

# DROPLETS FROM THE PLANKTON NET\*

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## IX. Record of *Cyclosalpa bakeri* from Japanese waters

So far as I am aware, *Cyclosalpa bakeri* was reported from San Pedro of California, Luzon of the Philippine Islands, the East Indies, the south-east Australian region, the west coast of Africa from the Equator to the Cape of Good Hope, the S. W. of Ireland and the North of Scotland, of which San Pedro was the northern-most locality in the Pacific.

Recently, I received from Prof. S. MOTODA of the Hokkaidô University several specimens of the aggregated form of a cyclosalpa, which were collected in the Bay of Osyoro on the west coast of Hokkaidô on May 17, 1950. In spite of rather imperfect condition of preservation, I could easily identify them as *Cyclosalpa bakeri* RITTER, since they were provided with a pair of distinct protuberances in the posterior part of the body, a testis and another organ of problematic nature near the intestine.

Evidently this locality in Japan is the northern-most in the Pacific, although it does not reach the latitude of the North of Scotland in the Atlantic, which is, at present, the northern-most locality of this salpa in the world.

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- FRASER (1949): The Distribution of Thaliacea in Scottish Waters 1920 to 1939. Scottish Home Department Fisheries Division, Scientific Investigations 1949, No. 1.
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- METCALF (1918): The Salpidae: A taxonomic Study. Smithsonian Inst. U.S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 100, Vol. 2, part 2.
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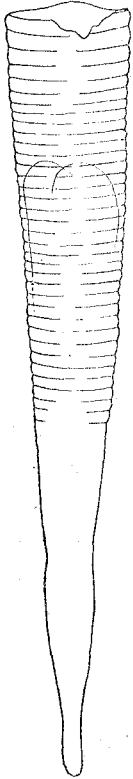
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X. Record of *Creseis chierchiae* (BOAS) from the Palao Islands

(Fig. 10)

I found many specimens of *Creseis* in plankton samples hauled in 1940 in the lagoon of Korôru in the Palao Islands. As they have each distinct transverse striations on the shell, I identify them as *Creseis chierchiae* (BOAS). They measure less than 2.2 mm in length and are very slender in outline. They differ distinctly from *Hyalocylis* which is also transversely striated and is much thicker than *Creseis*. This pteropod was commonly found, and evenly distributed in the lagoon at the frequency of ca. 42%, while it was much rarer or completely absent in samples hauled from the oceanic waters around the Islands. This species was much commoner in the lagoon than *Cr. acicula* and *Cr. virgula*, which occurred sparsely at the frequency of 11-16%. These observations seem to show that *Cr. chierchiae* is an inhabitant of the coastal or lagoon waters in the tropical Pacific and Atlantic.

Fig. 10. *Creseis chierchiae* (BOAS) from Palao.