

A New Species of *Ctenocardia* (Bivalvia: Cardiidae) Dredged off Southern Japan

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Abstract: A new cardiid species of the subfamily Fraginae, *Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp., is described from the southern parts of Japan, from the Kii Peninsula to Okinawa Islands. It represents the sole *Ctenocardia* whose northern distribution limit reaches southern Honshu. It is characterized by a deeply excavated posterior margin, a relatively high rib number (44–49), and a rib sculpture consisting of knobby scales on the umbonal keel.

Keywords: Fraginae, *Ctenocardia*, taxonomy, distribution, biodiversity

Introduction

The genus *Ctenocardia* H. Adams & A. Adams, 1857 is characterized by medium-sized quadrangular shells with a truncated posterior margin, well-developed radial ribs separated by rather wide interstices, rather spinose or tubular scales on the radial ribs, and a rather strong umbonal keel. It principally occurs in shallow tropical waters of the Indo-West Pacific. Unlike most other Indo-West Pacific genera within the subfamily, such as *Corculum* Röding, 1798, *Fragum* Röding, 1798 and *Lunulicardia* J. E. Gray, 1853, *Ctenocardia*, along with *Microfragum* Habe, 1951, is non-photosymbiotic (Kirkendale & Paulay, 2017). The earliest described species in the genus, *C. fornicata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1840), also has the widest distribution. It has been typified as highly variable, “especially when material from the various extremes of the distribution is involved” (ter Poorten, 2009: 44). Currently, the genus comprises five accepted species (MolluscaBase, 2024) with three described in the 21st century: *C. fijiana* J. Vidal & Kirkendale, 2007; *C. pilbaraensis* ter Poorten & Kirkendale, 2017; and *C. lisae* ter Poorten, 2023. The latter two represent examples of a more narrowly defined species concept of *C. fornicata*, originating from the southern and western extremities of its geographic range, respectively.

Two species previously included in *Ctenocardia*, were recently (ter Poorten, 2024) transferred to *Microfragum*: *M. gustavi* (J. Vidal & Kirkendale, 2007) and *M. robillardii* (G. B. Sowerby III, 1894), the latter previously known as *C. translata* (Prashad, 1932). Although considerable taxonomical attention has been given to the genus in recent decades, the generic assignment of *C. fijiana* remains unresolved (ter Poorten, 2024). Furthermore, only one species, *C. fornicata*, has been genetically tested to date (Herrera *et al.*, 2015). Reflecting a narrower species concept and following the recent increase in the number of accepted species, it is unsurprising that another undescribed species has turned up, originating from southern Japanese waters and found at depths

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of 13–120 m. It once again denotes a species that is morphologically similar to *C. fornicata*, coinciding with the latter's northern distributional limits.

Materials and methods

The material from this study mainly originates from The University Museum, The University of Tokyo, supplemented with material from other museums and private collections. All the specimens examined are preserved as dry specimens. Digital images were taken using a Canon EOS 60D camera with a Canon Macro lens EF 100 mm F2.8.

Measurements: The shell length is the greatest distance between the anterior and posterior ends, parallel to the hinge line formed by the tip of the lateral teeth and the height is formed by the maximum dimension measured along an axis perpendicular to the hinge line. The length is given for species in which it exceeds the height and vice versa.

Rib count: the rib number does not include the very fine riblets to be seen on the lunular area of some *Ctenocardia* species.

Acronyms of institutions and repositories: FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.; MC – M. Chino collection, Kawasaki, Japan; MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France; NSMT – National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, Japan; ORI – Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan (presently Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, Chiba, Japan); TP – J. J. ter Poorten collection, Hilversum, The Netherlands; UF – Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, U.S.A.; UMUT – The University Museum, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan; USNM – National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (formerly United States National Museum), Washington D.C., U.S.A.

Abbreviations: fms – fathoms; H – height; L – length; l.v. – left valve; p.v. – paired valve(s); r.v. – right valve.

Systematics

Class **Bivalvia** Linnaeus, 1758

Order **Cardiida** Ferussac, 1822

Family **Cardiidae** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **Fraginae** R. B. Stewart, 1930

Genus **Ctenocardia** H. Adams & A. Adams, 1857

Type species: *Cardium hystrix* Reeve, 1844 (*non* Lightfoot, 1786) [= *Fragum* (*Ctenocardia*) *symbolicum* Iredale, 1929; *nom. nov.* for *Cardium hystrix* Reeve, 1844] by subsequent designation, Dall, 1900: 1075; Recent, Corregidor Isl., the Philippines, *ca.* 7 fms [13 m].

