase in size; forward compactly and behind loosely.

Colouration. Valves entirely rosy; terminal valves and lateral areas fresh purplish red; pleural area rosy pink, jugal tract milky white. Girdle buff, imperfectly tessellated by a group of scattered brownish scales. Marginal spicules hyaline. Interior deep rosy, teeth whitish, sutural lamina translucent white.

Radula (fig. 93): Central tooth (93 *a*) simple, elongate-oblong, apex obtuse, dilated at the base; centro-lateral (93 *b*) fan-shaped, embracing the basal part of the central tooth, produced before and behind, its basal plate extending outward; major lateral (93 *c*) prominent, stalk being laterally compressed, teeth with 3 cusps, under the cusps at the inside of the stalk is a rod-like appendage, slightly shorter than the cusps; major uncinus (93 *d*) simple, slender, evenly arcuated, apex thin.

Measurements: Length 7.0 mm., width 4.3 mm. Angle of divergence 100°.

Locality: The holotype was collected at the beach, northside of the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, Prov. Kii, on July 17, 1930, by Iw. TAKI. It was found on a small piece of wood fully damaged by Teredinid bivalves, and stranded ashore after a storm. The exact habitat of this species, therefore, is not known. The type is in the authors' collection.

Remarks: We have prepared the following list of species known as belonging to the section *Stenoplax*.

1. **ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) AETHONUS** DALL (1919) Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 55, no. 2283, p. 507.
   Near Cape San Lucas, Lower California, at a depth of 10 fms. (DALL).
2. **ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) ALATUS** (SOWERBY).
   Chiton alatus SOWERBY (1841) Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 61; REEVE (1847) Conch. Icon., pl. 8, f. 45.
   Ischnochiton alatus GRAY (1847) Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 127; GRAY (1857)

Guide syst. Distrib. Moll. Mus., p. 182.

Stenoplax alatus CARPENTER MS.

Ischnochiton (*Stenoplax*) *alatus* PILSBRY (1892) Man. Conch., vol. 14, p. 60, pl. 16, f. 1–5; PLATE (1901) Zool. Jahrb. Suppl., vol. 5, p. 281–283, pl. 12 (*bis*), f. 312, 313; NIERSTRASZ (1905) Siboga-Expeditie, p. 20, pl. 3, f. 70; pl. 7, f. 200.

Islands of Siquijor and Zebu, Philippines (CUMING); Beo, Karakelang Is., reef (Siboga).

3. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) BERMUDENSIS DALL & BARTSCH (1911) Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, no. 1820, p. 287.

Bermuda Is. (DALL & BARTSCH).

4. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) BIARCUATUS DALL (1903) Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., vol. 16, p. 176; DALL (1921) Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 112, p. 190.

Santa Barbara to San Diego, California (DALL).

5. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) FALLAX PILSBRY (1892) Man. Conch., vol. 14, p. 59–60, pl. 16, f. 17, 18; NIERSTRASZ (1905) Siboga-Exped., p. 19; DALL (1921) Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 112, p. 190.

Monterey, California (PILSBRY); Vancouver Island to Todos Santos Bay, Lower California (DALL).

6. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) FLORIDANUS PILSBRY (1892) Man. Conch., vol. 14, p. 58, pl. 17, f. 19–22; DALL & SIMPSON (1901) Bull. U. S. Fish Commission for 1900, p. 452, 509.

Key West, Florida (PILSBRY); Ensenada Honda, Culebra, in Porto Rico (DALL & SIMPSON).

7. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) LIMACIFORMIS (SOWERBY).

Chiton limaciformis SOWERBY (1832) Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 26; SOWERBY (1832) Conch. Illustr., f. 38; REEVE (1847) Conch. Icon., pl. 8, f. 42.

Ischnochiton limaciformis SHUTTLEWORTH (1853) Mittheil. Naturf. Gesell. Berne, p. 190; GRAY (1847) Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 127.

Ischnochiton (*Stenoplax*) *limaciformis* SOWERBY, CARPENTER MS, and DALL (1889) "Blake" Gastropods, p. 415; PILSBRY (1892) Man. Conch., vol. 14, p. 57–58, pl. 16, f. 9–16; DALL & SIMPSON (1901) Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1900, p. 452, 509; NIERSTRASZ (1905) Siboga-Exped., p. 19; THIELE (1929) Handb. syst. Weichtierkde, I, p. 17.

Ischnochiton multicostatus DALL (1883) Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 6, p. 337 (not of C. B. ADAMS).

Chiton productus REEVE (1847) Conch. Icon., pl. 17, f. 97.

Chiton sanguineus REEVE (1847) ibid., f. 98.

? Lepidopleurus sanguineus CARPENTER (1857) Mazatlan Catal., p. 194.

Ischnochiton productus THIELE (1910) Zoologica, vol. 22, no. 56, p. 7, 80.

