

# 中国近海拟捻螺属(后鳃类)一新种\*

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拟捻螺属 (*Acteocina* Gray, 1847) 是小形有壳后鳃类软体动物, 广泛分布于世界各海域, 在热带、亚热带海域种类尤为繁多, 某些种类见于化石, 但绝大多数为现生种。它们生活在潮间带泥沙滩, 水深 10—150 米的浅海底, 营底栖生活。某些种, 如 *Acteocina* (*Tornatina*) *mirabilis* (Locard, 1897) 见于水深 2000 米的深海底。

拟捻螺没有齿舌和胃板, 许多学者仅从贝壳外形特征进行分类, 以致在种类鉴定上常产生混乱, 或把某些种归属于 *Tornatinidae*, *Retusidae* 和 *Scaphandridae*。本属中的亚属 *Truncacteocina* Kuroda et Habe, 1954 至今仅见于我国及日本, 共报道 3 种, *Acteocina* (*T.*) *biplex* (A. Adams, 1850) 报道产于我国; *Acteocina* (*T.*) *oyamai* Kuroda et Habe, 1954 报道产于日本, 我们在东海我国近海也采到其标本; *Acteocina* (*T.*) *oryzaella* Habe, 1955 报道产于日本, 在我国尚未采到标本。

1979 年 9 月, 中国科学院海洋研究所在浙江沿海进行海洋生物调查期间, 庄启谦同志于乐清湾朴头潮间带中区, 采到一个完整的标本, 经作者鉴定是拟捻螺属 *Truncacteocina* 亚属的一个新种, 命名为东方拟捻螺 *Acteocina* (*Truncacteocina*) *orientalis* sp. nov.

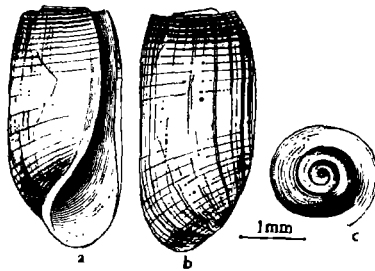


图1 东方拟捻螺(新种) *Acteocina* (*Truncacteocina*) *orientalis* sp. nov.

## 东方拟捻螺(新种) *Acteocina* (*Truncacteocina*) *orientalis* sp. nov. (图1:a—b)

**正模标本** 标本号 M25447, 壳长 3.8mm, 宽 1.6mm。1979 年 9 月 20 日, 庄启谦采自乐清湾朴头潮间带泥砂底。

标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

身体能完全缩入壳内。贝壳小, 呈筒柱形, 较坚固而有光泽。螺旋部低平, 约 4 螺层,

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王公海同志绘图, 在此致谢。  
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胎壳沉入壳顶中央。次体螺层稍凸出壳顶部,呈截断形、稍斜位。缝合线深沟状。体螺层非常大,几乎占贝壳之全长,有角状的肩部。壳表被有淡黄色壳皮,生长线明显。整个壳表面刻有螺旋沟,在壳两端者密集、清楚,在壳中部者沟距间隔较宽且不明显。壳口狭与贝壳同长,上部狭,底部宽。外唇薄,中部稍反曲、微凹,底部圆形。内唇有狭而薄的石灰质层。轴唇薄,有一个弱的褶襞。

本新种与已知的三种均易区别。A. Adams, 1850 报道产于我国的 *A. (T.) biplex* 与本新种相近似,但其贝壳厚而坚固;整个贝壳表面刻有同一的螺旋沟;外唇升起稍后位,并且前端有一个突起。我国的另一种 *A. (T.) oyamai* Kuroda et Habe, 1954 与本新种亦相近似,但贝壳很薄、半透明;螺旋部凸出壳顶部;外唇中部稍弯曲。产于日本的 *A. (T.) oryzaella* Habe, 1955 贝壳较小形;仅在贝壳的底部有螺旋沟;螺旋部沉入壳顶部几乎与壳顶成平面。

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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ACTEOCINA* (OPISTHOBRANCHIA) FROM CHINESE COAST\*

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### ABSTRACT

In September, 1979, the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica carried out a biological survey in the ntertidal zone of Zhejiang Province. In the collection of Molluscs, 1 specimen of shell-bearing Opisthobranchia from Leqing Bay was found to be a new species belonging to the subgenus *Truncacteocina* Kuroda et Habe, 1954.

### *Acteocina* (*Truncacteocina*) *orientalis* sp. nov. (Text-figs. 1—3)

**Holotype** No. M25447, 3.8 mm in length, 1.6 mm in breadth. Collected by Zhuang Qiqian from Leqing Bay, on September 20, 1979.

The Specimen is deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

Shell small, moderately strong, polished, cylindrical. Spire low, penultimate whorl slightly convex at the vertex and truncated. Whorls about 4, except the embryonic ones which are the half immersed into the succeeding ones. Suture deeply channelled. Body whorl very large, occupied almost the whole shell length and with angular shoulder. Surface covered with yellowish periostracum and ornamented with longitudinal striae, sculptured with spiral grooves all over the surface but densely set and distinct at both ends, and widely separated and inconspicuous in the middle. Aperture narrow, its length subequal to the shell length, narrow above and widened below. Outer lip thin, slightly reflexed and little constricted in the middle, basal margin rounded. Inner lip covered with thin callus. Columellar margin thin, with a weak fold.

**Remarks** This new species is closely allied to *A. (T.) biplex* (A. Adams, 1850) but the latter having a solid shell, with spiral grooves all over the surface; Outer lip produced posteriorly and with a single strong tubercle anteriorly. *A. (T.) oyamai* Kuroda et Habe, 1955. seems to be allied, but was described as having a thin, semitranslucent shell; Spire convex and outer lip slightly curved in the middle. *A. (T.) oryzaella* Habe, 1955 is another species of the genus, but it is smaller in size and sculptured with the spiral grooves at the lower part of the body whorl; spire is sunken in the vertex and almost planorbid.

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