

[단보, Short communication]

A New Record of *Amalda rubiginosa* (Olividae: Gastropoda) from Korea

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ABSTRACT

The family Olividae includes predatory species with medium-sized, glossy, elongated oval-shaped shell. As sand-dwellers, they are broadly distributed in tropical and subtropical oceans. They feed mostly on other mollusks and carrions including sea snails and bivalves. To date, two species in the genus *Amalda* (subfamily Ancillinae) have been reported in Korean waters. In this study, *Amalda rubiginosa* (Swainson, 1823) was collected from Korean waters and morphologically described in details as a first record.

Keywords: *Amalda rubiginosa*, Olividae, Olive shell, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The family Olividae species are mostly sand-dwellers. They inhabit at the bottom of fine sand, mud, and even coral rubble from intertidal to subtidal zones in tropical and subtropical oceans. They are mostly carnivores feeding on other animals including mollusks (gastropods and bivalves) and crabs (Günther, 2004). Due to shell morphology variations specifically in shell color and ornamentation, taxonomy and species identification for this group are very complicated (Michaux, 1987).

The family Olividae includes approximately 700 species. A total of 160 species have been recorded from the genus *Amalda* worldwide in northern and southern subtropical regions (Günther, 2004; Bouchet *et al.*, 2005). However, only two *Amalda* species have been

recorded in Korea (Choe, 1992; Lee and Min, 2002).

In this report, a specimen was collected using a bottom trawl net from the southern part of Geoje Island of Korea. Shell morphology of the specimen was examined using a stereomicroscope (Olympus SZX10; Olympus, Japan). It was identified as *Amalda rubiginosa* (Swainson, 1823) based on its shell characters. Detailed morphological description of *A. rubiginosa* was provided as a first record for this species from Korean waters. This specimen was deposited at National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, Republic of Korea.

Systematic accounts

Class Gastropoda Cuvier, 1795 복족강

Order Neogastropoda Wenz, 1938 신복족목

Family Olividae Latreille, 1825 대추고둥과

Subfamily Ancillariinae Swainson, 1840 흑줄고둥아과

^{1*} Genus *Amalda* H. & A. Adams, 1853 총알줄고둥속(신칭)

^{2*} *Amalda rubiginosa* (Swainson, 1823) (Fig. 1) 긴총알
밤색줄고둥(신칭)

Ancilla rubiginosa Swainson, 1823: 401-403.

Ancillaria rubiginosa: Swainson, 1825: 272-289.

Amalda rubiginosa: Okutani, 2000: 522-523, Pl. 260, fig. 4.