Diagnosis: Shell L 10–40 mm, subquadrate to obliquely trigonal with straight or slightly concave posterior margin and rather strong umbonal keel, rather thick to thick and heavy, inflated to very inflated; 28–45 radial ribs with imbricating tubular spines or lamellae. Interstices rather wide, often finely striated. Shallow lunule present. Right valve with unequal cardinal teeth, joined by dorsal saddle and second posterior lateral tooth in right valve, which is sometimes poorly developed.

Stratigraphical distribution: Miocene to Recent.

Geographic distribution: Indo-West Pacific and Japan; littoral and sublittoral, infaunal.

Remarks: The genus *Trigoniocardia* Dall, 1900 has often been applied to *Ctenocardia fornicata*, the best-known and most widely distributed species of the genus, especially by Japanese malacologists. However, *Trigoniocardia* is a tropical pan-American genus, differing by a much

smaller size, a lower rib number and a usually whitish shell exterior. It is placed in a different clade, sister to the tropical E. Pacific *Apiocardia* Olson, 1961 (Herrera *et al.*, 2015). The genus *Microfragum* Habe, 1951 was relegated to a subgenus of *Ctenocardia* (J. Vidal & Kirkendale, 2007) and subsequently raised again to genus level (ter Poorten, 2009). Phylogenetic research placed it in a clade sister to *Ctenocardia* (Herrera *et al.*, 2015).

***Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp.**

(Figs 1A–M, 3A–D, 4)

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Trigoniocardia fornicata (Sowerby, 1841) — Yamashita *et al.*, 1998: 12, pl. 7 figs 10a–b.

Ctenocardia spec. — ter Poorten, 2024: 196, pl. 73 figs 8–9.

Type material: Holotype: UMUT RM34245, off E. of Tokashiki Isl. of Kerama Isls, Okinawa Pref., Japan, 26°09.58'N, 127°23.03'E, depth 75 m (TR/V *Toyoshio-Mar*u, cruise TO-91-3, St. 4; *ex ORI*), *leg.* Eiji Tsuchida, 13 May 1991, L 22.1 mm, H 22.0 mm, r.v. (Fig. 1A–F).

