

## **A new Miocene Yabepecten (Bivalvia: Pectinidae) from the Hongô Formation in northeast Japan**

Author: Matsubara, Takashi

Source: Paleontological Research, 7(2) : 167-179

Published By: The Palaeontological Society of Japan

URL: <https://doi.org/10.2517/prpsj.7.167>

---

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://complete.BioOne.org)) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](https://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

# A new Miocene *Yabepecten* (Bivalvia: Pectinidae) from the Hongô Formation in northeast Japan

TAKASHI MATSUBARA

Division of Natural History, Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyôgo,  
6 Yayoigaoka, Sanda, 669–1546, Japan (e-mail: matsu@nat-museum.sanda.hyogo.jp)

Received: 15 October, 2002, Revised manuscript accepted March 31, 2003.

**Abstract.** *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov. is proposed from the Hongô Formation in Yamagata Prefecture, northeastern Honshû, Japan. Its occurrence is inferred to be of early late to middle late Miocene age, which makes *Y. ogasawarai* sp. nov. the oldest *Yabepecten* in the northwestern Pacific. *Yabepecten* was derived from *Patinopecten* in the northeastern Pacific, and migrated into the northwestern Pacific by the early late Miocene. From the early late Miocene onward, *Yabepecten* followed different evolutionary histories on both sides of the North Pacific. *Yabepecten* became extinct in the northeastern Pacific by the end of the early late Miocene. However, *Yabepecten* flourished in the northwestern Pacific from the late Pliocene to early Pleistocene, only becoming extinct at the beginning of the middle Pleistocene, along with many other species of the Omma-Manganji Fauna.

**Key words:** evolutionary history, late Miocene, northwestern Pacific, *Yabepecten*, *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov.

## Introduction

*Yabepecten* is a pectinid genus typified by *Pecten tokunagai* Yokoyama, 1911, which was originally described from the lower Pleistocene Koshiba Formation on the Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa Prefecture, central Honshû, Japan (Masuda, 1963). The type species is peculiar for northwestern Pacific pectinids in having auricular crura with distal denticles. This character is common in *Patinopecten* Dall, 1898 (*Patinopectininae sensu* Kafanov, 1986a, b) in the northeastern Pacific, but is entirely absent in *Mizuhopecten* Masuda, 1963, and related genera (*Fortipectininae sensu* Masuda, 1963, and Kafanov, 1986a, b) in the northwestern Pacific.

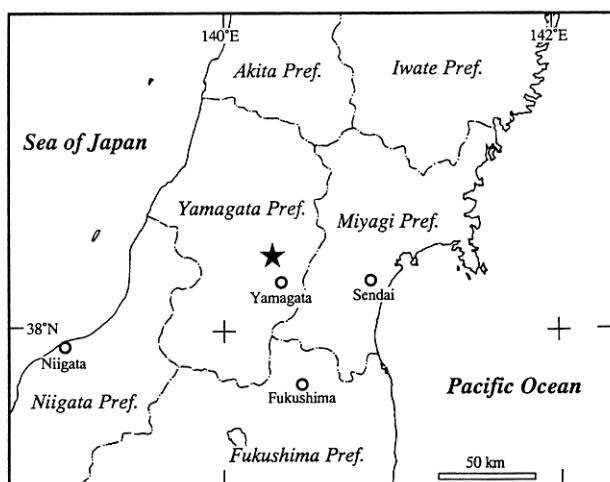
*Yabepecten tokunagai* has mainly been found in upper lower Pliocene to lower Pleistocene deposits from central Honshû to southern Hokkaidô (e.g., Masuda and Ogasawara, 1981; Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a; Matsui, 1990; Ogasawara, 1996). The oldest record of *Yabepecten* in the northwestern Pacific was from uppermost Miocene or lowest Pliocene deposits on Hokkaidô (Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a). However, *Yabepecten condoni* (Hertlein, 1925) occurs in the upper Miocene Montesano Formation of Washington, U.S.A. (Masuda and Addicott, 1970), where its oldest occurrence has been dated as of early late Miocene age, based on diatoms and magnetostratigraphic data (Barron, 1981a;

Prothero and Lau, 2001). This occurrence is much earlier than in the northwestern Pacific. The origin and migration of *Yabepecten* have been discussed from the viewpoints of chronologic and geographic distribution patterns (e.g., Masuda and Addicott, 1970; Masuda, 1986; Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a; Amano and Karasawa, 1988).

In the course of examining collections in the Museum of Natural History, Tohoku University (abbreviated as IGPS), I found a new late Miocene *Yabepecten* from northeastern Japan (Figure 1). This is the first record of *Yabepecten* from lower upper or middle upper Miocene deposits in the northwestern Pacific. I propose *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov. and discuss its paleobiogeographic implications.

## Systematic description

The terminology used herein for cardinal properties is principally from Waller (1991) (Figure 2). Right and left valves are abbreviated as RV and LV, respectively. A new term, *inner dorsal flexure (idf)*, refers to a rounded radial flexure on the inner side of both antero- and posterodorsal parts of the disc (Figure 2.1b, 2.2b).

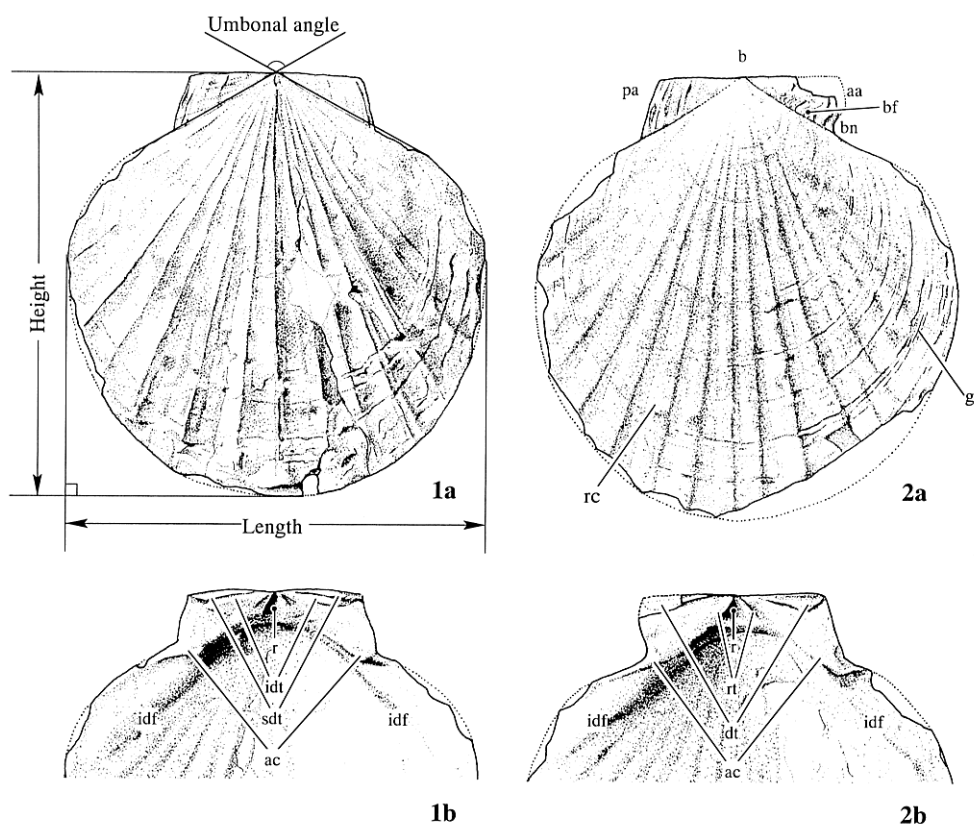


**Figure 1.** Location of type locality (after Ogasawara *et al.*, 1985; black star).

Family Pectinidae Wilkes, 1810  
Subfamily Chlamydinae von Teppener, 1922  
Tribe Chlamydini von Teppener, 1922  
Genus *Yabepecten* Masuda, 1963

*Type species.*—*Pecten tokunagai* Yokoyama, 1911, by original designation. Koshiha Formation, early Pleistocene.

*Emended diagnosis.*—Chlamydini with a circular, compressed, rather thin shell; RV generally more inflated than LV; RV radial costae low, flat-topped or rounded, irregular, broader or narrower than interspaces; LV concave or weakly inflated, sculptured by very fine to fine, low radial costae and strong shagreen microsculpture; LV generally lacking costae in interspaces; auricles rather small; byssal notch very shallow; resilifer small; auricular crura distinct, with a denticle on distal end; dorsal teeth strong; inner dorsal flexures distinct on both RV and LV.



**Figure 2.** Measurement position and terminology. **1a.** External view of LV with measured position. **1b.** Internal view of LV. IGPS 98911-2 (paratype). **2a.** External view of RV. **2b.** Internal view of RV. IGPS 98911-1 (holotype). Abbreviations: aa: anterior auricle; ac: auricular crura; b: beak; bf: byssal fasciole; bn: byssal notch; dt: dorsal teeth; gl: growth line; idf: inner dorsal flexure; idt: infra-dorsal teeth; pa: posterior auricle; r: resilifer; rc: radial costae; sdt: supra-dorsal teeth.

