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

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(Pulmonata, Endodontidae) из Непала

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The malacoфаuna 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 sub-family 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 Kuznet-
ssov, sp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS. Shell of medium size, depressed; whors with blunt angulated periphery; embryonic
whors with crowded radial riblets and fine spiral striae; sculpture of postembryonic whors of axial
riblets and fine periostracal lamellae, forming at the periphery attenuated, sharp spines (or ciliae);
aperture toothless, with sharp and simple edges; umbilicus open, 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, приката; обороты по периферии угловатые; скульптура эмбриональных оборотов представлена правильно расположенными осевыми ребрышками и тонкой спиральной струйчатостью; постэмбриональные обороты покрыты осевыми ребрышками и хорошо развитыми перистоциральными пластинками, образующими на периферии длинные острые шипы; края устья острые, неутощенные, 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 (Duivenrecht, the Netherlands).

DESCRIPTION. Shell of medium size, low conical, thin, fragile, semitransparent, monochromatic
pale conoïdes, of 5-5.25 gradually increasing blunt angulated whors, separated by a deep suture. Upper
surface of initial whors 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
whors covered with crowded radial riblets and very fine interrupted spiral striae. Postnuclear whors
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 perios-
tracum, 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 whors. Aperture
rounded-oval, oblique, with sharp, not reflected margins. Upper palatal margin gently protruded
forward. Umbilicus broadly open, perspective. All the whors 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,