

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER

**Zooplankton.**

**Sheet 60.**

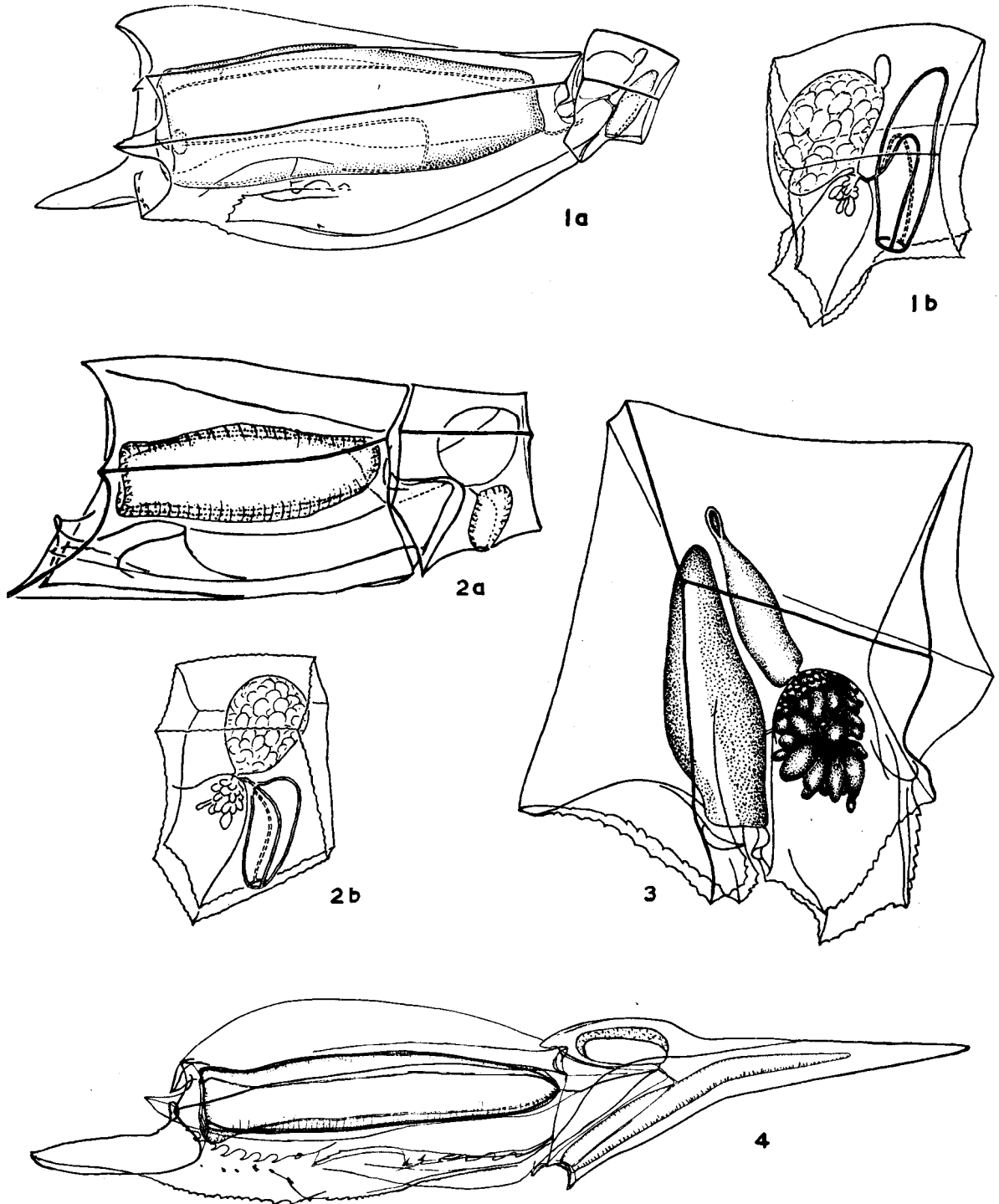
**SIPHONOPHORA**

**SUB-ORDER: CALYCOPHORAE**

**Family: Abylidae**

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

**1955.**



1. *Abylopsis tetragona*, a, two nectophores locked together, b, lateral view of superior nectophore.
2. *Bassia bassensis*, a, the two nectophores, b, lateral view of superior nectophore.
3. *Enneagonum hyalinum*, lateral view of nectophore.
4. *Ceratocymba sagittata*, two nectophores locked together.

