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Author(s): A. E. Verrill

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Leptophidium profundorum, Gill.

Specimens of *Leptophidium profundorum*, Gill, were obtained from the following stations:

Number.	North latitude.	West longitude.	Depth.
			<i>Fathoms.</i>
2378	29° 14' 30"	88° 09' 30"	68
2402	28 36 00	85 33 30	111
2350	23 10 39	82 20 21	213

NOTICE OF RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE MARINE INVERTEBRATA OF THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF AMERICA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES AND CRITICAL REMARKS ON OTHERS.

PART V.—ANNELIDA, ECHINODERMATA, HYDROIDA, TUNICATA.

By **A. E. VERRILL.**

ANNELIDA.

Polynoë Acanellæ Verrill.

Verrill, Trans. Conn. Acad., vol. iv, p. 324*b*, pl. 6, figs. 5, 5*a*, 1881; pl. 14, figs. 9, 9*a*, 9*b*.

Verrill, Report U. S. Fish Com. for 1883, [p. 23], pl. 39, figs. 172, 172*a*, 172*b*, 172*c*, 1885.

Body elongated, strongly depressed, moderately wide, widest at about the anterior third, tapering to the posterior end, composed of about sixty-five setigerous segments. Scales thin, nearly smooth to the naked eye, moderately large, but usually leaving the middle of the back uncovered, broad-ovate or roundish in form, with a smooth, even margin. The surface under a microscope shows numerous minute, blunt, sub-conical papillæ, of nearly uniform size. Head broader than long, with the sides well-rounded, narrow posteriorly, strongly bilobed in front, the lobes terminating anteriorly in small, conical papillæ. Eyes large, dark blue, the anterior ones about opposite the posterior base of the middle antenna; the posterior pair a little behind the middle, looking a little backward. Median antenna rather long, the length equal to about three times the length of the head, slender, with a rather stout basal article. Palpi stout, gradually tapered to the acute tip, smooth, of about the same length as the median antenna. The two upper tentacular cirri are of nearly the same length as the palpi, but much more slender; the inner ones are much smaller, scarcely more than one-third the length of the palpi. The ventral cirri of the first segment are long and slender, about as wide as the median antenna, and about three-fourths as long. The proboscis is large, usually exsert in preserved specimens, dark brownish purple in color, with eighteen marginal, pale purple papillæ, centered with a dark purple line. Dorsal cirri long, slender, smooth, delicately tapered, extending beyond the ends of the setæ. Ventral

the upper longest; tentacle-scales small, spiniform; mouth-shields small, rhombic; mouth-papillæ several, small, in a regular row.

Off Martha's Vineyard, in 1,362 to 2,033 fathoms, 1883. Locally abundant on *Scleroptilum gracile* V.

HYDROIDA.

Cladocarpus flexilis Verrill, sp. nov.

Verrill, Report U. S. Fish Com. [p. 35] for 1883, pl. 10, fig. 29, 1885.

Stem tall, slender, flexible, sparingly branched; branches with long, slender pinnæ; calicles narrow, elongated, closely appressed, separated by intervals equal to about half their length; margin prolonged dorsally into a small, acute denticle; dorsal surface but little convex, anterior half nearly parallel with the branch. The posterior median nematophore is rather large, situated close to the posterior end of the calicle, or a little behind it, with its opening oblique and directed upward and outward; the lateral nematophores are smaller, cup-shaped, and project forward but little beyond the margin of the calicle. Opposite each calicle there are five or six internal transverse divisions of the branch and about three in the intervals between the calicles. The gonothecæ are few, moderately large, ovate, borne on sparingly branched processes arising from the stem at the bases of the pinnules. Color, light yellowish horn-color. Height from 100^{mm} to 200^{mm}.

Very common in 70 to 125 fathoms, on hard spongy bottoms, off Martha's Vineyard to Cape Hatteras.

TUNICATA.

Culeolus Tanneri Verrill, sp. nov.

Verrill, Report U. S. Fish Com. for 1883, p. 27, pl. 31, figs. 144, 145, *a*, *b*, 1885.

Stem long, slender, somewhat decreasing in size from the base to the summit. Body irregularly pear-shaped, the lower end tapering to a conical form, where it joins the stem, while the stem itself can be seen extending upward about 15 to 20^{mm} along the dorsal margin, where it forms, for that distance, a rounded midrib, terminating in a prominence in one specimen and at a depression in another. The dorsal margin is nearly straight, but swells out a little in the middle, and is subcarinate, with a row of small scattered papillæ along the ridge. The distal end is large, rounded, swollen, and bordered on each side by a distinct keel, which is covered with several crowded rows of prominent, rough, though soft papillæ, which merge into a large, triangular patch of similar but larger papillæ, situated on the dorsal side near the distal end, where the dorsal carina meets the lateral ones; the papillæ in this cluster are large, stout, tapering to a point, and covered on all sides with minute, conical spinules. The lateral rows of papillæ extend back to about the middle of the body on the ventral side, where they meet, thus inclosing a large

ovate area, near the middle of which the large cloacal-opening is situated. This opening is bilabiate, each lip bordered with one or two rows of elongated, rough papillæ, like those of the lateral carinæ. The oral opening is very large, in expansion nearly round, the proximal side sometimes bending inward, leaving a sinus on either side of it; the margin is thickened and revolute, bordered by a row of small, tapering papillæ. The whole surface of the test is covered by minute, granule-like or conical elevations, which are rather close over the dorsal parts, less numerous beneath. Color, dull yellowish gray, the stem dark brown.

Length of the stem of one specimen, 155^{mm}; its diameter near the base, 2^{mm}; length of body, 70^{mm}; greatest diameter, 40^{mm}; diameter of mouth, 8^{mm}.

Station 2041, in 1,608 fathoms, 1883.