**Discussion.**—The taxonomic status of *Yabepecten* is controversial. Masuda (1963) considered this genus phylogenetically close to *Patinopecten* and *Pecten* Müller, 1776 rather than to *Mizuhopecten* and related genera (*Fortipecten* Yabe and Hatai, 1940, *Masudapekten* Akiyama, 1962, *Kotorapecten* Masuda, 1962, and *Nipponopecten* Masuda, 1962) in the northwestern Pacific, because the auricular crura with denticles on the distal end are shared by *Yabepecten*, *Patinopecten* and *Pecten*. Based on this difference, Masuda (1963) referred *Yabepecten* and *Patinopecten* to the subfamily Pectininae, and the above northwestern Pacific genera except for *Yabepecten* to the Fortipectininae. Masuda (1963) stated that the five genera in the Fortipectininae are distinguished from *Patinopecten* in having rounded radial costae in the RV, a very shallow byssal notch and larger auricles in addition to the absence of auricular crura with denticles. In contrast, Hertlein (1969) regarded *Yabepecten* as a member of the *Pecten* (*Patinopecten*) subgroup of the *Pecten* group and used it as a subgenus of *Pecten*. He questionably considered the northwestern Pacific *Masudapekten*, *Kotorapecten* and *Mizuhopecten* as synonyms of *Patinopecten*. Habe (1977) revised Hertlein's (1969) classification and treated *Mizuhopecten*, *Yabepecten* and *Kotorapecten* as subgenera of *Patinopecten*, and grouped them into the single subfamily Patinopectininae "Masuda, 1962" [sic] (see Kafanov, 1986a, b for discussion on the exact author).

Kafanov (1986a, b) revised Masuda's (1963) classification system and referred the northwestern Pacific genera *Mizuhopecten*, *Fortipecten*, *Masudapekten*, *Kotorapecten* and *Nipponopecten* to the subfamily Fortipectininae, as done by Masuda (1963), and the northeastern Pacific genus *Patinopecten* and its subgenera [*Patinopecten* s.s., *Lituyapekten* MacNeil, 1961, and "split-ribbed" *Patinopecten* (= *Blanckenhornia* von Teppener, 1922)], and tentatively the genus *Vertipecten* Grant and Gale, 1931, to the subfamily Patinopectininae, based on the morphological differences and inferred independent evolutionary histories since the early Miocene. Kafanov (1986a, b) considered *Yabepecten* referable to neither Patinopectininae nor Fortipectininae.

Waller (1991, 1993) proposed a new classification system for Pectinidae primarily on the basis of external microsculpture and cardinal properties rather than external macrosculpture. He pointed out that the external shell microsculpture and internal shell characters, including the cardinal structure of *Mizuhopecten* and *Patinopecten*, are coincident with those of the *Chlamys* group rather than the *Pecten* group. Waller (1991) observed that auricular crura, with or without denticles on the distal end, appear repeatedly in many clades of Pectinoidea, and therefore cannot be used as a uniquely derived character for distinguishing *Patinopecten* from *Mizuhopecten*. He concluded that

*Mizuhopecten* and *Patinopecten* are members of the subfamily Chlamydinae, and considered that these two genera may be referable to distinct subtribes of a single tribe. Following Waller's (1991) opinion, Kafanov and Lutaenko (1998) reduced the rank of the subfamily Fortipectininae to a tribe in the subfamily Chlamydinae, and referred the extant genera *Patinopecten* and *Mizuhopecten* to the tribe Fortipectinini.

Recently, Matsumoto and Hayami (2000) strongly bolstered Waller's (1991, 1993) classification system, based on molecular phylogenetic analysis of extant pectinids using mitochondrial cytochrome *c* oxidase subunit I. Their results include *Mizuhopecten* in the same clade as *Chlamys* [Röding, 1798], *Swiftopecten* Hertlein, 1936 and *Azumapekten* Habe, 1977 (= *Leochlamys* MacNeil, 1967). However, the phylogenetic relationship between this group of genera and *Patinopecten* remains obscure.

In my opinion, *Yabepecten* is a member of the tribe Chlamydini, as are *Patinopecten* and *Mizuhopecten*, based on the presence of shagreen microsculpture on the LV, and on the cardinal properties. The auricular crura with denticles on the distal end, which were considered to be a significant character of Pectinidae by Masuda (1963, 1971), are not useful for subfamily-level classification, as noted by Waller (1991). However, this feature is useful for separating the northeastern Pacific *Patinopecten* and the northwestern Pacific *Mizuhopecten*, *Fortipecten*, *Masudapekten*, *Kotorapecten* and *Nipponopecten*, given the morphological differences that have resulted from their separate evolutionary histories on either side of the North Pacific since the early Miocene (Masuda, 1963, 1971; Kafanov, 1986a, b). Consequently, I consider that *Yabepecten* was derived from *Patinopecten* and migrated westward into the northwestern Pacific by the early late Miocene.

*Masudapekten*, based on *Patinopecten* (*Masudapekten*) *masudai* Akiyama, 1962, from the lower middle Miocene Sugota Formation in Akita Prefecture, northeastern Japan, closely resembles *Yabepecten*. Similarities include having the LV sculptured by stringy radial costae and shagreen microsculpture, at least on immature shells. However, *Masudapekten* lacks auricular crura with denticles, and has less developed inner dorsal flexures. In addition, this genus has several striated threads in the interspaces of radial costae on the LV, and finely sulcated radial costae on the RV. *Patinopecten* differs from *Yabepecten* in having stouter LV radial costae, very high and squarish RV radial costae, larger auricles and a deeper byssal notch.

#### *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov.

Figures 2, 3, 4.2, 4.4, 4.6a–b

?*Mizuhopecten paraplebejus murataensis* Masuda and Takegawa. Ogasawara, 1983, p. 61–62, pl. 6–1, figs. 1, 2.



*Mizuhopecten paraplebejus murataensis* Masuda and Takegawa. Ogasawara *et al.*, 1985, p. 31, pl. 2, figs. 5, 7, pl. 3, figs. 1, 5. [not of Masuda and Takegawa, 1965].

*Type specimens*.—Holotype: IGPS 98911-1; paratypes: IGPS 98911-2, 98911-3, 98911-4 and 98911-5. These are specimens of *Mizuhopecten paraplebejus murataensis* figured by Ogasawara *et al.* (1985). There should be another figured specimen in the IGPS collection (Ogasawara *et al.*, 1985, pl. 2, fig. 5: IGPS 98911), but it was not found when I visited the Natural History Museum, Tohoku University.

*Type locality, formation and age*.—"Bed of the Sagae River, about 250 m downstream of 'Uwano O-hashii' ['Uwano big bridge'] over the Sagae River and about 500 m south-southwest of the hamlet of Uwano, Sagae City, Yamagata Prefecture" (Ogasawara *et al.*, 1985, p. 7), Ôya Tuffaceous Sandstone Member of the Hongô Formation, late Miocene.

*Diagnosis*.—*Yabepecten* with moderate-size, moderately thick shell; LV rather inflated; auricles small; byssal fasciole weakly flexed, rather broad; RV radial costae 18, low, broad, flat-topped, round-edged; LV radial costae 18–20, fine, tending to become weakly bi- or tripartite with shell growth; dorsal and inner dorsal teeth strong.

*Description*.—Shell moderate in size, moderately thick, circular, slightly longer than high, compressed, nearly equilateral except for auricles; apical angle about 120°; both antero- and postero-dorsal margins gape.

RV rather inflated compared to LV; radial costae 18, low, flat-topped, rather irregular, indistinctly defined from interspaces, rarely dichotomous owing to a very shallow median groove; interspaces shallow, somewhat narrower than costae; commarginal growth lines rather distinct, fine to coarse, irregular; auricles small; byssal fasciole broad, very weakly flexed, sculptured by fine to coarse, irregular growth lines; byssal notch very shallow; hinge line very bluntly v-shaped; resilifer moderate in size, moderately concave; resilifer teeth rather strong, with anterior tooth stronger than posterior tooth; dorsal teeth strong; anterior auricular crus indistinct; posterior auricular crus weakly elevated; inner dorsal flexures distinct; thin, foliated calcite layer inside of pallial line; adductor muscle scar indistinct except for dorsal part, reentered by foliated calcite layer; internal disc very weakly folded in concert with radial costae.

LV weakly inflated; radial costae 18–20, fine, tending to become weakly bi- or tripartite with shell growth; faint costae rarely present in interspaces; shagreen microsculp-

ture on entire external shell; commarginal growth lines indistinct; interspace of costae shallow, slightly round-bottomed; auricles small, sculptured by irregular, rather widely spaced growth lines and fine, low, radial costae; hinge line nearly straight; resilifer same as that of RV; sockets of resilifer teeth distinct, especially the anterior one; infradorsal teeth strong; supradorsal teeth very narrow; sockets of dorsal teeth rather deeply concave; anterior auricular crus distinct, with a low distal denticle; posterior auricular crus indistinct, but with a distal denticle; dorsal flexures distinct; foliated calcite layer inside of pallial line, very thin; other internal features same as RV.

