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A New Athecate Hydroid from Misaki

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80. A New Athecate Hydroid from Misaki.[1]

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This is a report on a new species of *Stylactella*, one of the most primitive genera, among the Podocorynidae. The observation is based on a colony growing upon a univalve shell, *Nassarius dominulus* (Tapparone-Canefri),[2] obtained by Mr. N. Yosii by dredging the sandy bottom covered with eelgrass, not far from the Misaki Marine Biological Station, in a depth of about 5 fathoms. I wish, here, to acknowledge my hearty thanks to Mr. N. Yosii who kindly placed the present specimen at my disposal, and to Professor Dr. T. Uchida for his kind guidance in preparing this manuscript.

Stylactella misakiensis n. sp.

Hydrorhiza forming a rather regularly quadrangular meshwork expanded in a plane over the surface of the shell, some running along the grooves of the shell parallel to the suture line, and others at right angle to this and connecting the former. Its breadth is about 0.08 mm, and is covered by a thin and soft membrane.

Spines are developed here and there from the hydrorhiza, measuring about 0.25 mm in height. They. are conical in shape, bluntly pointed, and dark brown in colour.

Gastrozooids, rather densely distributed over the surface of the shell, are very slender, the largest one attaining 1.6 mm in length. Breath variable according to the degree of contraction, extending about 0.1 mm in well expanded polyps. The hypostome is somewhat conical in shape, and looks white owing to the presence of numerous nematocysts covering it, as well as the region just proximal to the hypostome. The tentacles are filiform, about 10–12 in number, and are disposed in a single circlet. They are very long, sometimes exceeding the length

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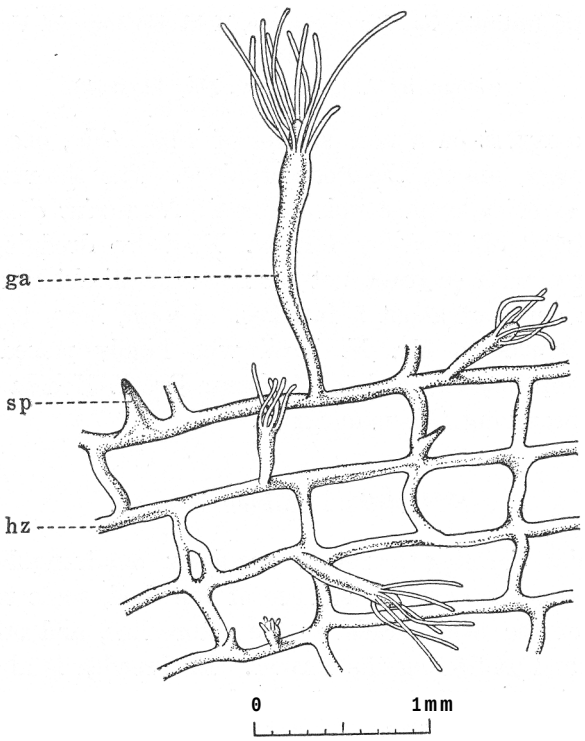
1) Contribution No. 67 from the Zoological Institute, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo.

2) For the identification of the gastropod I am greatly indebted to Mr. S. Hirase.

of the hydranth on which they stand, but their length is variable in preservative. They are solid in structure; cubic endoderm cells are arranged in a row and constitute the core of the tentacles.



Stylactella misakiensis n. **sp.**
Part of the colony magnified, *to* show hydrorhiza (hz), spines (sp), and gastrozooids (ga).

No spiral zooids were found.

The present specimen being still in a young stage, the gonosome is not found anywhere. It is, therefore, difficult to refer this new species to either of the two subgenera, *Stylactis* and *Stylactella*,[1] and may for the present provisionally be called *Stylactella misakiensis* n. sp.

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1) See my former paper; Revision of *Stylactis* and its allied genera, with description of *Stylactella (Stylactis) yerii* n. sp. Journ. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Imp. Univ., Ser. VI, Zool. II, No. 4, pp. 241-277, 30 text-figs., 1 map. 1934

Remarks : This species resembles *Stylactella (Stylactis) Hooperi* (Sigerfoos)[1] in the presence of spines and in the slender gastrozooid. But the number of tentacles in this American species is about twenty, i.e., twice as many as in the present specimen. Besides, the character of hydrorhiza is very different in these two forms, thence their specific distinction is quite clear.

1) Sigerfoos, C. P. 1899. A new hydroid from Long Island Sound. Amer. Nat., Vol. 33, pp. 801–807, 5 text-figs.