琉球大学学術リポジトリ

外離島から得られたハシゾメゴルゴンヒモムシ(新称) (紐形動物・異紐虫類)

メタデータ	言語:
	出版者: 琉球大学資料館 (風樹館)
	公開日: 2020-10-06
	キーワード (Ja):
	キーワード (En):
	作成者: Kajihara, Hiroshi, Yoshida, Ryuta, Naruse, Tohru, 柁原, 宏, 吉田, 隆太, 成瀬, 貫
	メールアドレス:
	所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/46831

Fauna Ryukyuana
ISSN 2187-6657
http://w3.u-ryukyu.ac.jp/naruse/lab/Fauna_Ryukyuana.html

Gorgonorhynchus albocinctus (Nemertea: Heteronemertea) from Sotobanari, Yaeyama Islands, Japan

Hiroshi Kajihara[1], Ryuta Yoshida[2] & Tohru Naruse[3]
[1]Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, N10W8, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060-0810, Hokkaido, Japan
(e-mail: kajihara@eis.hokudai.ac.jp)
[2]Tateyama Marine Laboratory, Marine and Coastal Research Center, Ochanomizu University, Kou-Yatsu 11, Tateyama 294-0301, Chiba, Japan
[3]Tropical Biosphere Research Center, Iriomote Station, University of the Ryukyus, Uehara 870, Taketomi 907-15411, Okinawa, Japan

Record

The branched-proboscis heteronemertean *Gorgonorhynchus albocinctus* Kajihara, 2015 has been known only by the original description based on a single, anterior fragment of body obtained in a reef area around Taketomi Island (Kajihara 2015). Presence or absence of a caudal cirrus—a thin appendage attached at the posterior end of the body found among heteronemerteans—has thus been not known for this species. In this article, we report an intact specimen of the species for the first time, which represents the second observation of this taxon. The specimen was collected by SCUBA diving at a depth of 10–30 m, off Sotobanari Island (24°22′47″N, 123°43′53″W) by T. Naruse and R. Yoshida on 7 May 2016. The location is about 40 km away from the type locality in linear distance. In anaesthetized state, the body was 74 mm long (excluding caudal cirrus), up to 5 mm wide, uniformly brown, and ventrally paler (Fig. 1A). About 0.7 mm behind the tip of the head, there is a white band (about 0.8 mm wide) completely encircling the head. The mouth opens ventrally, situated about 4.3 mm behind the tip of the head, 0.9 mm long, 0.2 mm wide, beginning from the level of the posterior end of the lateral cephalic slits (Fig. 1B). The posterior part of the body (for about 1/5–1/4 body length) is distinctly paler than the anterior portion, which likely reflects recent posterior regeneration. A whitish caudal cirrus, about 3.5 mm long, is present at the posterior end of the body (Fig. 1C). After anaesthetization, the specimen was fixed in 10% formalin–seawater, transferred in 70% ethanol, and deposited in the Ryukyu University Museum, Fujukan (RUMF-ZN-3), Nishihara, Japan.

Recent molecular phylogenetic analyses have demonstrated that presence or absence of a caudal cirrus in heteronemerteans is "clearly not informative for generic placement as it has been historically used" (Schwartz 2009: 28; see also Puerta et al. 2010). However, it should still be of help in species-level identification. Also, it is noteworthy that the other two members of the genus, *G. bermudensis* Wheeler, 1940 and *G. repens* Dakin & Fordham, 1931, have a caudal cirrus (Dakin & Fordham 1936; Wheeler 1940; Gibson 1974), implying that the caudal cirrus has been phylogenetically conserved among this genus.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Dr. Jon L. Norenburg (Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History) and Dr. Svetlana A. Maslakova (Oregon Institute of Marine Biology) for reviewing an earlier version of the manuscript.

References

Dakin, W.J. & M.G.C. Fordham, 1931. A new and peculiar marine nemertean from the Australian coast. Nature 128: 796.

Dakin, W.J. & M.G.C. Fordham, 1936. The anatomy and systematic position of *Gorgonorhynchus repens*, gen. n., sp. n.: a new genus of nemertines characterized by a multi-branched proboscis. Proceedings of the General Meetings for Scientific Business of the Zoological Society of London 1936: 461–483.

Gibson, R., 1974. Occurrence of the heteronemertean *Gorgonorhynchus bermudensis* Wheeler, 1940, in Floridan water. Bulletin of Marine Science 24: 473–492.

Kajihara, H., 2015. A histology-free description of the branched-proboscis ribbonworm *Gorgonorhynchus albocinctus* sp. nov. (Nemertea: Heteronemertea). Publications of the Seto Marine

