

# 烟台硬水母一新属新种

和振武

(新乡师范学院生物系)

1956年7月31日在山东烟台市烟台港采到了3个小型硬水母,依据标本的形态特点,建议创立一新属新种,描记于下。

## 异手水母属 *Varitentacula*, 新属

具4辐管,无向心管;胃无柄;口圆形,不具唇;触手中实,均匀排列于伞缘;大触手远端部分膨大成梭形;触手上具有排列不规则的刺丝囊疣;生殖腺4个,扁卵圆形,位辐管上。

模式种:烟台异手水母 *Varitentacula yantaiensis*, 新种。

## 烟台异手水母 *Varitentacula yantaiensis*, 新属,新种(图1)

模式标本:采自山东省烟台港,现保存于北京师范大学生物系。

伞体稍超过半球形,胶质薄,但外伞顶端部分特别厚。伞直径9—12毫米,高6—8毫米,缘膜宽0.7—0.9毫米。触手细长,19—20条,分大小两种,二者长短相差较大,大触手远端1/3部分膨大成梭形。另具微小触手6—8条,分布不规则。触手均具一内胚层的中轴。整个触手除了近端部分外,均具有排列不规则的刺丝囊疣,每疣有刺丝囊4—26个,大多为15—20个。触手球略呈三角形,褐色。触手反口面的一纵行刺丝囊呈深褐色,非常明显。

胃囊大,隆起呈低圆锥状,基部几成方形,无口柄。口圆形,无唇。辐管4条,较宽,环管细,但在大触手基部处稍粗。平衡囊位于触手间,12—14个。生殖腺4个,位辐管上,卵圆形,背腹扁平,淡黄褐色,近端与胃囊相接,远端几达环管,约为辐管长的4/5。

烟台异手水母的胃囊和触手等特点,似与 *Halicreatidae* 科接近。根据 Kramp (1961),此科有4属: *Botrynema* Browne 1908、*Halicreas* Fewkes 1882、*Haliscera* Vanhöffen 1902 及 *Halitrephes* Bigelow 1909。前三属的辐管均为8条,后一属为16条或更多,各属的生殖腺数目均与辐管的数目一致。而新属的辐管和生殖腺数目均为4个。生殖腺的形状和位置则似 *Geryonidae* 科中的 *Liriopse* 属,但此属胃具长柄,且触手为中空中实两类,而新属胃无柄,触手全为中实,此新属有无水螅型,尚有待进一步研究。根据这些特点,建议另创一新属,暂放在硬水母目的 *Halicreatidae* 科中。