Paratypes: **Wakayama Pref.**, Kushimoto, dredged, depth 120 m, *leg.* E. Tsuchida; *ex ORI*, 25 September 1979 (paratype #4, UMUT RM34223, L 14.6 mm, H 15.6 mm, r.v.); Kushimoto, dredged, depth 60–80 m, October 1998 (paratype #35, MC, 16.2 mm, H 16.3 mm, r.v.; paratype #36, TP 7236, L 13.3 mm, H 13.4 mm, r.v.); **Kagoshima Pref.**, off W. Yakushima Isl, dredged, depth 74 m (TR/V *Toyoshio-Mar*u, cruise TO-98-1, St. 4; *ex ORI*), *leg.* E. Tsuchida, 17 May 1998 (paratype #1, UMUT RM34220, L 20.4 mm, H 20.9 mm, r.v.); off E. Yakushima Isl., 30°14.72'N, 130°46.09'E–30°14.76'N, 130°45.96'E, depth 80–88 m (TR/V *Tansei-Mar*u, cruise KT-92-2, St. YT-1; *ex ORI*), *leg.* E. Tsuchida, 16 February 1992 (paratype #2, UMUT RM34221, L 15.0 mm, H 15.2 mm, l.v.) (Fig. 1I, J); **Okinawa Pref.**, off Kerama Isls, 26°12.30'N, 127°30.81'E–26°12.54'N, 127°30.63'E, depth 51–56 m (TR/V *Tansei-Mar*u, cruise KT-08-33, St. KR-10), *leg.* T. Sasaki, 15 December 2008 (paratype #3, UMUT RM34222, L 13.0 mm, H 13.4 mm, l.v.) (Fig. 1J, K); collected from the type locality, paratype #27, UMUT RM34244, L 15.5 mm, H 15.7 mm, r.v.; collected from the type locality (paratype #28, UMUT RM34246, L 11.5 mm, H 12.5 mm, r.v.); off E. of Tokashiki Isl., Kerama Isls, 26°09.58'N, 127°23.03'E, depth 75 m (TR/V *Toyoshio-Mar*u, cruise TO-91-3, St. 4; *ex ORI*), *leg.* E. Tsuchida, 13 May 1991 (paratypes #5–#12, UMUT RM34224–34231, H 19.7–8.0 mm, 4 l.v., 4 r.v.; paratypes #13–#14, MNHN-IM-2016-5384, L 11.1 mm, H 11.7 mm and L 8.6 mm, H 9.3 mm, 2 r.v.); off E. of Tokashiki Isl., Kerama Isls, 26°09.58'N, 127°23.03'E, dredged, depth 113 m (TR/V *Toyoshio-Mar*u, cruise TO-91-3, St. 5-2; *ex ORI*), *leg.* E. Tsuchida, 14 May 1991 (paratype #29, UMUT RM34248, L 16.4 mm, H 16.9 mm, r.v.) (Fig. 1G, H); off Amuro Isl., Kerama Isls, dredged, depth 51 m (TR/V *Toyoshio-Mar*u, cruise TO-98-1, St. 7; *ex ORI*), *leg.* E. Tsuchida, 19 May 1998 (paratypes #15–#24, UMUT RM34232–34243, H 19.6–10.6 mm, 3 l.v., 7 r.v.; paratypes #25–#26, NSMT-Mo 79577, L 12.0 mm, H 12.2 mm, 1 l.v.; NSMT-Mo 79578, L 14.3 mm, H 14.9 mm, 1 r.v.); Itoman, 1932 (paratypes #30–#32, FMNH 77967, D. B. Langford collection, L 20.6 mm, H 20.9 mm (Fig. 1M, N); L 18.6 mm, H 17.8 mm and L 16.8 mm, H 15.5 mm, 3 p.v.); off Itoman, depth 35–50 fms (64–91 m), alive (inferred from flesh remains on shell interior), *leg.* Langford & Thaanum (paratype #33, USNM 602876, L 8.2 mm, H 8.5 mm, 1 p.v.); off Ie Isl., S. side, just W. of small boat harbor, locally known as 'Patch Reef', 26°42'14.9"N, 127°47'05.7"E, offshore slope of clean fine coral sand, buried in sand, depth 13–16 m, *leg.* G. Paulay & S. Kinjo, 08 July 2004 (paratype #34, UF 351724, L and H 15.0 mm, l.v.).

Fossils: North of Shiomichi, Kikaijima Isl., Kagoshima Pref., Japan: loc. 6 (960405-2), Ryukyu Limestone, Pleistocene, *leg.* A. Matsukuma *et al.*, 05.04.1996 (TP 1094, L 19.6 mm, H 19.9 mm, l.v.).