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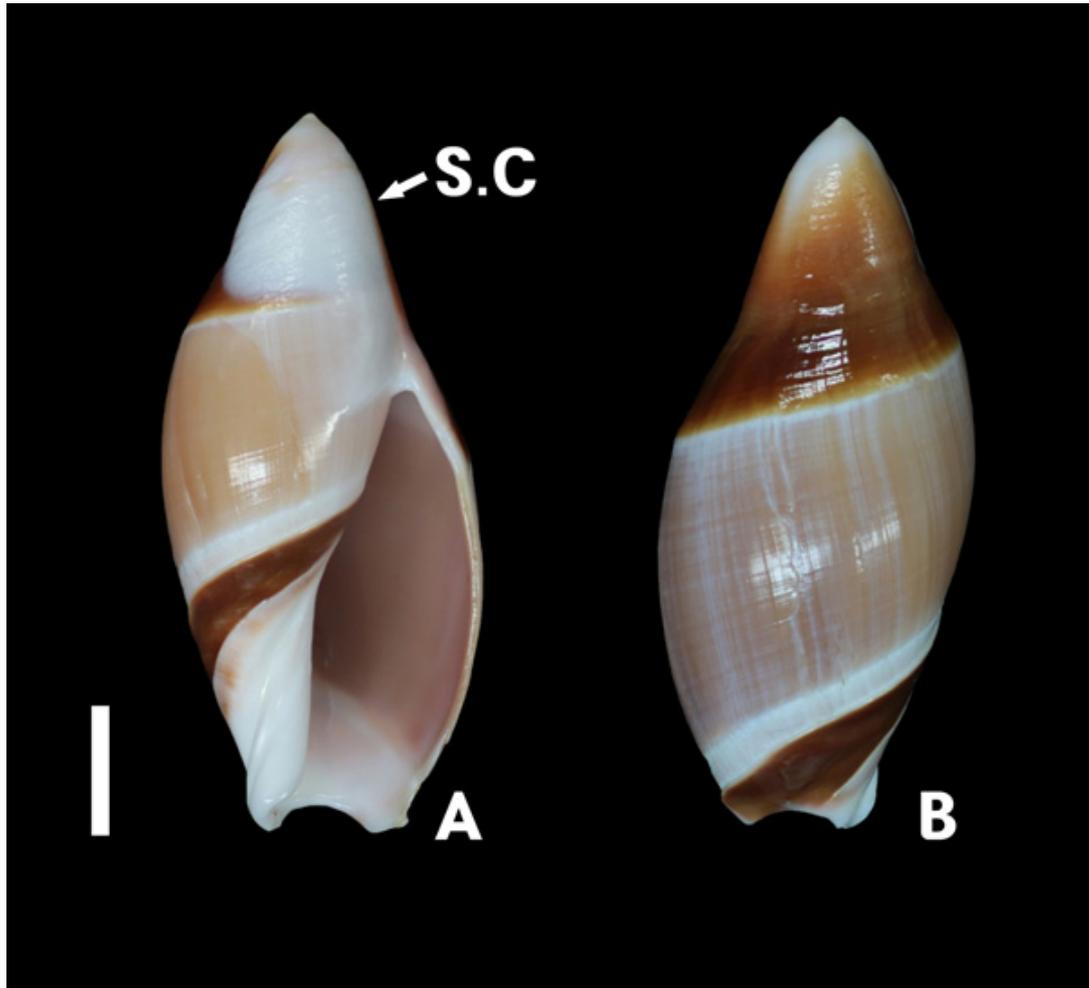


Fig. 1. *Amalda rubiginosa* (Swainson, 1823). A. ventral view; B. dorsal view. S.C.: secondary callus; Scale bar: 10 mm.

Type locality: China Sea.

Material examined: 1 individual (NIBRIV0000324255), Korea: Daepo port, Geoje-si, Gyeongsangnam-do, 11 March 2015 (S. H. Choi).

Measurement: Shell height of 60 mm; shell width of 25 mm.

Description: Shell Ovate-biconical, breadth about 1/2 of length, body whorl evenly convex on right side, upper part of 1/2 body whorl light brown, aperture 2/3 of total length; Spire cyrtocoid with papilliform apex, creamy secondary callus enveloping ventral part of spire on dark brown color, glossy, sutures weak; Aperture lanceolate-fusiform, posterior end rounded, outer lip shallowly concave without a vassal denticle, termination slightly above columella base, siphonal

notch deep, inner part light brown; Columella pillar twisted, termination acute, sharply curved, basal sinus deep, sculptured by 4-5 different pleats except second band pure-white, second band dark chestnut, basal notch deep; Anterior fasciolar groove shallow, anterior fasciolar band convex.

Habitat: Sand, mud, or coral debris from subtidal zone (20-80 m deep).

Distribution: Vietnam, Taiwan, China, Japan, and Korea.

Remarks: The external shape of *Amalda rubiginosa* is often confused with its congener *Amalda albocallosa* (Lischke, 1873) because they have similar shell characters in color, shapes, and shell height. However, the aperture of *A. rubiginosa* is more expanded and

longer than that of *A. albocallosa*. In addition, the secondary callus on spire of *A. rubiginosa* is smaller than that of *A. albocallosa*.

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