A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE SPECIES, *TENELLIA PALLIDA* (A. & H.), TAKEN FROM MUKAISHIMA, JAPAN (NUDIBRANCHIA-EOLIDOIDEA)[1)]

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With 1 Text-figure

A single matured specimen presumably referable to *Tenellia pallida* (ALDER & HANCOCK, 1854), Atlantic, was collected from the vicinity of the Mukaishima Marine Biological Station on April 2, 1961. The actual specimen was examined superficially when alive, and then fixed for preparing serial horizontal sections.

The main synonyms and records of distribution of this species are as follows:

Tenellia pallida (ALDER & HANCOCK, 1854)

Shirotae-minoumiushi (n. n.)

Embletonia pallida ELIOT, 1910, pp. 128–129, pl. 6, figs. 1–2.—England; NAVILLE, 1926, pp. 252–255, text-figs. 1–2.—France; MARCUS, 1955, pp. 238–242, Taf. 38, figs. 23–31.—Mediterranean; MARCUS, 1960, pp. 180–182, text-fig. 80.—Brazil.

Embletonia mediterranea VANNUCCI & HOSOE, 1953, pp. 103–120, pls. 1–6.—Brazil.

Tenellia ventilabrum PRUVOT-FOL, 1954, p. 413, text-fig. 160 (exclusive of e–h).—Atlantic and Mediterranean.

The slug in hand measures about 2 mm long (Code Ac of RISSO-DOMINGUEZ, 1963). It has the typical body-form of *pallida* except that our specimen showed somewhat unusual contraction (?) of the rhinophores.

The general body is colourless, but the upper surface of the head, back and branchial papillae is thickly covered with opaque-white dots. The liver-diverticulum within the papillae shines through as a faintly ashy yellow vein.

The outline of the internal anatomy is shown by the text-figure and its explanations. Now it will be understood that the genus *Tenellia* A. COSTA, 1866 is a reasonable member of the family Cuthonidae (subfamily Cuthoninae), having intimate relationship to *Catriona* (and *Cuthona*). Within this family, the two genera, *Tenellia* and *Subcuthona*, appear somewhat aberrant in the simplified external configuration of the body.

1) Contributions from the Mukaishima Marine Biological Station, No. 74.

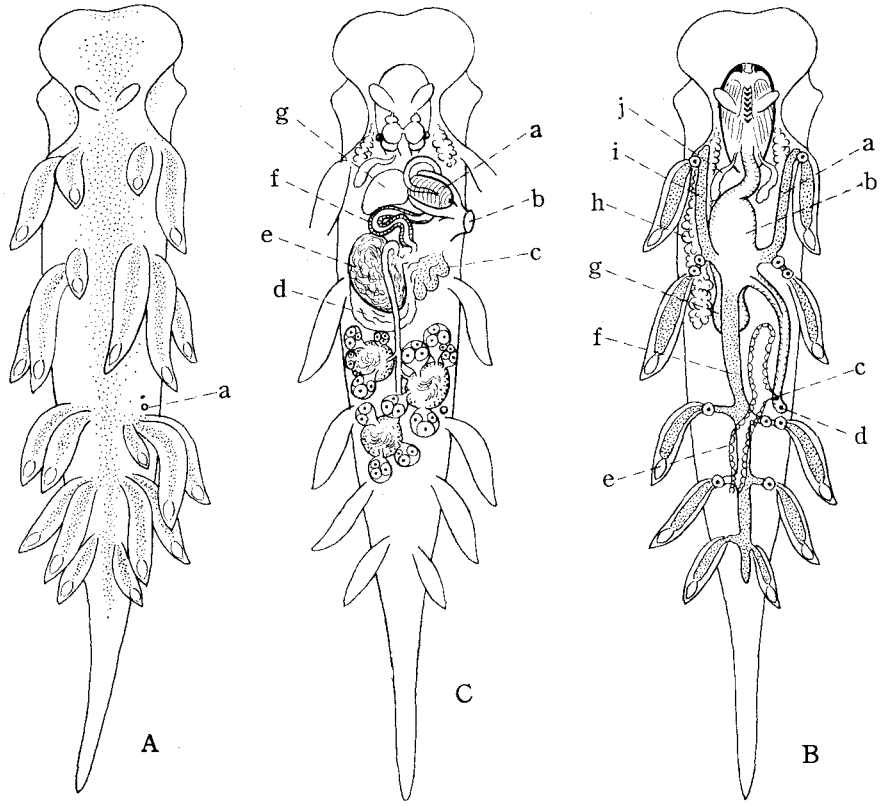

Fig. 1. *Tenellia pallida*. A. Entire animal in life (Mukaishima, Inland Sea of Seto, Japan, Apr. 2, 1961), length 2 mm. Branchial papillae 2–3 in the largest rows. a. anus. B. Digestive system in the body, diagrammatic. a. right liver with 2 canals, b. stomach with a posterior ventral blind-sac (g), c. nephroproct, d. anus, e. kidney, f. left posterior liver, h. oral gland, i. left anterior liver, j. salivary gland. In the pharynx there are about 26 teeth, each having about 5–6 denticles on each side of the median cusp. C. Genital system in the body, diagrammatic (vagina and spermatheca not shown owing to the partial injury of the serial sections prepared). Testes only 3 in number. a. penis with an apical stylet, b. common genital orifice, c. albumen gland, d. mucous gland, e. ampulla, f. prostatic part of vas deferens, g. penis gland (in this animal it is found vacant with a thin wall).

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