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**Notes on the two Japanese Ctenophores, *Lampetia pancerina* Chun and *Beroë ramosa* n. sp.**

By

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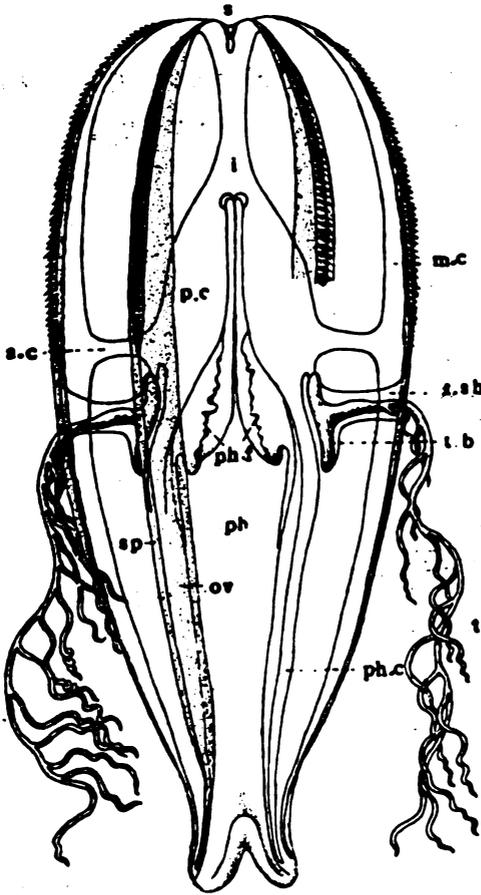
*With 2 textfigures.*

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**1. *Lampetia pancerina* Chun. (Textfigure 1).**

Chun, 1850, Fauna u. Flora d. G. von Neapel, Monogr. 1, Ctenophora,  
p. 282, pl. 1, figs. 1-3; pl. 3, fig. 5.

Body cylindrical or elongate-ovoid, compressed neither in transverse nor in sagittal direction. Aboral pole subtruncate; parts directly adjoining mouth-aperture highly contractile; in fully-extended state of those parts, greatest width of body along either transverse or sagittal axis about one-third of length. Aboral sense-organ (s) exposed; polar plates fairly long and very narrow. Perradial intercostal spaces slightly wider than interradianal. Ribs of equal length; comb-plates very small and closely arranged, beginning close to sense organ and terminating at the same level as the opening of tentacle-sheath, or slightly above that level; in an individual 40 mm. long, they number about 65 in each rib. Tentacle-basis (t.b) very small relatively to the size of body; double-curved; opening of tentacle-sheath (t. sh) situated slightly above the level of the middle of the vertical length of body; tentacles (t) rather short and provided with simple filiform branches. Pharynx (ph) very long and spacious, occupying  $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$  of body-length, divided into two distinct sections, the aboral which is very narrow and internally conspicuously folded (pharyngeal folds, ph. f) in its lower half, and



Textfigures 1.

*Lampetia pancerina* Chun, x 3.

a.c—adradial canal; i—infundibulum; m.c—meridional canal; ov—ovary; p.c—perradial canal; ph—pharynx; ph.c—pharyngeal canal; ph.f—pharyngeal folds; sp—spermary; s—aboral sense organ; t—tentacle; t.b—tentacle-basis; tsh—tentacle-sheath.

the oral which shows a spacious internal lumen. Perradial canals (p. c) very broad and vertically descending; adradial canals (a. c) nearly horizontal opening into meridional canals at a level somewhat above the opening of tentacle-sheath and at the end of approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the latter canal from aboral pole. Meridional canals (m. c) rather roomy, of equal length, with oral ends quite close to the margin of mouth, where pharyngeal canals (ph. c) also terminate. Tracts of sexual products arising in all meridional canals along their entire length except a small part at oral end; they are much broader on ovarian side (ov) than on spermary (sp). Colourless, except for the existence of whitish line between seminal and ovarian halves of sexual-cell tracts.

Specimens examined.—Five in number, 15–40 mm. in length of body in the living state. Misaki, the beginning of April, 1919. Some of the specimens were observed to perform creeping movement on the bottom of

jar or on the surface of water by means of everted oral half of pharynx; just in the same way as described and figured in Chun's work (1880).

