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Nemerteans in the Vicinity of Onomichi¹⁾

By

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(With 3 Text-figures)

The material forming the basis of this report was collected by the writer during his stay at the Onomichi Marine Biological Station of Hiroshima University in the last spring. Out of the four species here treated, three belong to the Anopla and one to the Enopla, including the two following unrecorded species, *Zygeupolia littoralis* Thompson and *Amphiporus punctatulus* Coe from Japan.

Here, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Prof. Dr. Tohru Uchida for his kind guidance. It is a pleasant duty, also, to thank the authorities of the Onomichi Marine Biological Station for affording me facilities for the research.

***Cephalothrix linearis* (Rathke, 1799)**

Cephalothrix linearis: Coe, 1901, Harriman Alaska Exp., XX, p. 19-20; ———, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, vol. 47, p. 153-154; Yamaoka, 1940, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. ser. 6, Zool., vol. 7, No. 3, p. 215-218.

1 specimen. Body long, slender, and filiform, 20 cm in length and 1 mm in width. Colour dull white. Head very long, tapering forwards when extended. Mouth situated very far back, four times posterior than the brain from the tip of snout.

Geographical distribution. Around the coasts of Japan; Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.

***Zygeupolia littoralis* Thompson, 1900**

Zygeupolia littoralis. Thompson 1900, Zool. Anz., Bd. 23, p. 151-153; Coe, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, vol. 47, p. 160-161.

One specimen collected under a stone. Body long and slender, 20 cm in length and 1 mm in width. Head slender, tapering to a point when extended; without longitudinal cephalic furrow, white in colour. Esophageal region rounded;

1) Contributions from the Akkeshi Marine Biological Station. No. 54.
Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. Ser. VI, Zool. 10, 1951.

white, pale yellow or in flesh colour. Intestinal region flattened in life, but rounded after preservation, similarly coloured as in esophageal region. Caudal cirrus damaged.

Geographical distribution. The Inland Sea, Japan; San Pedro, California, New England.

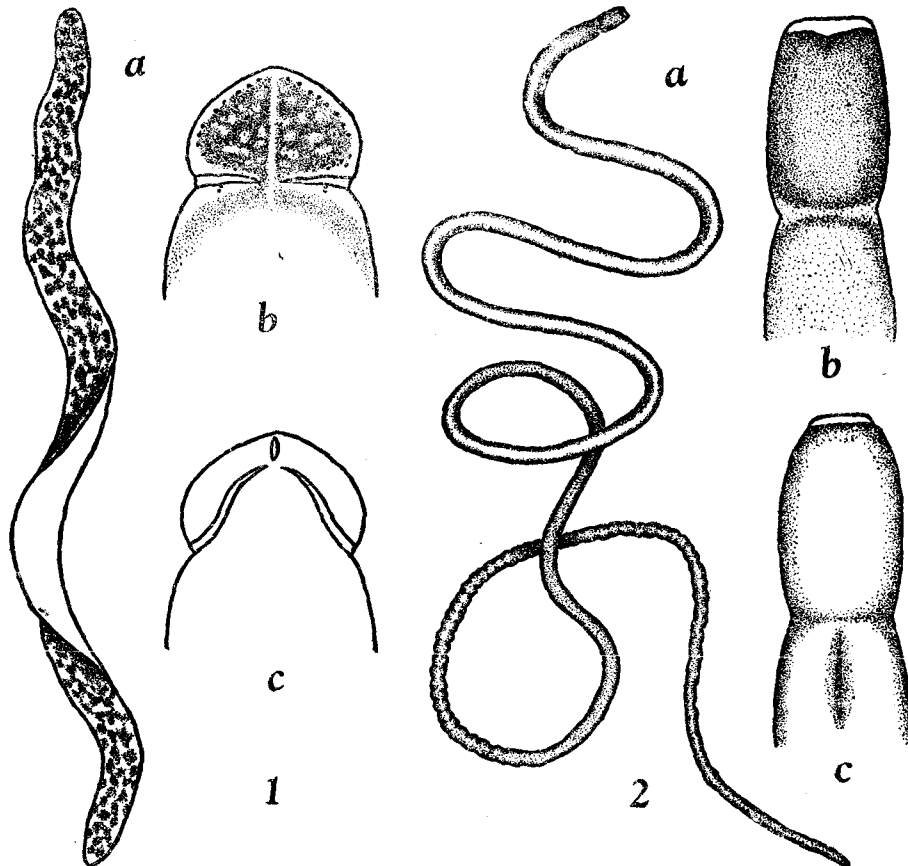


Fig. 1. *Amphiporus punctatulus* Coe. Fig. 2. *Lineus alborostratus* Takakura. Showing the dorsal view of the body (a), the dorsal view (b) and the ventral view (c) of the anterior end of the body.

