

***Himalodiscus aculeatus* Kuznetsov, gen. et sp. nov.**  
(Pulmonata, Endodontidae) from Nepal

Andrey G. KUZNETSOV

Central Geological Research Institute of Ore Metals (TsNIGRI), Varshavskoye shosse 129 b,  
Moscow 113545, RUSSIA

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А. Г. КУЗНЕЦОВ

Центральный научно-исследовательский геолого-разведочный институт благородных и  
цветных металлов (ЦНИГРИ), Варшавское шоссе 129б, Москва 113545

The malacofauna of Nepal is poorly known. Only few species of families Enidae, Ariophantidae [Blanford, Godwin-Austen, 1908; Gude, 1914; Schileyko, Frank, 1994], Clausiliidae [Nordsieck, 1973], and Subulinidae [Schileyko, Kuznetsov, 1996] are definitely reported, but there are no data about the Nepalesian Endodontidae. During a field trip to Nepal in spring of 1995, a series of dry shells has been collected by the author in Kathmandu valley. Conchological features of the specimens undoubtedly indicate that they belong to the subfamily Discinae (Endodontidae). Nevertheless, I was not able to assign the material to any known Recent genus of the Endodontidae. Therefore, a new genus and species are described below.

Family **Endodontidae**

Subfamily **Discinae**

***Himalodiscus* Kuznetsov, gen. nov.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Himalodiscus aculeatus* Kuznetsov, sp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS. Shell of medium size, depressed; whorls with blunt angulated periphery; embryonic whorls with crowded radial riblets and fine spiral striae; sculpture of postembryonic whorls of axial riblets and fine periostracal lamellae, forming at the periphery attenuated, sharp spines (or ciliae); aperture toothless, with sharp and simple edges; umbilicus opened, perspective.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the genus is a combination of names of the Himalaya mountain system, where Nepal is situated, and of the genus *Discus*.

[Диагноз. Раковина средних для семейства размеров, прижатая; обороты по периферии угловатые; скульптура эмбриональных оборотов представлена правильно расположенными осевыми ребрышками и тонкой спиральной струйчатостью; постэмбриональные обороты покрыты осевыми ребрышками и хорошо развитыми periostracalными пластинками, образующими на периферии длинные острые шипы; края

устья острые, неутолщенные, какие-либо образования внутри устья отсутствуют. Пупок открытый, перспективный.]

***Himalodiscus aculeatus* Kuznetsov, sp. nov.**

(Fig. 1 A, B, C)

LOCUS TYPICUS — Nepal, Kathmandu valley, 3.75 km SE of Godawari village, upper quarter of NE slope of Phulchoki mountain, 2350 m, 30.04.1995

Holotype (No. Lc-22840) deposited in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University; 6 paratypes are in private collection of the author; 1 paratype in private collection of Mr. W.J.M. Maassen (Duivendrecht, the Netherlands).

DESCRIPTION. Shell of medium size, low conical, thin, fragile, semitransparent, monochromatic pale corneous, of 5-5.25 gradually increasing blunt angulated whorls, separated by a deep suture. Upper surface of initial whorls convex, towards the aperture becoming more flattened. Lower surface rather convex. Last whorl 1.6-1.7 times wider than the penultimate, not descending in front. Two embryonic whorls covered with crowded radial riblets and very fine interrupted spiral striae. Postnuclear whorls with fine lines of growth and rather coarse, more or less regular axial riblets. Besides, there is a fine spiral striation around the umbilicus and inside it. Fresh shells are covered with a dense periostracum, forming axial lamellae at the riblets and attenuated sharp spines or ciliae (1-1.2 mm long) — at the periphery. Axial lamellae are more impressed at the upper surface of the whorls. Aperture rounded-oval, oblique, with sharp, not reflected margins. Upper palatal margin gently protruded forward. Umbilicus broadly opened, perspective. All the whorls can be visible inside it. The width of umbilicus is 5.1-5.5 times less than shell width.

DIMENSIONS. (without spines): height of shell 3.0-3.7, large diameter 5.2-6.1, small diameter 4.7-5.3 mm; holotype 3.7, 6.0, and 5.3 mm respectively.

SYSTEMATIC POSITION. The new genus differs from all species of the genus *Discus* Fitzinger,