

厦门港水螅水母类一新属一新种

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1972年8月至1973年9月, 厦门水产学院和厦门市水产局联合在厦门港的黄厝、集美、宝珠、后井和钟宅等海域采集浮游生物, 经我们系统地鉴定其中的水螅水母类, 发现有属于花水母目 Anthomedusae, 筒螅水母科 Tubulariidae 的一新种, 订名为厦门枝水母, 并以此为模式种创立一个新属。现将新属、新种记述于下。

枝水母属(新属) *Ramus* gen. nov.

外伞无刺胞迹。无顶突和顶管。口圆形简单, 无胃柄。辐管4条, 4条同样发达的主辐触手, 触手分枝, 每分枝末端各有一个刺胞球。无眼点。

本新属分类位置在花水母目的筒螅水母科内, 是根据如下特征: 口简单圆形, 有4条辐管; 垂管不伸出伞缘; 生殖腺环绕着整个胃; 缘触手不超过4条, 触手基部球上无眼点。无平衡器。这都完全符合筒螅水母科的特征。

新属的触手分枝, 与花水母目的镰螅水母科 Zancleidae、枝手水母科 Cladonematidae 和游爬水母科 Eleutheriidae 等的一些种属相似, 但镰螅水母科的生殖腺间辐位; 枝手水母科具带有刺胞丛的口触手, 缘触手基部球上有眼点; 游爬水母科的生殖腺在下伞表面或呈特殊的背粗囊, 伞缘有连续或间断的刺胞环, 也有眼点。这些都是本新属所不具备的特征。

据 Kramp (1959, 1961, 1968) 等分别报导三大洋及邻近海域的水螅水母类, 述及筒螅水母科有11个属, 但对 *Hybocodon forbesi* Mayer 的分类位置有怀疑。Brinckmann-Voss (1967) 对该种进行了生活史的研究, 将此种订正为 *Vannucci forbesi* (Mayer), 并建立一个新属。此外, Vannucci 等 (1966) 在研究意大利那不勒斯湾的水螅水母类时发现筒螅水母科的另一新种 *Rhysomedusa pomponina*, 并以此建立另一新属。因此, 筒螅水母科已知有13个属。珠手水母 *Steenstrupia* Forbes 有顶突和顶管; 外肋水母 *Ectopleura* L. Agassiz、散胞水母 *Plotocnide* Wagner 和里斯水母 *Rhysomedusa* Vannucci & Moreira 等的外伞具刺细胞; 真铃水母 *Eucondonium* Hartlaub 的胃上有无性芽体和胃柄; 单手水母 *Gotoea* Uchida、拟单手水母 *Paragotoea* Kramp、斜球水母 *Hybocodon* L. Agassiz、真囊水母 *Euphysora* Maas、囊水母 *Euphysa* Forbes 和范氏水母 *Vannuccia* Brinckmann

等仅有 1 条触手或 4 条不是同等发达的触手。这些都与本新属显著不同。本新属有 4 条同等发达的触手，与内胞水母 *Euphysilla* Kramp 和外胞水母 *Euphysomma* Kramp 较为相似，其主要区别比较如下：

内胞水母：触手无分枝，触手内侧有刺胞丛。

外胞水母：触手无分枝，触手外侧有刺胞丛。

枝水母：触手分枝，每条分枝末端有一刺胞球。

本新属现仅发现厦门枝水母 *Ramus xiamenensis* sp.nov. 一种，为本属模式种。

厦门枝水母（新属、新种）*Ramus xiamenensis* gen. n., sp. n.

