FICHES D'IDENTIFICATION DU ZOOPLANCTON

Editées par G. A. ROBINSON

Institute for Marine Environmental Research Prospect Place, The Hoe, Plymouth PL1 3DH, England

FICHE NO. 165

TRACHYMEDUSAE

Family: Rhopalonematidae

by

F. S. Russell

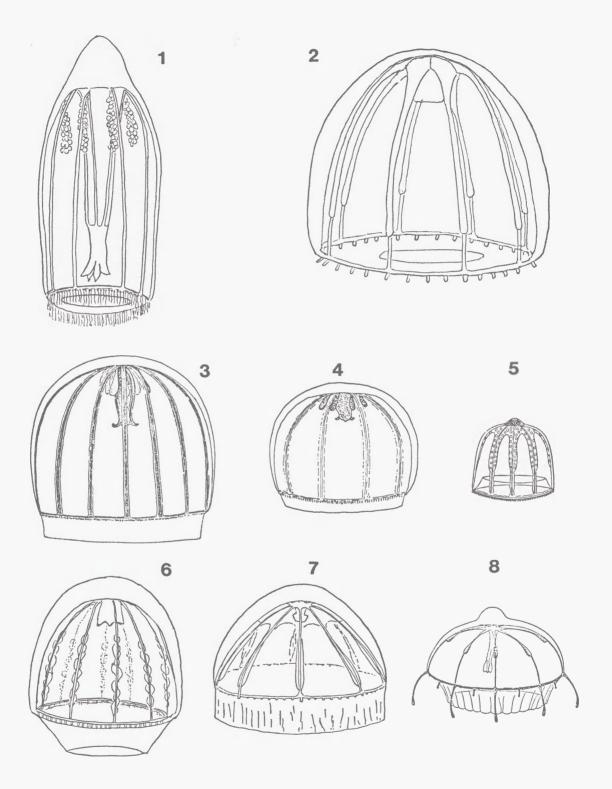
Marine Biological Association The Laboratory, Citadel Hill Plymouth, Devon PL1 2 PB, England

(This publication may be referred to in the following form: Russell, F. S. 1981. Trachymedusae. Fich. Ident. Zooplancton 165: 4 pp.)

Conseil International pour l'Exploration de la Mer Palægade 2-4, DK-1261 Copenhague K, Danemark

NOVEMBRE 1981

ISSN 0443-9155



1. Aglantha digitale (after Russell, 1953). – 2. Colobonema sericeum (after Russell, 1953). – 3. Crossota norvegica (after Kramp, 1959). – 4. Crossota rufobrunnea (after Kramp, 1959). – 5. Homoeonema platygonon (after Kramp, 1959). – 6. Pantachogon haeckeli (after Russell, 1953). – 7. Rhopalonema funerarium (after Vanhöffen, 1902). – 8. Rhopalonema velatum (after Mayer, 1910).

Order TRACHYMEDUSAE

Family Rhopalonematidae

Stomach with or without peduncle; usually 8, rarely more, radial canals; gonads on radial canals or hanging as pouches into subumbrellar cavity; numerous marginal tentacles evenly distributed round umbrella margin or arranged in groups, sometimes of two kinds; with free, rarely enclosed, marginal sensory clubs.

Genus Aglantha Haeckel

Rhopalonematidae with long slender gastric peduncle; with 8 pendent sausage-shaped gonads hanging from subumbrellar portions of 8 radial canals; numerous marginal tentacles of one kind; with free club-shaped marginal sense organs.

1. Aglantha digitale (O. F. Müller)

Umbrella tall thimble-shaped with small apical projection; gastric peduncle almost as long as subumbrellar cavity; mouth with 4 simple lips; gonads long, suspended from near base of peduncle; 80 or more marginal tentacles; 8 marginal sense organs. Height of umbrella 10–40 mm; colour pink of varying degrees.

