

中国南部阳遂足科蛇尾一新种—— 异常盘棘蛇尾*

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中国科学院海洋研究所于1960年在中国南部采集的蛇尾类中,有7个标本是盘棘蛇尾属 *Ophiocentrus* Ljungman, 1867 的一新种。现描述如下。

系 统 描 述

阳遂足科 Family AMPHIURIDAE Ljungman, 1867

异常盘棘蛇尾(新种) *Ophiocentrus anomalus* sp. nov. (图1; 图版I)

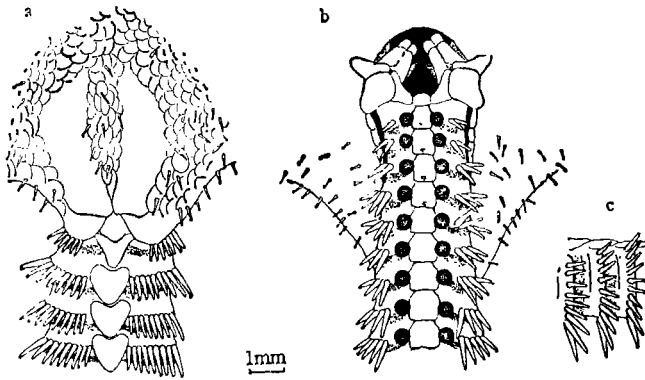


图1 异常盘棘蛇尾(新种)

Fig. 1 *Ophiocentrus anomalus* sp. nov. Holotype a. Dorsal; b. ventral partial views of disk and oral area; c. side view of three arm joints near disk. Scale equals 1 mm.

模式标本 正模标本: IOAS-E00961; 副模标本: IOAS-E00965。

标本采集地 北部湾、厦门近岸,水深19—62m处。

描述 体大,盘直径常超过20mm,腕长约为盘直径的8倍,腕基部宽约3.5mm(标本盘直径20mm)。盘稍膨胀,盖有厚皮,内埋有细薄鳞片,明显的鳞片各具一个延长的小棘,总的来看,所盖小棘稀疏。干标本辐楯周围鳞片变为可见,所盖厚皮转为深色,并缺乏钙质物,盘间辐部中间凹进。盘背面大部分被辐楯占满;辐楯大,长约4mm、宽约1mm(标本盘直径15mm),远端相接,或完全隔开。

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盘下间辐部空间盖有皮膜,内埋细小鳞片。一些鳞片带有和背面一样的细长小棘。盘周围的鳞片较密集。生殖裂口宽,其内缘有一行颇宽的鳞片。

口楯小,稍鼓起,长大于宽,临近角钝,远端具一小叶。侧口板小,稍呈半圆形,在间辐部中线不相接。一个十分独特的形态是侧口板缺远端口棘或仅留有残迹(vestige)。在研究的7个标本中,仅有两个标本在其一个辐部的一侧有一个很小的远端口棘,附着在侧口板的临近端;其余的5个标本则完全没有远端口棘。颞顶成对的齿下口棘明显。在较高水平部位上,每个口裂各具两个尖而呈圆锥形的口触手鳞。

背腕板小,仅占腕背面很小的部分。腕背面大部分被侧腕板所占据。除起首的一或两板外,背腕板稍呈心形,长略大于宽或长等于宽,远端角钝,侧边直,临近边中央凹进,各板重迭,或彼此被皮膜稍微隔开。

第一腹腕板小,宽大于长,以后的板长方形,长大于宽,角圆,外表鼓起,且形成一个小瘤;第四或第五板后,板呈五角形或四角形,宽大于长,外缘凹进,各板被皮膜稍微隔开。

侧腕板很发达,上下均不相接。各板有10个钝尖的腕棘,最下一棘最粗大,其长度超过一个腕节。所有腕棘表面光滑,但下面第二腕棘,顶端偶而稍弯曲,但不形成钩状。触手孔特别大,没有鳞片。酒精标本灰白色。