***Lineus alborostratus* Takakura, 1898**

Lineus alborostratus: Takakura, 1898, Zool. Mag., vol. 10, p. 332, fig. 12; Yamaoka, 1940, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. ser. 6, Zool., vol. 7, No. 3, p. 220-222, fig. 8.

This species is common under stone. Body very long and slender, approximately 100 cm long and 3 mm wide, flattend dorsoventrally, the anterior end being more cylindrical than the posterior. Tail terminated. Body purplish-brown or in flesh colour on the dorsal surface and somewhat pale ventrally. The tip of snout is always white. Between the snout and narrowed portion of the head dark brown or reddish-brown in colour. Cephalic horizontal furrow extending from just behind the tip of white line to the narrowed portion of the head. Mouth slit-like, situated as far back as the posterior end of the cephalic furrow.

Geographical distribution. Only in Japan. Yokohama, coasts of Hokkaido.

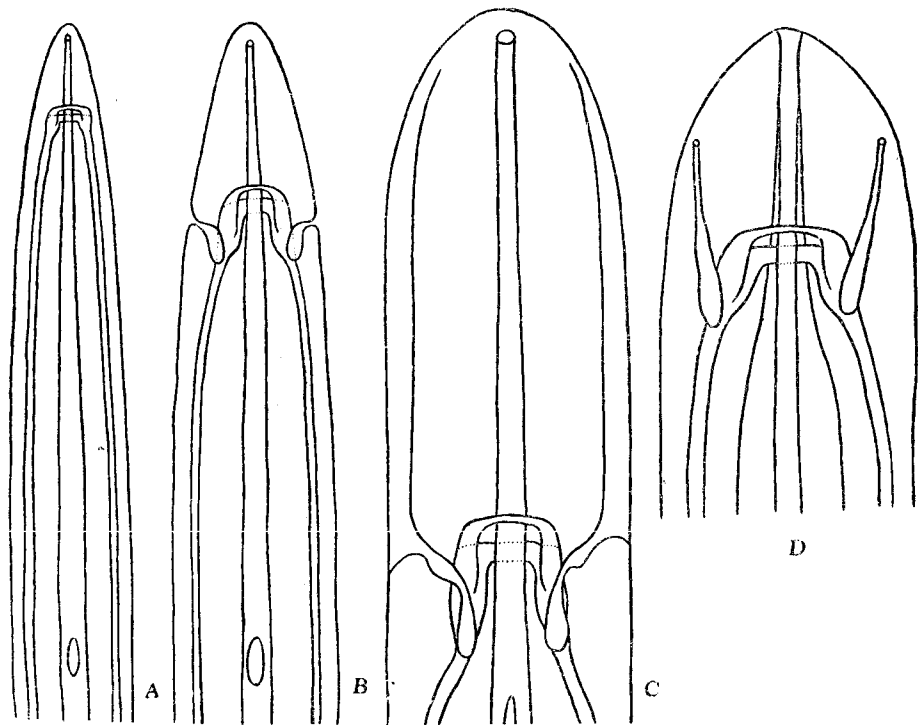


Fig. 3. A. *Procephalothrix spiralis* (Coe) B. *Zygeupolia rubens* (Coe) C. *Lineus albostratus* Takakura D. *Amphiporus punctatulus* Coe. Diagram of the anterior end of the body showing the brain, the cerebral organs and the position of the opening of the esophagus and the cephalic slit.

***Amphiporus punctatulus* Coe, 1905**

Amphiporus punctatulus: Coe, 1905, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, vol.47, p. 253-259, pl. 21, figs. 129-140; pl. 24, fig. 194.

Amphiporus nebulosus : Takakura, 1933, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, vol. 4, no. 3, p. 226-227.

Common under stone. Body short, rather broad and very flattened, 5-10 cm in length, and 5 mm in width, narrowing anteriorly from the intestinal region, from which tapering posteriorly. Esophageal region short, rounded above, flattened below, and thicker than the intestinal region. Body dull white or pale yellowish on dorsal surface and thickly mottled with confluent dark brown blotches and dots which largely obscure the ground colour. Cephalic grooves remarkably large and fluted in a very characteristic manner. Each of them extends towards the middle line for a short distance on the dorsal surface, while on the ventral surface passes forwards along the lateral margin of the head and almost meets with its fellow just behind the rhynchodeal opening which is situated sub-terminally. Ocelli numerous, fairly large in size and arranged in two groups on each side of the head. The proboscis nerves are 13 in number. The cephalic glands are much developed in front of the brain. The submuscular glands are also much developed on the ventral side of the body at the brain region. The cerebral sense organs are remarkably large, being situated laterally to the brain.

Geographical distribution. In Japan; Amakusa, Seto, Simoda and Oshoro; Kurile Islands; Isthmus Cave, Catalina Islands, California, U. S. A.