Genus Colohonema Vanhöffen

Rhopalonematidae without gastric peduncle; with elongated gonads along 8 radial canals; marginal tentacles of one kind; free club-shaped marginal sense organs.

2. Colobonema sericeum Vanhöffen

Umbrella bell-shaped, slightly conical, without apical projection; stomach elongated tubular; mouth with 4 small lips; gonads linear along greater part of radial canals; 32 marginal tentacles, with adradial tentacles developed before interradial; marginal sense organs probably alternating with marginal tentacles; broad velum. Umbrella diameter up to 45 mm; height up to 35 mm.

Note. Another species, Colobonema apicatum Russell, is not figured here as it has only once been recorded so far in areas somewhat south of the area covered by these identification sheets. It differs from C. sericeum in having a tall cylindrical Aglantha-like umbrella with a small conical projection and with a flat apical circular area without musculature as in Pantachogon haeckeli. The umbrella height is up to 10 mm. The specimens were caught in very deep water mostly below 1500 m. (Russell, 1961).

Genus Crossota Vanhöffen

Rhopalonematidae with or without short gastric peduncle; with numerous meridional furrows on exumbrella; 8 or more radial canals; gonads sausage-shaped pendent from radial canals; numerous densely crowded marginal tentacles all of one kind; free club-shaped marginal sense organs.

3. Crossota norvegica Vanhöffen

No gastric peduncle; stomach bottle-shaped with irregular longitudinal ridges; mouth with 5 to 7 upturned lips; 10–14 radial canals; gonads on radial canals near base of stomach; about 275 marginal tentacles; marginal sense organs unknown. Height of umbrella 18 mm; width 20 mm; colour of umbrella deep reddish brown.

4. Crossota rufobrunnea (Kramp)

No gastric peduncle; stomach bottle-shaped with 8 deep longitudinal furrows and above them 8 small invaginations; mouth with 4 small out-turned lips; 8 radial canals; gonads on radial canals near base of stomach; about 200–250 marginal tentacles; number of marginal sense organs unknown. Height of umbrella up to 10 mm; width up to 15 mm; colour of umbrella, stomach, and marginal tentacles deep reddish brown.

Genus Homoeonema (Maas) Browne

Rhopalonematidae without gastric peduncle; gonads forming continuous band around base of stomach and extending outwards along 8 radial canals; numerous marginal tentacles all of one kind; with vesicular marginal sense organs.

5. Homoeonema platygonon Browne

Gonads extending from stomach along half of radial canal; about 80 or more marginal tentacles; 4 marginal sense organs.

Genus Pantachogon Maas

Rhopalonematidae without gastric peduncle; with apical outlines of subumbrellar muscle fields forming an entire circle; gonads along 8 radial canals separated from stomach; marginal tentacles all of the same kind; with free club-shaped marginal sense organs.

6. Pantachogon haeckeli Maas

Umbrella bell-shaped, without apical projection, with very strong conspicuous musculature and 32 exumbrellar furrows; stomach short, mouth with 4 small simple lips; gonads extending along greater part of 8 radial canals; 64 marginal tentacles; 64 marginal sense organs; very broad velum. Height of umbrella about 12 mm, width also about 12 mm.

Genus Rhopalonema Gegenbaur

Rhopalonematidae with gastric peduncle; with gonads along 8 radial canals separated from stomach; marginal tentacles of two kinds; with radial clubs and inter- and adradial cirri; with vesicular marginal sense organs.

7. Rhopalonema funerarium Vanhöffen

Umbrella somewhat conical without apical projection; stomach narrow, elongated, not quite reaching umbrella margin; gonads linear along distal two-thirds of radial canal; marginal tentacles, 8 radial simple, 8 interradial, and 16 adradial, very small, cirrus-like, each with globular terminal knob; 32 marginal sense organs; velum very broad. Height of umbrella up to 14 mm; width up to 17 mm.

