

A NEW HYDROID, *TUBULARIA RADIATA* N. SP.
FROM AKKESHI

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TWO FIGURES

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From July to September a Tubularid hydroid occurs very commonly attached to eel-grass in Akkeshi Lake which is connected with Akkeshi Bay. The species, apparently resembling *T. indivisa* in the form of the trophosome but differing from it in the gonosome, probably forms a new species as described in the following.

Tubularia (Eutubularia) radiata n. sp.

Trophosome. The colony usually composed of 10–17 polyps, reticulated from each other by hydrorhizae radially arranged, with the oldest one in the central portion: the oldest polyp gives rise to several radial stolons, on whose terminal end stands a young polyp; some young polyps again radiate a few stolons. Hydrocaulus erect in young but slightly bending near the hydranth in old polyps, 10–30 mm high, bearing well-developed gonosomes. Perisarc well-developed, narrowing basally, with clear annulations on the whole length, especially distinct in the narrowed basal portion. Polyps unbranched, each with

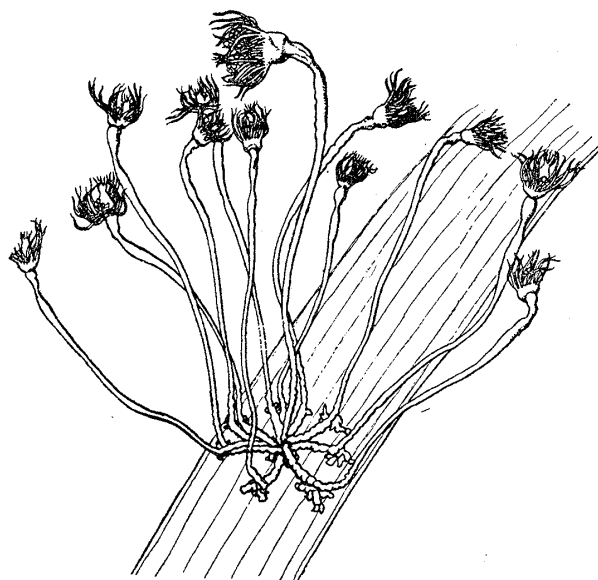


Fig. 1. *Tubularia (Eutubularia) radiata* n. sp.,
about natural size.

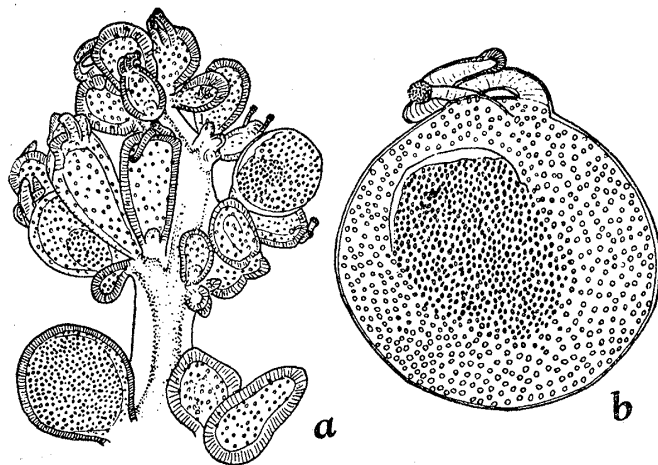


Fig. 2. a, pedicel bearing gonophores $\times 20$;
b, male medusoid \times about 48.

a hydranth of moderate size. Hydranth with two series of tentacles, oral and basal; the former tentacles are short and approximately 20 in number in well-developed polyps, while the latter are long, filamentar and about 30 in number in large polyps. Colour pinkish.

Gonosome. The medusoids are mere sporosarcs in the male, developed between the two rows of

tentacles, making more than 10 groups, in a racemose form, borne by short sparsely branched pedicels, oval or elongate oval in form. With four short tentacles. No radial canals nor marginal canal.

Remarks. The species is somewhat similar to *T. indivisa*¹ in the form of the stolonization and in the annulation of the perisarc; but the mode of stolonization is more regularly radial in the new species than in the latter species, in which it is sometimes irregular and more or less complicated. Furthermore, the hydrocaulus of the former, which is more robust and shorter than that of the latter, does not bear side-branches as in *T. indivisa*. The most remarkable difference of the new form from the European species must be noted in the shortness of the pedicels of the gonosome.

¹ Recently several specimens referable to this European species were delivered through the kindness of Mr. T. Imai who collected them in the vicinity of Onagawa Bay near Sendai.