

Descriptions of Two New Archaeogastropods from the sea around
Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands collected by Precious Coral Fishing Boat

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(Plate 24)

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Akio Kihara, the owner of the Precious Coral Fishing Boat, Kyosho-maru, Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands, and Takuji Ohsato, Sagami-hara, Kanagawa Pref., Japan, I had an opportunity to examine Molluscan shells from the sea around Ogasawara Islands, which were collected by the boat above mentioned. In these interesting material, I found two new gastropods and gave the descriptions for them under the following lines.

Genus *Calliostoma* Swainson, 1840

Type species: *Trochus conulus* Linnaeus, 1758

Calliostoma takujii n. sp.

(pl. 24, figs. 4-6)

Shell small for the genus, conical with almost flat base and straight sides; protoconch of a whorl, minutely sculptured with very fine granules; spire of about 6 whorls; suture distinct with narrow groove; body whorl sharply angulated at the periphery, base slightly convexed; aperture sub-quadrate; outer lip thin edged, lirata and nacreous within; columellar lip straight, thick, covered with nacreous callus. Sculpture consists of spiral rows of granules; row of granules two in number on the initial whorl, then sub-sutural additional row appeared in the second whorl and grown up almost same size with the other two rows on the fourth whorl; further other two additional rows appeared on the third whorl between two main rows and the space above the suture; finally five rows of granules encircled on the body whorl above the peripheral smaller one; prosocline axial cords connected granules on the earlier whorls and almost diminished below the penultimate whorl; interspaces between each row of granules widely opened and roughly sculptured with growth striae; each granule rather small and apart each other about its diameter, and on the body whorl it numbers about 35 on the subsutural row and 76 on the row above the suture. Ten spiral rows of closely set granules on the base, and rather wide space between each row is finely striated with growth lines. Ground color pale reddish wine color with white granules, finely glossy and iridescent. No operculum and soft parts available for study.

Measurement:

Holotype 12.0 mm (Height) 9.7 mm (Breadth)

Type depository:

Holotype preserved in the Institute of Malacology of Tokyo (IMT-86-1).

Type locality:

Off Hahajima Islands, Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, at about 200 m deep.

Remarks:

This species easily distinguished from the allied species in its small sized and conical shaped shell, and its finely beaded sculpture. It differs from *T. iris* Kuroda and Habe in its lower shell shape and number of granulated rows. It is similar to *C. nobilis* Philippi in its granulated sculpture, but it differs in its small sized shell, number of granulated rows and coloration.

The specific name dedicated to Mr. Takuji Ohsato, for his kindness to offer the interesting material at my disposal.

Genus *Bolma* Risso, 1826

Type species: *Bolma rugosa* Risso, 1826

(= *Turbo rugosus* Linnaeus, 1767)

Bolma kiharai n. sp.

(pl. 24, figs. 1-3)

Shell small for the genus, thick, solid, rather high conical in shape with slightly convex sides; protoconch of a single whorl, smooth, forming flat top of apical portion with a succeeding whorl; spire consists of about six whorls, slightly convex; suture distinct with narrow groove; body whorl large, occupied more than half of the total shell length, roundly angulated at the periphery and almost flat at the base. Aperture oval; outer lip thin, weakly expanded outward, lirate and nacreous within; inner lip roundly curved, covered with thin callus which thickened at the portion of posterior notch; columella and about a half of the base covered with white callus; umbilical pad rather large, thick, bordering the base with narrow groove.

Sculpture consists of spiral rows of granules and a row of hollow spines on the periphery; granulated rows three in number in the earlier whorl and four on the penultimate whorl, of which sub-sutural one slightly larger than the others; hollow spines on the periphery broad, but the spines not so much erected; on the body whorl granulated rows 6 in number above the peripheral row of spines, which become granules by decreasing spiny projections; then two spiral rows of granules appeared on the subangulate basal periphery and space between peripheral and basal peripheral ones, further intermediate smaller rows of granules appeared on each space among these three rows of granules; four rows of granules of almost same sized encircled on the base. Each granule subquadrate, round on top, closely packed each other and about 25 in number on each whorl. Interspaces of each spiral row roughly and obliquely corrugated with axial threads.

Operculum elongate-oval, thick calcareous, glossy with weakly wrinkled outer surface. Pale reddish brown with white granules; operculum opaque white with dark brown, paucispiral, flat inner surface.