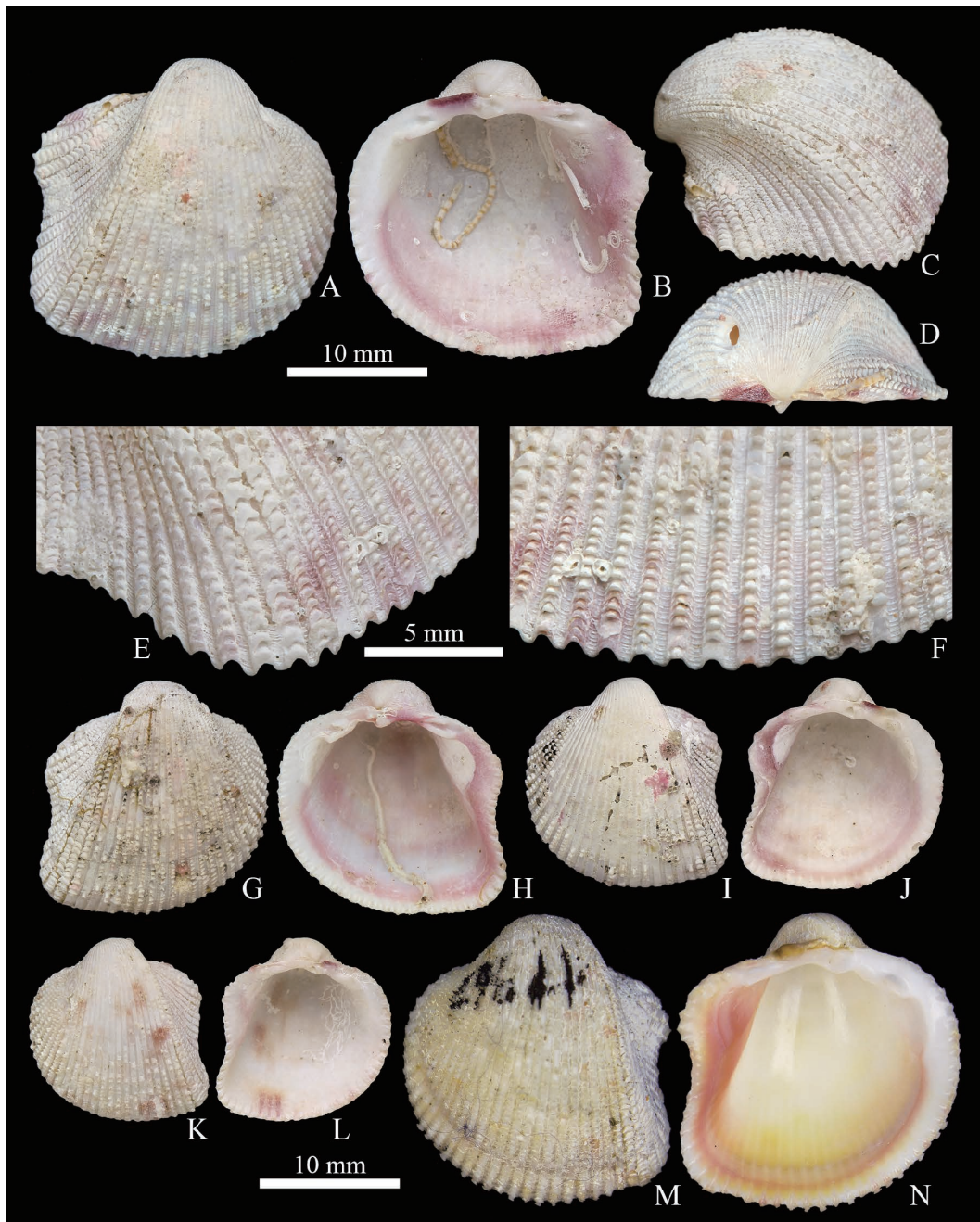


Fig. 1. Type material of *Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp. **A–F.** Holotype, UMUT RM34245, right valve; **A**, exterior view; **B**, interior view; **C**, posterior slope; **D**, dorsal view; **E**, detail of postero-ventral slope; **F**, detail of ventral slope. **G, H.** Paratype #29, UMUT RM34248, right valve; **G**, exterior view; **H**, interior view. **I, J.** Paratype #2, UMUT RM34221, left valve; **I**, exterior view; **J**, interior view. **K, L.** Paratype #3, UMUT RM34222, left valve; **K**, exterior view; **L**, interior view. **M, N.** Paratype #30, FMNH 77967, left valve; **M**, exterior view; **N**, interior view (photographed by S. M. Edie). Scales: **A–D, G–N** (at the same magnification), 10 mm; **E–F**, 5 mm.

Etymology: The specific epithet denotes the hollowed-out posterior margin (Latin: *ex* = out, *cavus* = hollow). *Ctenocardia* gender feminine.

Diagnosis: Moderately large quadrangular shell of genus *Ctenocardia* with strongly hollowed posterior margin, relatively high rib number (44–49) and rib sculpture consisting of pronounced knobby scales on umbonal keel.

Description: Shell length attaining 22.1 mm, length about equal to height or slightly exceeding height when adult; quadrangular with evenly rounded anterior margin, almost straight ventral margin, rather angular postero-ventral margin and concave or deeply concave posterior margin; umbonal keel strong, gradually weakening when reaching maturity; rather thick and solid, inflated; umbo prosogyrate, placed just in front of vertical midline and protruding. Shell with 44–49 radial

