

南极半岛西北部海域辨媳属 (水媳虫类)一新种*

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1984—1985 年, 中国首次南大洋考察队“向阳红 10 号”调查船, 在南极半岛西北部海域进行海洋综合考察时, 用底栖生物拖网采获了许多水媳虫标本, 经整理鉴定, 发现其中有辨媳属(桧叶媳科)的一个种, 形态特异, 与该属的已知种均不相同, 确认为新种。现描述如下:

密纹辨媳(新种) *Symplectoscyphus densestriatus* sp. nov. (图1:A—D)

正模标本 标本号 HY-85-01, 很多群体附生在六放海绵上。采集站号: S₂₀, 64°24'5S, 61°41'0W; 采集日期: 1985 年 2 月 7 日; 水深 378m, 底质为粘土质粉砂; 底层水温 (340m) — 0.391℃, 底层盐度 34.532。

标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。

群体小, 最高达 23mm。茎单管, 有少数双叉状分枝。茎和分枝均分节。节结处无隔膜, 但有明显的围鞘收缩, 并在其上下方常膨大变粗。节间长短不等, 通常基部较长, 顶端较短。每一节间的顶端有一个芽鞘, 分枝生在芽鞘下方的膝状突起上, 这个芽鞘因此而成为腋生。茎和分枝上的芽鞘均在同一个平面上排成两列。芽鞘成管形, 向上向外弯曲; 内侧面鼓, 其游离部分约为固着部分长度的 3 倍; 外侧面向内凹。芽鞘的近中部最宽, 向鞘口和鞘底渐细。鞘口边缘有 3 个发达的尖齿, 内侧面 1 个, 外侧面 2 个, 它们之间由较深的圆窝分开, 并在鞘口部位常出现 6—7 个更新的芽鞘。鞘壁表面光滑。

生殖鞘生于茎和分枝下半部的芽鞘下方, 呈卵圆形。鞘口小, 为圆形, 在一个漏斗状的短颈上。生殖鞘壁的表面有许多密集的波状环纹。

标本测量 (mm)

茎部: 节间长度	0.96—2.40
节结直径	0.10—0.16
芽鞘: 外侧面长度(不包括更新鞘的长度)	0.51—0.65
内侧面游离部分长度	0.48—0.64
内侧面固着部分长度	0.16—0.19
最大直径	0.23—0.29

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鞘口直径	0.16—0.22
生殖鞘: 长度	1.50—1.92
最大直径	0.64—0.90
鞘口直径	0.16—0.26

