

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL POUR L'EXPLORATION DE LA MER

**Zooplankton.**

**Sheet 56.**

**SIPHONOPHORA**

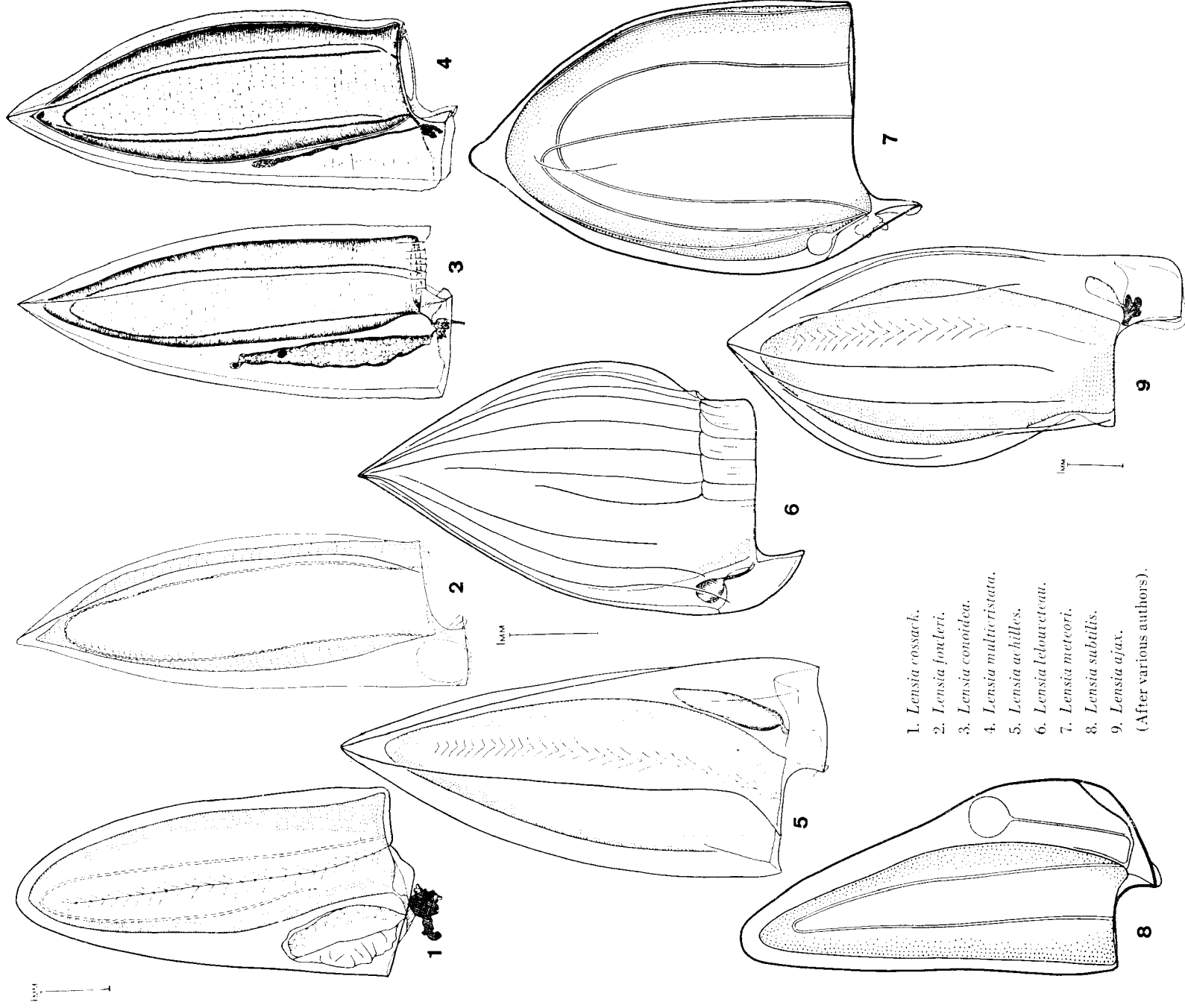
**SUB-ORDER: CALYCOPHORAE**

**Family: Diphyidae**

**GENUS: LENSIA**

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

**1955.**



1. *Lensia rossacki*.  
 2. *Lensia fouleri*.  
 3. *Lensia conoidea*.  
 4. *Lensia multicristata*.  
 5. *Lensia acillies*.  
 6. *Lensia lelouteteani*.  
 7. *Lensia meteyri*.  
 8. *Lensia subtilis*.  
 9. *Lensia ajax*.  
 (After various authors).

