

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER

**Zooplankton.**

**Sheet 59.**

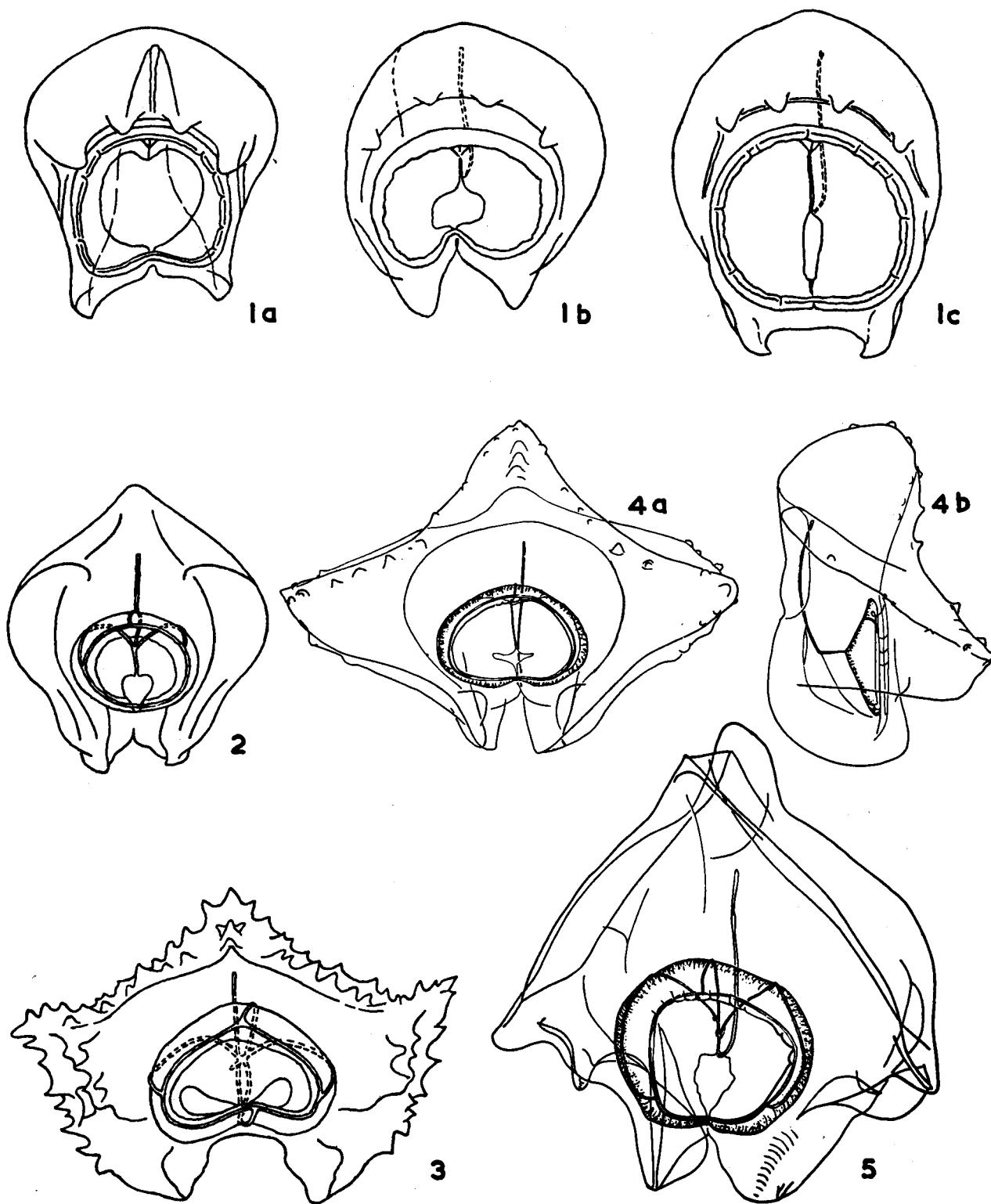
**SIPHONOPHORA**

**SUB-ORDER: CALYCOPHORAE**

**Family: Hippopodiidae**

**(By A. K. Totton and J. H. Fraser)**

**1955**



1. *Hippopodius hippopus*, dorsal view of nectophores a) 8 mm. b) 10.5 mm. c) 19 mm.  
2. *Vogtia glabra*. 3. *V. spinosa*. 4. *V. pentacantha* a) dorsal, b) side view. 5. *V. serrata*.