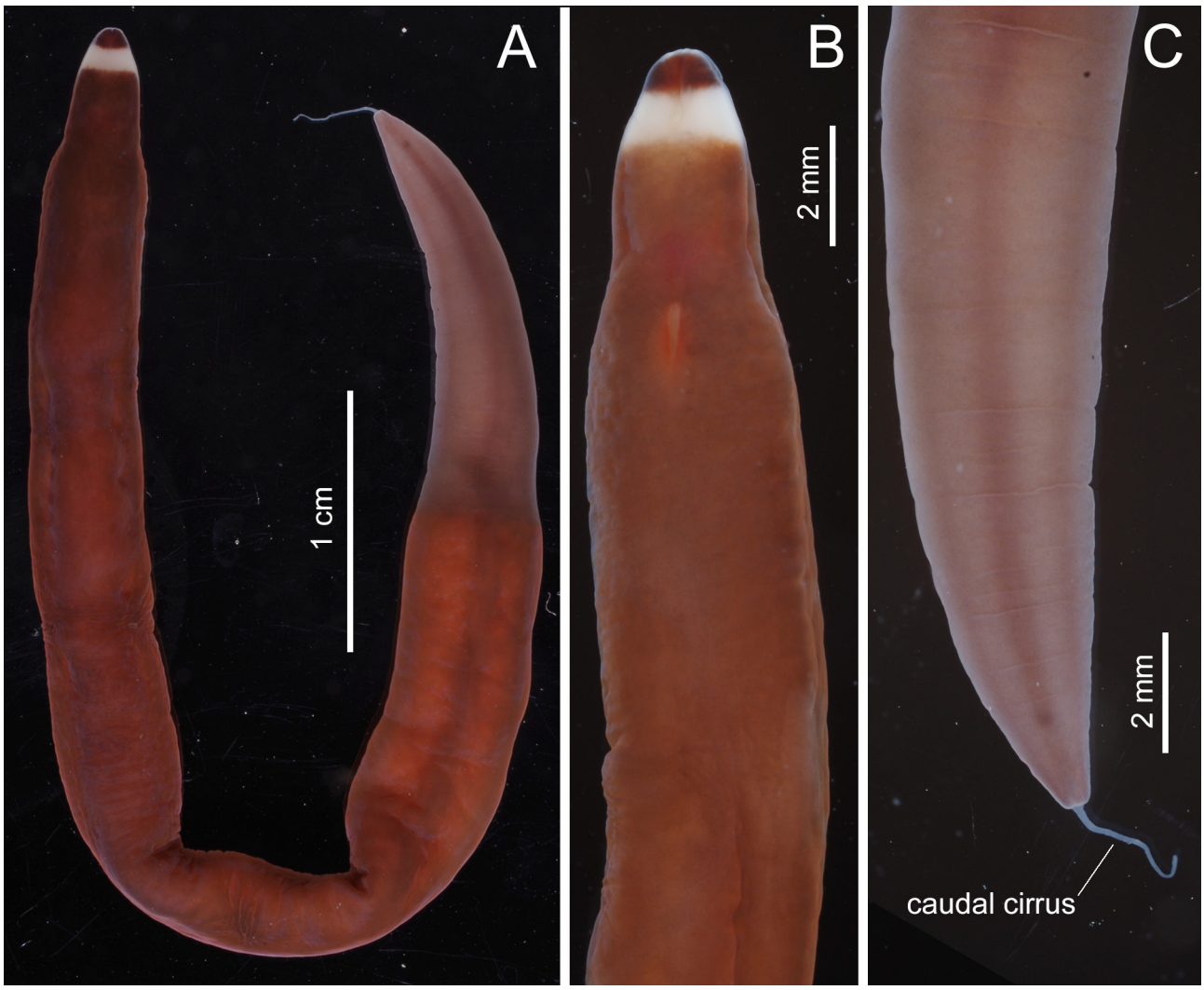

Fig. 1. *Gorgonorhynchus albocinctus* Kajihara, 2015, RUMF-ZN-3. A, Entire animal, dorsal view, anaesthetized in $MgCl_2$ solution; B, magnification of head, ventral view; C, posterior end of body, showing caudal cirrus.
図 1. ハシゾメゴルゴンヒモムシ (新称). RUMF-ZN-3. A, 麻酔した状態での全体背面図 ; B, 頭部腹面拡大図 ; C, 尾部 , 尾毛状突起を示す .

Biological Laboratory 43: 92–102.
Puerta, P., S.C.S. Andrade & J. Junoy, 2010. Redescription of *Lineus acutifrons* Southern, 1913 (Nemertea: Pilidiophora) and comments on its phylogenetic position. Journal of Natural History 44: 2363–2378.
Schwartz, M., 2009. Untying a Gordian Knot of Worms: Systematics and Taxonomy of the Pilidiophora (Phylum Nemertea) from Multiple Data Sets. Ph.D. dissertation, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
Wheeler, J.F.G., 1940. Notes on Bermudan nemerteans: *Gorgonorhynchus bermudensis*, sp. n. Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Series 11 6: 433–438.

外離島から得られたハシゾメゴルゴンヒモムシ (新称) (紐形動物・異紐虫類)

柁原宏 [1]・吉田隆太 [2]・成瀬貫 [3]
[1] 〒 060-0810 札幌市北区北 10 条西 8 丁目北海道大学理学部 (e-mail: kajihara@eis.hokudai.ac.jp)
[2] 〒 294-0301 千葉県館山市香 1 1 お茶の水女子大学湾岸生物教育研究センター
[3] 〒 907-1541 沖縄県八重山郡竹富町字上原 870 琉球大学 熱帯生物圏研究センター西表研究施設

要旨 . 分岐した吻をもつことで特徴的なハシゾメゴルゴンヒモムシ (新称) *Gorgonorhynchus albocinctus* Kajihara, 2015 (紐形動物門 : 異紐虫類) は竹富島から得られた 1 個体の断片標本から知られるのみであった . 本論文ではタイプ産

地から直線距離で約 40 km 離れた外離島の水深 10–30 m で得られた完全個体を報告する . これにより本種は 2 つの同属他種と同様に尾毛状突起を有することが明らかになった .

投稿日 : 2017 年 11 月 7 日
受理日 : 2019 年 3 月 5 日
発行日 : 2019 年 3 月 23 日