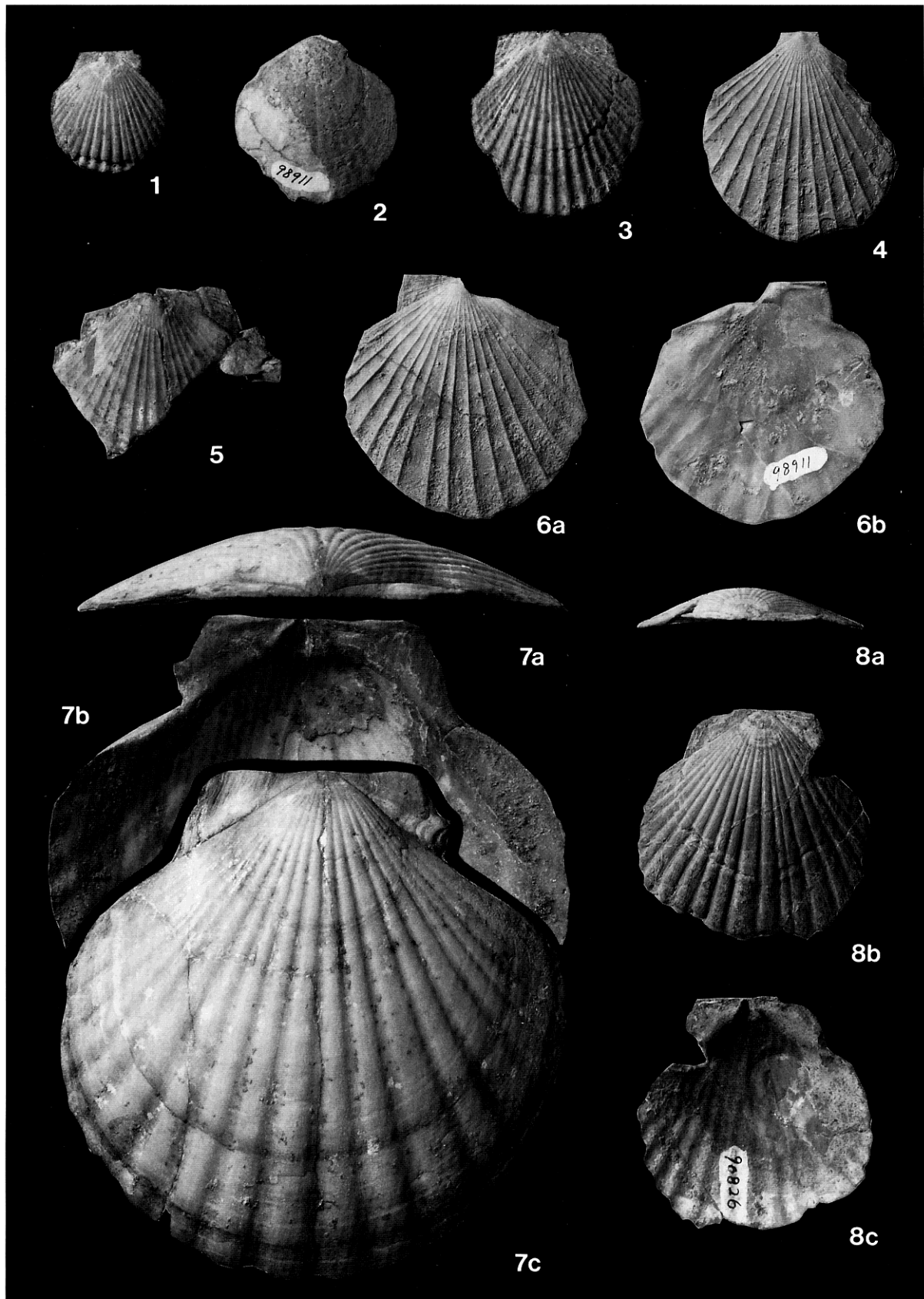
*Etymology*.—This species is named in honor of Prof. Kenshiro Ogasawara of the Institute of Geoscience, the University of Tsukuba.

*Discussion*.—The type specimens of this new species were once referred to as *Mizuhopecten paraplebejus murataensis* Masuda and Takegawa, 1965, which was originally described from the upper Miocene Fukuda Formation in Miyagi Prefecture, northeastern Japan (Ogasawara *et al.*, 1985). The most significant difference between the two taxa is the mode of the auricular crura. The present new species has auricular crura with rather distinct denticles on the distal end, whereas *M. paraplebejus murataensis* has less developed crura that lack denticles, as seen in other members of *Mizuhopecten*. In addition, *M. paraplebejus murataensis* has much larger auricles, a more inflated RV with more distinct radial costae, and an LV with stouter radial costae and less developed shagreen microsculpture (Fig. 4.2, 4.4, 4.6a–c). The other significant difference is the mode of development of the inner dorsal flexures. The flexures are well developed in the LV of the Hongô specimens, whereas they are indistinct in *M. paraplebejus murataensis*. Taking account of these characters, the Hongô specimens are assigned to *Yabepecten* rather than *Mizuhopecten*.

The specimens illustrated by Ogasawara (1983) as *M. paraplebejus murataensis* from the Hashigami Sandstone Member of the Hongô Formation is probably referable to the present new species, although a definite assignment cannot be made because the specimens are not preserved well.

The present new species closely resembles *Yabepecten condoni* (Hertlein, 1925), from the lower upper Miocene Montesano Formation of Washington, in having a weakly inflated LV. However, it differs from that species by having a larger shell with smaller auricles and stronger shagreen microsculpture. *Y. ogasawarai* sp. nov. is also similar to the "smooth form" of *Patinopecten* (*Patinopec-*

◀ **Figure 3.** *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov. All figures natural size. **1a–c.** Right valve. IGPS 98911-1 (holotype). 1a. Internal view. 1b. External view. 1c. Apical view. **2a–c.** Left valve. IGPS 98911-2 (paratype). 2a. Internal view. 2b. External view. 2c. Apical view.





**Table 1.** Measurements of *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov.

Specimen	Length	Height	Convexity	Umbonal angle	Number of radial costae	Valve
IGPS 98911-1 (holotype)	82.9 mm	86.1 mm+	8.6 mm	120°	18	Right
IGPS 98911-2 (paratype)	80.7 mm	82.5 mm	8.6 mm	122°	18	Left
IGPS 98911-3 (paratype)	45.1 mm	45.6 mm	4.1 mm	123°	20	Left
IGPS 98911-4 (paratype)	36.1 mm+	39.0 mm	3.6 mm	112°	19	Left
IGPS 98911-5 (paratype)	30.4 mm	31.3 mm	4.1 mm	119°	?18	Right

*ten*) *healeyi* (Arnold, 1906) of Moore (1979), from Pliocene strata in California, but the latter species has a nearly smooth RV shell surface near the umbo. *Yabepecten tokunagai* (Yokoyama, 1911) clearly differs from the present new species by having a larger shell with an almost flat or weakly concave LV sculptured by much finer and lower radial costae. *Miyagipecten alaskensis* MacNeil, 1967, from the upper Miocene upper part of the Yakataga Formation in south-central Alaska differs in having a smaller shell with more irregular, distinct LV intercalary costae. Masuda and Addicott (1970) tentatively synonymized this species with *Yabepecten condoni* (Hertlein). The nearly smooth RV shell surface and the LV sculptured by fine, stringy radial costae and shagreen microsculpture indicate that *M. alaskensis* probably belongs in *Yabepecten*, as was done by Masuda and Addicott (1970), Uozumi *et al.* (1986a) and Matsubara (1996). The holotype and paratype of *M. alaskensis* are too fragmentary to evaluate thoroughly, and additional material is needed to determine its precise taxonomic position. *Miyagipecten saromensis* Hasimoto and Kanno, 1958, from the Miocene Chirai Formation of northern Hokkaidô, is easily distinguished from *Y. ogasawarai* sp. nov. by a narrower umbonal angle, stouter and very irregular radial costae on the LV, and less distinct radial costae on the RV. Amano and Karasawa (1988) tentatively referred this species to *Yabepecten*, based on the characters of the auricles, umbonal angle and RV sculpture. Unfortunately, the precise generic position of *M. saromensis* is uncertain, because its detailed LV microsculpture and cardinal properties are unknown.

**Measurements.**—Table 1.

**Distribution.**—Ôya Tuffaceous Sandstone Member of the Hongô Formation, early late or middle late Miocene; ?Hashigami Sandstone Member of the Hongô Formation, early late or middle late Miocene.