### Genus LENSIA

A number of small Calycophorae which cannot be included in the genera *Diphyes* (sensu stricto), *Dimophyes*, *Muggiaea*, *Chelophyes* or *Eudoxoides*, and which will eventually be separated into related groups under generic names, are at present referred to the genus *Lensia*. The nectophores are generally small. The lateral radial canals of the posterior nectophores are not looped as they are in *Sulculeolaria* and posterior nectophore and eudoxids are in some cases unknown. Some species (*L. ajax* and *L. achilles*) are mid-water forms. Most of the species have wide distributions in all oceans.

The chief characters for identification of the anterior bell are the shape and position of the somatocyst (which may be extended when full of oil or contracted when empty); the number and arrangement of the ridges although this is subject to minor variations in multicristate forms such as *L. lelouveteau*; and the angles of the margin of the hydroecial region in relation to the ascending sector leading to the opening of the nectosac, and in relation to the axis of the bell (see figures).

Species	Number of ridges on anterior bell	Shape and position of somatocyst	Depth of hydroecium and relation to opening of nectosac
1. <i>L. cossack</i> Totton	none, apex rounded	Ovoid, oblique $\frac{1}{3}$ length of nectophore	No hydroecium
2. <i>L. fowleri</i> (Bigelow)	5	Globular, no stalk, below level of opening of nectosac	Very small, and below
3. <i>L. conoidea</i> (Kerfstein and Ehlers)	5	Fusiform with stalk	Very shallow, and below
4. <i>L. multicristata</i> (Moser)	7 or more	Long, variable thickness, with stalk	Shallow, and below
5. <i>L. achilles</i> Totton	5, dorso laterals bent near velum	Broadly spindle-shaped	Large, and level
6. <i>L. lelouveteau</i> Totton	mullistriate	Squat, kidney-shaped	Shallow, oblique, and above
7. <i>L. meteori</i> (Leloup)	5	Globular on short stalk	Very shallow, and almost vertical extends to above
8. <i>L. subtilis</i> (Chun)	5, rounded apex	Globular on long stalk	Shallow, and extends to above, at an angle
9. <i>L. ajax</i> Totton	5 groups of 3 (or 2) sometimes incomplete	Short, oblique, spindle shaped	Large, and slightly below, almost level

#### Further Information on Identification

1. *Lensia cossack*: Totton, 1941, p. 150, Fig. 8.
2. *Lensia fowleri*: Bigelow & Sears, 1937, p. 53, Figs. 37—40.
3. *Lensia conoidea*: Sars, 1846, p. 41, Pl. 7, Figs. 1—15 (as *Diphyes truncata*); Bigelow & Sears, 1937, p. 48, Figs. 27—31, 33, 34 (non Figs. 32, 35).
4. *Lensia multicristata*: Leloup, 1934, p. 34, Fig. 8 (as *L. multicristata* forme typica); Bigelow & Sears, 1937, p. 55, Figs. 40—44.
5. *Lensia achilles*: Totton, 1941, p. 149, Fig. 7.
6. *Lensia lelouveteau*: Leloup, 1934, p. 36, Fig. 9 (as *L. multicristata* forme grimaldii, part: non *Lensia grimaldii* Leloup 1933); Totton, 1941, p. 163, Fig. 23.
7. *Lensia meteori*: Leloup, 1934, p. 15, Fig. 6; Totton, 1954, p. 117, Fig. 60.
8. *Lensia subtilis*: Totton, 1954, p. 115, Figs. 57, 58, 59.
9. *Lensia ajax*: Totton, 1941, p. 147, Fig. 4.

#### Distribution Species

Gulf of Bothnia .....	—
Gulf of Finland .....	—
Baltic proper .....	—
Belt Sea .....	—
Kattegat .....	—
Skagerak .....	3
Northern North Sea .....	(2), 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, 6, 7, 8, 9
Faroe Shetland Area .....	2, 3
Faroe Iceland Area .....	3, 5
Norwegian Sea .....	3
Barents Sea .....	—

#### References to Work on Biology

are so few and scattered that they have been disregarded for this sheet.

