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Palaeontological Society of Japan

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Reprinted from Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, Vol. XLVII, No. 569, May 20th, 1940

105. An Occurrence of Praestriaptychus? in the Upper Jurassic of Japan

By

Takumi NAGAO

(Read February 18th, 1939; received April 5th, 1940)

Aptychi seem to be extremely rare in the Japanese Jurassic, Cornaptychus nagatoensis $NAGAO^{1}$ from the Lias of the province of Nagato being the unique example hitherto recorded. Recently Prof. H. YABE of the Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Tôhoku Imperial University, kindly submitted for determination to the writer an aptychus obtained from the Upper Jurassic rocks in the southern part of the Kitakami Mountainland in Northern Honsyû. The specimen is, as described below, represented by a cast of a two-valved operculum with the ornamentation of either outer or inner surface impressed on the matrix. The parent ammonite is unknown at present. In the district where this operculum has been obtained, the Upper Jurassic rocks²⁰ composed mainly of dark coloured hard slaty shale alternated with sandstone are developed. On the label sent to the writer together with the specimen is recorded that it had been found at a locality with, separately, a specimen of *Perisphinctes* (*Aulacosphinctes*?) sp. No ammonite of other genera is yet reported to occur in this complex, it will be very natural to suppose that this operculum belongs to some form of this genus.

Praestriaptychus? sp.

Type specimen: A cast impressed on dark coloured slaty shale.

Locality and horizon: Tomari, Ôhara-mura, Ozika-gun, Miyagi Prefecture;³⁾ Ozumi bed.⁴⁾

Aptychus composed of two valves joined along the straight harmonic margin, height smaller than twice the maximum breadth; valve semi-oval in outline with

4) 小積層

¹⁾ T. NAGAO: Cornaptyclus from the Jurassic of Japan, Proc. Imp. Acad., VII, no. 10, 1932, p. 511, text-figs. 1-3. This form has been considered by Prof. TRAUTH as a variety of C. stenohythensis TRAUTH. (F. TRAUTH: Die zweivalirgen Aptychen des Lias, Part I, 1935, Pl. VI, fig. 17; Pt. II, 1936, p. 14, Pl. II, fig. 1.)

²⁾ T. TAKAHASI: On the Mesozoic Plant-bearing Deposits of Ozika Peninsula, Miyagi Prefecture, Jubilee Publ. Comm. Prof. H. YABE, Sixtieth Birthd. Vol. II (in Preparation).

³⁾ 宮城縣牡鹿郡大原村泊

Takumi NAGAO

the maximum breadth near the apex, and thence gradually narrowing toward the external end. Lateral margin arcuate, passing gradually into the external one and





abruptly, over the narrowly rounded umbonal angle, into the nearly straight and rather long internal margin which forms an obtuse angle with the symphysial margin; outer margin incomplete but apparently very short and convex.

Outer surface of the specimen very weakly convex both from the inner margin to the outer and from the lateral margin to the symphysial, ornamented with crowded, round-topped, rather broad, more or less elevated concentric ribs (or folds) parallel with the margins, and concave interspaces in alternation; the ribs more elevated and narrower on the earlier stage, becoming broader, lower and more crowded toward the margins where the interspaces are narrower than the ribs themselves. Close-set, very fine concentric striations (growth-lines) cover the ribs and interspaces. Adsymphysial area not well defined, keel not well developed.

Measurements of left valve, as preserved.

In the present specimen the impression of both valves is represented, but the

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outline of one of the valves is much obliterated owing to secondary deformation. The opposite valve itself has been subjected to some torsion, so as to be lengthened a little along the line connecting the umbilical angle with the terminal one. The original contour of the left valve may have been slightly more broadly semi-oval with the lateral margin more broadly convex.

In the present state of preservation, especially since the outer mould on which the external ornamentation may have been clearly impressed was not collected, it is very difficult to determine whether the concentric ornamentation shown on the convex surface of the specimen belongs to the internal or concave surface of the valves or the external or convex one. Until this is settled the features of the operculum under consideration can not be reconstructed with certainty to place this specimen safely under any of the determined types or forms.

The calcareous layer does not remain in the specimen, but the valves are presumably very thin; from this feature togethere with the characteristic concentric ornamentation, although it is not determined whether the latter is the external or internal, the present operculum most probably belongs to *Striaptychus* in the broad sense¹⁾ as defined by Prof. F. TRAUTH, which includes *Praestriaptychus*,²⁾ *Granulaptychus*³⁾ and *Striaptychus* (s. str.).⁴⁾ These three "subtypes" have many features in common, especially a thin calcareous layer and concentric ribs or folds.

Some *Perisphinctes* have been determined with some certainty to bear *Granul-aptychus*. This type of opercula, with its range from Dogger to Malm, is characterised in having the inner concave surface concentrically sculptured and the outer convex surface ornamented rather irregularly with granules or stocks.

In the present specimen no trace of granular ornamentation is preserved. If the preserved ornamentation is derived from the convex surface of the original aptychus, then this operculum can not be a *Granuaptychus*, while if the ornamentation is attributable to the concave surface of the valve, that is to say the specimen at hand is the inner mould, this operculum may belong to any of the three "subtypes" cited above. Thus operculum may be *Granulaptychus* which has been known to belong to some forms of *Perisphinctes* as above mentioned.

On the other hand, from the presumable thin test of the valves, it seems advisable to consider the present specimen as representing the external ornamentation that is the external "cast" impressed on the internal "mould," a very common case of many thin-texted specimens of *Perisphinctes* met with in this district and other parts of Japan. Hence, it is not deniable that we are treating an operculum of *Praestriaptychus*. This type of operculum remained long unknown from the Upper Jurassic and it was thought that in the history of *Striaptychus* (s. lat.) a greeat gap had intervened between the Dogger from which imperfectly known *Praestriaptychus* are met with and the Upper Cretaceous dominated by

3) F. TRAUTH: Ibid., p. 387.

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¹⁾ F. TRAUTH: Aptychenstudien V, 1930, Die Aptychen des Dogger, p. 379.

²⁾ F. TRAUTH: Ibid., p. 378.

⁴⁾ F. TRAUTH: Aptychenstudien II, 1928, Die Aptychen der Oberkreide, p. 134.

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Striaptychus (s. str.).

Lately TRAUTH¹⁾ demonstrated that Praestriaptychi occurred in the Upper Jurassic. From the Upper Jurassic of Wüttenburg is known a *Praestriaptychus* which was found in a shell of *Perisphinctes* and TRAUTH named it *Praestriptychus fraasi* TRAUTH. The operculum from Japan seems to be akin to this form of *Praestriaptychus*, especially to the specimen illustrated by TRAUTH in pl. X, fig. 5,²⁾ although a more precise comparison is prevented owing to the very imperfect state of the Japanese fossil.

At the end the writer wishes to express his thanks to Prof. YABE for the loan of the present specimen.

本邦上部ジュラ層產 Praestriaptychus (摘要)

長 尾 巧

本邦ジュラ紀層には aptychus は極めて少く只 Cornaptychus nagatoensis NAGAO (長門ライアス層産)が知られてゐるに過ぎない。今回東北帝大矢部教授の御好意により北上南部上部ジュラ小積層産出の aptychus を檢し得た。これを産した地では Perisphinctes (Aulacosphinctes?) sp. が採集されたのみで、從てこの aptychus もこの類のアンモナイトのものと考へる。本標本を檢すると TRAUTH の Striaptychus (s. l.) であつて、不完全である為夫れ以上のことは不明であるが、Granulaptychus といふよりも寧ろ Praestriaptychus でないかと思ふ。 Praestriaptychus は中部ジュラより上部白堊紀に至る長期間からは從來確に知れてゐなかつた。

しかし最近 TRAUTH は上部ジェラより産出する数例を報じ、特に Wüttenburg 上部ジュラ層よりは Perisphinctes の数中に入つてゐる例をあげてゐる。これは Praestriaptychus fraasi TRAUTH と命名されたが、本邦産のも のは之れに類似してゐる。

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 F. TRAUTH: Aptychenstudien V, 1930, Die Aptychen des Dogger, p. 379.
 F. TRAUTH: Die Praestriaptychi und Granulaptychi des Oberjura und der Unterkreide. Palaeont. Zeitschr., vol. XIX, 1937, p. 138, pl. X, figs. 1-7; pl. XI, fig. 1.

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Praestriaptychus? sp.

Type specimen: A cast impressed on dark coloured slaty shale.

Locality and horizon: Tomari, Ôhara-mura, Ozika-gun, Miyagi Prefecture;³⁾ Ozumi bed.⁴⁾

Aptychus composed of two valves joined along the straight harmonic margin, height smaller than twice the maximum breadth; valve semi-oval in outline with

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4) 小積層

¹⁾ T. NAGAO: Cornaptyclaus from the Jurassic of Japan, Proc. Imp. Acad., VII, no. 10, 1932, p. 511, text-figs. 1-3. This form has been considered by Prof. TRAUTH as a variety of C. stenohythensis TRAUTH. (F. TRAUTH: Die zweivalirgen Aptychen des Lias, Part I, 1935, Pl. VI, fig. 17; Pt. II, 1936, p. 14, Pl. II, fig. 1.)