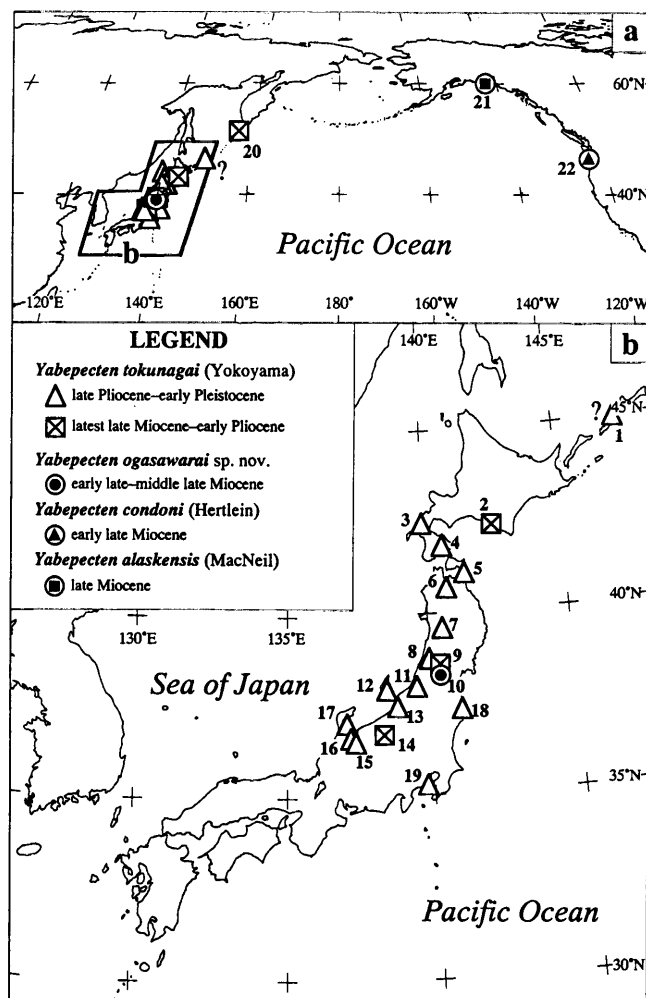
### Evolutionary history of *Yabepecten*

The oldest known species of *Yabepecten* is *Y. condoni* (Hertlein) from the upper Miocene Montesano Formation of Washington along the northeastern Pacific margin (Loc. 22 in Figure 5). This species has been cited as an index fossil for the Graysian Stage (Addicott, 1976, 1977, 1984). According to Barron (1981a) the diatom assemblages of the Montesano Formation are referred to subzone b of the XV-XVI to XIII-XIV zones of Barron (1976). These zones correspond to Subzone d of the *Denticulopsis hustedtii*-*Denticulopsis lauta* Zone and Subzone a of the *Denticulopsis hustedtii* Zone of Barron (1981b), which implies an early late Miocene age. Prothero and Lau (2001) recently examined the magnetostratigraphy of the Montesano Formation. Although their recognition of the lower limit of the type Graysian Stage differs from Addicott (1976), this stage can be correlated with chronos C4Ar2r to C4Ar1r (9.584–9.025Ma; Cande and Kent, 1995; Berggren *et al.*, 1995b). *Yabepecten* in the northeastern Pacific is known only in the Graysian Stage (Addicott, 1976, 1977, 1984) and is considered to have become extinct by the end of the early late Miocene.

In contrast, the oldest species of *Yabepecten* in the northwestern Pacific is *Y. ogasawarai* sp. nov. from the Ôya Tuffaceous Sandstone Member of the Hongô Formation in northeastern Honshû, Japan (Loc. 10 in Figure 5). Diatom assemblages from this member indicate that its horizon is somewhere between the *Denticulopsis katayamae* and the lowest part of *Rouxia californica* Zones of Akiba (1986) (Akiba, 1983; Takahashi *et al.*, 1986; Maruyama, 1993; Kanamori *et al.*, 1996). According to Motoyama and Maruyama (1998) and Yanagisawa and Akiba (1998), these zones range from 9.2 or 9.1 to 7.4 or 7.3 Ma, following the magnetostratigraphy of Cande and Kent (1995) and Berggren *et al.* (1995b). This age is slightly younger than

◀ **Figure 4.** *Mizuhopecten paraplebejus murataensis* Masuda and Takegawa, 1965 and *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov. All figures natural size. 1, 3, 5, 7a–c, 8a–c. *Mizuhopecten paraplebejus murataensis* Masuda and Takegawa, 1965. 1. Right valve. IGPS 90826-4 (paratype). 3. Left valve. IGPS 90826-3 (paratype). 5. Left valve. IGPS 90826-5 (paratype). 7a–c. Right valve. IGPS 90826-1 (holotype). 7a. Apical view. 7b. Internal view. 7c. External view. 8a–c. Right valve. IGPS 90826-2 (paratype). 8a. Apical view. 8b. External view. 8c. Internal view. Shown for comparison. 2, 4, 6a–b. *Yabepecten ogasawarai* sp. nov. 2. Right valve. IGPS 98911-5 (paratype). 4. Left valve. IGPS 98911-4 (paratype). 6a–c. Left valve. IGPS 98911-3 (paratype). 6a. External view. 6b. Internal view.





**Figure 5.** Distribution of *Yabepecten*. **A.** Records from North Pacific. Area shown in Figure 5.B is also indicated. **B.** Records from Japan. See appendix for data sources.

the first appearance of the northeastern Pacific *Y. condoni*.

Masuda and Addicott (1970) and Masuda (1986) speculated that *Yabepecten* originated in the Arctic Ocean or high-latitude northern Pacific. However, the earliest appearances of *Yabepecten* in both the northeastern and northwestern Pacific predate the earliest opening of the Bering Strait (Marincovich and Gladenkov, 1999; Marincovich *et al.*, 2002), and there is no fossil record of *Yabepecten* in its ostensible region of origin.

*Yabepecten tokunagai* has generally been reported in upper Pliocene to lower Pleistocene strata from southern Hokkaido and the Sea of Japan side of central Japan (Figure 5), and is a representative species in the Omma-Manganji Fauna (Masuda and Ogasawara, 1981; Ogasawara, 1981, 1986, 1996). The oldest record of this species

is from the uppermost Miocene–lower Pliocene Atsuga Formation of Hokkaido (Loc. 2 in Figure 5). Uozumi *et al.* (1986a) cited and figured *Yabepecten* cf. *condoni* (Hertlein) from this formation, and believed that the Atsuga specimens are much more similar morphologically to *Y. condoni* than to *Y. tokunagai*. However, *Y. tokunagai* exhibits a wide range of variation in the height and width of RV radial costae and LV convexity (e.g., Amano and Karasawa, 1988). Consequently, I consider that *Y. cf. condoni* of Uozumi *et al.* (1986a) is included within the intraspecific variation of *Y. tokunagai*. A latest late Miocene to earliest Pliocene age for the Atsuga Formation is indicated by radiometric and diatom data (Uozumi *et al.*, 1986b; Sagayama *et al.*, 1992). Although Amano and Karasawa (1988) inferred that *Y. tokunagai* was derived from *Y. condoni*, the occurrence of *Y. ogasawarai* sp. nov. from upper Miocene strata of northeastern Japan implies that this species is more directly ancestral to *Y. tokunagai*.

There have been only a few records of *Yabepecten tokunagai* from lower Pliocene deposits, one of them being in the Arakurayama Pyroclastic Member of the Shigarami Formation in central Japan (Amano and Karasawa, 1988; Loc. 14 in Figure 5). Amano and Karasawa (1993) reported fission-track ages of  $4.6 \pm 0.2$  and  $4.7 \pm 0.2$  Ma (error:  $1\sigma$ ), indicating an early Pliocene age for this member. Tsuchi and Ibaraki (1988) referred the Ogikubo Sandstone and Siltstone Member of the Shigarami Formation, which overlies the Arakurayama Pyroclastic Member, to planktonic foraminiferal zone N21 of Blow (1969), of late Pliocene age (3.35–2.0 Ma; Berggren *et al.*, 1995a).

Another early Pliocene record of *Y. tokunagai* may be from the Nakawatari Formation in Yamagata Prefecture, northeastern Honshu (Loc. 9 in Figure 5; Ogasawara *et al.*, 1984). However, this formation contains few planktonic microfossils (Maruyama, 1998; Aita *et al.*, 1999), and age estimates based on biostratigraphic and radiometric data are not in agreement (Sato, 1986; Nagasawa *et al.*, 1998, 1999), so further chronostratigraphic study is needed.

Occurrences of *Y. tokunagai* from the “upper Miocene to lower Pliocene” Okurglovskaya Formation on Paramushir Island in the Kurile Islands, northwestern Pacific [Zhidkova *et al.* (1972) described as *Mizuhopecten* cf. *subyessoensis* (Yokoyama); Masuda, 1986; Amano and Karasawa, 1988; Loc. 20 in Figure 5], may be as old as those from the Shigarami and Nakawatari Formations. However, the precise geological age of the Okurglovskaya Formation is unknown, since there are no accompanying radiometric data or planktonic microfossils.

