

中国海帮斗蛤科一新种——中华帮斗蛤*

徐 凤 山

(中国科学院海洋研究所, 青岛 266071)

提要 在1985年进行长江口调查时, 采到了数个双壳类标本, 经鉴定认为系帮斗蛤科一新种——中华帮斗蛤 *Pandora (Frenamya) sinica* sp. nov.。新种左壳前主齿和中主齿为一横向的隔板相联结。右壳中主齿发达, 后主齿短小。模式标本保存于中国科学院海洋研究所内。

关键词 中国海帮斗蛤科 新种

帮斗蛤科 (Pandoridae) 是软体动物双壳纲异韧带亚纲中的一个小科, 至今, 世界上共发现约 25 种。它们主要分布在北半球温度较低的水域。Carpenter 早在 1864 年发表的模式标本采自中国的新种——长帮斗蛤 *Pandora (Frenamya) elongata*, 我们已于 1959 年在汕头外海采到。最近几年作者先后记叙了采自黄海的鹌鹑帮斗蛤 *P. (Pandorella) wardiana* A. Adams、燕形帮斗蛤 *P. (Pandorella) otukai* Habe 和瘦燕帮斗蛤 *P. (Pandorella) pseudobilirata* Nomura et Hatai 3 种。连同本文描述的新种——中华帮斗蛤 *Pandora (Frenamya) sinica* sp. nov., 中国海已发现的帮斗蛤共有 5 种。

一、特征描述

中华帮斗蛤(新种) *Pandora (Frenamya) sinica* sp. nov. (图 1a)

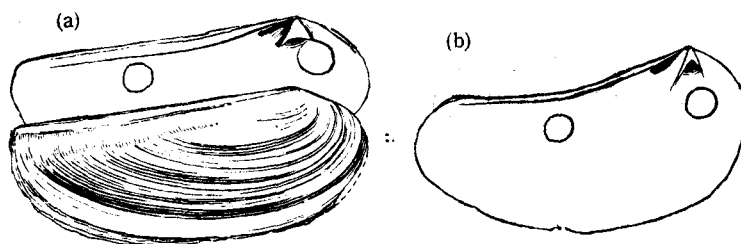


图 1 中华帮斗蛤新种外形、左壳铰合部(a)($\times 6$)和长帮斗蛤左壳铰合部 (b) ($\times 3.8$)

Fig. 1 *Pandora (Frenamya) sinica* sp. nov. ($\times 6$) (a) and *P. elongata* (b) ($\times 3.8$)

壳较小, 新月形, 两壳扁平, 壳质薄脆; 壳顶低平, 位于前端 $1/4$ 处; 前背缘短, 微凸, 前端略尖; 后背缘长, 略直, 后部收缩, 末端呈截形。左壳微凸, 自壳顶到后端有两条放射线。

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右壳扁平,但近腹缘处微下陷,且小于左壳;自壳顶到后端有一条放射线。壳内面具真珠光泽,有内韧带,但无石灰质韧带片。左壳前主齿和中主齿为一横向的隔板覆其上将两主齿相连,形成中空的突起;后主齿长,沿后背缘延伸。右壳中主齿发达,后主齿短小;在相当于前主齿的位置处壳质略有加厚;后背缘有一长沟,与左壳上的后主齿相对应;内韧带附着在中、前主齿之间;前后肌痕圆形,前肌痕位置紧接中、前主齿,后肌痕位于后端1/3处。

正模标本(30949): 采自 $122^{\circ}30'E$, $31^{\circ}45'N$, 1985年8月9日,水深43m;壳长12.0mm,壳高5.2mm。副模标本(30950),采自 $122^{\circ}45'E$, $30^{\circ}45'N$, 1985年11月21日,水深27m;壳长11.5mm,壳高5.2mm。

地理分布: 从长江口到温州之间($26^{\circ}30'-31^{\circ}45'N$),生活于水深11—43m的软泥底。

二、比较

新种同长帮斗蛤 *P. (Frenamya) elongata* Carpenter 相似,但后者的左壳前、中齿为一倒V字形横隔板(图1b)所连接;后背缘凹陷。而新种横隔板为三角形;后背缘近平直。两者极易区别,为此可以确认中华帮斗蛤为一新种。

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A NEW SPECIES, *PANDORA (FRENAMYA) SINICA* SP. NOV., OF PANDORID (BIVALVIA, MOLLUSCA) FROM THE CHINA SEAS*

Xu Fengshan

(Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, Qingdao 266071)

ABSTRACT

Four species of Pandorid, viz. *Pandora (Frenamya) elongata* Carpenter, *P. (Pandorella) wardiana* A. Adams, *P. (Pandorella) otukai* Habe, and *P. (Pandorella) pseudobilirata* Nomura et Hatai, had been reported from Chinese waters by Carpenter and the present author^{1,2}. *Pandora (Frenamya) sinica* sp. nov., described in this paper is the fifth species of this family

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in the China Seas.

Description of new species

Pandora (Frenamya) sinica sp. nov. (Fig. 1a)

Shell small, elongate, thin and fragile, inequilateral, inequivalve; umbo smooth, situated at about 1/4 of the total length from the anterior margin; anterior margin; narrowly rounded, anterior dorsal margin short and slightly convex, posterior dorsal margin long and nearly straight, posterior margin constricted and truncated; left valve slightly convex, right valve flat in dorsal region, concave ventrally; two ridges running from the umbo to the posterior ventral margin on the left valve; one ridge on the right; hinge plate with an interal resilium, but without lithodesma, left valve with an anterior cardinal and a central cardinal tooth, united by transverse plate, forming a cavity, posterior cardinal tooth long, extended along the posterior dorsal margin; right valve with an obsolete anterior cardinal tooth, a long central cardinal tooth, and a short posterior cardinal tooth, a long pit along the posterior dorsal margin, corresponding to the posterior cardinal tooth of the left valve. Adductor scars circular, anterior adductor scar is beneath the cavity of anterior and central cardinal tooth, posterior one situated at 1/3 the length from the posterior end.

Holotype (30949) **locality:** 122°40'E, 31°15'N, 9 Aug. 1985, 43m; length 12.0mm, height 5.2mm.

Paratype (30950) **locality:** 122°45'E, 30°45'N, 21 Nov, 1985, 27m; length 11.5mm, height 5.2mm.

The present new species is allied to *Pandora (Frenamya) elongata* Carpenter 1864, but the later can be distinguished by having a concave postero-dorsal margin and a V-shaped transverse plate uniting the anterior and central cardinal tooth in the left valve (Fig. 2).

Distribution: From the Changjiang River mouth to Winzhou (26°30'—31°45'N), muddy bottom of 11—43m depth.

Key words Pandorid (Bivalvia, Mollusca), New species.