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Takumi NAGAO

the maximum breadth near the apex, and thence gradually narrowing toward the external end. Lateral margin arcuate, passing gradually into the external one and





abruptly, over the narrowly rounded umbonal angle, into the nearly straight and rather long internal margin which forms an obtuse angle with the symphysial margin; outer margin incomplete but apparently very short and convex.

Outer surface of the specimen very weakly convex both from the inner margin to the outer and from the lateral margin to the symphysial, ornamented with crowded, round-topped, rather broad, more or less elevated concentric ribs (or folds) parallel with the margins, and concave interspaces in alternation; the ribs more elevated and narrower on the earlier stage, becoming broader, lower and more crowded toward the margins where the interspaces are narrower than the ribs themselves. Close-set, very fine concentric striations (growth-lines) cover the ribs and interspaces. Adsymphysial area not well defined, keel not well developed.

Measurements of left valve, as preserved.

In the present specimen the impression of both valves is represented, but the

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106. An Interesting Pecten from the Nanakita Beds, Nenosiroisi-mura, Miyagi-gun, Miyagi-ken

By

Manzirô NAKAMURA

(Read and received April 27th, 1940)

The present specimen was collected by the writer from the southern slope of Dôniwayama, Nenosiroisi-inura, Miyagi-gun¹). Although represented by only a single cast, it appears to be new to science and is given the following name and description.

Pecten (Swiftopecten) nanakitaensis, n. sp.

A single right valve. Shell rather small in size, measuring 41mm in altitude, 38.5mm in breadth, about 7mm in depth and about 85° in apical angle.

Valve compressed, broadly pear-shaped, sculptured with about either prominent ribs; posterior ear broken. Ribs eight in number, roundly elevated, about equal to its interspaces anteriorly, its backs and sides provided with about 5 radial threads, which are marked only on the anterior half of shell, posteriorly becoming weaker and at apical region altogether obliterated; interspaces of main ribs provided with 3-4 radial threads which extend posteriorly to only half of shell length. Main ribs much broader than their shallow interspaces at apical region, gradually becoming nearly equal to the interspaces in breadth anteriorly, and at anteriormost margin, nearly equal. Posterior slope of shell provided with a few, which are nearly obsolete. Hinge-line short, posterior ear broken,



Text-fig. 1. Pecten nanakitaensis n. sp. ×1

the anterior one short, provided with a few threads. Interior features unknown.

Locality - Dôniwayama, Nenosiroisi-mura, Miyagi-gun, Miyagi-ken. Reg. No. 61334.

Horizon :---Lower part of the Nanakita beds.

Compared with *Pecten crassivenius* YOKOYAMA²⁾, a Miocene shell from near Nanao, Kasima-gun, Isikawa-ken, the present one has a smaller shell, fewer number of radial ribs, and the sculpture of the ribs are entirely different. YOKOYAMA's

¹⁾ M. NAKAMURA: Remarks on Certain Pectinidae Fossils from the Tomiya Block, Miyagi-ken, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., Vol. 17, No. 1-2, pp. 1-15, 2 pls., 1940.

²⁾ M. Yokoyama: Pliocene Shells from near Nanao, Noto, Imp. Geol. Surv. Japan, Rep. No. 104, p. 6, pl. 6, fig. 1, 1929.

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species is provided with ribs which are trichotomous and coarsely scaly, while the present one lacks the scaly sculpture.

Compared with *Pecten* (*Swiftopecten*) *swiftii* BERNARDI, figured by GRANT and GALE¹⁾ (including the forms *parmeleci* DALL, *wattsi* ARNOLD and *kindlei* DALL, also figured by GRANT and GALE in the same work), the present one has more delicate sculpture on the ears, a less number of much weaker radial threads, a greater number of prominent ribs, a smaller shell, and smaller ears.

Compared with *Pecten hastatus strategus* DALL, figured by ARNOLD²⁾ from the Pliocene of Santa Barbara, California, the present one has a less number of radial ribs, less orbicular shell outline, less prominent radial threads at the anterior half of the shell, and weaker sculpture on the posterior half of the shell.

Some varietal forms of *Pecten cosibensis* YOKOYAMA³ and *P. heteroglyptus* YOKOYAMA⁴ also somewhat resemble the present one, but the characters of sculpture readily remove the present one from YOKOYAMA's species.

Pecten (Swiftopecten?) otutumiensis NOMURA and HATAI⁵⁾ from the Otutumi beds of the Tomiya Block in Miyagi-ken, somewhat resembles the present species, but the main ribs in that species bifurcate and they are said to be imbricated, while in the present one the ribs do not bifurcate and the whole surface is not imbricated as in that species.

At this place the writer wishes to thank Prof. H. YABE for kindly giving him permission to submit this article for publication. He also extends his thanks to Dr. S. NOMURA and Mr. K. HATAI for their suggestions and help during the preparation of this article.

宮城縣根ノ白石村近傍七北田層産の帆立貝化石の1新種に就いて(摘要)

中村萬次郎

筆者は曩に宮城縣富谷地塊より産する帆立貝化石に就いて報告したが,更に同地塊七北田層より新種と思はる」 ものを發見したので,是を報告する。本種に類似せるものとしては, Pecten crassivenius, P. hastatus strategus, P. cosibensis, P. heteroglyptus 及び P. otutumiensis がある。筆者は本文中に記載せる如く該種に對して Pecten nanakitaensis, と命名した。

1) U.S. GRANT and H.R. GALE: Catalogue of the Marine Pliocene and Pleistocene Mollusca of California and Adjacent Regions, Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 1, p. 171, pl. 10, figs. 1-5,7, 1931.

2) R. ARNOLD: New and Characteristic Species of Fossil Mollusks from the Oil-Bearing Tertiary Formations of Southern California, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 32, No. 1545, pl. 50, fig. 13, 1907.

3) M. YOKOYAMA: Fossils from the Miura Peninsula and Its Immediate North, Jour. Coll. Sci., Imp. Univ. Tokyo, Vol. 39, Art. 6, p. 156, pl. 13, figs. 7, 8, 1920.

4) M. YOKOYAMA: Fossil Shells from Sado, Jour. Fac. Sci., Imp. Univ. Tokyo, Sec. 2, Vol. 1, Pt 8, p. 304, pl. 33, figs. 1-8, 1926.

5) S. NOMURA and K. HATAI: A List of the Miocene Mollusca and Brachiopoda Collected from the Region Lying North of the Nanakita River in the Vicinity of Sendai, Rikuzen Province, Japan, Saito Ho-on Kai Mus., Res. Bull., No. 13, p. 130, pl. 18, fig. 7, 1937.

Reprinted from Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, Vol. XLVII, No. 562, July 20th, 1940

107. On Some Fossils from the Hukaura Beds Nisi-Tugaru District, Aomori Prefecture, Northeast Honsyû

By

K. M. HATAI and M. NAKAMURA

(Read and received April 27th, 1940)

During a short trip to several localities within Aomori Prefecture, the writers had a chance to visit the Hukaura beds, and to collect some fossils from the beds. Hitherto, the Hukaura beds have been known to be very young in aspect, but as to the geological age from fossil-content, nothing was known. This is due to the fact, that the Hukaura beds are very scanty in fossil content, and that to collect even a few fragments, considerable time is required. The fragments collected by the writers are briefly mentioned in this article in order that other authors in concern may get an idea of the kind of fossils the Hukaura beds contain.

The Hukaura beds, as worked out by S. SHIBAYAMA¹) in his graduation thesis, is the youngest Neogene deposit found in Nisi-Tugaru District, and consists of soft pumiceous tuff, cross-bedded loose sandstone, coarse-grained sandstone, sandy conglomerate and rather calcareous sandstone, with some shale. The present fossils of the writers are from the calcareous sandstone and coarse-grained sandstone layers. The Hukaura beds unconformably overlie the next older Azigasawa beds, which in turn is conformable to the underlying Akaisi beds; the Akaisi beds are unconformable to the next older Tanosawa beds, which in turn unconformably overlie the lowest or Ôdose beds.

Genus Pecten Müller, 1776

Pecten ingeniosa Yokoyama, 1929

1929 Pecten (Chlamys) hastatus Sowerby, var. ingeniosa Yokoyama, Pliocene Shells from near Nanao, Noto, Rep. Imp. Geol. Surv. Japan, No. 104, p. 5. pl. 5, fig. 2.

1932 Chlamys farreri ingeniosa KURODA, Catalogue of Japanese Shells, Venus, Vol. 3, No. 2. appendix p. 92.

1) K. M. HATAI and M. NAKAMURA: Remarks on the Geology of Aomori Prefecture, Northeast Honsyû, Japan, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., Vol. 17, Nos. 1–2, 1940. In this article is given a full review of the stratigraphy and palaeontology of Aomori Prefecture. K.M. HATAI: The Cenozoic Formations and Fossils of Northeast Honsyû, Japan (MS). This article treats all of the Cenozoic formations and their fossils of Northeast Honsyû, and details are given concerning the geology of Aomori Prefecture.

