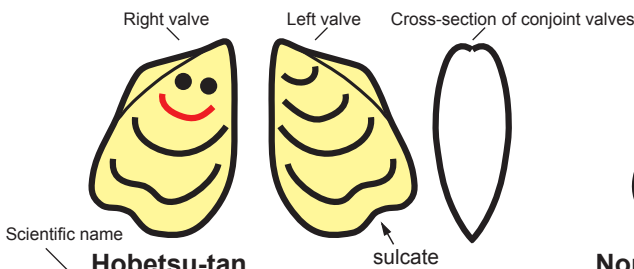
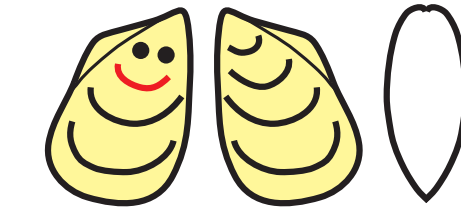


Inocera-tan_s

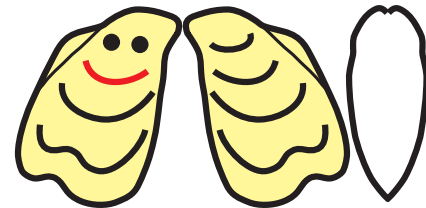
A series of
designed based on Cretaceous inoceramid bivalves from Japan



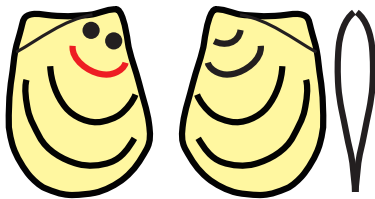
Scientific name
Hobetsu-tan
Inoceramus hobetsensis hobetsensis
Hobetsu, Hokkaido (place name).
Derivation of name



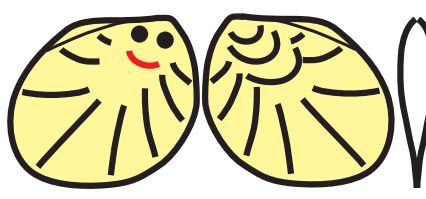
Nonsulcatus-tan
Inoceramus hobetsensis nonsulcatus
Nonsulcate shell form.



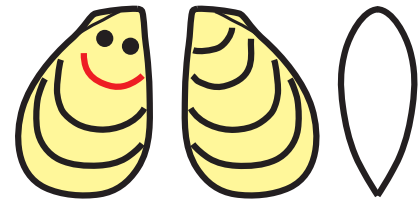
Iburi-tan
Inoceramus iburiensis
Iburi, Hokkaido
(place name around Hobetsu).



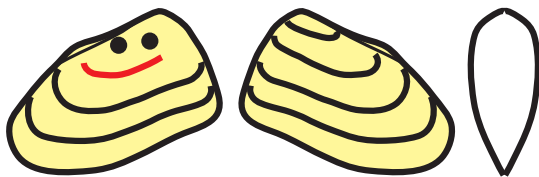
Amakusa-tan
Inoceramus amakusensis
Amakusa, Kyushu (place name).



Japo-tan
Inoceramus japonicus
Japan (Japan).



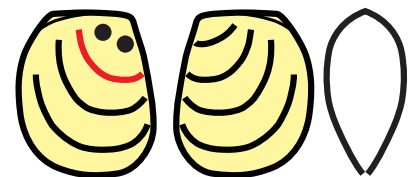
Uwajima-tan
Inoceramus uwajimensis
Uwajima, Shikoku (place name).



Shikotan-tan
Inoceramus shikotanensis
Shikotan Is., Eastern Hokkaido
(place name).



Miho-tan
Inoceramus mihoensis
Miho, Sakhalin (place name).
*Miho is a familiar name of Japanese females.



Teshio-tan
Inoceramus teshioensis
Teshio, Hokkaido
(old place name around Nakagawa).



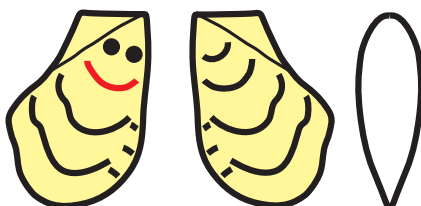
Kusiuro-tan
Inoceramus kusiuroensis
Kusiuro, Hokkaido (place name).



Labiatus-tan
Inoceramus labiatus
Labiate shell form.



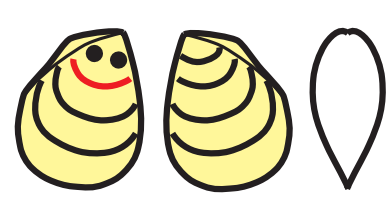
Naumann-tan
Sphenoceramus naumanni
German geologist H. E. Naumann,
regarded as the "father of Japanese
geology".



Oriental-tan
Sphenoceramus orientalis
Oriental.



Schmidt-tan
Sphenoceramus schmidt
Russian paleontologist F. B. Schmidt.



Hetonai-tan
Sphenoceramus hetonaianus
Hetonai, Hokkaido (old place name of
Tomiuchi, neighbor Hobetsu).