*Yabepecten tokunagai* flourished in southern Hokkaido and the Sea of Japan side of central and northeast Honshu during the late Pliocene and early Pleistocene, as noted by many workers (Masuda and Ogasawara, 1981; Masuda, 1986; Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a; Amano and Karasawa, 1988;

Figure 5). These occurrences were in a mild- to cold-temperate marine climate somewhat colder than today's (Ogasawara, 1994; Amano, 1994). It subsequently became extinct by the beginning of the middle Pleistocene, along with many other taxa in the Omma-Manganji Fauna.

### Acknowledgments

I would like to express my appreciation to I. Hayami (Kanagawa University) and K. Amano (Joetsu University of Education) for their critically reading the manuscript and providing valuable comments. I am grateful to L. Marinovich, Jr. (California Academy of Sciences) for his review of an early draft of the manuscript. Thanks are also due to J. Nemoto (Tohoku University) for the loan of specimens from the Museum of Natural History, Tohoku University, and H. Kato (Natural History Museum and Institute, Chiba), R. Nakashima (Geological Survey of Japan, AIST) and Y. Suzuki (Shizuoka University) for their kind cooperation in accessing some references.

### References

- Addicott, W.O., 1976: Neogene molluscan stages of Oregon and Washington. In, Fritsche, A.E., et al. eds., *Neogene Symposium; Selected Papers on Paleontology, Sedimentology, Petrology, Tectonics, and Geologic History of the Pacific Coast of North America*, p. 95–115. Pacific Section, Society for Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists (SEPM), San Francisco.
- Addicott, W.O., 1977: Neogene chronostratigraphy of nearshore marine basins of the eastern North Pacific. In, Saito, T. and Ujiie, H. eds., *Proceedings of the First International Congress on Pacific Neogene Stratigraphy*, p. 151–175. Kaiyo Shuppan, Tokyo.
- Addicott, W.O., 1984: Significance of pectinids in Tertiary biochronology of the Pacific Northwest. *Geological Society of America, Special Paper*, no. 184, p. 17–37.
- Aita, Y., Taketani, Y., Maruyama, T., Tanaka, Y. and Ogasawara, K., 1999: Microfossil analysis and age determination of the Neogene fossil whale bearing strata in Mamurogawa Town, Yamagata Prefecture, northeast Japan. In, *Research Report on the Fossil Whales from Mamurogawa-machi in Yamagata Prefecture*, p. 69–105. Yamagata Prefectural Museum, Yamagata. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Akiba, F., 1983: Diatom fossils. In, *Yamagata Dai-Kaigyû Hakkutsu Chôsa Hôkoku-shû* [Report on the Excavation Survey of Yamagata Giant Sea Cow], p. 65–69. Yamagata Prefectural Museum, Yamagata. (in Japanese)
- Akiba, F., 1986: Middle Miocene to Quaternary diatom biostratigraphy in the Nankai Trough and Japan Trench, and modified Lower Miocene through Quaternary diatom zones for middle- to high latitudes of the North Pacific. In, Kagami, H. et al. eds., *Initial Reports of Deep Sea Drilling Program*, vol. 87, p. 393–481, pls. 1–30. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Akiyama, M., 1962: Studies on the phylogeny of *Patinopekten* in Japan. *Science Reports of the Tokyo Kyoiku Daigaku* (Tokyo University of Education), Section C, vol. 8, no. 74, p. 63–122, pls. 1–8.
- Amano, K., 1994: An attempt to estimate the surface temperature of the Japan Sea in the early Pleistocene by using a molluscan assemblage. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, vol. 108, p. 369–378.
- Amano, K. and Kaetsu Group of Society for Earth Science Education of Niigata Prefecture, 1989: Pliocene molluscan fauna from Asahi-mura, Iwafune-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan. *Bulletin of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, no. 16, p. 109–115, pl. 20. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Amano, K. and Karasawa, S., 1988: *Yabepecten* and *Pseudamiantis* from the Shigarami Formation in Nagano Prefecture, central Japan. In, Grant-Mackie, J.A., et al. eds., *Professor Tamio Kotaka Commemorative Volume on Molluscan Paleontology*, p. 507–517, pls. 1, 2. Saito Gratitude Foundation (Saito Hon-kai), Sendai.
- Amano, K. and Karasawa, S., 1993: Molluscan fauna and paleoenvironment of the Pliocene Ogikubo Formation in the northern part of Nagano Prefecture, central Japan. *Journal of Geography (Tokyo Geographical Society)*, vol. 102, p. 572–582. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Amano, K., Sato, T. and Koike, T., 2000a: Paleooceanographic conditions during the middle Pliocene in the central part of Japan Sea Borderland—Molluscan fauna from the Kuwae Formation in Shibata City, Niigata Prefecture, central Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 106, p. 883–894. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Amano, K., Suzuki, M. and Sato, T., 2000b: Warm-water influx into Japan Sea in the middle Pliocene—Molluscan fauna from the Tentokuji Formation around Mt. Taihei in Akita Prefecture. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 106, p. 299–306. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Arnold, R., 1906: Tertiary and Quaternary pectens of California. *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper*, no. 47, p. 1–264.
- Barron, J. A., 1976: Revised Miocene and Pliocene diatom biostratigraphy of Upper Newport Bay, Newport Beach, California. *Marine Micropaleontology*, vol. 1, p. 27–63.
- Barron, J.A., 1981a: Marine diatom biostratigraphy of the Montesano Formation near Aberdeen, Washington. *Geological Society of America, Special Papers*, no. 184, p. 113–126.
- Barron, J.A., 1981b: Late Cenozoic diatom biostratigraphy and paleooceanography of the middle-latitude eastern North Pacific, Deep Sea Drilling Project Leg 63. In, Yeats, R.S. et al. eds., *Initial Reports of the Deep Sea Drilling Project*, 63, p. 507–538. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Berggren, W.A., Hilgen, F.J., Langereis, C.G., Kent, D.V., Obradovich, J.D., Raffi, I., Raymo, M.E. and Shackleton, N.J., 1995a: Late Neogene chronology: New perspectives in high-resolution stratigraphy. *Geological Society of America Bulletin*, vol. 107, p. 1272–1287.
- Berggren, W.A., Kent, D.V., Swisher, C.C., III and Aubry, M.-P., 1995b: A revised Cenozoic geochronology and chronostratigraphy. In, Berggren, W.A. et al. eds., *Geochronology, Time Scales and Global Stratigraphic Correlation*, p. 129–212. Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM), Tulsa.
- Blow, W.H., 1969: Late middle Eocene to Recent planktonic foraminiferal biostratigraphy. In, Bronnimann, P. and Renz, H.H. eds., *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Planktonic Microfossils (Geneva, 1967)*, vol. 1, p. 199–421. E.J. Brill, Leiden.
- Cande, S.C. and Kent, D.V., 1995: Revised calibration of the geomagnetic polarity time scale for the Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, vol. 100, no. B4,