(Figs. 1a and 3 from Totton, Figs. 1b and 2b from Bigelow, Figs. 2a and 4 original, A. K. T.)

## Family ABYLIDAE

Calycophorae with one (the anterior) or two nectophores. The short anterior one is the retained larval bell and shows the characteristic relationship between the somatocyst and nectosac found in the larval (caducous) bell of some Diphyinae; but that part of the bell containing the somatocyst has grown down on the opposite side to the nectosac to form a deep hydroecium. The posterior nectophore, where present, is longer.

### Abylopsinae

The anterior nectophore has an apical, (through rotation, now upper) dorso-ventral ridge. The posterior nectophore articulates with the ventral side of the anterior with a short hooked stalk instead of issuing straight from the hydroecium.

Species	Anterior nectophore	Somatocyst	Posterior nectophore
1. <i>Abylopsis tetragona</i> (Otto)	Short, prismatic	Ovoid, with apical caecum	Tough. Short stalk is to one side
2. <i>Bassia bassensis</i> (Q. and G.)	Short, prismatic, edges opaque	Spherical	Delicate with opaque edges
3. <i>Enneagonum hyalinum</i> Q. and G.	Short, pyramidal	Spindle shaped, with apical caecum	None

### Abylinae

The posterior nectophore issues straight out of the hydroecium on a long stalk, and is locked into position by an upper, antapical tooth of the anterior.

Species	Anterior nectophore	Somatocyst	Posterior nectophore
4. <i>Ceratocymba sagittata</i> (Q. and G.)	Long, pointed	Ovoid, turned down parallel to nectosac	Stalk long. Left ventral corner much produced with toothed edges

#### Further Information on Identification

1. *A. tetragona*: Gegenbaur, 1859, Pl. 28 (sic) [29], Figs. 17—19 (as *Abyla pentagona*); Haeckel, 1888, Pl. 39 (as *Calpe gegenbauri*); Bigelow, 1911, Pl. 14, Figs. 6—8; Sears, 1953, p. 80, Fig. 25; Totton, 1954, p. 155, Figs. 82, 83.
2. *B. bassensis*: Gegenbaur, 1859, Pl. 29 (sic) [30], Fig. 20 (as *Abyla perforata*); Huxley, 1859, Pl. 2, Fig. 1 (as *Abyla bassensis*); Haeckel, 1888, Pl. 37 (as *Bassia obeliscus*); Lens & van Riem., 1908, Pl. IV, Fig. 32 (as *Abyla bassensis*); Bigelow, 1911, Pl. 14, Fig. 9; Moser, 1925, Pl. 22; Totton, 1932, Fig. 18; Sears, 1953, p. 94, Fig. 28B, C.
3. *E. hyalinum*: Haeckel, 1888, Pl. 41 (as *Cymba crystallus*); Chun, 1892, Pl. 10, Figs. 10—11 (as *Cuboides adamantina*), Pl. 11, Figs. 1—4 (as *Halopyramis adamantina*); Totton, 1932, Fig. 16; Bigelow & Sears, 1937, pp. 21—2, Figs. 21—25; Sears, 1953, p. 98, Fig. 28A, 29.
4. *C. sagittata*: Lens & van Riem., 1908, Pl. VI, Fig. 47 (as *Diphyabylla Hubrechtii*); Bigelow, 1911, Pl. 12, Fig. 7 (as *Diphyabylla Hubrechtii*); Moser, 1925, Pl. 15; Sears, 1953, p. 63, Fig. 18.

(Owing to a difference of opinion on orientation the term left of Sears = right of Totton, see Totton, 1954, p. 143).

#### Distribution

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

#### References to Work on Biology

see especially Bigelow & Sears, 1937, and Totton, 1954.

## References

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