讨论 本种蛇尾缺乏远端口棘,和盘棘蛇尾属的其他种很容易区别。据报道,盘棘蛇尾属没有缺乏远端口棘的种。本种似乎十分特殊,与任何有关种都不相同。

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OPHIOCENTRUS ANOMALUS SP. NOV. OF THE FAMILY AMPHIURIDAE (OPHIUROIDEA) FROM SOUTHERN CHINA*

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ABSTRACT

Among the ophiurans collected by the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica are seven specimens of a new species of the genus *Ophiocentrus* Ljungman, 1867. The following is a description for this new species:

Family AMPHIURIDAE Ljungman, 1867

***Ophiocentrus anomalus* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1; Pl. I)

Holotype IOAS-E00961, Gulf of Beibu. 18°30'N, 108°15'E, depth 62 meters, sand mud bottom. May 26, 1960.

Paratypes IOAS-E00965, Gulf of Beibu, Xiamen coast, depth 19–62 meters; 6 specimens.

Description Size large, diameter of disk sometimes over 20 mm, arms about eight times as long as disk diameter, width of arms at base about 3.5 mm (at d. d. 20mm). Disk more or less puffed, covered by a thick skin, in which are hidden some fine, thin scales, each of the more conspicuous ones with a small, elongated spinelet, the covering of which, as a whole, is sparse. When dried, the scales around the radial shields become visible, the skin turns dark and appears to lack calcification, and the interradii spaces of disk become concave. Large part of dorsal surface of disk is occupied by radial shields, which are very large, about 4 mm long and 1 mm wide (at d. d. 15 mm), meeting distally or separated throughout.

Interbrachial space below covered by skin, in which fine scales are embedded. Some of these scales carry a small, slender spinelet identical with those on the dorsal surface; these spinelets are more crowded toward the periphery of disk. Genital slits rather broad, provided on their internal border with a row of rather broad scales.

Oral shields small, slightly raised, longer than broad, with an obtuse proximal angle and a small distal lobe. Adoral plates small, somewhat crescentiform and not meeting in the median interradii line. A quite unique feature is that the adoral plates appear to lack distal oral papilla or at most vestigial. Of seven specimens examined, only two with a single small distal oral papilla in one side of a radii, attached to the proximal end of an adoral plate; five others with no distal oral at all. Paired infradepantal papillae on apex of jaw distinct. Two oral tentacle scales in each slit, large, conical and pointed, situated in a higher level.

Dorsal arm plates small, occupy only a very limited portion of the dorsal surface of arms, the greater part of which is covered by the side arm plates. Except for the first one or two, they are somewhat heart-shaped, a little longer than broad, or as long as broad,

