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在太平洋发现的一个管水母新种

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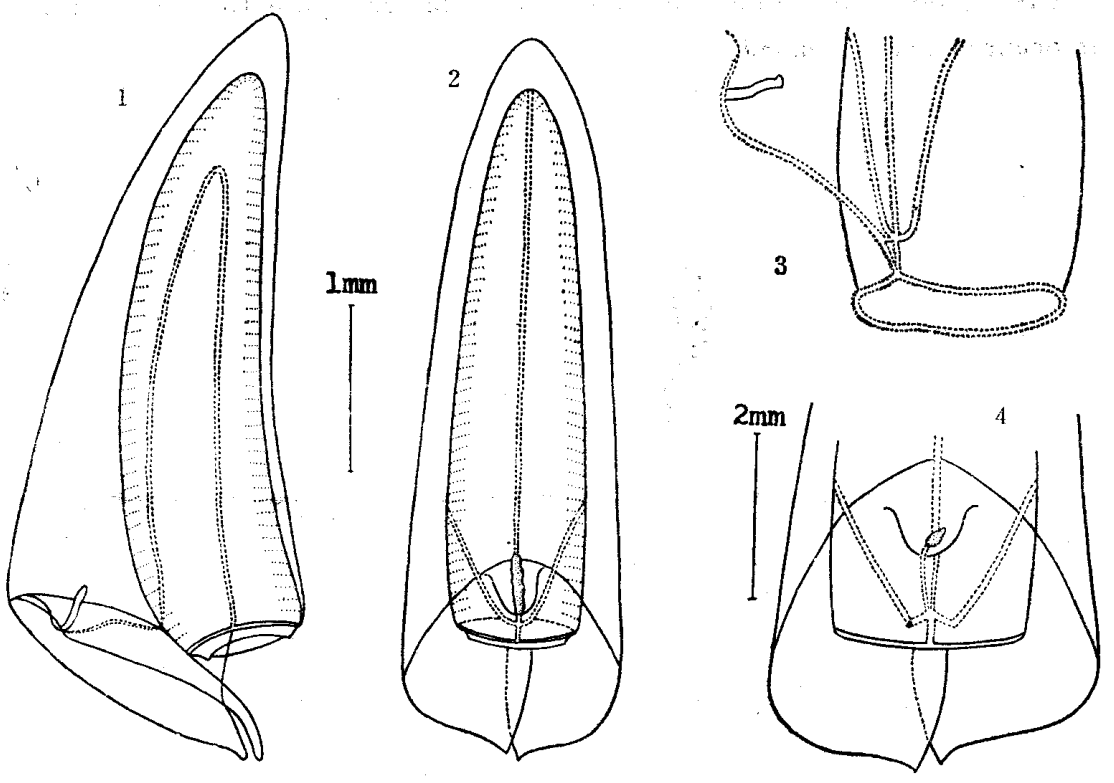
1978年4月至5月和9月至10月，我国进行了第三次和第四次大洋调查，其中在西太平洋热带赤道水域16个站的浮游生物样品中有22个管水母前泳钟不同于双生水母科（Diphyidae）无棱水母属*Sulculeolaria*的已知种，经观察研究，确认是一个新的无棱水母，订名为热带无棱水母*Sulculeolaria tropica* n.sp.，以表示本种模式种生境在热带水域。兹将新种记述于后。

热带无棱水母（新种）*Sulculeolaria tropica* n.sp.

（图1—4）



热带无棱水母*Sulculeolaria tropica* n.sp.

1.侧面观；2.复面观；3.示部分水管；4.另一标本的基复面放大；

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承薛文玲同志复墨附图，谨致谢忱。

模式标本：正模（TIO—PS 011）、付模（TIO—PS 012—013）均保存于国家海洋局第三海洋研究所。

前泳钟特征：全长2.3——5.4毫米。长锥形或胖牛角形，体表光滑无棱（图1）。泳囊口无齿。泳囊的背管和复管完整，无接合管（commissural canal）。侧管的顶端接近泳囊顶，下端进入复管（图2，4）其交接点与环管尚有一小点距离。基复面（ventro-basal facet）略凹入，其长度（包括口板）约为泳钟全长的1/3至1/2，其最宽处在口板，其宽度稍短于长度。口板薄而宽，分二瓣，左右板常略不对称，末端缘稍尖，内缘部分重叠。体囊很小，0.04——0.22毫米，其形状有变化，细条状、鸭头状或小球状。体囊基部凸出基复面，有一条梗管（pedicular canal）通向侧管与复管的交接处（图3）。