Figs. 1a, b, and c after Bigelow & Sears, 1937; Fig. 2 after Bigelow, 1918;  
Fig. 3 after Bigelow, 1911; Figs. 4a, b and Fig. 5 original A. K. T.

## Family HIPPOPODIIDAE

Calycophorae which may have a succession of up to twelve or more bells present at once, instead of the usual two. The stem is retracted up amongst the bells. In all species spines or protuberances are present at some stage, whether they are three serrations only as in *V. serrata* or two low protuberances as in *V. glabra*, but they tend to be less conspicuous in the later stages. There is in young growth stages a large *rete mirabile* (dilation) in the ventral radial canal which grows smaller and may disappear later on. The cleft below the nectosac through which the muscular lamella of the neighbouring bell protrudes varies in shape with the age and position of the colony. The division into genera is not very sound: there is a single species of *Hippopodius* and four commonly called *Vogtia*.

Species	General shape of nectophore	Nature of spinulation, etc.
1. <i>Hippopodius hippopus</i> (Forskål)	Rounded	Four small protuberances above nectosac
2. <i>Vogtia glabra</i> Bigelow	More or less rounded	Two rounded prominences above nectosac, young nectophore usually somewhat pointed
3. <i>Vogtia spinosa</i> Kefer. & Ehlers	Angular	Spines on facets as well as on edges; nectosac relatively large
4. <i>Vogtia pentacantha</i> Kölliker	Angular	Spines on edges of facets only; fronto-lateral wings with flat upper facets, nectosac relatively small
5. <i>Vogtia serrata</i> (Moser)	Angular	Spines reduced to three, one above and two lateral

### Further Information on Identification

1. *H. hippopus*: Haeckel, 1888, Pl. 29, Figs. 1—8 (as *Polyphyes unguata*); Bigelow & Sears, 1937, p. 15, Figs. 15—19.
2. *V. glabra*: Bigelow, 1918, Pl. 4, Figs. 2—5; Bigelow & Sears, 1937, p. 17, Fig. 20.
3. *V. spinosa*: Haeckel, 1888, Pl. 29, Figs. 9—14 (as *V. köllikeri*); Bigelow, 1911, Pl. 15, Figs. 5—13.
4. *V. pentacantha*: Kölliker, 1853, Pl. VIII, (Figs. 2 and 6 badly drawn); Moser, 1925, p. 416; Bigelow, 1918, p. 406.
5. *V. serrata*: Moser, 1925, Pl. 27, Fig. 7, Pl. 28, Fig. 8; Bigelow, 1913, Pl. 5, Figs. 7—9 (as *V. pentacantha*).

### Distribution

### Species (Species in brackets occur only exceptionally)

Gulf of Bothnia .....	—
Gulf of Finland .....	—
Baltic proper .....	—
Belt Sea .....	—
Kattegat .....	—
Skagerak .....	—
Northern North Sea .....	1, (3)
Southern North Sea .....	—
English Channel (eastern) .....	—
English Channel (western) .....	—
Bristol Channel and Irish Sea .....	—
South and West Ireland and Atlantic .....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Faroe Shetland Area .....	1, (2), 3, (4), (5)
Faroe Iceland Area .....	1, (3)
Norwegian Sea .....	(1)
Barents Sea .....	—

### References to Work on Biology

Bigelow & Sears, 1937; a list of other useful references is also given there and in Totton, 1954.

### References

- Bigelow, H. B., 1911. Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv., **38**, 2, pp. 173—402.
- Bigelow, H. B., 1913. Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., **44**, pp. 1—119.
- Bigelow, H. B., 1918. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv., **62**, pp. 363—442.
- Bigelow, H. B. & Sears, M., 1937. Rep. Danish oceanogr. Exped. 1908—10, **2**, 2, pp. 1—144.
- Haeckel, E., 1888. Rep. sci. Res. "Challenger", 1873—76, Zool., **28**, pp. 1—380.
- Kölliker, A., 1853. *Die Schwimmpolypen oder Siphonophoren von Messina*, pp. 96, Leipzig.
- Moser, F., 1925. Dtsch. SüdpolExped., **17**, (Zool.), 9, pp. 1—541.
- Totton, A. K., 1954. Discovery Rep., **27**, pp. 1—162.