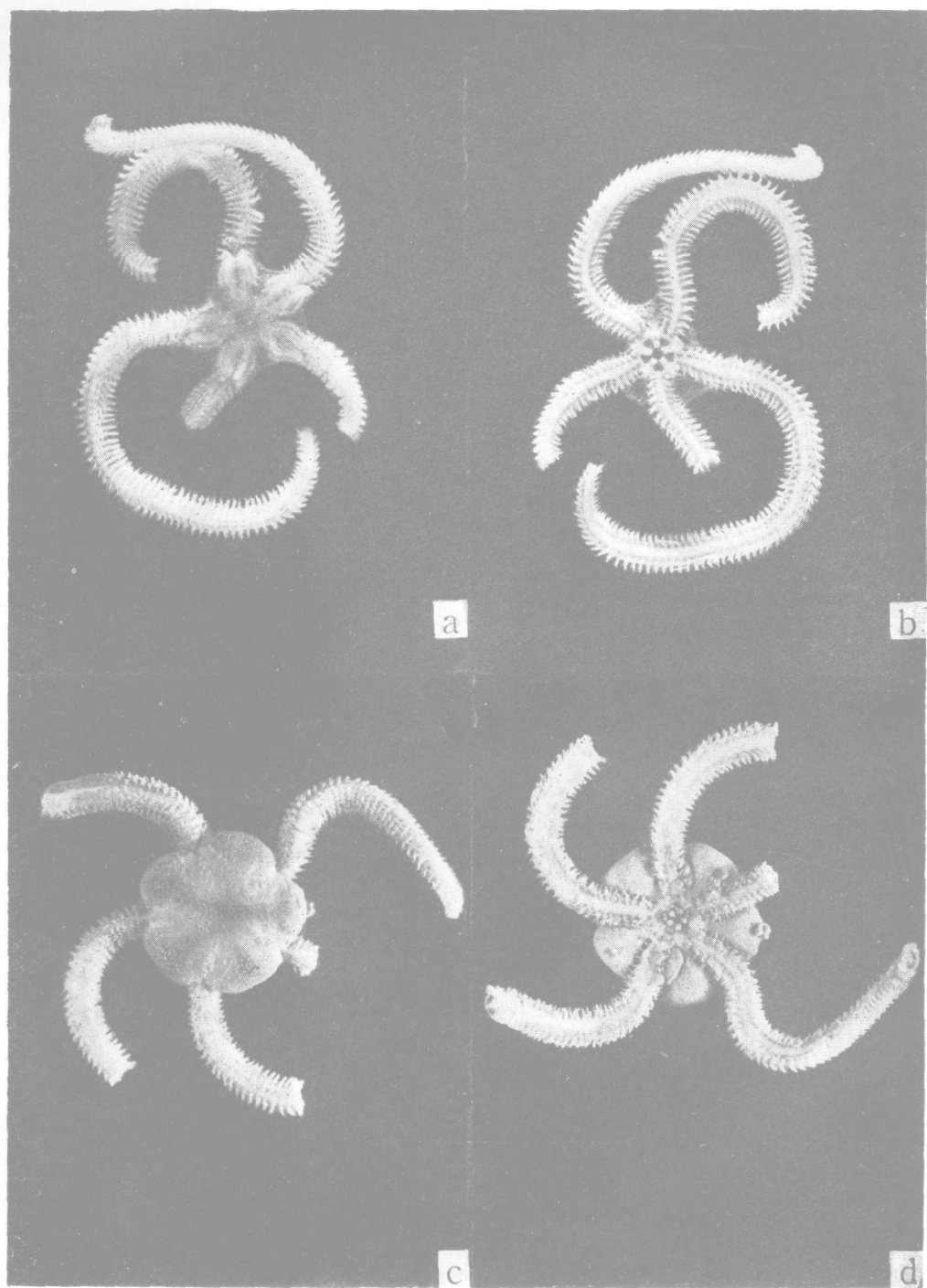
*Contribution No. 864 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

with a blunt distal angle, and somewhat straight sides, proximal edge concave in the middle, more or less overlapping, or slightly separated from each other by a skin.

First ventral arm plates small, wider than long; succeeding plates rectangular longer than wide, with rounded corners, outer surface raised and forms a small knob; after fourth or fifth, these plates become pentagonal or tetragonal, wider than long, with concave distal margin, slightly separated from each other by a skin.

Side arm plates developed, not meeting either below or above, each plate carries ten blunt-pointed arm spines, of which the lowest is the, largest and stouter, its length exceeds a joint. Surface of all arm spines is smooth, except the second from below of which the tip is occasionally slightly incurved, but not forming a hook. Tentacle pores extremely large, and without scales. Colour of specimens in alcohol grayish white.

Remarks This species is distinguished at a glance from the other species of the genus *Ophiocentrus* by its absence of distal oral papilla. So far as I know, no species of *Ophiocentrus* are known to lack the distal oral papilla. It seems to be very well characterized and quite distinct from any of its relatives.



异常盘棘蛇尾(新种)

Ophiocentrus anomalus sp. nov.

a. Dorsal; b. ventral view of holotype;
c. Dorsal; d. ventral view of paratype. x 1