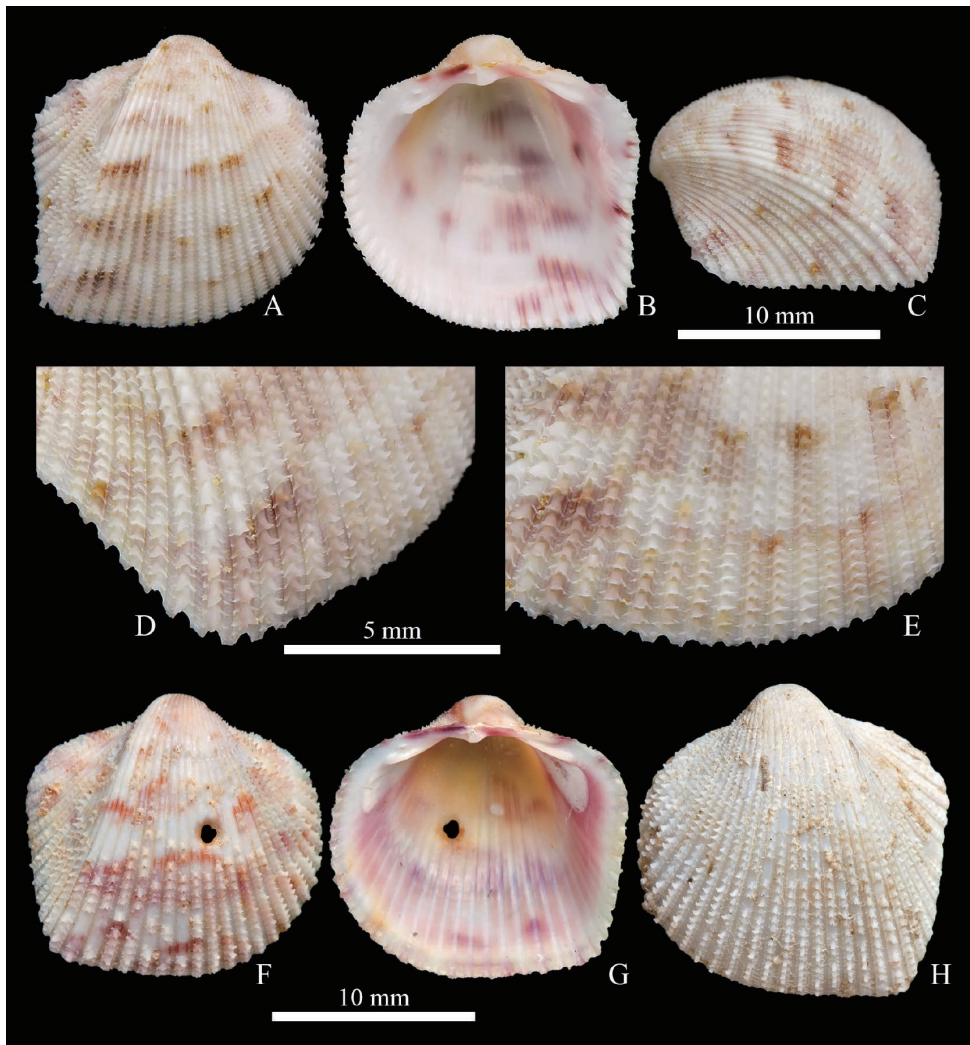


Fig. 2. *Ctenocardia fornicata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1840). **A–E.** UMUT RM34219, Seragaki, Onna-son, Okinawa Isl., Japan, 30–35 m, leg. Hiroyuki Kinjo; **A**, exterior view; **B**, interior view; **C**, posterior slope; **D**, detail of postero-ventral slope; **E**, detail of ventral slope. **F, G.** MNHN-IM-2010-1384, Philippines, Panglao 2004, St. D15, 53–63 m; **F**, exterior view; **G**, interior view. **H.** MNHN-IM-2010-1383, Philippines, Panglao 1004, St. T29, 77–84 m, exterior view. Scales: **A–C, F–H** (at the same magnification), 10 mm; **D–E**, 5 mm.

ribs, low quadrate to slightly trapezoid in cross-section and separated by interstices of circa half to three quarters of rib width; ribs carrying rather thick, dense scales on anterior part, often plate-like; gradually becoming projecting squamose or subtubular on median part; rib sculpture on 1–2 ribs of umbonal keel very coarse, consisting of broad and flattened plates; thick scales on posterior part, rib sculpture progressively coarser dorsally of indentation, last few ribs near postero-dorsal margin more finely sculptured; interstices finely striate. Hinge typical for genus with two unequal cardinal teeth in both valves, separated by deep socket in left valve and largely joined by saddle in right valve; two anterior and posterior lateral teeth in right valve, dorsal posterior lateral tooth well-marked, anterior laterals slightly closer to main cardinal than posterior laterals; hinge plate rather broad and slightly arched; ligament medium sized. Lunule rather short and broad, not sharply demarcated, symmetric and finely ribbed. Exterior surface cream with scattered red-brown or orange-brown stripes or blotches, lunule largely purple-brown; interior white or yellowish with variable pink posterior slope, with commarginal pink band close to ventral and antero-ventral margin; remainder of interior surface whitish or yellowish, margin of hinge plate just anterior of umbo and area below ligament frequently purple; periostracum not observed. Animal not observed.