- p. 6093-6095.
- Dall, W.H., 1898: Contributions to the Tertiary fauna of Florida with special reference to the silex beds of Tampa and the Pliocene beds of the Caloosahatchie River. *Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute of Sciences*, vol. 3, pt. 4, p. 571-974, pls. 26-37.
- Eto, T., Oda, M., Hasegawa, S., Honda, N. and Funayama, M., 1987: Geologic age and paleoenvironment based upon microfossils of the Cenozoic sequence in the middle and northern parts of the Miura Peninsula. *Science Reports of the Yokohama National University, Section 2*, no. 34, p. 41-57. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Fujii, S. and Shimizu, M., 1988: On the molluscan fossils occurred from Rengeji, Fuchu-machi, Neigun, Toyama Prefecture, central part of Japan. *Journal of the College of Liberal Arts, Toyama University. Natural Science*, vol. 21, no. 2, p. 75-89. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Grant, U.S., IV and Gale, H.R., 1931: Catalogue of the marine Pliocene and Pleistocene Mollusca of California and adjacent regions, with notes on their morphology, classification, and nomenclature and a special treatment of the Pectinidae and the Turridae (including a few Miocene and Recent species), together with a summary of the stratigraphic relations of the formations involved. *Memoirs of the San Diego Society of Natural History*, vol. 1, p. 1-1036.
- Habe, T., 1977: *Systematics of Mollusca in Japan. Bivalvia and Scaphopoda*. xiii + 372 p. Zukan-no-Hokuryōkan, Tokyo. (in Japanese)
- Hasimoto, W. and Kanno, S., 1958: Molluscan fauna from the Tertiary formation of Chirai, Kamisaroma, Kitamino-kuni, Hokkaido. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, New Series*, no. 32, p. 285-290, pl. 42.
- Hatai, K., Masuda, K. and Suzuki, Y., 1961: A note on the Pliocene megafossil fauna from the Shimokita Peninsula, Aomori Prefecture, northeast Honshu, Japan. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum, Research Bulletin*, no. 30, p. 18-38.
- Hertlein, L.G., 1925: New species of marine fossil Mollusca from western North America. *Southern California Academy of Sciences, Bulletin*, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 39-46, pls. 3-4.
- Hertlein, L.G., 1936: Three new sections and retifications of some specific names in the Pectinidae. *Nautilus*, vol. 50, p. 24-27, 54-58.
- Hertlein, L.G., 1969: Family Pectinidae Rafinesque, 1815. In: Moore, R.C. and Teichert, C. eds., *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*, pt. N., vol. 6. Mollusca 6. Bivalvia, p. N348-N373. Geological Society of America, Boulder, and University of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Hiramatsu, C. and Miwa, M., 1998: Neogene microfossil biostratigraphies of the Kitakanbara area in Niigata Prefecture and the geomorphology of an unconformity at the base of the Kuwae Formation. *Journal of the Japanese Association for Petroleum Technology*, vol. 63, p. 301-314. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Iwai, T., 1965: The geological and paleontological studies in the marginal area of the Tsugaru Basin, Aomori Prefecture, Japan. *Bulletin of the Educational Faculty of Hirosaki University*, no. 15, p. 1-68, pls. 12-20.
- Jay, J.C., 1857: Report on the shells collected by the Japan Expedition, under the command of Commodore M.C. Perry, U.S.N., together with a list of Japan shells. In: Hawks, F.L. ed., *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, Performed in the Years 1852, 1853, and 1854, Under the Command of Commodore M.C. Perry, United States Navy, by Order of the Government of the United States*, vol. 2, p. 289-297, pls. 1-5. Beverley Tucker, Washington, D.C.
- Kafanov, A.I., 1986a: Comparison of the geographical and stratigraphical ranges of Fortipectininae and Patinopectininae (Bivalvia: Pectinidae). *Monograph of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, no. 6, p. 23-40.
- Kafanov, A.I., 1986b: Sistematika i geologicheskaya istoriya podsemeystva Fortipectinidae Masuda, 1963 (Bivalvia: Pectinidae) [Systematics and geological history of the subfamily Fortipectininae Masuda, 1963 (Bivalvia: Pectinidae)]. In: Kafanov, A.I. ed., *Paleogen-Neogenovie dvustvorchatie mollyuski dalnego vostoka i vostochnogo Paratetisa* [Paleogene and Neogene Bivalve Molluscs of the Far East and Eastern Paratethys], p. 18-46. Dalnevostochniy Nauchniy Tsentr, Institut Biologii Morya, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Vladivostok. (in Russian)
- Kafanov, A.I. and Lutaenko, K.A., 1998: Novye dannye o faune dvustvorchatykh mollyuskov severnoi Patsifiki. 5. Status nekotorykh vidov grebeshkov podsemeystva Chlamydiniae von Teppener, 1922 i zamechaniya o *Mizuhopecten* Masuda, 1963 (Pectinidae) [New data on the bivalve molluscan fauna of the North Pacific. 5. The status of some scallops of the subfamily Chlamydiniae von Teppener, 1922, and notes on the genus *Mizuhopecten* Masuda, 1963 (Pectinidae)]. *Ruthenica*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 65-73. (in Russian with English abstract)
- Kanamori, J., Shimura, T. and Maruyama, T., 1996: Lithostratigraphy and diatom age of the Hongo Formation in the western margin of Yamagata Basin. *Abstracts, the 103rd Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of Japan*, p. 104. (in Japanese)
- Kobayashi, I., Yahata, T., Sugimoto, S. and Iyoda, S., 1986: Molluscan fauna of the Haizume Formation in the Nishiyama Oilfield, Niigata Prefecture. *Monograph of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, no. 6, p. 105-118, pls. 15-16. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Kubota, K., 1950: Explanation of the Cenozoic fossils from north Japan, part 9. Fossil Pectinidae from the Setana Series (Study on fossil fauna from the Setana Series, no. 3). *Shinseidai-no-Kenkyū* [Cenozoic Research], no. 6, p. 12-16, pls. 8-9. (in Japanese)
- MacNeil, F.S., 1961: *Lituyapecten* (new subgenus of *Patinopecten*) from Alaska and California. *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 354-J*, p. 225-239, pls. 35-46.
- MacNeil, F.S., 1967: Cenozoic pectinids of Alaska, Iceland, and other northern regions. *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper, 553*, p. 1-57, pls. 1-25.
- Marincovich, L., Jr., 1984: Neogene molluscan stages of the West Coast of North America. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, vol. 46, p. 11-24.
- Marincovich, L., Jr., 1990: Marine glaciation in southern Alaska during the early middle Miocene Climatic Optimum. In: Tsuchi, R. ed., *Pacific Neogene Events*, p. 23-40. University of Tokyo Press, Tokyo.
- Marincovich, L., Jr., Barinov, K.B. and Oleinik, A.E., 2002: The *Astarte* (Bivalve: Astartidae) that document the earliest opening of Bering Strait. *Journal of Paleontology*, vol. 76, p. 239-245.
- Marincovich, L., Jr. and Gladenkov, A.Yu., 1999: Evidence for early opening of the Bering Strait. *Nature*, vol. 397, p. 149-151.
- Maruyama, T., 1993: Diatoms contained in ichnofossils from the

- upper Miocene of the Yamagata Basin. *Proceedings of the Tôhoku Branch, the Geological Society of Japan*, no. 22, p. 43–44. (in Japanese)
- Maruyama, T., 1998: Diatom analysis on the sea cow fossil from the Neogene strata of Tozawa-mura Village, Yamagata Prefecture. In, *Research Report on the Fossil Sea Cow from Tozawa-mura in Yamagata Prefecture*, p. 69–78. Yamagata Prefectural Museum, Yamagata. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Masuda, K., 1962: Tertiary Pectinidae of Japan. *Science Reports of the Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan, Second Series (Geology)*, vol. 33, no. 2, p. 117–238, pls. 18–27.
- Masuda, K., 1963: The so-called *Patinopecten* in Japan. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, New Series*, no. 52, p. 143–153, pls. 22–23.
- Masuda, K., 1971: On some *Patinopecten* from North America. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, New Series*, no. 83, p. 166–178, pls. 19–21.
- Masuda, K., 1986: Notes on origin and migration of Cenozoic pectinids in the northern Pacific. *Palaeontological Society of Japan, Special Paper*, no. 29, p. 95–110, pls. 7–10.
- Masuda, K. and Addicott, W.O., 1970: On *Pecten* (*Amussium*) *condoni* Hertlein from the West Coast of North America. *The Veliger*, vol. 13, no. 2, p. 153–156.
- Masuda, K. and Noda, H., 1976: *Check List and Bibliography of the Tertiary and Quaternary Mollusca of Japan, 1950–1974*, 494 p. Saito Ho-on Kai, Sendai.
- Masuda, K. and Ogasawara, K., 1981: On the Omma-Manganji Fauna and Tatsunokuchi Fauna. In, Habe, T. and Omori, M. eds., *Study on Molluscan Paleobiology (Professor Masae Omori Memorial Volume)*, p. 223–249, pls. 1–3. Omori Masae Kyôju Kanreki Kinen Ronbun-shû Kankô-kai, Niigata. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Masuda, K. and Takegawa, H., 1965: Remarks on the Miocene molluscs from the Sennan District, Miyagi Prefecture, Northeast Honshu, Japan. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum, Research Bulletin*, no. 34, p. 1–14, pls. 1–2.
- Matsubara, T., 1996: Late Miocene molluscs from the lowest part of the Shitazaki Formation in the Ninohe-Sannohe district, Northeast Honshu, Japan. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum, Research Bulletin*, no. 64, p. 11–33.
- Matsui, S., 1990: Plio-Pleistocene molluscan associations in north-central Japan and their relationship to environments. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, New Series*, no. 160, p. 641–662.
- Matsumoto, M. and Hayami, I., 2000: Phylogenetic analysis of the family Pectinidae (Bivalvia) based on mitochondrial cytochrome *c* oxydase subunit I. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, vol. 66, p. 477–488.
- Matsuura, N., 1985: Successive change of the marine molluscan faunas from Pliocene to Holocene in Hokuriku Region, central Japan. *Bulletin of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, no. 12, p. 71–158, pls. 32–42. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Moore, E.J., 1979: Sculptural variation of the Pliocene pelecypod *Patinopecten healeyi* (Arnold). *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1103*, p. 1–15, pls. 1–15.
- Motoyama, I. and Maruyama, T., 1998: Neogene diatom and radiolarian biochronology for the middle-to-high latitudes of the Northwest Pacific region: Calibration to the Cande and Kent's geomagnetic polarity time scales (CK 92 and CK 95). *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 104, p. 171–183. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Müller, O.F., 1776: *Zoologiae Danicae prodromus, seu Animalium Danicae et Norvegicae indigenarum, characteres, nomina, et synonyma imprimis popularium*, 282 p. Impensis Auctoris, Typis Hallageriis, Havniae [Copenhagen].
- Nagasawa, K., Honda, Y. and Danhara, T., 1998: Fission-track ages of the Neogene Noguchi and Nakawatari Formations in the western part of the Shinjo Basin, Yamagata Prefecture, north-east Japan. In, *Research Report on the Fossil Sea Cow from Tozawa-mura in Yamagata Prefecture*, p. 45–56. Yamagata Prefectural Museum, Yamagata. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Nagasawa, K., Honda, Y. and Oba, S., 1999: Geologic age of the Noguchi Formation in Mamurogawa-machi, Yamagata Prefecture, northeast Japan. In, *Research Report on the Fossil Whales from Mamurogawa-machi in Yamagata Prefecture*, p. 137–142. Yamagata Prefectural Museum, Yamagata. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Nemoto, N., 1997: Early Quaternary paleoenvironment in the environs of the Tsugaru Strait viewed from the foraminifer fossils. *Oshimanography*, no. 4, p. 22–27. (in Japanese)
- Nemoto, N. and Chida, R., 1994: Foraminifera of the Daishaka Formation in the southernmost part of Tsugaru Peninsula, Aomori Prefecture, northeast Japan. *Science Reports of the Hirosaki University*, vol. 41, no. 2, p. 259–275. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Nobuhara, T., 1993: The relationship between bathymetric depth and climate change and its effect on molluscan faunas of the Kakegawa Group, central Japan. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, New Series*, no. 170, p. 159–185.
- Nojo, A., Hasegawa, S., Okada, H., Togo, Y., Suzuki, A. and Matsuda, T., 1999: Interregional lithostratigraphy and biostratigraphy of the Pleistocene Setana Formation, southwestern Hokkaido, Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 105, p. 370–388. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Nomura, S. and Hatai, K., 1935: Pliocene Mollusca from the Daisyaka Shell-beds in the vicinity of Daisyaka, Aomori-ken, northeast Honshu, Japan. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum, Research Bulletin*, no. 6, p. 83–142, pls. 9–13.
- Ogasawara, K., 1981: Paleogeographic significance of the Omma-Manganjian Fauna of the Japan Sea borderland. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum of Natural History, Research Bulletin*, no. 49, p. 1–17.
- Ogasawara, K., 1983: Molluscan fossils. In, *Yamagata Dai Kaigyû Hakkutsu Chôsa Hôkoku-sho* [Report on the Excavation Survey of Yamagata Giant Sea Cow], p. 61–63, pl. 6–1. Yamagata Prefectural Museum, Yamagata. (in Japanese)
- Ogasawara, K., 1986: Notes on origin and migration of the Omma-Manganjian Fauna, Japan. *Palaeontological Society of Japan, Special Papers*, no. 29, p. 227–244.
- Ogasawara, K., 1994: Neogene paleogeography and marine climate of the Japanese Islands based on shallow-marine molluscs. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, vol. 108, p. 335–351.
- Ogasawara, K., 1996: Paleobiogeographic significance of the Omma-Manganji Fauna. *Hokuriku Geological Institute Report*, no. 5, p. 245–262. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Ogasawara, K., and Naito, K., 1983: The Omma-Manganjian molluscan fauna from Akumi-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum of Natural History, Research Bulletin*, no. 51, p. 41–61.
- Ogasawara, K., Saito, T. and Takahashi, S., 1985: Late Miocene molluscs from the northwestern part of Yamagata Basin, Yamagata Prefecture, Tohoku District, Japan. *Saito Ho-on*