Measurement:

Holotype 14.5 mm (Height) 14.2 mm (Breadth)

Type depository:

Holotype preserved in the Institute of Malacology of Tokyo (IMT-86-2).

Type locality:

Between Chichijima and Hahajima Islands, Ogasawara, at about 200 m deep.

Remarks:

The present species is similar to *B. midwayensis* (Habe and Kosuge) in its shell shape and granulated sculpture, but it differs in its small sized shell, narrow grooved suture, a row of hollow spines on the periphery, less number of spiral rows of granules and coloration.

Explanation of Plates

Plate 24

Figs. 1-3, *Bolma kiharai* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 62): holotype (14.5×14.2 mm) Ogasawara Ids., Japan. Figs. 4-6, *Calliostoma takujii* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 61): holotype (12.0×9.7 mm) Ogasawara Ids. Figs. 7-8, *Coralliophila tetragona* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 65): holotype (19.3×13.0 mm) Victoria, Australia.

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Figs. 1-2, 5, *Coralliophila confusa* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 63): figs. 1-2, holotype (39.6×31.8 mm) Western Australia, f. 5, paratype no. 2 (13.7×9.4 mm) Philippines. Figs. 3-4, 6, *Coralliophila leucostoma* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 65): figs. 3-4, holotype (20.1×11.6 mm), f. 6, paratype no. 1 (21.2×11.7 mm) Qlds, Australia. Figs. 7-8, *Mipus tomlini* (Altena) (see p. 72): f. 7, (33.1×30.2 mm) Celebes, f. 8, holotype (43.6×35.0 mm) (RGM 46737) Java, Indonesia.

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Figs. 1-3, *Coralliophila liltvedii* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 67): figs. 1-2, holotype (37.8×20.5 mm), f. 3, paratype (36.8×19.8 mm) Off Namibia, S. Africa. F. 4, *Babelomurex capensis* (Tomlin) (see p. 69): type (21×13 mm). F. 5, *Babelomurex lischkeanus* (Dunker) (see p. 69). F. 6, *Coralliophila erosa* (Roeding) (see p. 68).

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Figs. 1-2, *Coralliophila roseocephala* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 74): holotype (17.7×10 mm) Sumisu Id., Japan. Figs. 3-4, *Coralliophila carnosa* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 74): holotype (10.0×5.5 mm) Wakayama, Japan. F. 5, *Latiaxis mawae* (Griffith et Pidgeon) (see p. 68): type of *L. kyrix* (10×18 mm). F. 6, *Mipus isosceles* (Barnard) (see p. 68): type (18×12 mm). F. 7, *Mipus crebrilamellosus* (Sowerby) (see p. 68): type of *M. zuluensis* (21×13 mm).

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Figs. 1-5, *Babelomurex yamatoensis* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 70): figs. 1-2, 4, South China Sea, f. 1, holotype (27.0×43.0 mm), figs. 2, 4, paratype (31.9×44.6 mm): figs. 3, 5, (17.9×27.3 mm) Wakayama, Japan. Figs. 6-7, *Coralliophila vertigo* Kosuge, n. sp. (see p. 73): holotype (38.5×21.1 mm) Wakayama, Japan.

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Figs. 1-8, protoconch. F. 1, *Babelomurex yamatoensis* (see p. 70). F. 2, *B. deburghiae* (see p. 70). F. 3, *B. cariniferoides* (see p. 70). F. 4, *B. hirasei* (see p. 70). F. 5, *Coralliophila roseocephala* (see p. 74). F. 6, *C. carnosa* (see p. 74). F. 7, *C. leucostoma* (see p. 65). F. 8, *C. liltvedii* (see p. 67).

It is similar to *C. flavus* Kosuge, 1985 in its sculpture and coloration, but it differs in its angulated shoulder and rhomboidal shell shape. It also differs from *C. pulchella* A. Adams, 1854 in its less angulated shoulder, closely packed axial ribs and slender shell shape.

Coralliophila roseocephala n. sp.

(pl. 27, figs. 1-2; pl. 28, f. 5)
Shell short, spindle form, rather small for the genus, thick, solid in texture. Spire whorl rather high conical with rather straight sided appearance; protoconch of three whorls, and sculptured with two spiral cords and fine axial threads; succeeding spire whorls of six, of which initial several whorls sharply angulated at the shoulder, then gradually rounded and rather straight sided at the penultimate whorl; suture well defined with fine groove. Body