8. Rhopalonema velatum Gegenbaur

Umbrella somewhat flatter than a hemisphere with conical apical thickening; stomach narrow elongated, reaching almost to velar opening, with 4 short simple lips; gonads linear or oval along middle third of radial canal; marginal tentacles, 8 radial club-shaped, 8 interradial, and 16 adradial, very small, cirrus-like; a marginal sense organ near each radial tentacle and each interradial cirrus-like tentacle; velum very broad. Width of umbrella 8–10 mm.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Aglantha digitale. Bigelow, 1909, p. 122. Kramp, 1924, p. 29; 1959, p. 191; 1961, p. 248. Russell, 1953, p. 447.
- 2. Colobonema sericeum. Vanhöffen, 1902, p. 57. Maas, 1905, p. 52. Russell, 1953, p. 436. Kramp, 1959, p. 186; 1961, p. 255.
- 3. Crossota norvegica. Kramp, 1947, p. 21; 1959, p. 191; 1961, p. 257.
- 4. Crossota rufobrunnea. Kramp, 1947, p. 21; 1959, p. 191; 1961, p. 257. Russell, 1953, p. 444.
- 5. Homoeonema platygonon. Browne, 1903, p. 21. Kramp, 1959, p. 185; 1961, p. 258.
- Pantachogon haeckeli. Vanhöffen, 1902, p. 63. Mayer, 1910, p. 389. Kramp, 1947, p. 19; 1959, p. 186; 1961, p. 259. Russell, 1953, p. 440.
- 7. Rhopalonema funerarium. Vanhöffen, 1902, p. 61. Kramp, 1947, p. 14; 1959, p. 185; 1961, p. 261. Russell, 1953, p. 434.
- 8. Rhopalonema velatum. Mayer, 1910, p. 378. Russell, 1953, p. 430. Kramp, 1959, p. 185; 1961, p. 262.

DISTRIBUTION

All the species are oceanic and can be roughly divided as follows.

Epipelagic Arctic: Homoeonema platygonon

Arctic-Boreal: Aglantha digitale and

Rhopalonema velatum

Bathypelagic Arctic: Crossota norvegica

Arctic-Boreal: Pantachogon haeckeli Boreal: Crossota rufobrunnea

Boreal, extending into warm water:

Colobonema sericeum and Rhopalonema funerarium

REFERENCES

Bigelow, H. B. 1909. Report of the Scientific Results of the Expedition to the Eastern Tropical Pacific by the U.S. Fish Commission Steamer 'Albatross'. XVI. The Medusae. Mem. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv., 37: 1–243, 48 Pls.

Browne, E. T. 1903. Report on some Medusae from Norway and Spitzbergen. Bergens Mus. Årb., 4: 1–36.

KRAMP, P. L. 1924. Medusae. Rep. Dan. oceanogr. Exped. Mediterr. (1908–1910). II, Biol. H 1: 1-67.

Kramp, P. L. 1947. Medusae. Part III. Trachylina and Scyphozoa with zoogeographical remarks on all the Medusae of the North Atlantic. Danish Ingolf-Exped. 5: 1–66. 5 Pls.

Kramp, P. L. 1959. The Hydromedusae of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters. Dana Rep., 46: 1–238, 2 Pls. Kramp, P. L. 1961. Synopsis of the Medusae of the world. J. mar. biol. Ass. U.K., 40: 1–469.

Maas, O. 1905. Die Craspedoten Medusen der Siboga-Expeditie. Monogr. X: 1–85, 14 Pls.

MAYER, A. G. 1910. Medusae of the world. II, Hydromedusae: 231–498.

Russell, F. S. 1953. The Medusae of the British Isles. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1–530, 35 Pls.

Russell, F. S. 1961. A new deep-water Trachymedusa. I. mar. biol. Ass. U.K., 41: 1-3.

Vanhöffen, E. 1902. Die Craspedoten Medusen der deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition 1898–1899. I. Trachymedusen. Wiss. Ergebn. dt. Tiefsee-Exped. 'Valdivia', 19 (5): 191–233, 1 Pl.