

## 黄海辨媳的形态研究\*

唐质灿

(中国科学院海洋研究所, 青岛)

黄美君

(山东海洋学院, 青岛)

**提要** 本文报告了产自山东省乳山县汇岛潮间带水媳虫类的一种辨媳——黄海辨媳 (*Symplectoscyphus huanghaiensis* Tang et Huang), 它是辨媳属迄今在黄海西岸仅有的一个代表种。文中详细地研究了黄海辨媳的形态结构, 发现其芽鞘和生殖鞘的表壁上均布满细而密集的一环纹、生殖鞘从芽鞘内长出等重要特征, 这是世界其它海区已知的各种辨媳都没有的。

黄海辨媳 (*Symplectoscyphus huanghaiensis* Tang et Huang) 隶属于水媳虫类桧叶媳科 (Hydroida, Sertulariidae)。辨媳属 (*Symplectoscyphus*) 是桧叶媳科中的较大的一个属, 自 Marktanner-Turneretscher 于 1890 年<sup>[1]</sup>建立以来, 大约已确立有 60 个种, 其中多数分布在南半球水域, 北半球种类较少, 而在黄海西岸只有我们报道的黄海辨媳一个种<sup>[1]</sup>。

辨媳属的主要特征是茎直立, 分枝或不分枝, 茎和分枝均有两纵列互生的芽鞘, 鞘口呈三角形, 口缘有三个齿和三片口盖并在口中央处汇合成锥形。本文重点是研究黄海辨媳的形态结构、主要特征及其与近缘种的区别。

**形态结构** 群体小(图 1: a), 高 15—23 mm, 茎单管, 不分枝或有很少分枝。分枝和茎相同, 都分节。节结处很少有隔膜, 但有明显的收缢。节间长短不一(图 1: c—d), 每一节间的上方有一个芽鞘。芽鞘在茎和分枝上互生, 排成两列, 通常呈管形, 向外弯曲, 内侧面鼓, 其游离部分长于固着部分, 外侧面一般向内凹。芽鞘中部最宽, 向鞘口和鞘底渐细。鞘口边缘有三个发达的齿, 由浅圆形的窝分开, 其内侧的一个齿较小, 外侧的两个齿较大。芽鞘壁的表面有细而密集的一环纹。

生殖鞘着生于茎的基部, 但从芽鞘内长出(图 1: b), 呈卵圆形。其鞘口在顶端的短颈上, 为圆形。生殖鞘壁的表面亦象芽鞘一样, 有细而密集的一环纹。

标本测量 (mm):

茎部节间长度	0.32—0.56
节间直径	0.10—0.18
芽鞘外侧面长度	0.35—0.41

\* 中国科学院海洋研究所调查研究报告第 1175 号。

本文所用标本系由山东省乳山县水产局潮间带生物资源调查队提供; 文中插图由本所王兴虞先生清绘, 在此一并致谢。

收稿日期: 1985 年 4 月 2 日。

1) Tang Zhican and Huang Meijun, 1986. A new species of the genus *symplectoscyphus* (Hydroida) from the Huanghai Sea. *Chinese Journal of Oceanology and Limnology*, 4 (3).

内侧面游离部分长度	0.21—0.27
内侧面固着部分长度	0.16—0.22
深度	0.40—0.45
最大直径	0.13—0.19
鞘口直径	0.11—0.14
生殖鞘长度	1.25—1.44
最大直径	0.51—0.61
鞘口直径	0.09—0.11

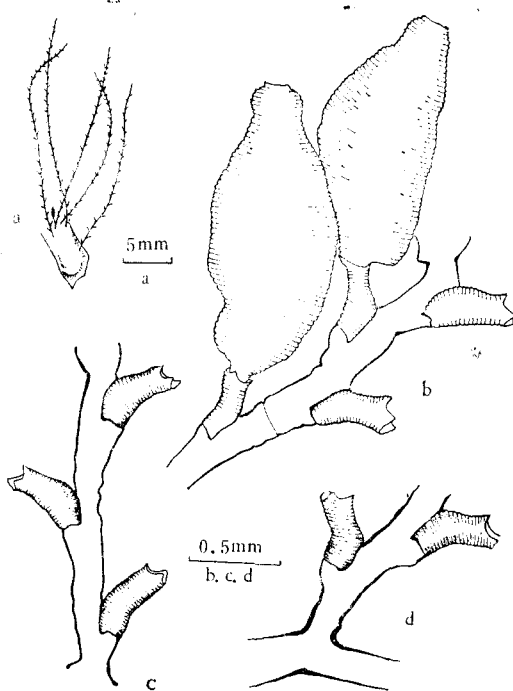


图1. 黄海辨媳 (*Symplectoscyphus huanghaiensis* Tang et Huang)