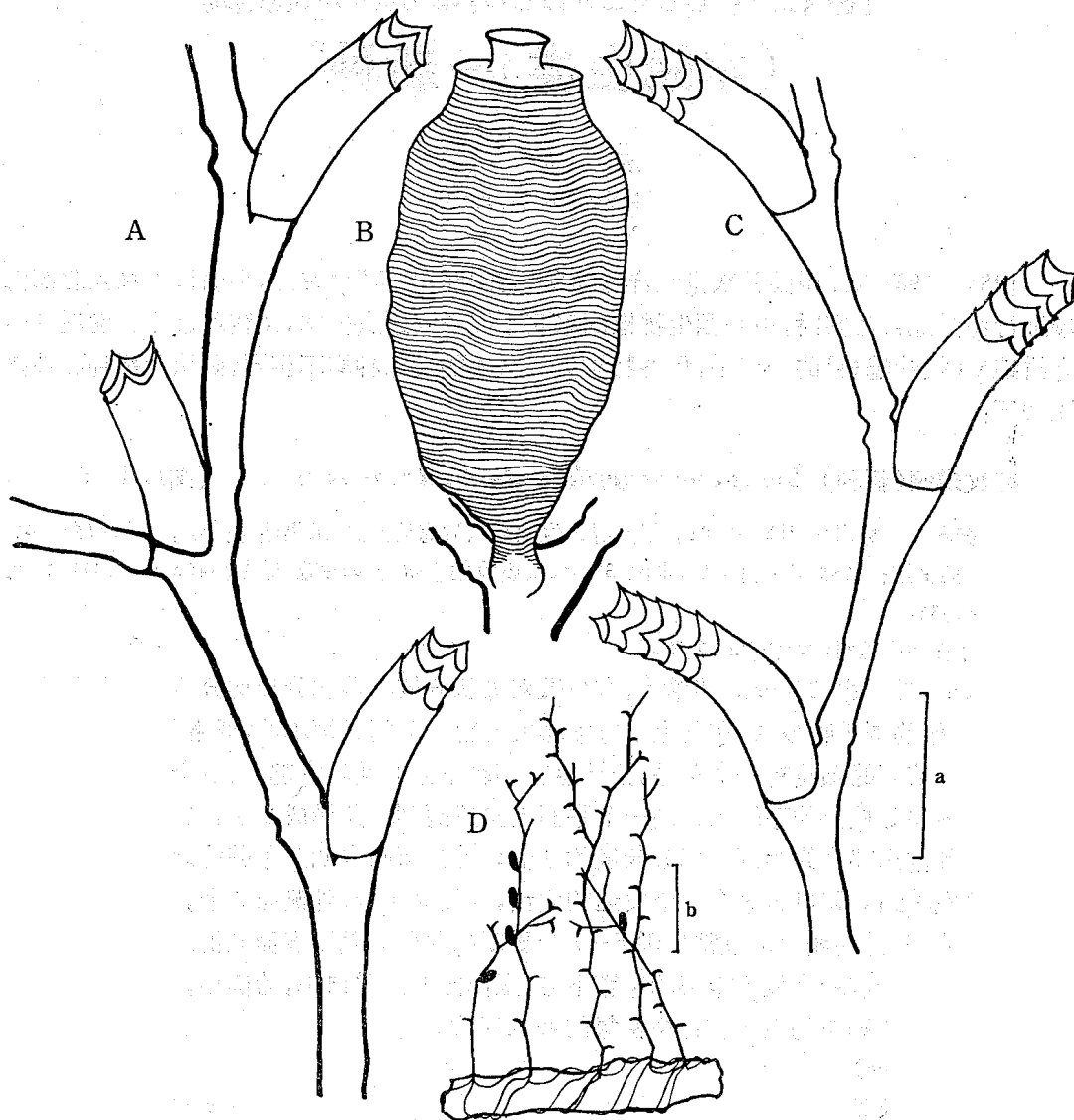


图 1 密纹辩媳(新种) *Symplectoscyphus densestriatus* sp. nov.

A. 有芽鞘的水媳茎; B. 生殖鞘; C. 有芽鞘的水媳枝; D. 群体
(A, B, C 比例尺为 a, D 比例尺为 b, 均为 0.5mm)

本新种生殖鞘壁表面有许多密集的环境,芽鞘壁表面光滑,芽鞘内侧面游离部分的长度显著超过固着部分,很容易和本属其他种区别。它与近似种的比较见下表。

种类	性状特征	芽 鞘		更新的芽鞘	生殖鞘表面
		表 面	内侧面游离部分 长度/固着部分 长度		
冰海辨媳 <i>S. glacialis</i> (Jäderholm, 1904)		光滑	1.1/1—1.6/1	有	无明显环纹
纳氏辨媳 <i>S. naumovi</i> Blanco, 1977		光滑	2.1/1—2.9/1	无	无明显环纹
黄海辨媳 <i>S. huanghaiensis</i> Tang et Huang, 1986	有许多密集环纹		1.3/1—1.5/1	无	有许多密集环纹
密纹辨媳 <i>S. densestriatus</i> Tang sp. nov.		光滑	3.0/1—3.4/1	有	有许多密集环纹

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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *SYMPLECTOSCYPHUS* (HYDROIDA) FROM THE NORTHWEST WATERS OFF THE ANTARCTIC PENINSULA*

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ABSTRACT

Many hydroid specimens were collected with the bottom trawl by the R/V "Xi-angyanghong No. 10" of the China's First Southern Ocean Expedition in the north-western sea area off the Antarctic Peninsula from Nov. 20, 1984 to Apr. 10, 1985.

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In working on these specimens, the author found one of the species of the genus *Symplectoscyphus* (Sertulariidae) differs from the recorded species in the morphological characters after careful examination. This species was identified as a new species.

Description of the species is as follows.

***Symplectoscyphus densestriatus* sp. nov. (Fig. 1: A—D)**

Holotype: No. HY-85-01, many colonies attaching to the hexactinellid sponge; Sta. S26, 64°24'5S, 61°41'0W; Feb. 7, 1985; 378m, clayey silt; bottom temperature (340m): -0.391°C; bottom salinity: 34.532.

The specimens are deposited in the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

Colonies small, reaching a maximum height of 23mm. Stem monosiphonic, with a few dichotomous branches. Stems and branches divided into internodes. No septa but with distinct constrictions of the periderm at the nodes, usually widened above and below nodes. Internodes unequal in length, often the base longer and the apex shorter. Each internode bearing one distal hydrotheca. Branches originated from an apophysis just under a hydrotheca which then became axillary. Hydrothecae on stems and branches arranged in two rows but in one plane. Hydrothecae tubular, curved upwards and outwards, its adcauline wall convex, free part about three times as long as adnate part, abcauline wall concave. The near middle part of hydrothecae the widest, gradually tapered towards both apex and base. Hydrothecal aperture bearing three well developed pointed teeth, one adcauline and two abcauline, separated by deep rounded embayments, and usually with 6—7 renovations. Surface of hydrothecal wall smooth.

Gonothecae borne on the lower half part of the stems and branches below the hydrothecae, ovate. Aperture small and circular, on a funnel-shaped and shorter collar. Surface of gonothecal wall bearing many dense undulate annulations.

Measurements (mm):

Stem internode	
length	0.96—2.40
diameter at node	0.10—0.16
Hydrotheca	
length, abcauline wall (not including renovation)	0.51—0.65
length, free part of adcauline wall	0.48—0.64
length, adnate part of adcauline wall	0.16—0.19
maximum diameter	0.23—0.29
diameter at aperture	0.16—0.22
Gonotheca	
length	1.50—1.92
maximum diameter	0.64—0.90
diameter at aperture	0.16—0.26

This new species is easily distinguished from other species of the genus in the

presence of many dense annulations on the surface of the hydrothecal wall, in the surface of the hydrothecal wall being smooth, and in the free part of adcauline wall marked longer than adnate part. Comparison of it and the closely related species is shown in the following table:

characters species	hydrotheca			surface of gonothecal wall
	surface	length of free part of adcauline wall: length of adnate part	renovations of hydrothecal aperture	
<i>S. glacialis</i> (Jäderholm, 1904)	smooth	1.1/1—1.6/1	presence	no distinct annulations
<i>S. naumovi</i> Blanco, 1977	smooth	2.1/1—2.9/1	absence	no distinct annulations
<i>S. huanghaiensis</i> Tang et Huang, 1986	with many dense annulations	1.3/1—1.5/1	absence	with many dense annulations
<i>S. densestriatus</i> Tang sp. nov.	smooth	3.0/1—3.4/1	presence	with many dense annulations