Kotora M. HATAI and Manzirô NAKAMURA

M. YOKOYAMA compared this species with *Pecten hastatus* SOWERBY, var. *hindsii* CARPENTER, described and figured by R. ARNOLD from the Neogene of California. He also compared *Pecten islandicus* Müller with the present species. However, the two mentioned ones of California are said to differ from the Noto specimen by the shell-sculpture and length of the hinge. T. KURODA, as a result of his studies on the Japanese Pectinidae, found that M. YOKOYAMA's species should be considered as a subspecies of *Chlamys farreri* (JONES and PRESTON), from Chinese waters. Judging from figures, it appears that M. YOKOYAMA's species could be taken as a subspecies of *Chlamys chosenica* KURODA, seeing that the type of radial ribs are similar.

Type Locality:—Near Nanao-mati, Noto Peninsula, Isikawa Prefecture (Noto Province). Probably from the Nanao beds.

Occurrence:—A cliff consisting of calcareous sandstone, sandy conglomerate and coarse-grained sandstone beyond Yunosawa, Hukaura-mati, Nisi-Tugaru-gun. Reg. No. 61377. The Hukaura beds.

Pecten heteroglyptus YOKOYAMA, 1926

- 1926 Pecten heteroglyptus Yoкoyama, Fossil Shells from Sado, Jour. Fac. Sci., Imp. Univ. Tokyo, Sec. 2, Vol. 1, Pt. 8, p. 304, pl. 33, figs. 1-5, 8.
- 1930 Pecten heteroglyptus Yокохама, Neogene Shells from Yamashiro, Jour. Fac. Sci., Imp. Univ. Tokyo, Sec. 2, Vol. 2, Pt. 10, p. 400.
- 1932 Chlamys cosibensis heteroglyptus KURODA, Catalogue of Japanese Shells, Venus, Vol. 3, No. 2, appendix p. 89.
- 1935 Pecten (Pallium) heteroglyptus NOMURA and HATAI, Pliocene Mollusca from the Daisyaka Shell-Beds in the Vicinity of Daisyaka, Aomori-ken, Northeast Honsyû, Japan, Saito Ho-on Kai Mus, Res. Bull., No. 6, p. 99, pl. 2, figs. 5, 6, pl. 3, figs. 1,2,7.

In regard to the variation of this species and its relation to other allied ones, .S NOMURA and K. HATAI have already given detail remarks in the paper cited above.

The present specimen, which is a fragment of a left valve (?), consists of the lower half of the shell. This fragment exhibits features nearly identical with figure 3 of *Pecten heteroglyptus* illustrated by M. YOKOYAMA (1926), except for the slightly stronger ribs.

Type locality: —Kaidate-no-sawa, Sawane-mati, Sado-gun, Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture (Sado Province). Probably from the Sawane beds.

Occurrence:—A cliff consisting of calcareous sandstone, sandy conglomerate and coarse-grained sandstone beyond Yunosawa, Hukaura-mati, Nisi-Tugaru-gun. Reg. No. 61378.

Pecten cf. islandicus Müller, 1776

1924 Pecten islandicus OLDROYD, The Marine Shells of the West Coast of North America, Stanford Univ. Publ., Geol. Sci., Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 54. pl. 8, figs. 1, 2.

The present specimens which are mostly fractured valves, rather closely resemble the named species in the formation of the radial sculpture and ears. However, the present specimens are smaller in size, more compressed and with a fewer num-

On Some Fossils from Hukaura Beds Nisi-Tugaru District, Aomori Prefecture

ber of radial ribs, compared to *P. islandicus*. Among the specimens at hand, a few have rather inflated shells.

Whether the present specimens can be considered as a varietal form of the named species, or whether they should be described as new to science is open to question, and only the futher accumulation of good specimens will settle the problem. For the present, the writers hesitate to establish a new specific name, owing to the unfavorable state of preservation of the specimens.

Type locality:—Northern seas, and distributed in the Arctic Ocean, Kamchatka and Puget Sound; also in the Atlantic.

Occurrence:—A cliff consisting of clacareous sandstone, sandy conglomerate and coarse grained sandstone beyond Yunosawa, Hukaura-mati, Nisi-Tugaru-gun. Reg. No. 61379.

Pecten species indet.

A small size scallop, suborbicular in outline, moderately inflated, sculptured by numerous radial ribs which are roundly elevated, broader than their interspaces and show a tendency to bifurcation at margin; the hinge-line is rather long, ears unequal and radiately sculptured. This scallop resembles no described species from Japan either fossil or recent, but a new name is not given to it because of its being immature.

Occurrence:—A cliff consisting of calcareous sandstone, sandy conglomerate and coarse grained sandstone beyond Yunosawa, Hukaura-mati, Nisi-Tugaru-gun. Reg. No. 61380.

Genus Ostrea Linnaeus, 1758

Ostrea gigas Thumberg, 1793

1937 Ostrea (Crassostrea) gigas NOMURA and HATAI, A List of the Miocene Mollusca and Brachiopoda Collected from the Region Lying North of the Nanakita River in the Vicinity of Sendai, Rikuzen Province, Japan, Saito Ho-on Kai Mus., Res. Bull., No. 13, p. 126. pl. 18, fig. 3.

Several water-worn specimens of this well-known recent and fossil species of Japan is found in the present collection. The valves which are badly fractured in most cases are somewhat thicker than those of recent specimens, but this difference is frequently a result of the local environmental conditions under which these sessile oysters live. Those which live in environments of shallow muddy beaches as in Matusima bay near Sendai, have thin and small shells, while those which live in regions of the open sea have much thicker shells. That oysters show considerable variation in the thickness of their shells according to habitat is well known, and further remarks are unnecessary.

Type locality:-Unknown to the writers.

Occurrence:—A cliff consisting of calcareous sandstone, sandy conglomerate and coarse-grained sandstone beyond Yunosawa, Hukaura-mati, Nisi-Tugaru-gun. Reg. No. 61381.

> Genus Acmaea Eschernoriz, 1830 Acmaea species indet.

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Kotora M. HATAI and Manzirô NAMANURA

A single specimen, partly broken and embedded in the matrix. It is subovate in outline, apex nearly central and rather elevated.

Occurrence:—A cliff consisting of calcareous sandstone, sandy conglomerate and coarse-grained sandstone beyond Yunosawa, Hukaura-mati, Nisi-Tugaru-gun. Reg. No. 61381.

Besides the above mentioned fossils there are also many echinoid-spines and a few remains of a certain bryozoan, in addition to several 'fragments of the test of a certain sea-urchin, probably close to *Strongylocentrotus*.

A mong the species mentioned, *Pecten ingeniosa* YOKOYAMA was first described from the Miocene Nanao beds of Isikawa Prefecture, and range in time from the Miocene to Pliocene (?) *Pecten heteroglyptus* YOKOYAMA was first described from Pliocene deposits of Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture; possibly from the Sawane beds. This species ranges from the Miocene to Pliocene in time. *Pecten* cf. *islandicus* Müller does not appear to be living in Japanese waters, or elsewhere and probably it represents a new species. *Pecten* species indet., may also probably represent a new species, but being immature, it was given no name. *Ostrca gigas* THUMBERG is a living species which ranges in time from the Miocene to recent. *Acmaea* species indet., may probably be a living species, but since its outer sculpture is embedded in the matrix, nothing definite can be stated.

From the above fossil fauna, the geological age of the Hukaura beds seems to be not younger than the Pliocene, the term being used in the sense now employed by the members of the Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Tôhoku Imperial University, Sendai. However, whether the geological age is Lower Pliocene or Upper Miocene, must be left until further specimens can be collected. From the occurrence of *Pecten ingeniosa* it appears that the geological age might be Lower Pliocene, and not Upper Pliocene.

At this place the writers wish to express their thanks to Prof. H. YABE of the Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Tôhoku Imperial University, for kindly giving the writers permission to publish this note. Acknowledgements are also due to the Saito Ho-on Kai Foundation in Sendai, for the grant-in-aid, which enabled the senior writer to visit many localities in Northeast Honsyû.