Geographic distribution: So far confined to Japan: southern Honshu (Wakayama Pref.), Kyushu (Kagoshima Pref.), and Okinawa Isls (Fig. 4).

Distribution and habitat: *Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp. is reported from southern Honshu to Okinawa Isl. (Fig. 4). It is almost exclusively known from dead material, mainly consisting of single valves, dredged or dived from a depth range of 13–120 m. The only known live collected specimen (USNM 602867, inferred from flesh remains on shell interior) is from a depth of 35–50 fms (64–91 m). The presently available data suggest that the species lives at greater depths than its congeners. Its specific habitat is unknown.

Remarks: There is some variation in the interior coloration, with some specimens exhibiting a yellowish tinge near the ventral margin, while others display only one or two pinkish commarginal bands. In juveniles (Figs 1K, L), these pinkish bands are typically absent. The investigated Pleistocene material (Fig. 3, TP 1094) agrees in all morphological details except for a slightly higher rib number (51). Remnants of the pigmentation of the lunule are still vaguely present.

Ctenocardia excavata n. sp. has almost invariably been mistaken for *C. fornicata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1840) (Figs 2, 4). The new species differs by its smaller dimensions, higher rib number (44–49 vs. 37–44 in *C. fornicata*), strongly concave posterior margin, weaker umbonal keel when adult, more densely placed rib sculpture consisting of close-set knobby scales on the umbonal keel and a more subdued external coloration. While the presently available data indicate that *C. excavata* n. sp. is primarily a warm-temperate species restricted to Japanese waters, the Indo-West Pacific *C. fornicata* is strictly tropical with overlapping distributions only occurring off Okinawa (Fig. 4) and a shallower bathymetric range, based on 39 live Indo-West Pacific lots taken at a depth range of 6–92 m (ter Poorten, 2024: 196).

Ctenocardia pilbaraensis ter Poorten & Kirkendale, 2017 shares a somewhat concave posterior margin with the present new species. However, the former differs by its thicker shell, lower rib number (32–38, minute ribbing on lunule excluded), the presence of thin and densely placed projecting scales on the anterior and ventral slope, an asymmetric lunule (much larger in the right valve) with a sinuous margin and a deeper colored shell exterior. The currently available data suggest that it is confined to NW Australia (ter Poorten *et al.*, 2017).

Another rather similar species, *Ctenocardia virgo* (Reeve, 1845), differs by its thicker shell, straight or slightly convex posterior margin, lower rib number (28–36), the often more tubular nature of the rib sculpture on the median part and the external shell pigmentation that is mainly whitish or light yellow with an often brown-pinkish posterior slope. Its geographic distribution does not overlap with that of *C. excavata* n. sp., with the Yaeyama Isls as the northernmost record (Fig. 4).

