

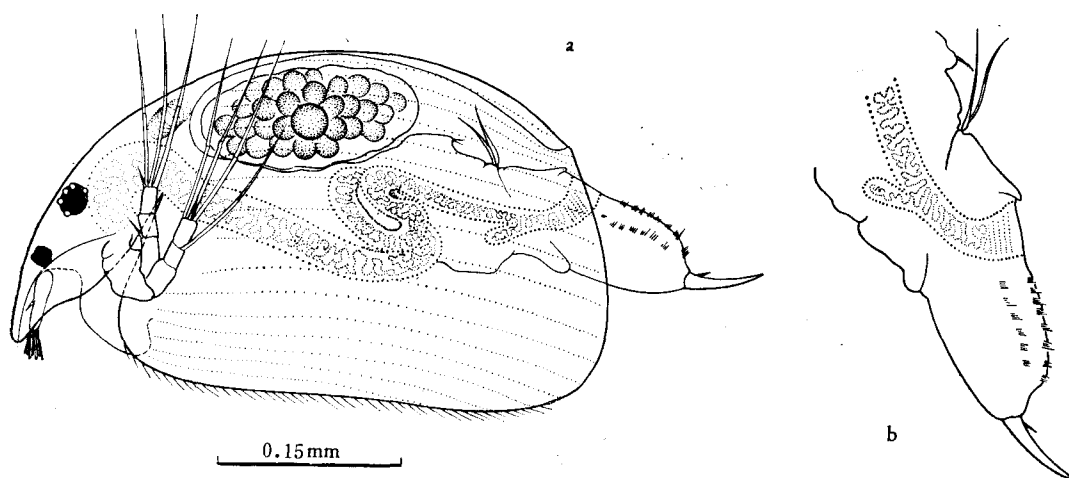
西藏枝角类一新种

蒋燮治

(中国科学院水生生物研究所)

作者镜检西藏的枝角类标本,发现有一新种,现报道如下。

阿里尖额蚤 *Alona aliensis* sp. nov.



阿里尖额蚤 *Alona aliensis* sp. nov. a. 雌性整体,侧面观; b. 后腹部。

雌性特征 体长0.43—0.47毫米。体略呈长方形,外形与点滴尖额蚤 (*A. guttat* Sars) 相似。透明浅黄色。壳瓣背缘稍微拱起,中部最高;后缘略向外凸出,其高度约为最大壳高的4/5;腹缘较平直,中部微凹,全缘列生刚毛。后背角不明显;后腹角浑圆无刻齿。壳纹纵行。

头部不大。吻部钝,伸向前方。单、复眼形状一般。第一触角呈棒形,不超过吻尖,前侧具一根触毛,末端为一束长度相仿的嗅毛。第二触角游泳刚毛序式:0—0—3/4—1—3。内、外肢的末节和外肢的第一节上各具一细刺。

胸肢5对,肠管盘曲,末部具一盲囊。唇片舌状,沿脊光滑。

后腹部中等大小,末端渐尖,末背角与同属其他种类存在明显的区别,不仅不向外凸出,反而陷进成一凹形,背缘稍微弯曲外凸。肛刺稀且小,约8个,多数肛刺与细毛组合成簇,侧面有栉毛簇,显得更加稀少。尾爪基部有一个爪刺。

雄性尚未发现。

正模标本 Tb-76-402, ♀, 1976年6月10日采自阿里地区札达县象泉河滩沼泽。存中国科学院水生生物研究所。

副模标本 Tb-76-407, ♀♀, 1976年7月2日采自阿里地区札达县古壤山坡下小水坑。

本刊编辑部收到稿件日期: 1980年4月5日。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 蒋燮治、堵南山, 1979. 中国动物志节肢动物门甲壳纲淡水枝角类. 科学出版社. 第214—230页。
- [2] Brehm, V., 1933. Die Cladoceren der Deutschen Limnologischen Sunda-Expedition. *Arch. Hydrobiol.*, Suppl. 11:631—771.
- [3] Flössner, D., 1972. Branchiopoda, Branchiura. In: Die Tierwelt Deutschlands. Jena. Teil 60.
- [4] Frey, D. G., 1967. Phylogenetic relationships in the family Chydoridae (Cladocera). *Proc. Sym. crust. Ernakulam*, 1:1—9.
- [5] Kiser, R. W., 1948. Two new species of *Alona* from the Pearl River, Canton, China. *Trans. Amer. Micros. Soc.*, 67:315—318.

A NEW CLADOCERA OF THE FAMILY CHYDORIDAE FROM THE XIZANG PLATEAU

Jiang Xiezhi

(Institute of Hydrobiology, Academia Sinica)

Abstract

Alona aliensis sp. nov.

Female Body length 0.43—0.49 mm. Body subquadrate, general form like that of *Alona guttata* Sars. Valves transparent, yellowish in color. Dorsal margin evenly arched, greatest height usually near the middle of valves. Posterior margin slightly convex especially in the lower half, its length about $4/5$ the greatest height. Ventral margin nearly straight, slightly concave in the middle, each fringed with a row of hairs. Supra-posteal angle indistinct; infero-posteal angle broadly rounded, but without teeth. Valves marked by fine longitudinal striations.

Head rather small. Rostrum short and blunt, straight forward. Eyes and ocellus of ordinary size. Antennules spindle-shaped, bearing one strong lateral sensory hair located about $1/3$ the distance from the distal end of the antennule, and a bundle of terminal setae about in equal length. Antennae of ordinary form, setae formula: 0—0— $3/4$ —1—3; spinules formula: 1—0— $1/0$ —0—1.

Swimming legs five pairs. Intestine convoluted, typical of the family. Anal caecum was observed. Lip-plate tongue-shaped, smooth along the keel.

Postabdomen moderate in size, narrowed toward apex, postanal corner being not convex as in ordinary form, but appears concave and forming a shallow notch which is the most characteristic difference between this species and all the other members of the genus. Anal spines very slender and sparse, about 8 clusters in number, each cluster combined with one spinule and several bristles; lateral fascicles diminished both in length and number as compared with the anal spines, lossely distributed. Claws each with one basal spine.

Males unknown.

Type specimens (Cat. no. Tb-76-402; Tb-76-407) collected from Ali (Ngari) District, North Xizang, deposited in the Institute of Hydrobiology, Academia Sinica, Wuhan.