青森縣西津輕郡深浦層產化石 2,3 に就いて (摘要)

畑井小虎·中村萬次郎

筆者等は青森縣西津輕郡深浦町近傍に發達する所謂深浦層の石灰質砂岩及粗粒砂岩中より化石を採集したので、 今囘其等化石を報告し、且つ該地層の時代について論ずるものである。

本文中に記載したる化石から親て、深浦層は鮮新統より若くはないであらう。然し下部鮮新統か或は中新統のい づれに屬ずるかは今後の精査によつて明らかにしたい。ただ Pecten ingeniosa を含有する點から見て下部鮮新統 に近いもの」如く思はれる。

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108. 尼瀨油田附近產の第三紀有孔蟲化石に就て

大炊御門經輝

(昭和 15 年 6 月 14 日受理, 6 月 29 日講演)

尼瀨油田は新潟縣三島郡出雲崎町に在り、出油區域には寺泊層が露出してゐる。尼瀨油田の附近 には比較的狭い區域に越後の油田を構成する第三系の大部分が發達し、特に中越統上部の灰爪層に は貝穀の破片を多量に混ぜた砂層、所謂夏川層がよく發達し、廣く追跡される。

灰爪層の有孔蟲化石に開しては嘗て矢部長克教授及び半澤正四郎博士の研究があり,出雲崎町の 北東約3kmの久田から多數の有孔蟲化石が報告されてゐる。然し其の後此の地方の有孔蟲化石は 久しく省みられず,有孔蟲化石群を取扱つた報告は矢部・半澤兩博士の研究以來絕へてゐた。筆者 は尼瀨油由・西山油田附近に露出する第三紀層,主として灰爪層から多數の有孔蟲化石を採集した が,今囘は尼瀨油田附近のものを簡單に報告する次第である。

採集した地點及び地層は第1表及び第1圖に示してある。

a barren hannelin		1. 1.3	- AME AND A	
	地	層	產地番號	採集地
			58	新潟縣三島郡西越村船橋の北
	灰爪	層	55	同縣 同郡 同村 稻川の東
and the second		1	57	同縣 同郡 同村 稻川
中越統	西山	層	65	同縣 同郡 同村 稻川の西
17:4 19	15 10 11	1	66	同縣 同郡 同村 荒城址の東
a sand s	椎谷	層	67	同縣 同郡 同村 同 トンネル北口
	and the second	15	68	同縣 同郡 同村 中山の南
頸•城 統	寺泊	層-	69	同縣 同郡 出雲崎町蛇崩丘

第 1 表

以上の各地點から採集した有孔蟲化石は第2表に掲げてある。產出頻度は abundant, common, 及び rare の3階段に分類した。大體 100 cc の母岩を處理して最も多量の場合に化石標本用の小 硝子管瓶に略一杯の有孔蟲を得たが,其を基準として產出頻度を定めた。

灰爪層 本層の化石産地は何れも所謂夏川層の露頭で,産地 55 と産地 57 とは同一層準にあり, 産地 58 は兩産地よりも上位にある。灰爪層の有孔蟲は他の地層のものに比べ種類に於いても,亦 個體數に於いても非常に優勢であるが,特に灰爪層の下部に位置する産地 55 と産地 57 のものが

大炊御門經輝

第 2 表

	灰 58	爪	層 57	西山唇 65	椎	谷 67	層 68	寺泊層 69
T'4		00				0.		
I Hanlonhagamaidae suhanahasum (Supa)	1			18. 191		12.1		12416
2. Cuclaming parcileculata Custana		-	-		A	TEL:	D	C'
Tertulariidae	6. · ·			1 × 1	R		r	0
3 Textularia adultinans d'Orbieny	R	R	-	Real				in the second
4 T gramen d'OBBIGNY	C	R	R	285.03-	120	ter.		
5 T sagittula DEFRANCE	-	A	A					100 C
6. T. stricta CUSHMAN	1		R		1			1 · · ·
7. T. sp. 2.	2	R	R	N.L.		1		1. 2
Vernuilinidae	2.4			Speck	-			1.52.1
8. Gaudryina guadrangularis BAGG	22	1	R	1000				. 3. 2. V.
9. G. triangularis CUSHMAN	21	C	A			1		
10. G. sp. 1	R	2	R	Save Ster	DE TR	224	10,000	121
Valvulinidae					1			
11. Gcësella sp. 1	12	1	125	1 1.	C		1 mile	-
12. Karreriella baccata japonica ASANO	1	R	R	1000	0	2		
13. Listerella bradyana Cushman	1		24		R	1	R	
Miliolidae	- ne			1. 10 St.	10		10	Carl and
14. Quinqueloculina curta CUSHMAN	240	R	R	19 <u>11</u> -1	a chine	-	1	18 22
15. Q. lamarchiana d'Orbigny	22	R	R		11-33	5	Stat?	10 <u>1</u> 2.2
16. Q. rugosa d'Orbigny		С	С	1	in the	Citr	Sec. 1	1
17. Q. seminulum (LINNÉ)		R	R	18 <u>1</u> 77			57	1
18. Q. vulgaris d'Orbigny	C	A	A			1 - 1 -	and a	-
19. Q. cf. yezoense Asano		R		12.3	12.07			(States
20. Q. sp. 1	1 i	R			11 th		-	the states
21. Q. sp 6		R	R	1 ser	121	1	5 2 3	1.24
22. Q. sp. 7		R	R	-		-	R	
23. Q. sp. 11		R	R				_	<u></u>
24. Spiroloculina antillarum d'Orbigny	R	-	R		-	in the second se	-	
25. S. canaliculata d'Orbigny			R	-	1	250		120
26. S. depressa d'Orbigny	-	R			-			1.4
27. S. grateloupi d'Orbigny	1-	-	R	-	1.1.	-	-	
28. S. cf. costata HADA	-	R	-		-	-	_	
29. Sigmoilina celata Costa		R	R		12-13	- spi		12
30. S. sigmoidea (BRADY)	2-1-1	R		5 1 5	123	4	_	a section
31. Hauerina fragilissima (BRADY)	-	-	R		12		-	_
32. Triloculina circularis BORNEMANN	•	R	C	in the	!		-	-
33. T. circularis sublineata (BRADY)	-	R		-	1-1		-	
34. T. oblonga (MONTAGU)	-		R	1	124		1	
35. T. tricarinata d'ORBIGNY	R	R	R				-	P in
36. T. trigonula (LAMARCK)	R	С	R	1 - 1 -				
37. T. sp. 1		R	R	1 - L		-		
38. Pyrgo anomala (SCHLUMBERGER)	100	R	R_			22.5		14 <u>14 1</u>
39. P. elongata (d'ORBIGNY)	NOT OF	R	R	1	- I'	14	re-	1 -25%
40. <i>P</i> . sp. 1	and -	R	1 Section		State of			and the
41. <i>P</i> . sp. 2	-	R	R					
Ophthalmidiidae		-	GY	- CELSING				Carlow 1
42. Planispirina sphaera (d'ORBIGNY)	1.5715	R		李普拉	1-17			1 H A.
Nodosariidae				-same 1			- West	

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尼瀨油田附近産の第三紀有孔蟲化石に就て

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		灰	爪	層	西山層	椎	谷	層	寺泊層
1.1.1		58	55	57	65	66	67	68	- 69
43.	Planularia tricarinella (REUSS) var	-	R		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		10 10 10 10	·	2
44.	Marginulina glabra d'ORBIGNY	-	R	R			100	and the second s	
45.	Glandulina laevigata (d'ORBIGNY)	-	R	14	-TA	12-		1 V.	
46.	Oolina laevigata (REUSS)	-	-	R	10.0	199 9- 199	1		+
47.	O. marginata (WALKER and Boys)	1-1	R		and the start	1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-			
48.	Dentalina setanaensis ASANO	-	R	 T	and the second			-	-
49.	Nodosaria pyrula d'ORBIGNY	-		R	(1.1.	2. 1	-	
50.	Lagenodosaria scalaris (BATSCH)	1	R.	R	town it	- 1s	1-1		
-01. 50	Lagena acuticostata REUSS	JT.	R D	ĸ			-		
-02. 59	L. elongata (EHRENBERG)	P	R D	P	Contract (St)	Y	1		Sec. 2
54	L. netragona (WILLIAMSON)	n	n D	D		1	1		
55	L. squamosa (BIONTAGU)		P	P					
56	L. sulcata (WALKER and LACOR)		IU	R	Provide State		-	_	1
57	L sn 2		R					1	Part I
58	Robulus limbosus (REUSS)	1	R	R	1.20				S. Marthe
59	R. orbicularis (d'ORBIGNY)		R		1. Sino	Sin .			the state of the
60.	Fissuring circulo-costata Asano			R	- Sauthe	(hair 1)	-		. The
61.	F. orbianyana (SEGUENZA)	[]	R	12	- 625				J. Then,
62.	F. orbignyana laccunata (BURROWS and HoL-				1974	1			A STREET
	LAND)	· ·····	R	R		1 Line		in st	NING T
Polym	orphinidae				CALKER -	ARC I		Start	1. 1. 1. 2
63.	Guttuluina austriaca d'ORBIGNY			R	(Production)	1 mars		1-24-	1 martin
64.	G. orientalis CUSHMAN and OZAWA	R	-	R	Sec. State	-	41	-	14
65.	G. yamazakii CUSHMAN and OZAWA	12	R	R	- 5	-		-	-
66.	G. yabei CUSHMAN and OZAWA	in the second	C	1 24 -	1910- 27	1	-		and the second
67.	G. irregularis d'Orbigny var	R	R		19 T 9. V	21-	-		
68.	G. cf. spicaeformis (ROEMER)	R		-	2-14	to the	- '		
69.	G. sp. 6		R	R		and a	-+1	-	
70.	Pseudopolymorphina hanzawai Cushman and				in the		•		
	Ozawa			R	—	-	-	-	
71.	P. suboblonga CUSHMAN, and OZAWA			R	-				-
72.	Sigmomorphina setanaensis ASANO	-	R	-	IN THE	-		-	STAN
73.	S. trilocularis (BAGG)	-	R	R		a to w	-		(AT)
74.	<i>S.</i> sp. 9	-	-	R			-	100	1.11
75.	S. sp. 13	ET I	R		125	1.1	1	19 10	C STAN
76.	Polymorphina charlottensis CUSHMAN	-	R	R	in all and	19 1900	BAN'T	100	N. A. R. R. S.
Nonio	nidae		D	1.1.	<i>cluska</i>			1. S.	N EXT A
77.	Nonion grateloupi (d'ORBIGNY)	17.00	D	P	alter to how	(North	a day	N.L.S.	V REAT
78.	N. pompilioides (FICHTEL and MOLL)	D	n	n	Stringe.	OF.		1	
79.	Pseudononion japonicum ASANO	P		2.1.1	Par Carl	140 20		1-2-1	12 P. D.
80.	Astronomion stelligerum (d'ORBIGNY)	n	C	B			124	1.5	States in
81. 99	Explutitum datentum (GUSHMAN)	B	·A	C	R	ALL A	R	2013	S
83	E jenseni (CHSHMAN)		R	R		1	R	14	R
84	E subaranulosum ASANO			R	Al in M	- L.			
85	E sp. 2	R		R	Sec.	a line		-	1 miles
Bulim	inidae				171.30	All and			1.0°1'-5
86.	Bulimina aculeata d'ORBIGNY	TETOR		R	minter h	Pi-		1 mm	4
87.	B. inflata SEGUENZA			R		-			
					the Court	- Balling	Servic.	St. Sanda	