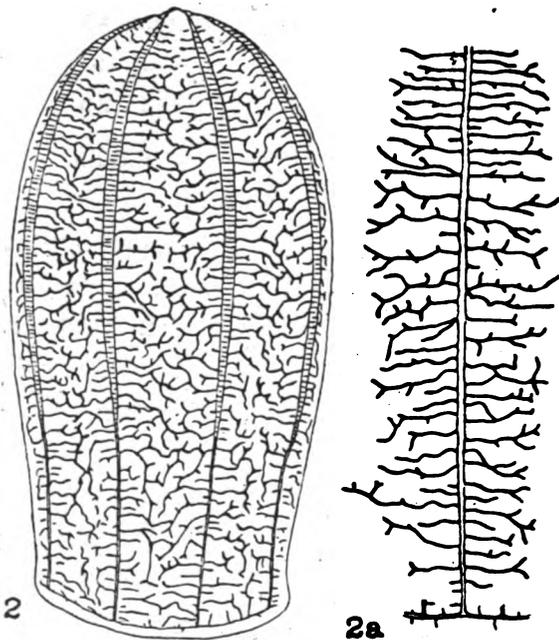
Remark.—This remarkable ctenophore has been recorded thus far only from the Mediterranean Sea. Judging from the description of the species from that locality, the Japanese examples seem to show no differentiating feature. According to verbal communications from Professors Oka and Takakura of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, some individuals, apparently of the same form, should have been collected by their students in Tateyama Bay, Prov. Awa, during May of the same year.

2. *Beroë ramosa*, n. sp. (Textfigure 2, 2a).

In its general appearance, this species resembles *Beroë ovata* Bosc

and *B. cucumis* Fabr.

Body mitre-shaped, with aboral pole rounded and not produced; flattened rather slightly and about as much as in the species just mentioned, but not so conspicuously as in *B. forskåli* M.-Edw. The interspace between subpharyngeal ribs somewhat narrower than that between subtentacular ribs, the ratio of the widths of the two interspaces being about 7:10. All ribs of



Textfigure 2.

*Beroë ramosa* n. sp.,  $\times 2$ ; 2 a, showing branches from pharyngeal canal, viewed from inside of pharynx.

equal length, as long as  $\frac{7}{10}$  (in the larger specimens) or  $\frac{6}{10}$  (in the smaller specimens) the length of meridional canals, with their ora!

ends stopping some distance short of the margin of mouth. Comb-plates very numerous and closely set. Mouth-gape very wide; sabre-shaped cilia besetting the inner margin of mouth rather short and fine (length about  $30\ \mu$ , thickness about  $2.5\ \mu$ ). Meridional canals sending out very numerous delicate dendritic side-branches, which may show some anastomoses, but never to such a degree as to bring about a network as found in *B. forskåli*. Pharyngeal canals also give rise to numerous side-branches on either side; most of the branches run horizontally and end blindly, although some may be in communication with branches of meridional canals. Approximate number of side-branches from each meridional and pharyngeal canal on either side as follows:

| Body-length | Branches from each meridional canal | Same from each pharyngeal canal |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 60 mm.      | More than 70                        | More than 50                    |
| 40 mm.      | " " 50                              | " " 40                          |
| 28 mm.      | " " 40                              | " " 40                          |

Some of the branches from meridional and pharyngeal canals are coloured whitish.

Specimens examined.—Three specimens from Oshoro, west coast of Hokkaido, Sept., 1919; 39–60 mm. long. Three from the same locality, July 1908; two of them both 28 mm. long and one with mouth-margin internally reflected. One from Oshamambe, west coast of Hokkaido, Sept. 1919; 43 mm. long. All collected by Dr. M. Sasaki and preserved in formalin.

Remark.—This ctenophore is without doubt closely allied to the Mediterranean *Beroë ovata* Bosc. However, it can be distinguished from it by the presence of much more numerous side-branches to meridional and pharyngeal canals. The existence of so many branches from the latter canals is especially characteristic of the new species. Moreover, the occurrence of the form in the North Pacific is of special interest, since *B. ovata* is unknown, not only from the waters around Japan, but also from any other parts of the Pacific.