

## 东海双壳类二新种\*

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本文所描述的软体动物双壳类二新种是历年来中国科学院海洋研究所在东海进行底栖生物调查时所获得的标本。

模式标本均保存于中国科学院海洋研究所。

色雷西蛤科 Thraciidae Stoliczka, 1870

蝶铰蛤属 *Trigonothracia* Yamamoto & Habe, 1959

金星蝶铰蛤 (新种) *Trigonothracia jinxingae* sp. nov. (图1)

壳白色, 长圆形, 具有不规则的生长线。壳表的周缘和后部被以淡褐色的壳皮, 但有时脱落。壳顶位于后端1/4处, 从壳顶到后腹缘有一条脊。壳的前部大, 卵圆形; 后部短, 截形并开口。两壳不等, 右壳更凸一些。

铰合部无齿, 在壳顶之下有一伸向前端的着带板。内韧带上附一新月形钙化韧带片 (lithodesma)。外套窦不能达到壳的中部。后肌痕肾形, 前肌痕延长。

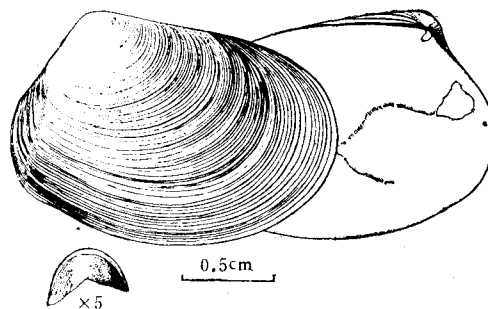


图1 金星蝶铰蛤  
*Trigonothracia jinxingae* sp. nov.

| 标本测量 (毫米)       | 壳长   | 壳高   | 壳宽  | 壳高/壳长 | 壳宽/壳长 |
|-----------------|------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| 正模式标本 (F9A-2)   | 16.2 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 0.68  | 0.42  |
| 副模式标本 (V202A-6) | 14.5 | 10.0 | 5.8 | 0.69  | 0.42  |
|                 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 0.66  | 0.43  |
|                 | 16.8 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 0.67  | 0.42  |

**标本采集地** 正模, 1959年10月22日采自122°30'E、30°15'N, 水深25米处, 底质软泥。副模, 1959年1月13日采自122°15'E、32°30'N, 水深27米处, 底质软泥。

**地理分布** 本种分布于渤海、黄海和东海浙江沿岸浅水区, 垂直分布5—33米, 软泥底质中。以渤海湾内的数量较大, 在小型动物取样中, 刚刚下沉营底栖生活的幼小个体, 每平方米多达7万多个。

蝶铰蛤属自从 Yamamoto 和 Habe (1950) 建立以来, 除模式种 *T. nomurai* Yamamoto & Habe = *T. pusilla* (Gould) 以外, 尚未有人报道过。 *T. pusilla* 的壳顶位于壳的中央,

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而新种的壳顶位于后端 1/4 处,两者极易区别。

新种以我国第一艘海洋调查船“金星”号命名。

### 杓蛤科 Cuspidariidae Dall, 1886

#### 帚形蛤属 *Cardiomya* A. Adams, 1864

##### 中华帚形蛤 (新种) *Cardiomya sinica* sp. nov. (图 2)

壳中等大,左壳小于右壳。前背缘直,很短,同前缘相会处形成一钝角。壳表有 18 条放射肋,肋宽略窄于肋间沟,肋的脊较尖,在壳的前部放射肋较弱,其中有 4 条是次生肋,后部的放射肋粗壮。肋间沟内被规则的生长线所截,形成格子状。壳的后部呈喙状,末端尖,开口,喙部的背面有 4 条细弱的放射线。

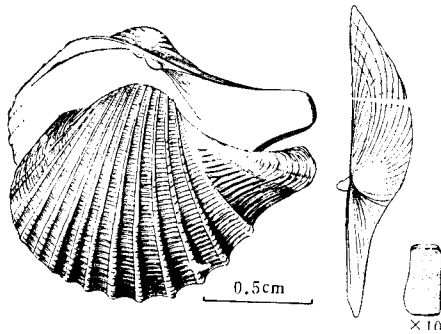


图 2 中华帚形蛤 *Cardiomya sinica* sp. nov.

右壳有一大的尖形后侧齿,着带板小,三角形;左壳无铰合齿。在内韧带上具有一小形钙化韧带片(图 2)。

##### 标本测量(毫米):

| 壳长   | 壳高   | 壳宽  |
|------|------|-----|
| 14.0 | 10.7 | 7.6 |

**标本采集地** 正模式标本(编号: V557B-39) 1976 年 9 月 21 日采自东海 125°00'E、28°30'N, 水深 104 米处,底质细沙。

在帚形蛤属中具有钙化韧带片的种类极为少见,例如分布在北美太平洋近岸的 *C. californica* (Dall), 但它的肋间沟内并非格子状,所以两者易于区别。

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## TWO NEW SPECIES OF BIVALVIA (MOLLUSCA) FROM THE EAST CHINA SEA\*

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### Abstract

In the present paper two new species of bivalves collected from the East China Sea are described. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica (Qingdao).

Family THRACIIDAE Stoliczka, 1870

Genus *Trigonothracia* Yamamoto & Habe, 1959

*Trigonothracia jinxingae* sp. nov. (text-fig. 1)

Shell white, oblong in outline, with irregular growth lines. The margin and posterior part of the shell covered with brownish periostracum which are sometimes worn away. umbo situated at the posterior 1/4 of the shell. A ridge runs from the umbo to the posterior ventral corner. The anterior part large and rounded, the posterior part short, truncated and gapped. The right valve less convex than the left one.

The hinge plates toothless, beneath the umbo of the valve there is a small chondrophore, which is pointed anteriorly, and a crescent lithodesma. The pallial sinus does not reach the middle of the valve. The anterior adductor scar elongate, the posterior one reniform.

**Type locality** Holotype (F9A-2), the East China Sea 122°30'E, 30°15'N, on muddy bottom of 25 m depth, Oct. 22, 1959; Paratype (V262A-6), the East china sea 122°15'E, 32°30'N, on muddy bottom of 27 m depth, January 17, 1959.

This new species is found in the Bohai Sea, the Huanghai Sea (the Yellow Sea) and the East China Sea off Zhejiang Province, on muddy bottom of 5—33 m depth.

It may be distinguished from *T. pusilla* (Gould) by its umbo being situated not at the middle but at the posterior 1/4 of the valve.

This species is named after the R/V Jinxing (Venus), the first oceanographic research vessel of our country.

Family CUSPIDARIIDAE Dall, 1886

Genus *Cardiomya* A. Adams, 1864

*Cardiomya sinica* sp. nov. (text-fig. 2)

Shell of medium size, with a brown periostracum, the left valve smaller than the right. Anterior dorsal margin very short and straight, meeting the anterior margin in an obtuse angle. Surface with about 18, including 4 intercalated secondary, acute strong radial ribs, which are usually narrower than the interspaces, the most posterior one being stronger than the others, the interspaces intersected by regular con-

\* Contribution No. 563 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

centric lines, imparting a cancellated appearance. The rostrum slightly tapered posteriorly, gapping at the tip, with 4 weak radial ribs on the dorsal surface.

Fossette small, triangular, the right valve with a posterior lateral tooth. Hinge plates with a *Lithodesma*.

**Holotype** (V557B-39) The East China Sea 125°00'E, 28°30'N, on fine sandy bottom of 104 m depth, September 21, 1976.

*C. californica* (Dall, 1886) is allied to the present species, but it differs in not having a cancellated appearance in the interspaces.