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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	灰 58	爪 55	層 57	西山層 65	椎 66	谷 67	層 68	寺泊層 69
99 D subusta Dripy	200	P				and the second		
80. B. Toousia BRADY	D	D	P		Contraction of the second	D	Ville C	
00 Charadidicalla dimension (Deners)	R	D	P		-	D		17.00
90. Chrysdiaineud aimorpha (BRADY)	1.	n D	R	「五川		ĸ	S. S. S.	
91. Ungerina canariensis d'ORBIGNY	D	R		(TOP	1.000	1200		T
92. U. pygmaea (+bifurcata) of Asano	R	R	R	मार्याल		24	State of	N.F.
93. Siphogenerina raphana (PARKER and JONES)	1.77.1		R	Contra a	0.24.0		日本でく	
94. Angulogerina angulosa (WILLIAMSON)	TT	R	R	1 C		-		
95. Trifarina tradyi CUSHMAN		R	12	1-11		1	1	-
Rotaliidae					Rept.	P		23415
96. Discorbis bradyi Cushman	R	R	R	enter put	att is	R	121	
97. D. opercularis (d'ORBIGNY)				to 1 June 1		R	1	a Frank
98. D. orbicularis (TERQUEM)	-	-	R	Contraction of		R		1000
99. D. vilardevoana (d'ORBIGNY)?	R	-	R	and and	-	्यम्	-	1200
100. Valvulineria allomorphinoides (REUSS)	R	C	C	NO TRAN	(1 tr)	-		
101. Eponides concameratus (MONTAGU)		R	R			-		-
102. E. haidingerii (d'ORBIGNY)	R	R		(Evra)		-	R	-
103. – E. karstenii (REUSS)		R		· ····································				- ;
104. E. repandus (FICHTEL and MOLL)		R	R	1. Settlers	-	-	R	
105. E. tenerus (BRADY)		R	R	in the set	-		1. .	-
106. Rotalia beccarii (LINNÉ)	870	R	-	Ser.	LETTE SP	-	in the	
107. R. japonica HADA			R	·	-	R	0.	10-
108. Epistomina elegans (d'Orbigny)		R	R		-	-		
109. Cancris auricula (FICHTEL and MOLL)		-	R	Souther all	-			R
110. Baggina totomiensis MAKIYAMA	-	R	R		1-1-1	-		
Cassidulinidae.	Sinth?			- Parting				STATE.
111. Cassidulina japonica ASANO and NAKAMURA		Α	A	R				
112. C. subglobosa BRADY	-	-				R		-
113. C. sublimbata ASANO and NAKAMURA	-	R			-	-		
114. C. yabei Asano and NAKAMURA		R	R	-		-	-	'
Chilostomellidae				1.2.1	1 de			
115. Pullenia quinqueloba (REUSS)	-	R	-	-	-			-
116. Sphaeroidina bulloides d'ORBIGNY	1-1	R				-	-	1
Globigerinidae	123							in the second
117. Globigerina bulloides d'ORBIGNY	C	Α	A		-	R	-	
118. G. inflata d'Orbigny		R	A		-	-		
119. G. sp. 3	R	R	R		R	R		-
120. $G.$ sp. 4	R	C	R		'	-		1144
121. Globigerinella aequilateralis (BRADY)	-	R		-	-	· —		-
122. G. subcretacea (CHAPMAN)	R	R	-		-	-	-	1
123. Globigerinoides conglobata (BRADY)	R	R	R	-				
124. G. helicina (d'ORBIGNY)		R		-		-	250	
125. G. rubra (d'Orbigny)	-	\mathbf{R}		1.1.1	1.2.		and the second	-
Globorotaliidae	1.11		-	and the second second	1 TO			
120. Globorotalia menardi (d'ORBIGNY)	1		R			-	1997	
127 Anomalina of ammonoides (Revise)	D	P	P	1.1.2.2.2.2.2	ad h	199	10.00	and an a
128 Planiling mullerstorf (Samuap)	D	P	C	P	R	R	Shell	the states
199 Cibicides lobatelles (Wittern and Lice)	D	L A		n	IL	P		1.200
130. Constant of Maximum (WALKER and JACOB)	K	A	A	P	D	D	ALL S	1
191 (Companyana (d'Orrest)	A	0	A	ĸ	R	n	Control of	Color In C.
101. C. Ungerianus (a ORBIGNY)	-	1	К	100		R	a see of	100

A=Abundant: C=Common; R=Rare)

著しい。此の兩産地は矢部・半澤兩博士の報告せられた久田と同層位にあつて、有孔蟲の額ぶれ

も大差無いが,久田で可なり普通に産する Polystomellina discorbinoides は發見されな かつた。又 Cassidulina japonica は産地 55 及び産地 57 でも多數に在るが,久田に於い ては更に著しい。是は堆積當時の環境が多少 異つてゐた為であらうが,然し前述の様に有 孔蟲化石の優勢種は略同様である。

上位と下位の夏川層を比較して見ると、下 位の夏川層に於いて個體數の多いものはTextularia sagittula, Quinqueloculina vulgaris, Cassidulina japonica, Globigerina bulloides, Cibicides lobatulus 等である。又種類の多い のは Miliolidae と Nodosariidae である。上 位の夏川層に於いては Cibicides refulgens が 目立つて 多く, Cassidulina は見當らなかつ



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T=寺泊層 S=椎谷層 Ny=西山層 H=灰爪層 N=西越層

た,恐らく非常に稀れなのであらう。産地58と同層準の他の数ケ所で採集した結果も Cassidulina は非常に少なかつたので,此の附近では上位の夏川層に Cassidulina が少い事を1 つの特徴とし ても大過ないであらう。産地58 では Miliolidae 及び Nodosariidae の種類は下位の2 産地に比 較して非常に少ない。

淺野淸學士に依り「砂質頁岩層」の有孔蟲化石群は夏川有孔蟲化石群と呼ばれてゐる。「夏川」は 貝殼の破片等を多量に混ぜた石灰質砂岩に對する越後地方の方言で,且つ灰爪層に發達する所謂夏 川層は數層あつて,多少有孔蟲の額ぶれも異なるので,尼瀨・西山油田地方に於いて久田及び同層位 の化石層の特徴ある有孔蟲群を新に久田有孔蟲化石群と呼ぶことにし,其の模式産地は久田とする。 然し「夏川」は岩相を示すのに都合が良いので,本文中では其の意味で用ひてある。

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大炊御門經輝

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著しい。此の兩産地は矢部・半澤兩博士の報告せられた久田と同層位にあつて、有孔蟲の額ぶれ

も大差無いが,久田で可なり普通に産する Polystomellina discorbinoides は發見されな かつた。又 Cassidulina japonica は産地 55 及び産地 57 でも多數に在るが,久田に於い ては更に著しい。是は堆積當時の環境が多少 異つてゐた為であらうが,然し前述の様に有 孔蟲化石の優勢種は略同様である。

上位と下位の夏川層を比較して見ると、下 位の夏川層に於いて個體數の多いものはTextularia sagittula, Quinqueloculina vulgaris, Cassidulina japonica, Globigerina bulloides, Cibicides lobatulus 等である。又種類の多い のは Miliolidae と Nodosariidae である。上 位の夏川層に於いては Cibicides refulgens が 目立つて 多く, Cassidulina は見當らなかつ