图 1

形态特征 伞高 1.1—2.0 毫米，宽 1.0—1.8 毫米。伞钟形，胶质厚，尤其在伞顶。口简单圆形。胃椭圆形，约占伞腔高的 1/2—2/3。生殖腺围绕着整个胃表面。4 条辐管，1 条环管。4 条同等发达的触手，有显著的基部球，触手短而粗（已固定的标本），在近末端有不同方向、不同水平的 5—8 条粗短的棍状分枝，分枝的构造与触手相同，各分枝末端都有 1 个大的杨梅状刺胞球，其直径约为 75 微米，触手球上无眼点。

模式标本 正模(TIO-HC 081)、付模(TIO-HC 082-083)于 1973 年 6 月 27 日采自厦门港钟宅，保存于国家海洋局第三海洋研究所。

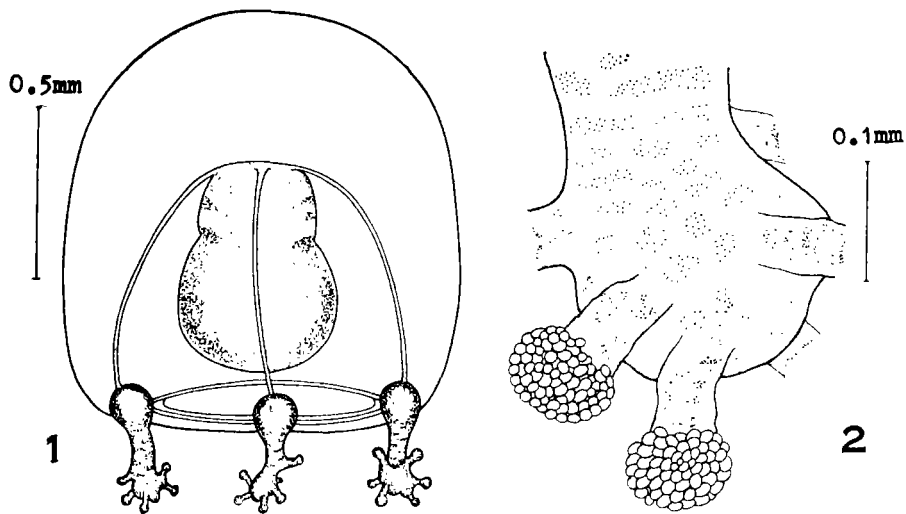


图1 厦门枝水母（新种）*Ramus xiamenensis* sp. n.

1. 整体侧面观；2. 触手端部放大。

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ON A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE HYDROMEDUSAE FROM XIAMEN HARBOUR, FUJIN PROVINCE, CHINA

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ABSTRACT

In the courses of a detailed systematic investigation, Hydromedusae here collected from Xiamen (Amoy) Harbour during August 1972—September 1973, one of which proved to be a new species. A new genus has been erected for the species, which belongs to Tubulariidae in Anthomedusae.

The new generic and specific diagnoses are as follows.

Ramus gen. n.

Without exumbrella nematocysts tracks. Without apical projection and apical canal. With simple circular mouth, no stomachal peduncle. With 4 radial canals. 4 equally developed perradial tentacles has branches with terminal knob of nematocysts. Without ocelli on marginal tentacle bulbs.

Type species: *Ramus xiamenensis* sp. n.

Remarks: At the present time only 13 genera in the Tubulariidae are known.

This new genus closely resembles *Euphysilla* Kramp and *Euphysomma* Kramp, but it may be distinguished from the latter two genera mainly by the shape of 4 equally developed perradial tentacles. Their distinguishing characters are:

Euphysilla: tentacles unbranched, but with adaxial clusters of nematocysts.

Euphysomma: tentacles unbranched, but with abaxial clusters of nematocysts.

Ramus: tentacles branched, each branches with terminal knob of nematocysts.

***Bamus Xiamenensis* gen. n., sp. n. (fig.1)**

1.1-2.0 mm high, 1.0-1.8 mm wide. Umbrella dome-shaped, with fairly thick jelly especially in apical region. Stomach oval, about $1/2-2/3$ as long as the bell cavity. Gonad completely surrounding surface of stomach. With 4 equally developed perradial tentacles with conspicuous basal bulbs, tentacles rather short and stout, near the distal part each with 5-8 short club-shaped branches in several levels and sides, the branch with strawberry-shaped knob of nematocysts. Without ocelli.

Type specimens: Holotype (TIO-HC 081) and Paratype (TIO-HC 082-083) were collected from Xiamen Harbour, 27, June 1973. Deposited in the Third Institute of Oceanography, National Bureau of Oceanography.