- Kai Museum of Natural History, Research Bulletin*, no. 53, p. 21–41.
- Ogasawara, K., Sato, H. and Otomo, J., 1984: Pliocene molluscan fauna from the western part of Shinjo Basin, Yamagata Prefecture, northeast Japan. *Memoirs of the National Science Museum*, no. 17, p. 23–34, pls. 1–2. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- O'Hara, S. and Nemoto, N., 1988: Pectinids from the Taga Group of the Joban Coalfield. In, Grant-Mackie, J.A. et al. eds., *Professor Tamio Kotaka Commemorative Volume on Molluscan Paleontology*, p. 481–496, pls. 1–4. Saito Gratitude Foundation (Saito Ho-on Kai), Sendai.
- Ohkubo, H., 1999: Plio-Pleistocene tephrostratigraphy of the Omma, Zukawa and Junicho Formations and uppermost part of the Takakubo Formation in the Hokuriku Region, central Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 105, p. 836–851. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Ohkubo, H., Sato, T. and Watanabe, M., 2000: Stratigraphic correlation between the Plio-Pleistocene Yabuta and Junicho Formation using volcanic ash beds, and diatom and calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of lower part of the Junicho Formation in northwestern Toyama Prefecture, central Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 106, p. 583–596. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Okada, H., 1982: Correlation of the marine sediments in the Mogamigawa River valley by means of microfossils. In, Yamagata-ken Sôgô Gakujutsu Chôsa-kai ed., *Mogamigawa [the Mogamigawa River]*, p. 43–45, Yamagata-ken Sôgô Gakujutsu Chôsa-kai, Yamagata. (in Japanese)
- Okubo, R., Oda, H., Takayama, T. and Kitamura, A., 1995: Paleomagnetic polarity and calcareous nannofossil biostratigraphy of the Pleistocene Sawane Formation on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, central Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 101, p. 443–450. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Omori, M., 1977: Molluscan fauna of the so-called Sawane Formation. *Bulletin of the Sado Museum*, no. 7, p. 63–76, pls. 1–5. (in Japanese)
- Otuka, Y., 1939: Mollusca from the Cainozoic System of eastern Aomori Prefecture, Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 46, p. 23–31, pl. 2.
- Prothero, D.R. and Lau, J.N., 2001: Magnetic stratigraphy of the upper Miocene (type Wishkahan-Graysian) Montesano Formation, Grays Harbor County, Washington. In, Prothero, D.R. ed., *Magnetic Stratigraphy of the Pacific Coast Cenozoic*, p. 293–301. Pacific Section, Society for Sedimentary Geology (SEPM), Fullerton, California.
- [Röding, P.F.], 1798: *Museum Boltenianum, sive Catalogus cimeliorum e tribus regnis naturae quae olim collegerat Joa. Fried. Bolten M.D. p.d. Pars secunda, continens Conchylia, sive Testacea univalvia, bivalvia et multivalvia*. viii + 199 p. Typis Johan. Christi. Trappii., Hamburg.
- Sagayama, T., Hoyanagi, K. and Miyasaka, S., 1992: Diatom biostratigraphy and the stage of Neogene coarse-grained deposits in the Hidaka coastal land, central Hokkaido, Japan. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 98, p. 309–321. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Sakagami, S., Takano, H., Sasaki, A., Nishikage, T., Ichido, Y., Ozeki, S., Shinohara, H., Tanaka, R., Shimokawabe, H., Takahashi, Y., Yakashita, Y. and Hayashi, T., 1966: Fossils from the Tomikawa Formation of Kamiiso, Oshima Peninsula, Hokkaidô. I. Mollusca, etc. *Journal of Hokkaido University of Education, Section 2-B*, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 78–93. (in Japanese)
- Sato, H., 1986: Geologic development of the Cenozoic System in central northeast Honshu (Between Sakata and Furukawa), Japan (Part 1). *Contributions from the Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Tohoku University*, no. 88, p. 1–32. (in Japanese)
- Sato, T., Takayama, T., Kato, M. and Kudo, T., 1987: Calcareous microfossil biostratigraphy of the uppermost Cenozoic formations distributed in the coast of the Japan Sea. Part 1: Niigata area. *Journal of the Japanese Association for Petroleum Technology*, vol. 52, no. 3, p. 231–242. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Sato, T., Takayama, T., Kato, M. and Kudo, T., 1988: Calcareous microfossil biostratigraphy of the uppermost Cenozoic formations distributed in the coast of the Japan Sea. *Journal of the Japanese Association for Petroleum Technology*, vol. 53, no. 3, p. 199–212. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Sawada, Y., 1962: The geology and paleontology of the Setana and Kuromatsunai areas in southwest Hokkaido, Japan. *Memoirs of the Muroran Institute of Technology*, vol. 4, no. 1, p. 1–110, pls. 1–8, append. figs. 2–9.
- Shimamoto, M. and Koike, T., 1986: The molluscan assemblage from the Tentokuji Formation, southwest of Mt. Taihei, Akita Prefecture. *Saito Ho-on Kai Museum of Natural History, Research Bulletin*, no. 54, p. 27–49.
- Sugawara, H., Yamaguchi, T. and Kawabe, T., 1992: Geologic age of the Hamada Formation in the eastern Shimokita Peninsula, Aomori Prefecture. *Fossils (Palaeontological Society of Japan)*, no. 62, p. 15–23. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Takahashi, S., Domning, D.P. and Saito, T., 1986: *Dusisiren dewana* n. sp. (Mammalia: Sirenia), a new ancestor of Steller's Sea Cow from the upper Miocene of Yamagata Prefecture, northeastern Japan. *Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan, New Series*, no. 141, p. 296–321, pls. 53–62.
- Takayasu, T., Ogasawara, K., Masuda, K. and Matoba, Y. eds., 1986: *Neogene and Quaternary Molluscs from the Akita Oil-field, Japan*. 310 p. Commemorative Association for Professor Taisuke Takayasu's Retirement and Supporters' Foundation of Mineral Industry Museum, Mining College, Akita University, Akita. (in Japanese)
- Taketani, Y., Aita, Y., Okada, H., Oda, M., Hasegawa, S., Maruyama, T. and Nemoto, N., 1986: Research report on the microfossils from the Taga Group in the Futaba district, Fukushima Prefecture. *Fukushima-ken-ritsu Hakubutsu-kan Chôsa Hôkoku-sho [Research Report of the Fukushima Museum]*, no. 12, p. i–iv, 1–53, append. figs. 1–2. (in Japanese)
- Teppener, W. von, 1922: Lamellibranchiata tertiaria "Anisomyaria", II. In, Diener, C. ed., *Fossilium Catalogus, Pars 15*, p. 67–296. W. Junk, Berlin.
- Tsuchi, R. and Ibaraki, M., 1988. Notes on the Omma-Manganji Molluscan Fauna: Its geologic age and paleoceanographic implications. In, Grant-Mackie, J. A. et al. eds., *Professor Tamio Kotaka Commemorative Volume on Molluscan Paleontology*, p. 557–565. Saito Gratitude Foundation (Saito Ho-on Kai), Sendai.
- Uozumi, S., Takagi, T., and Suzuki, A., 1986a: *Yabepecten tokunagai* and *Mizuhopecten tokyoensis* of Hokkaido—Characteristics of boreal molluscs and paleobiogeographic position of Hokkaido. *Monograph of the Mizunami Fossil Museum*, no. 6, p. 75–89, pls. 8–11. (in Japanese with English abstract)
- Uozumi, S., Akamatsu, M. and Takagi, T., 1986b: Takikawa-Honbetsu and Tatsunokuchi Faunas (*Fortipecten takahashii*-bearing Pliocene faunas). *Palaeontological Society of Japan*,