a. 群体; b. 有生殖鞘和芽鞘的一部分茎; c. 示长节间的一部分茎;  
d. 匍匐根和基部茎。

**主要特征** (1)在芽鞘和生殖鞘的表壁上均有细而密集的一环纹,(2)生殖鞘从芽鞘内长出。在辨媳属中和上述前一特征相近的种,只有 *S. indivisus* (Bale)<sup>[2,3]</sup> 和 *S. rostratus* Watson<sup>[4]</sup> 的芽鞘和生殖鞘有稀疏的一环纹,且形态不同;而后一特征在这一属中除本种外其它各种都未见有。因此,这种辨媳很好确认。

**习性与产地** 附生在马尾藻上。1982年10月7日在山东省乳山县黄海沿岸汇岛潮间带采到很多群体。

### 参 考 文 献

[1] Marktanner-Turneretscher, G., 1890. Die Hydroiden des k. k. naturhistorischen Hofmuseums, *Annln naturh.*

- Mus. Wien* 5(2): 195—286.
- [ 2 ] Millard, N. A. H., 1975. Monograph of the Hydroida of southern Africa. *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 68: 1—513.
- [ 3 ] Ralph, P. M., 1961 New Zealand thecate hydroids. Part III. Family Sertulariidae. *Trans. R. Soc. N. Z. Zool.* 88(4): 749—838.
- [ 4 ] Watson, J. E., 1973. Pearson Island Expedition 1969. 9. Hydroids. *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 97(3): 153—200.

## THE MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF *SYMPLECTOSCYPHUS HUANGHAIENSIS* TANG ET HUANG (HYDROIDA)\*

Tang Zhican

(*Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, Qingdao*)

Huang Meijun

(*Shandong College of Oceanology, Qingdao*)

### ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the morphological characters of *Symplectoscyphus huanghaiensis* Tang et Huang distributed on the western Huanghai Sea (Yellow Sea) coast. Description of the species is given below:

Colony small, reaching a height of 15—23 mm. Stem monosiphonic, unbranched or rarely branched. Shape of stems and branches are the same, divided into internodes which are unequal in length. Constrictions of the periderm are apparently observed to form nodes. Septa are rare. Each internode has one distal hydrotheca, alternately arranged into two rows. The shape of the hydrothecae is usually tubular, and outwardly curved. The adcauline side is convex, with its free portion being longer than the adnate portion; the abcauline side is concave in general. The middle hydrothecae appeared to be the widest, and gradually tapering towards both apex and base. The hydrothecal aperture has three large teeth, separated by shallow rounded embayments, but adcauline tooth is smaller than two abcauline teeth. The surface of the hydrothecal wall marked by close set annulations.

Gonothecae borne on the base of stem, but arising from within the hydrothecae, ovate, with distal circular aperture on short neck. Surface of gonothecal wall with many annulations similar to those on the hydrothecae.

Measurements (in mm):

Stem internode		
length		0.32—0.56
diameter		0.10—0.18
Hydrotheca		
length, abcauline wall		0.35—0.41
length, free part of adcauline wall		0.21—0.27
length, adnate part of adcauline wall		0.16—0.22

\* Contribution No. 1175 from the Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica.

---

depth	0.40—0.45
maximum diameter	0.13—0.19
diameter at aperture	0.11—0.14
Gonotheca	
length	1.25—1.44
maximum diameter	0.51—0.61
diameter at aperture	0.09—0.11

The main characteristics of this species are the presence of many close set annulations on the surface of the hydrothecal and gonothecal wall, and gonotheca arising from within the hydrotheca. Of the related species of the genus *Symplectoscyphus*, only *S. indivisus* and *S. rosstratus* have annulations sparsely set, and their gonothecae arising from the base of the stem or on the hydrorhiza.

**Habitat** Many colonies creeping on *Sargassum* in the intertidal zone: Hui Island, southern coast of Shandong Peninsula, Huanghai Sea, on October 7, 1982.