Florida Keys; St. Thomas, St. Vincent and West Indies generally (PILSBRY); Guacomayo, Central America, and Inner Lobos Island, Peru (CUMING).

8. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) MADAGASSICUS THIELE (1920) VOELTZKOW's Reise in Ostafrika, Stuttgart, vol. 3, p. 561.

Indian Ocean (THIELE).

9. ISCHNOCHITON (STENOPLAX) PURPURASCENS (C. B. ADAMS).

Chiton purpurascens C. B. ADAMS (1845) Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 2, p. 9.

Ischnochiton purpurascens DALL (1890) Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 37, p. 132.

Ischnochiton (Stenoplax) purpurascens PILSBRY (1892) Man. Conch., vol. 14, p. 58-59, pl. 17, f. 23, 24; DALL & SIMPSON (1901) Bull. U. S. Fish Comm. for 1900, p. 452, 509.

Jamaica (ADAMS); Key West, Florida (HEMPHILL; RUSH); Eastern Porto Rico (GUNDLACH).

PILSBRY (1892, p. 57) writes, at the end of his description on *I. ilmaciformis*, "CARPENTER has reported the same species, or one very closely allied, from Mazatlan and from Japan. The last certainly requires confirmation." However it is obvious that the present species is so far different from *I. limaciformis* in diverse characters that CARPENTER's report, even if it is actually trustworthy, has scarcely any bearing on the establishment of the new species above described.

Herewith some points of distinction from other species will be given.

	alatus	*fallax*	*venustus*
Size	57×16 mm.	27.5×12.5 mm.	7×4.3 mm.
Form	much elongated	elongated	not much elongated
Divergence	——	120°	100°
Central area	with longitudinal ridges	longitudinally pitted	irregularly granulose
Lateral area & terminal valves	with irregular granulations	with close radiating wrinkles interrupted by lines of growth	with regularly arranged pustules
Girdle	with solid, deeply striated scales	with minute granules	with striated scales

Ischnochiton (Stenoplax) venustus, (新種) セスヂヒザラガヒ(新稱). (揷畫, 76—93).

外形ウスヒザラガヒに似てゐるが一層細長く, 背隆起高く; 頭·尾板と側域は微細な顆粒を以て被はれ, 肋域は粗顆粒状乃至粗い網状彫刻がある. 背域は外觀上殆んど平滑. 肉帶上の鱗片には細肋著しく; 肉帶周邊の細針は平滑である. 殻板は薔薇色, 正中

線に沿つて乳白色の一線が目立つ．肉帶は淡黄褐色で不完全な褐色横縞がある．體長7粍，幅4.3粍といふ小形種である．紀伊の瀬戸臨海研究所の北岸に打上げた小木片に附着してゐたものを採集した（昭和5年7月，瀧巖）．從來本亞屬及び屬 *Stenoplax* に屬するものゝ中正確に日本産として知られたものはなかつたので，本種は近い産地たるフィリッピン産のもの等と比べることが出來るに過ぎない．勿論それらとは相違するため新種とすることにした．

Correction: p. 101 line 12 from bottom　*for* 1898　*read* 1901.

日本貝類學史 (5)

金丸但馬

第4章　和漢兩名の對譯　(2. 倭名類聚抄)

"倭名類聚抄" は通常 "和名抄" と稱へられる．當代の博學，源順が勤子内親王の令旨を奉じて撰する所，汎く和漢の書を引用して あらゆる事物の和名を考定した書である．實に平安時代に於ける百科全書であつて後世の學者にして事物の古名を論ぜんとするものは必ず徴を本書にとるのである．

然るに此の書 あまりよく世に行はるゝの結果，後人の次第に增修を試みる者あり，後の刊行本の如きは 以て當代の知識を窺ふ資料としてはならぬのである．—— 余初め20巻本を手にしその分類の論理的なるに驚き一度は甚だ迷つたのであるが，そは德川時代の知識によるものである事を明にしたので 今は之をとらない．尙因に斷つて置くべきは 余は本篇第2章に於て "新撰字鏡" 撰著の年代を寛正14年（皇紀1552）としたが，同書に本草を加へたのも後の修補に屬することを知つたによつて 同章の記事は此の年代とは關係のない事に承知せられたい（本誌，第2巻第3號132頁參照）．

さて "和名抄" に於て先づ見るべきは 當時の動物分類に關する考であつて "本草和名" の雜然たるに比し一段の進歩を見て居るのである．聊か本章の題目には副はないけれども 試にそれから述べるならば，全動物界を羽族部，毛族部，牛馬部，龍魚部，龜貝部，蟲豕部の6部に分ち，貝類は之を龜貝部の中に收めて居る．而して最初に龜5種を列擧し次に貝を配列すること20餘種

甲羸子　榮螺子等 "子" の字のつくもの　8種