讨论：全世界无棱水母属已知有9种。狭无棱水母*S.angust* Totton无侧管[2]；单无棱水母*S.monoica* (Chun)，四齿无棱水母*S.quadrivalvis* Blainville有泳囊口齿；手套无棱水母*S.brintoni* Alvarion膨大无棱水母*S.turgida* (Gegenbau)、双叶无棱水母*S.biloba* (Sears)和太平洋无棱水母S.*pacifica* (Stepanjants) 有接合管；长体囊无棱水母*S.chuni* (Lens & Riemsdijk) 体囊很前，这些都与新种明显不同。新种和宽板无棱水母*S.bigelowi* (Sears) 较为相似，其区别见下表：

	宽板无棱水母	热带无棱水母（新种）
复　管	进入环管前分裂成2条短分支。	无分支
侧　管	直接进入环管。	进入复管
基复面（包括口板）	特别宽大，长和宽约为泳钟全长的1/2。口板末端缘钝圆。	稍宽大，但长和宽都小于泳钟全长的1/2。口板末端缘常为小尖角

分布：22个前泳钟是在西太平洋热带赤道水域的16个站（5°13'*N*——15°56'*S*，13°00'*E*——170°09'*W*）分别从300米或200米水深处垂直拖网所获。

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ON A NEW SIPHONOPHORA, SULCULEOLARIA TROPICA N.SP FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN

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In the coures of a detailed systematic study of the Siphonophores collected in 3th and 4th cruise of the China Pacific Expedition during the periods of April-May and September-October 1978, 22 anterior nectophores were obtained from the Tropico-equatorial western Pacific, which are quite distinct from all the known species of the genus *Sulculeolaria*. It is therefore, regarded as a new species.

Sulculeolaria tropica n.sp.

(Figs. 1—4)

Type specimens: Holotype(TIO-PS 011)and Paratype(TIO-PS 012-013), were all collected from Tropico-equatorial western Pacific(6°00′—8°00′S,

171°30′—172°30′E), 12—17, September 1978. Deposited in the Third Institute of Oceanography, National Bureau of Oceanography.

Anterior nectophre: 2.3-5.4 mm in the total length. Longconical or ox-cornuted shape, its surface without edges. Without ostial teeth. No commissual canals. The oplique ventro-basal facet is a shallow indentation, the length about 1/3—1/2 as long as total length of nectophore(including the mouth-plate), and slightly longer than broad. The two mouth-plates or basal lamella are thin and wide, both with slightly pointed distal edges, often asymmetrical, The somatocyst is minute, but varying in size and shape, it is abnut 0.04—0.22 mm long. The lateral canals extend to near the summit of nectosac, the lateral canals connects with the ventral canal some distance above the ring canal. At the cross-point of lateral and ventral canals, there is a short pedicular canal entering the somatocyst and stem.

The related species *S. angusta* Totton are without lateral canals[2]; *S. monoica* (Chun) and *S. quadrivalvis* Blaiville with ostial teeth; *S. brintoni* Alvarino, *S. turgida* (Gegenbau) *S. pacifica* (Stepanjants) and *S. biloba* (Sarrs) with commissual canals; *S. chuni* (Lens & Riemssdijk) with longer somatocysts, these are entirety different from this new species, which is however closely related with *S. bigelowi* (Sears), but differs from the latter in the characteristics shown in the following table:

	S. bigelowi Sears	*S. tropica* n. sp
ventral canal	divides in two short branches before entering ring canal	no divides.
lateral canal	directly enters to ring canal	enters to ventral canal.
ventro-basal facet	exceptionally large and wide, both its length and width about 1/2 as those of nectophore, mouth-plates with rounded distal edges.	slightly large and wide, but 1·2 shorter than those of nectophore, mouth-plates with slightly pointed distal edges.

Distribution: Tropico-equatorial western Pacific. The specimens were collected by the large conical net from 200-0 m or 300-0 m.