た,恐らく非常に稀れなのであらう。産地58と同層準の他の数ケ所で採集した結果も Cassidulina は非常に少なかつたので,此の附近では上位の夏川層に Cassidulina が少い事を1 つの特徴とし ても大過ないであらう。産地58 では Miliolidae 及び Nodosariidae の種類は下位の2 産地に比 較して非常に少ない。

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大炊御門經輝



ことを寺泊層の1 特色と見ることが出來るであらう。

灰爪層と東山層とを比較して見ると、fauna の額ぶれが非常に異り、fauna を構成する family の組合せが可なり違ふ。是を明瞭にする為に次の様な方法を取つた。化石表の産出頻度に A=20, C=10,R=1 の重みを與へ、各 family の重み附けられた産出頻度を出し各産地の産出頻度の總計 を算出して、最も多い所を 100 とした場合の各 family の百分率を出す。灰爪層の 3 ケ所の産地 に就いて行つた各 family の重み附けられた産出頻度及び最も産出頻度の大きい産地 57 のを 100 とした場合の百分率は第 3 表に示してある。是を 圖示したのが第 2 圖 A である。同様の事を野 邊川谷の東山層・荒谷層に 就いて行つたのが第 2 圖 B である。此の兩者を見れば 説明する迄も無 く、其の差異が明かである。前にも述べた様に椎谷層の有孔蟲が非常に少く、採集が不充分であつ た為に、灰爪層と椎谷層とに就いて同様な比較は殘念ながら出來なかつた。

擱筆に當り本調査の機會を與へられ,種々御指示,御援助を賜つた日本石油會社の大村一藏學士 並に同社地質課の方々に謝意を表する。

尼瀨油田附近産の第三紀有孔蟲化石に就て

and all they a should	Loc.	Loc. 58		55	Loc. 57		
	Abundance	%	Abundance	%	Abundance	%	
Textulariidae	11	3.9	23	8.1	23	8.1	
Vernuilinidae	Turnel I and	0.4	10	3.5	22	7.7	
Valvulinidae	0	0	1	0.4	I III	0.4	
Miliolidae	13	4.6	_60	21.1	58	20.4	
Ophthalmidiidae	0	0	. 1	0.4	0	0	
Nodosaridae	1	0.4	16	5.6	12	4.2	
Polymorphinidae	3	1.1	17	6.0	9	3.2	
Nonionidae	4	1.4	33	11.6	15	5.3	
Bulimidae	2	0.7	7	2.5	7	2.5	
Rotaliidae	4	1.4	19	6.7	20	7.0	
Casiidulinidae	0	0 .	- 22	7.7	21	7.4	
Chilostomellidae	0	0	2	0.7	0	0	
Globigerinidae	14	4.9	37	13.0	43	15.1	
Globorotaliidae	- 0	0	0	0	1	. 0.4	
Anomalinidae	23	8.1	32	11.3	52	18.3	
Total	66	26.9	280	98.6	284	100.0	

第3言

Tertiary Foraminifera from the Amaze Oil Field

(Résumé)

By

Tuneteru OINOMIKADO

The Amaze Oil Field is situated in Izumozaki-mati, Niigata-ken and eight samples collected therefrom constitute the material of this research. More precisely, three of them were collected from the Haizume Formation, one from the Nisiyama Formation, three from the Siiya Formation, and one from the Terudomari Formation. Fig. 1 shows these fossil localities. The significant Foraminiferas of the faunas contained are listed in Table 2.

Haizume Formation: Loc. 55 and Loc. 57 are situated nearly in the same horizon. Loc. 58 is somewhat upper in horizon than the former two localities. The leading members of the Foraminiferan fauna from Loc. 55 and Loc. 57 are *Textularia sagittula*, *Quinqueloculina rulgaris*, *Cassidulina japonica*, *Globigerina bulloides* and *Cibicides lobatulus*. *Cibicides refulgens* is predominant in Loc. 58, but *Cassidulina japonica* is not found in it. The Foraminiferan fauna from Loc. 55 and Loc. 57 reveals a close affinity with that of Kutta which YABE and HANZAWA reported in 1923. Here I suggest the Kutta assemblage to designate this fauna in the Amaze and the Nisiyama Oil Fields.

Nisiyama Formation: Only one sample was collected, and the Foraminiferan fauna is very small in the number of species and individuals.

Siiya Formation: Three samples were at hand. Haplophragmoides subgrobosum and Goësella sp. 1 are dominant in the one from Loc. 66 and a few species of Nonionides, Buliminidae and Rotaliidae are contained in the two others, but the predominant species in the Haizume Formation can not be found in this.

大炊御門經輝

Teradomari Formation: Cyclamina pauciloculata is common.

In order to show the relative abundance of different families in the three localities, Loc. 58, Loc. 55 and Loc. 57, in the Haizume Formation, a value is arbitrarily assigned to each letter in the check list: R=1, C=10, A=20. Table 3 shows the number of abundance for each family based on these approximate figures and the percentage of abundance for each family in the three localities when the total number of abundance in Loc. 57 was taken as 100. Fig. 2A is a graphic interpretation of this table. Fig. 2B shows the relationship of the families in twelve localities in the Higasiyama and Araya Formations of the Higasiyama Oil Field.

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109. 新潟縣下に發見された 2 象歯化石に就て

高井冬

(昭和 15 年 6 月 15 日受理, 6 月 29 日講演)

新潟縣は象齒化石の產出に乏しく,僅に松本彥七郎博士¹⁾が嘗て柏崎產として Stegodon orienta-

lis shodoensis の産出を報告したのみであ る。然るに縣立柏崎中學校の松浦謙三學士 の好意に依り該標本を再調査した處, 之は 明治 39 年 4 月 13 日刈羽郡高柳村に於て 發掘されたもので,それを 柏崎町の 關甲子 次郎氏が同校へ寄贈したといふ事實が判明 したっ

今回此處にその産出を報告する所の2標 本は何れも近年の發掘に依るものではない が、資料としては未發表のものであり、且 又越後含油地域の層序にも多少の 關係を持 つ故, それ等の記載と共にそれ等の 産出層 準に就ても記述をして置く。

1. Parastegodon cf. akashiensis TAKAI

本標本は刈羽郡高柳村岡田桐澤地内に於 て數拾年前發掘されたもので,同村岡野町

の村山龜齡氏の所藏品と成り、現在は新潟市新潟郷土博物館に保管中である。同館主事松谷時太郎 氏の御好意により研究する事を得た。

本標本は右側下顎體破片で,第1・第2の 兩後臼齒を備へるが,下顎體の前後兩端及び 舌側面後緣は既に破損して居る。

第1後臼齒は極度に磨削され,現在2稜 半と後踵を殘すにすぎない。最前方の殘存稜 を第1稜と呼び以下之に準ふ。第1稜の前 緣及び第2稜の頰側前緣が破碎して居るが、 その他は皆完全である。第3稜の頰側部は 第2後臼齒の壓迫により前方へ彎曲する。 後踵も亦第2後臼齒の前端により强く 壓迫 され、僅にその痕跡が見られるにすぎない。



第1圖 Parastegodon cf. akashiensis TAKAI の産地

下顎體現	長			315
下顎體高	(第	1	後日歯前縁に於て	152
下顎體高	(第	2	後日歯第4稜顛側に於て)	111
下顎體幅	(第	2	後日歯第4稜頬側に於て)	123

and the second	幅(咀嚼面)	厚(咀嚼面)	高 (舌側)
第1稜	47.0+	- mm	23.0 ⁺
第2稜	63.0+	21.0	24.5
第3稜	57.0	15.0	20.0
後踵	22.0	10052.31	16.0

1) 松本彦七郎: 日本産ステゴドンの種類(略報). 地質學雑誌, 第 31 卷, 第 373-374 號, 第 385 頁, 大正 13年.