- Special Papers*, no. 29, p. 211–226, pls. 19–20.
- Waller, T.R., 1991: Evolutionary relationships among commercial scallops (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Pectinidae). In: Shumway, S.E. ed., *Scallops: Biology, Ecology and Aquaculture*, p. 1–73. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Waller, T.R., 1993: The evolution of “*Chlamys*” (Mollusca: Bivalvia: Pectinidae) in the tropical western Atlantic and eastern Pacific. *American Malacological Bulletin*, vol. 10, no. 2, p. 195–249.
- Wilkes, J., 1810: Conchology. In: *Encyclopaedia Londinensis; or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, Comprehending Under on General Alphabetical Arrangement, All the Words and Substance of Every Kind of Dictionary Extant in the English Language, &c.*, p. 14–41. J. Adlard, London.
- Yabe, H. and Hatai, K.M., 1940: A note on *Pecten* (*Fortipecten*, subg. nov.) *takahashii* Yokoyama and its bearing on the Neogene deposits of Japan. *Science Reports of the Tôhoku Imperial University, Sendai, Japan, Second Series (Geology)*, vol. 21, p. 147–160, pls. 34–35.
- Yanagisawa, Y. and Akiba, F., 1998: Refined Neogene diatom biostratigraphy for the northwestern Pacific around Japan, with an introduction of code numbers for selected diatom biohorizons. *Journal of the Geological Society of Japan*, vol. 104, p. 395–414.
- Yokoyama, M., 1911: Pectens from the Koshiba Neogene. *Journal of the Geological Society of Tokyo*, vol. 18, p. 1–5, pl. 1.
- Yokoyama, M., 1920: Fossils from the Miura Peninsula and its immediate north. *Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo*, vol. 39, art. 6, p. 1–193, pls. 1–20.
- Yokoyama, M., 1926: Fossil shells from Sado. *Journal of the Faculty of Science, Imperial University of Tokyo, Section 2*, vol. 1, pt. 8, p. 249–312, pls. 32–37.
- Zhidkova, L.S., Bevez, V.E., Ilyina, A.P., Krishtofovich, L.V., Neverova, T.I., Savitzky, V.O. and Sheremeteva, G.N., 1972: *Atlas Neogenovikh Mollyuskov Kurilskikh Ostrovov* [Atlas of the Neogene Molluscs of the Kurile Islands], 166 p., 48 pls. Izdatelstvo “Nauka,” Moskva. (in Russian)

#### Appendix. Distribution of *Yabepecten*

Locality numbers are the same as in Figure 5.

1. Parusnaya Formation (Zhidkova *et al.*, 1972, as *Mizuhopecten* cf. *subyessoensis*), presumably late Pliocene; 2. Atsunai Formation (Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a, as *Yabepecten* cf. *condoni*), earliest Pliocene (Uozumi *et al.*, 1986b; Sagayama *et al.*, 1992); 3. Setana Formation (Sawada, 1962, from Nakanokawa and Chinkope Formations; Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a), early Pleistocene (Nojo *et al.*, 1999); 4. Tomikawa Formation (Sakagami *et al.*, 1966; Uozumi *et al.*, 1986a), early Pleistocene (Nemoto, 1997); 5. Hamada Formation (Hatai *et al.*, 1961; Akiyama, 1962, as *Patinopecten* (*Masudapecten*) *plebejus*; Masuda, 1962, 1963, 1986; Masuda and Ogasawara, 1981; Matsui, 1990), early Pleistocene (Sugawara *et al.*, 1992); 6. Daishaka Formation (Nomura and Hatai, 1935, as *Pecten* (*Patinopecten*) *plebejus*), early–earliest middle Pleistocene (Nemoto and Chida, 1994; Nemoto, 1997); 7. Tentokuji and Sasaoka Formations (Takayasu *et al.*, eds., 1986; Amano *et al.*, 2000b), late Pliocene (Sato *et al.*, 1988); 8. Kannonji Formation (Ogasawara and Naito, 1983), late Pliocene (Okada, 1982; Ogasawara and Naito, 1983); 9. Nakawatari and Sakegawa Formations (Masuda, 1962; Ogasawara *et al.*, 1984), early Pliocene (Okada, 1982; Sato, 1986; Nagasawa *et al.*, 1998, 1999); 10. Hongô Formation (this study), early late–middle late Miocene (Akiba, 1983; Takahashi *et al.*, 1986; Maruyama, 1993; Kanamori *et al.*, 1996); 11. Kuwae Formation (Amano *et al.*, 2000a), latest early–early late Pliocene (Hiramatsu and Miwa, 1998; Amano *et al.*, 2000a); 12. Sawane Formation (Yokoyama, 1926, as *Pecten plebejus* Yokoyama; Masuda, 1962; Omori, 1977), early Pleistocene (Okubo *et al.*, 1995); 13. Haizume Formation (Kobayashi *et al.*, 1986), early Pleistocene (Sato *et al.*, 1987); 14. Arakurayama Member of the Shigarami Formation (Amano and Karasawa, 1988), early Pliocene (Tsuchi and Ibaragi, 1988; Amano and

Karasawa, 1993); 15. Mita Formation (Fujii and Shimizu, 1988), early Pliocene–early Pleistocene (Fujii and Shimizu, 1988); 16. Zukawa Formation (Matsuura, 1985), late Pliocene–earliest Pleistocene (Ohkubo, 1999; Ohkubo *et al.*, 2000); 17. Sakiyama and Kojima Formations (Matsuura, 1985), late Pliocene (Matsuura, 1985); 18. Tomioka Formation of the “Taga Group” (O’Hara and Nemoto, 1988), late Pliocene (Taketani *et al.*, 1986); 19. Koshiba Formation (Yokoyama, 1911, 1920), early Pleistocene (Eto *et al.*, 1987); 20. Okruglovskaya Formation (Zhidkova *et al.*, 1972, as *Mizuhopecten* cf. *subyessoensis*; Masuda, 1986; Amano and Karasawa, 1988), late Miocene–early Pliocene (Zhidkova *et al.*, 1972); 21. Upper part of Yakataga Formation (MacNeil, 1967; Masuda and Addicott, 1970), late Miocene (Marincovich, 1984, 1990); 22. Montesano Formation (Hertlein, 1925; Masuda and Addicott, 1970), early late Miocene (Barron, 1981a; Prothero and Lau, 2001).

*Comment 1.*— Uozumi *et al.* (1986a, fig. 2) cited the occurrence of *Y. tokunagai* in the Plio-Pleistocene Kakegawa Formation [sic; = Kakegawa Group] of central Japan. Nobuhara (1993) also reported this species in the upper Pliocene–lower Pleistocene Ukari Formation of the Kakegawa Group. These records are excluded from Figure 5, because the occurrences are unverified due to the lack of figured specimens. If this record were true, it would be the only record from the late Pliocene–early Pleistocene subtropical realm.

*Comment 2.*— *Pecten* (*Patinopecten*) *plebejus* of Kubota (1950, p. 13–14, pl. 9, fig. 61) in the Setana Formation, *Yabepecten tokunagai* of Iwai (1965, p. 30–31, pl. 15, fig. 14) in the Daishaka Formation, and *Yabepecten tokunagai* of Shimamoto and Koike (1986, p. 36–37, pl. 5, fig. 12) in the Tentokuji Formation, are referable to *Mizuhopecten yessoensis* (Jay, 1857) or its subspecies, as noted by Masuda and Noda (1976), Takayasu *et al.* (1986) and Amano and Karasawa (1988).