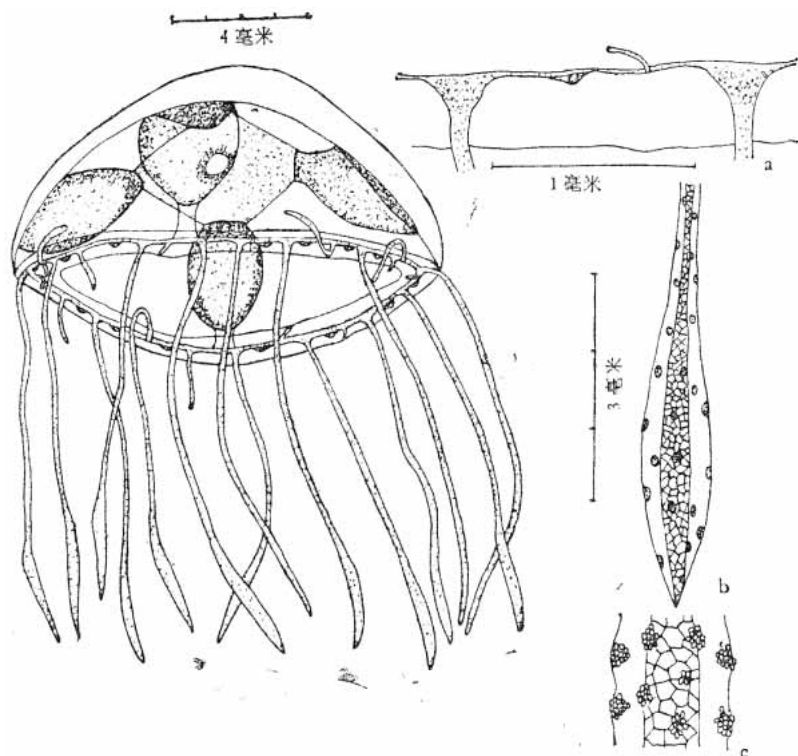


图1 烟台异手水母 *Varitentacula yantaiensis*, 新属, 新种  
 a. 烟台异手水母的缘膜一部分, 示平衡囊和微小触手 b. 大触手远端部分 c. 大触手的一部分, 示刺丝囊疣

### 参 考 文 献

- Bayly, I. A. E. 1973 Comments on medusae from inland water and estuaries with reference to recent find in Australia. *Bull. Aust. Soc. Limnol.* (4): 4—6.
- Bigelow, H. B. 1909 Report on the scientific results of the expedition to the eastern tropical Pacific, 1904—1905. The Medusae. *Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv.* 37: 1—243.
- Blackburn, M. 1955 Trachymedusae and Narcomedusae of South-East Australian waters. *Aust. J. mar. Freshw. Res.* 6(3): 410—428.
- Browne, E. T. 1908 The medusae of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* 46: 223—251.
- Fewkes, J. W. 1882 On the Acalephae of the east coast of New England. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harv.* 9(8): 291—312.
- Haque, M. M. 1977 Some littoral Coelenterates of Bangladesh and Pakistan coasts. *Bangladesh J. Zool.* 5(1): 33—40.
- Kramp, P. L. 1961 Synopsis of the Medusae of the world. *J. mar. biol. Ass. U. K.* 40: 1—469.
- Kramp, P. L. 1962 Medusae of Vietnam. *Vidensk. Medd. dansk. Naturh. Foren.* 124: 305—366.

PROF. J. BOUILLON

## A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF TRACHY- MEDUSAE FROM YANTAI

NE ZHEN-WU

(Department of Biology, Xinxiang Normal College, Henan)

In July 31, 1956, three small medusae were collected from Yantai, Shangdong Province. This animal is identified as representing a new genus and species of the family Halicreatidae.

### *Varitentacula*, gen. nov.

Radial canals four; stomach without manubrium; mouth rounded, without lip; marginal tentacles varying in size; distal one-third of the large tentacle spindle-shaped; tentacles with irregularly arranged nematocyst warts; gonads four, oval, on the radial canals.

#### *Varitentacula yantaiensis*, gen. nov., sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Umbrella higher than a hemisphere, 9—12 mm in diameter, 6—8 mm high, Jelly thin, but very thick in apical portion of the umbrella, Marginal tentacles slender, 19—20 in number. Each tentacle with an axis of endoderm. Each nematocyst wart with 4—26 nematocysts. Tentacle bulbs triangular, brownish in color. The larger stomach is low conical toward the base which is squarish in shape. Statocysts, 12—14 in number, situated between the tentacles. Gonads brownish yellow in color, the basal portion connected with the stomach and the distal portion reached nearly to ring canal.

—Three type specimens are kept in the Department of Biology, Peking Normal-University.

The family Halicreatidae has been reviewed by Kramp (1961) and enumerated up to present only four genera. A comparison of these four and the new genera is given in the following table.

	<i>Halscreas</i> Fewkes, 1882	<i>Haliscera</i> Vanhiffen, 1902	<i>Botrynema</i> Browne, 1908	<i>Halitrephes</i> Bigelow, 1909	<i>Varitentacula</i> g. nov.
radial canals	8	8	8	16 or more	4
gonads	4	4	8, flattened, oval		4, flattened, oval
tentacles	not in clusters, regularly arranged.	not in clusters, regularly arranged.	in 16 clusters and 8 single ones.	not in clusters, regularly arranged.	not in clusters, regularly arranged.