高井冬二

琺瑯質褶襞は餘り顯著ではない。琺瑯質厚は 4~4.5 mm である。白堊質の充塡は普通である。咀 嚼面に於ける長さは 57 mm を計測した。

第2後日歯は現在前踵と之に續く7稜を備へ,そのうち第5稜目迄磨削を受けて居る。前踵の發達は可なり良い。第1・第2・第3の諸稜は殆ど完全であるが,第4・第5・第6・第7の各稜は何れも舌側面を缺いて居る。中でも第6・第7の兩稜は僅にその存在を知り得る程度で,白堊質

により被覆されて居た痕跡が認められるに すぎない。琺瑯質褶襞が餘り顯著でない故, 該標本を Parastegodon akashiensis に同定 する事を差控へる。琺瑯質の厚さは 4~4.5 mm である。稜間の縦斷面形は U 字型を呈 し, 白堊質により充填されて居る。之等の 點は該標本が Parastegodon 屬に所屬する 事を示すものである。

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and the second se	and the second sec		and the second se
	幅(咀嚼面)	厚(咀嚼面)	高(舌側)
前踵	43.5	10.5	mm 25.0
第1稜	67.5	16.0	25.0
第2稜	74.0	15.5	31.0
第3稜	79.5	12.5	41.0
第4稜	1 C 1	9.0	57.0
第5稜			69.0

本標本の産地は渡邊久吉博士"の岡野町油 田地にあり,同油田圖幅によれば産地附近に は和南津砂岩層が露出して居る事を知つた。 該標本の 産出地層が 段丘層ではないかとい ふ疑問を持つて昨年 8 月同地方を巡檢した 處,同産地附近には和南津砂岩層と思はれる 砂・粘土の互層が露出して居る事及段丘層の 發達が 絶無である事とを 確め得た。 猶該標 本が他地方から出土したもので はなからう かといふ疑も生ずるが, 此疑問は同村内から



第 2 圖 Parastegodon cf. akashiensis TAKAI ×1

他のステゴドン(柏崎中學校所藏)が發掘されて居るといふ事實によつて解消したものと考へる。 従つて該標本は和南津砂岩層より由來したものと推定される。

次に柏崎中學校所藏のステゴドンは松本博士が疑問ながらも假に Stegodon orientalis shodoensis に同定したものであるが、筆者の再研究によれば稜間縦斷面形の點に於て明かに Parastegodon 屬 に轉屬されるものである。標本が小破片である為種名を決定し得ないが、或は新潟鄉土博物館所藏 標本と同一個體乃至は同一種類のものではなからうかと思はれる。

1) 渡邊久吉: 新潟縣岡野町油田地形及地質圖說明書(商工省地質調査所)昭和 13 年.

新潟縣下に發見された 2 象菌化石に就て

Parastegodon akashiensis¹) は 從來栃木縣安蘇郡赤見村出流原(下部葛生層)・兵庫縣明石郡明石 市近傍(西八木粘土層)・長崎縣南高來郡南有馬町大江(Juglans cinerea 層)から出土して居る。 下部葛生層の地質時代は最新世中期に屬し,他は何れも最新世前期に該當する。

2. Palaeoloxodon namadicus naumanni (MAKIYAMA)

本標本は中魚沼郡橘村四十步に於て發見され、現在は橘尋常高等小學校に保存されて居る。同校 長小林國松氏の御好意により研究する事を得た。

本標本は右側下顎第1後臼齒で,保存は 不良である。前踵は既に破壞され,現在之に 續く10稜と後踵とを備へ,そのうち第9稜 目迄磨削を受けて居る。稜は著しく後方へ 傾いて磨削され、稜の前縁は伺れも破損を受 けて居る。咀嚼面は多少舟底式に中凹みで ある。菱齒渠の發達は顯著ではない。乳狀 突起の數は第8稜及第9稜にて5箇,第 10稜にて3箇であつて,後踵は2箇の疣狀 丘より成る。琺瑯質の褶襞は粗である。琺 瑯質の厚さは2.5~3.0 mmを計測した。白 堅質の充填は普通である。咀嚼面に於ける 長さは172 mmを計測した。100 mm 中に 含まれる稜數は5箇である。

本標本の 産地も亦渡邊博士の 岡野町油田地に ある。昭和12年8月行つた極く粗雜な觀察に よれば,該標本の 産出地層は 段丘層ではなくそ の下位を占める 小國褐炭層であった様に 記憶し て居る。

Palaeoloxodon namadicus naumánni²⁾ は本邦 各地の最新統から出土して居るが、その最も繁 榮した時代は最新世後期である。

終に臨み本稿を校閲下さつた小林貞一博士に 對し深く感謝の意を表する。又多大の便宜を與 へられた池邊展生・金原均二・松浦謙三・松谷時 太郎・小林國松等の諸氏に厚く感謝する。



第3圖 Palaeoloxodon namadicus naumanni MAKIYAMA の産地

	6	(幅(咀嚼面)	厚(咀嚼面)	高(舌側)
第	1	稜	mm 55.0		mm 23.0
第	2	稜	65.5	16.5	25.0
第	3	稜	67.5	15.5	32.5
第	4	稜	70.0	15.0	46.0
第	5	稜	75.0	15.0	59 5
第	6	稜	71.5	13.5	70.5
第	7	稜	66.0	12.5	78.0
第	8	稜	58.0	10.5	83.0
第	9	稜	44.5	.10.5	86.5
第	10	稜	and the state of t	SA RETURNED	83.0
後	1k	踵	dyide wox	ion self of i	57.5

 高井冬二:本邦に於ける新生代哺乳動物(豫報).地質學雑誌,第45卷,第541號,第754頁,昭和 13年.

高井冬二: 本邦新生界産哺乳動物の或ものに就て(其の1). 地質學雑誌,第46卷,第552號,第485, 486頁,昭和14年.

2) 高井冬二: 前出, 昭和 13 年, 第 758,759 頁.

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第4圖 Palaeoloxodon namadicus naumanni MAKIYAMA ×12

On Two Teeth of Elephants found in Niigata Prefecture

(Résumé)

By

Fuyuji TAKAI

(Geological Institute, Faculty of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo)

As fossil elephants have not been known from the prefecture except Stegodon orientalis shodoensis described by H. MATSUMOTO, the present occurrences are of special interest. The one discovered in the Wanazu sandstone formation at Okada, Takayanagi-mura, Kariha-gun is Parastegodon cf. akashiensis and the other found in the Oguni brown coal bearing formation at Sizyuppo, Tatibana-mura, Naka-Uonuma-gun, is Palaeoloxodon namadicus naumanni.

In regard to the horizons which yielded the fossils, the former is indicative of the early Pleistocene age and the latter of the late Pleistocene. Since Pleistocene deposits are not very well represented in the region and opinion has generally been that the Wanazu sandstone formation is late Pliocene, the find of Pleistocene mammalian remains provides important keys for future research. Finally it may be noted that MATSUMOTO'S specimen may possibly be misidentified for it appears to me to be identical with *Parastegodon* cf. *akashiensis*.

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日本古生物學會記事

Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan

昭和 15 年 2 月 24 日 日本古生物學會第 18 回例會を東北帝國大學理學部地質學古	生物學教室に於て開催す
(参會者 26 名)。講演者並に講演題目次の如し。	
横濱市下末吉附近の小柴統有孔蟲	大塚彌之助
The Tertiary Foraminifera from the Mariana Islands	Shôshirô Hanzawa
On the Fossil Echinoids from the Sibikawa Beds, Oga Peninsula,	N. Press N
Akita Prefecture Syozô NISIYAMA	and Kotora M. HATAI
東北地方の中部中新世化石軟體動物群に就いて	大紫彌之助
仙南地方產中新世貝化石	野村七平·大西 弘
Restudy on Dionide hectori REED from the Ordovician Formation of	
New Zealand with a Note on the Classification of the Dionideidae (代讀)	Teiichi Ковачаяні
福島市附近より發見せる象徴化石と其の産出地層	小 林 學
東亞產互角鹿	鹿 間 時 夫
仙臺飛行場産土器に伴ふ植物の遺體	奥津春生
A New Cretaceous Cycads from Amakusa, Kyûsyû, Japan Hisakatsu	YABE and Seidô ENDO

昭和15年4月27日 日本古生物學會第19回例會を東京帝國大學理學部地質學教室に於て開催す(參會者14名)。講演者並に講演題目次の如し。

Corvenia hasimotoi, a New Tetracoral from the Upper Palaeozoic				
of Sikoku (代讀) Takumi NAGA	o and	Masa	o M	INATO
On Some Fossils from the Hukaura Beds, Nisi-Tugaru-gun,				
Aomori Prefecture, Northeast Honsyû (代讀) Kotora M. Натаг and	l Manz	zirô I	NAKA	MURA
An Interesting Pecten from the Nanakita Beds, Nenosiraisi-mura,				
Miyagi-ken (代讀)	Mana	zirô I	NAKA	MURA
中新統戶狩階產 Katelysia nakamurai (代讀)	池	邊	展	生
On the Occurrence of Trigonioides in Southeastern Manchoukuo				
Teiichi Ковачая	sni and	l Ko	iti S	UZUKI
On Some Freshwater Shells from the Cretaceous Talatzu Series in				
Southeastern Manchoukuo		Ko	iti S	UZUKI
Nomenclatural Note on Foerstella	Teii	chi K	COBA	YASHI
琉球哺乳動物採集談	大	塚 i	澜 🛪	之助
東京府八王子市近傍產化石 2 種(代讀)	大	西	9	弘
A New Species of Archaeozostera from Karahuto Seidô	Endo	and	т. 0	MURA
Neurophyllum coreanicum gen, et sp. nov. from the Zidô Series in Northern K	orea	En	izô k	CONNO

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昭和 15 年 6 月 29 日	日本古生物學會第20回例會を京都帝國大學理學部地質學鑛物學教室に於て開催	崖す(参
會者 25 名)。講演者並に講	演題目次の如し。	

