

THE GENUS *HERVIELLA* AND A NEW SPECIES, *H. AFFINIS*,
FROM JAPAN (NUDIBRANCHIA-EOLIDACEA)

KIKUTARŌ BABA

Biological Laboratory, Osaka Gakugei University

With 1 Text-figure

The genus *Herviella* (fam. Facelinidae) was established by BABA in 1949 (pp. 107, 180) with the type species:

Herviella yatsui (BABA, 1930) = *Cratena yatsui* BABA, 1930 Yatsu-minoumiushi

Loc.: Sagami Bay; Suruga Bay; Kii; Osaka Bay; Amakusa; Sado I.; Toyama Bay; Tsuruga Bay.

The second species of the genus is recorded below.

Herviella affinis BABA, n. sp.

Gomahu-minoumiushi (n. n.)

(Fig. 1, A-E)

The general body-form is as in *H. yatsui* (BABA). Total length of animal 6-15 mm. Cephalic tentacles long, rhinophores also long and simple, foot-corners rounded. Branchial papillae slender, fusiform, are arranged in 5-6 simple oblique rows on each side, about 4 in the 1st, 5 in the 2nd, 4 in the 3rd, 3-1 in the next rows, each papilla containing an apical cnidosac as usual. Cleioproct anus closely behind the 1st right row of the posterior liver, genital orifice below the 1st row (=anterior liver) on the right body-side, nephroproct not determined. Ground-colour of body yellowish white. Above it is thickly black-spotted as in *yatsui*, but in *affinis* the upper half of the rhinophores is chrome-yellow and the branchial papillae have each a marked orange ring down the tip. Liver-veins of the branchial papillae faintly yellowish. The jaws and radula do not differ markedly from those of *yatsui*. A series of about 12 denticles on the jaw-edge. Radula formula $14 \times 0.1.0$. Central tooth with a produced median cusp and 3-4 flanking denticles.

Loc.: Kada, Osaka Bay, on shore (July 1958 and Oct. 1959, 3 sps., coll. by Mr. HAMATANI and the author); Abugashima, Toyama Bay, in shallow water

(Aug. 1955, 1 sp., coll. by Mr. ABE); Ogi, Toyama Bay, in shallow water (Aug. 1960, 1 sp., coll. by Mr. ABE).

The two species, *yatsui* and *affinis*, may be distinguished from each other by the following table.

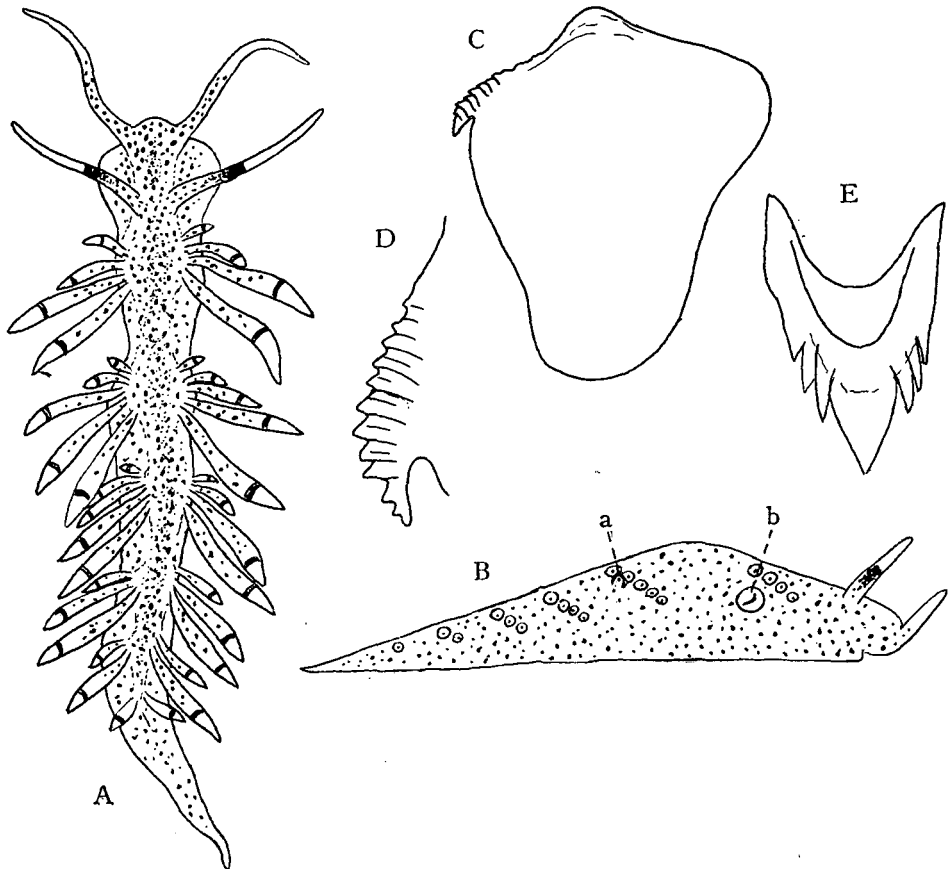


Fig. 1. *Herviella affinis*. A. Animal from Kada, Osaka Bay (July 20, 1958, length 10 mm); B. Right side of the same animal, a. anus, b. genital orifice; C. A jaw-plate ($\times 50$); D. Jaw-edge ($\times 150$); E. Radula tooth ($\times 170$).

H. yatsui

1. Cephalic tentacles black below, the black colour continued down to form a U-letter on the head.
2. Rhinophores black in the middle, opaque white above.
3. Branchial papillae with a subapical black band.

H. affinis

1. Cephalic tentacles not black below.
2. Rhinophores black in the middle, chrome yellow above.
3. Branchial papillae with a subapical orange band.

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