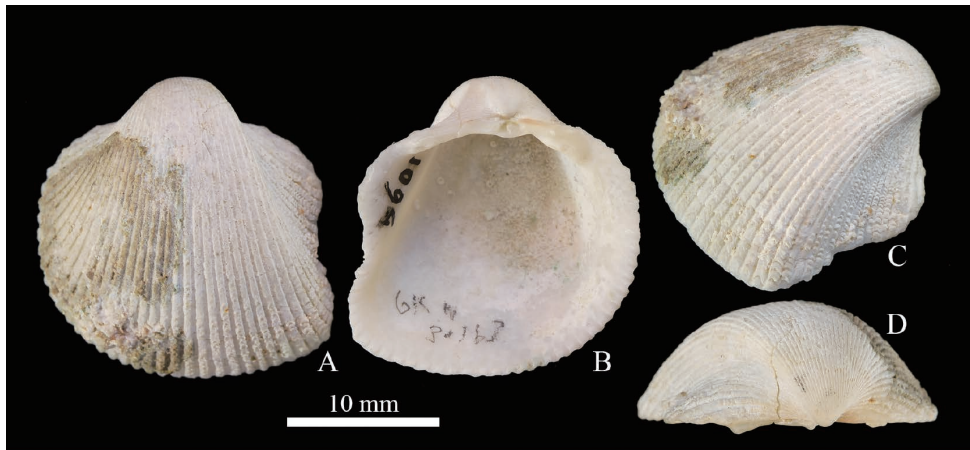


Fig. 3. Pleistocene fossil of *Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp., TP 1094, N. Shiomichi, Kikaijima Isl., Kagoshima Pref., Japan, Ryukyu Limestone, loc. 6 (960405-2), leg. A. Matsukuma *et al.*, 05.04.1996; **A**, exterior view; **B**, interior view; **C**, detail of postero-ventral slope; **D**, dorsal view. All at the same scale.



Fig. 4. Geographic distribution of *Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp. as currently known (blue circles, $n = 17$ lots), supplemented with the northernmost records of *C. fornicata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1840) (red circles, UMUT RM34219, left circle and TP 4039, 4547, right circle) and *C. virgo* (Reeve, 1845) (green circle, TP 3252). Data for the latter two species based on ter Poorten (2024). Plotted individual circles may represent multiple records.

The shell of *Microfragum gustavi* (J. Vidal & Kirkendale, 2007) has a similar outline with a concave posterior margin, though to a lesser extent. It otherwise has a more dissimilar shell morphology and can be easily differentiated by its different rib sculpture, consisting of dense arched scales of variable size and spacing, its lower rib number (39–45) and narrower interstices. One record of this central Indo-West Pacific species is known from Okinawa (ter Poorten, 2024: 206), hence its geographic distribution overlaps with *Ctenocardia excavata* n. sp.

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日本の南部海域から得られたイガザルガイ属（二枚貝綱：ザルガイ科）の 1 新種

Jan Johan ter Poorten・知野光雄

要 約

沖縄県，和歌山県，鹿児島県からドレッジ採集されたオオヒシガイ亜科の一種を未記載種と認めたので新種として記載する。

Ctenocardia excavata n. sp. クビレハナザル（新種・和名新称）

貝殻は本属では中型，殻長は 8.2 mm～22.1 mm，殻高は最大 22.0 mm。丸みのある亜方形，殻は厚く膨らむ。殻頂から後縁端に達する稜角は復縁に近くで弱まる。放射肋は 44～49 本を数え，放射肋上にはやや厚く密な鱗板があり整然と刻まれ，中央部は鱗が亜管状になる。肋間は放射肋と同幅で鱗板の倍数の刻みがある。腹縁は丸みを帯びた直線状。後縁中央は明瞭に凹む。前縁端から周縁の放射肋先端は尖る。殻色はクリーム色，背面に不鮮明な赤褐色乃至オレンジの帯，斑点がある。螺番は不均等，左右両殻に主歯 2 本が認められ，背縁側の後側歯は強く，前後に閉殻筋痕がある。殻内面は白色乃至淡黄色，後縁から周縁はピンク色，靱帯部は紫色を呈す。

ホロタイプ：殻長 22.1 mm，殻高 22.0 mm（UMUT RM34245）。

タイプ産地：沖縄県慶良間諸島渡嘉敷島沖，水深 75 m。

分布：現在，和歌山県串本沖，鹿児島県屋久島沖，沖縄県糸満沖および慶良間諸島から，主に死殻のみ知られる。鹿児島県喜界島の更新統琉球石灰岩から化石が得られている。

付記：本種は従来，*C. fornicata* (G. B. Sowerby II, 1840) ハナザルと混同されて来たが，より小型で放射肋数が多く，彫刻は弱く微細鱗板を生じ，後縁が凹み，殻頂からの稜角が弱い等の特徴により区別される。北西オーストラリアの *C. pilbaraensis* (ter Poorten & Kirkendale, 2017)，オーストラリア，フィリピンの *C. virgo* (Reeve, 1845) とともに形態的に異なる。

種小名，和名は後縁の括れを表現した。

分布域は本邦のみに限られ，沖縄県南部ではハナザルと重なる。

ハナザルはこれまで日本の文献では *Trigoniocardia* 属に置かれてきたが，同属は米国産の小型種に限定されるため，イガザルガイ属に置かれる。