-		
	新潟縣柏崎附近の"砂質頁岩累層"中の化石帶	池邊展生・森島正夫
	新潟縣尼瀨油田附近産の第三紀有孔蟲化石に就いて	大炊御門經輝
	新潟縣新津油田小口層及び大澤石産有孔蟲化石に就いて	大炊御門經輝
	渥美半島洪積統の有孔蟲類	槇山次郎・中川 保
	On a Triassic Stromatoporoid from Japan	Toshio Sugiyama
	Characteristic Features of the Yusima Molluscan Fauna (代讀)	and the second second
	Kotora M. HATAI an	d Shôgo YAMAMOTO
	Non-marine Molluscan Faunule of the Cretaceous Siragi Series in South Tyôsen	Koiti Suzuki
	On the Occurrence of Posidonomya in the Inai Series from the Southern	
	Kitakami Mountainland, Japan (代讀) Teiichi Ковахаяна and	Tuneo HUKASAWA
-	On Two Permian Ammonoids from the Kitakami Mountain (代讀)	Ichiro HAYASAKA
	A Study an Yabeites orientalis ENDO (代讀)	Teiichi Ковачаян
	が沢豚アに発見またよ 0. 色売ルアに歩く	古 井 タ ー

高

井

久

Seidô Endo

Nobuo Kobatake

新潟縣下に發見された 2 象歯化石に就て

山西省産 Myospalax の1種に就いて

On Some Interesting Fossil Plants from the Jurassic of Korea The Genus Macclintockia from the Far-East (代讀)

昭和	14	年	12	月	1	日以	降昭	和 1	5年6	月 3	0 1	日迄	の會	員移]	前次の	如し。			
		入	會	者		淺	尾	貞	雄		加	藤	泰	夫		木	原	敏	夫
						小	向	良	÷	1	佐	藤	晴	耕		冢	野	善	藏
						柳	澤		郞										
		退	會	者		大	谷	薵	雄(死)	亡)	Л	崎	繁ラ	と 郎(死亡)	德	永	重	康(死亡)
						中	井猛	臣之	進									N.O.S	

日本動物命名法委員會報告 1.

昭和 14 年 10 月 27 日

1. 昭和 13 年 10 月 9 日大阪市に於て開かれたる日本動物學會定例評議員會に於て,同會の附屬機關として設 置の件可決せられた"日本動物命名法委員會 (Japanese National Committee on Zoological Nomenclature)" は昭和 14 年 10 月 13 日東京帝國大學理學部動物學教室に於て,其の組織を完了し,且會則並に委員會役員を決 定した。

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第1回會議 昭和14年10月13日午前9時,東京帝國大學理學部動物學教室にて開催。
 出席者(ABC順)

江崎悌三・小林貞一・黒田長禮・岡田彌一郎・瀧 庸・矢野宗幹(6名)。 會則を次の通り決定す。

日本動物命名法委員會規則

1. 本委員會ハ日本動物學會=所屬スル機關トス

2. 本委員會ハ次ノ諸事項ヲ審議シ且遂行ス

- a. 國際動物命名法委員會ヨリノ諮問事項ニ關シ本會トシテノ意見ヲ定メ之ヲ申告ス
- b. 國際動物命名法規則ニ關シテ生ジタル問題ヲ審議シ、ソノ意見又ハ報告ヲ國際命名法委員會又ハ國際動物 學會議ニ申告ス
- c. 國際動物命名法規約ノ普及=必要ナル事業 ラ行フ
- d. 本邦ノ動物=闘シ又ハ本邦ノ學者ノ發表セル論著=於テ命名法ノ立場ヨリ疑義ヲ生ジタル場合=之ヲ審議
 シ,又必要=應ジテソノ意見ヲ公表ス
- e. 動物ノ和名=闘スル事項ヲ審議ス
- f. 本邦ノ動物分類= 闘スル目錄編纂,文獻目錄編纂ソノ他必要ト認メダル事業ノ計畫又ハ援助ヲナス
- 3. 本委員會ハ次ノ人員ヲ以テ組織ス
 - 委員長1 名
 - 委員長ハ本委員會ヲ代表シ又會議ノ議長トナル
 - 幹 事 1 名

委

幹事ハ本委員會/事務ヲ擔當ス

員 若 干 名

- 委員長ハ國際動物學命名法委員會=於ケル本邦代表委員之=當リ、幹事ハ日本動物學會庶務幹事=之ヲ委嘱
 ス,委員ハ次ノ各項=該當スルモノトス
 - a. 本邦=於ケル關係學會/代表者=シテソノ學會並=本委員會/承認ヲ經タルモノ 本委員會=代表者/参加ヲ求ムル關係學會ハ本委員會=於テ之ヲ定ム
- b. 本委員會=於テ特=推薦シタルモノ 委員ノ任期ハ之ヲ定メズ
- 5. 本委員會ハ毎年1 回會議ヲ開ク, 又必要ニ應ジテ臨時會議ヲ開クコトアルベシ

6. 本委員會/報告ハ之ヲ動物學雑誌=公表ス

- - - - Intuites-----

本委員會の役員を次の通り決定す

	安貝	長	國際動物命令	占法委員				YL	畸		悌	H
	幹	事	日本動物學會	會庶務幹事				竹	36.1	脇		潔
	委	員	(ABC 順)					靑	木	文	-	郞
								朴	澤		≞	=
	應用動物	。學會代	代表		1.1			鏑	木	外	岐	雄
	日本古生	:物學會	會代表					小	林		貞	
	日太鳥學	會代表	Ę .				W. 1	黑	田		長	禮
								森		下		薰
	日本生物	的地理鸟	^操 會代表				1	岡	田	彌		郞
•	日本貝夠	順學會任	民表					瀧				庸
								内	田	惠	太	郞
						-		Щ	階	1	芳	麿
	日本昆蟲	4學會作	长表					矢	野	F	宗	幹

3. 本委員會に對する申告其の他通信は東京帝國大學理學部動物學教室日本動物學會內日本動物命名法委員會宛 に願ふ。

日本古生物學會規則

1. 本會ハ日本地質學會ノ部會ニシテ日本古生物學會ト稱ス

- 2. 本會ハ古生物學及ビ之レニ關スル諸學科ノ進歩ヲ助ケ斯學ノ普及ヲ圖ルヲ以テ目的トス
- 3. 本會ハ第2條ノ目的ヲ達スルタメニ總會及講演會ヲ開ク
- 4. 本會ノ紀事及ビ會員ノ寄稿ハ地質學雑誌ニ掲載シ, 其ノ別刷ヲ日本地質學會々員ニアラザル本會々員ニ配布 ス
- 5. 本會ノ會費ハ年額3圓トシ,日本地質學會々員ハ年額1圓トス,但シー時ニ金100圓以上ヲ寄附セル者ヲ養 助會員=推ス
- 6. 本會=次/役員7置ク

會		長	1	名
評	譺	員	數	名

7. 役員/任期ヲ1年トシ會員中ヨリ總會ニ於テ選擧ス

日本古生物學會役員

會	長		青	木周	餦 二	郞													
評 議	員		*青	木員	便 二	郞		伊	木	常	誠	井	上市	喜之	助	遠	藤	隆	次
*大炊	御門	經輝	*大	塚弥	爾之	助	2	大	村		藏	加	藤	武	夫	金	原	信	泰
木	村 六	郎	*小	林	貞	-		立	岩		巖	中	村亲	析 太	郞	*長	尾		IJ
*早	坂一	郎	*藤	本	治	義		村	Ŀ	鈑	藏	山	根	新	次	*矢	部	長	克
渡	邊久	吉	(*	常務	委員)													

事務所—編輯所 東京帝國大學理學部地質學教室 日本古生物學會 (振替口座東京第84780番)

Constitution of the Palaeontological Society of Japan.

- Article 1. The Society shall be known as the Palaeontological Society of Japan. It forms a section of the Geological Society of Japan.
- Article 2. The object of the Society is the promotion of palaeontology and related sciences.
- Article 3. This Society to execute the scheme outlined under Article 2, shall hold annual meetings and discussions.
- Article 4. Proceedings of the Society and articles for publication shall be published through the Journal of the Geological Society of Japan. Separates and circulations will be sent to members of the Palaeontological Society who are not members of the Geological Society of Japan.
- Article 5. The annual dues of this Society is two dollars for the foreign members of the Society.
- Article 6. This Society shall hold the following executives. President one person, Councillors several persons.
- Article 7. The President and Councillors shall be elected annually. The President and Councillors shall be elected from the Society body by vote of its members. All elections shall be ballot.

President	Renjiro Aoki	Sector Carlos
Councillors	Renjiro Aoki*	Ryuji Endô
	Ichirô Hayasaka	Haruyosi Huzimoto*
	Tsunenaka IKI	Kinosuke INOUYE
	Nobuyasu KANEHARA	Takeo Katô
	Rokurô KIMURA	Teiichi Kobayashi*
	Hanzô MURAKAMI	Takumi NAGAO*
	Shintarô NAKAMURA	Tuneteru OINOMIKADO*
19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ichizô Ômura	Yanosuke OTUKA*
	Iwao TATEIWA	Kyukichi WATANABE
	Hisakatsu YABE*	Shinji YAMANE*
		(* Executive committee)

All communications relating to this Journal should be addressed to the **PALAEONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN** Geological Institute, Faculty of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan