

A NEW RECORD OF AN INTERESTING SPECIES,
EMBLETONIA GRACILE RISBEC, FROM JAPAN
(NUDIBRANCHIA-EOLIDACEA)

KIKUTARÔ BABA

Biological Laboratory, Osaka Gakugei University

With Plate XXIX

Embletonia is a small genus of the family Tergipedidae, and about four species have hitherto been recorded from various waters of the world (see also MARCUS, 1957, p. 467): *E. pulchra* (ALDER & HANCOCK, 1844); *E. faurei* LABBÉ, 1923; *E. gracile* RISBEC, 1928; *E. evelinae* MARCUS, 1957. The specimens in hand are recognized as identical with *E. gracile* RISBEC, and they appear to be especially marked by the branchial papillae, each of which is divided into four twigs at the top. My thanks are due to Dr. Hirotaro HATTORI, Chief of the Biological Laboratory of the Imperial Household, Tokyo, and to Mr. Iwao HAMATANI of the Sennan Senior High School, Osaka, for placing their valuable collections at my disposal for examination. The English manuscript has kindly been revised by Mrs. Ruth L. KOBS, M. A., a Fulbright instructor of English in our University.

Embletonia gracile RISBEC, 1928

Yotsumata-minoumiushi (n. n.)

(Pl. XXIX, Figs. A-I)

Embletonia gracile RISBEC, 1928, pp. 271-272, fig. 91, pl. 12, fig. 11.—N. Caledonia; RISBEC, 1953, p. 139, figs. 94, 96b.—N. Caledonia.

Body small, linear, about 8 mm in total length. Head expanded antero-laterally to form a pair of thin lobes, but there are no oral tentacles. Rhinophores clavate, simple. Foot-corners rounded. Gills in a single row of 7-8 papillae on each side; the foremost two papillae on the right and on the left belong to the right liver and the left partner respectively; the rest of the papillae are in combination with the posterior liver; genital orifice between and below the first and the second papillae on the right side; acleioproctic anus closely in front of the third papilla on the same side. The branchial papillae are each marked by having four apical twigs. The

liver-diverticulum within the papillae simple, not forming a cnidosac. Body slightly yellowish white, with yellow liver-veins which shine through the integument. Jaw-edge (?). Radula formula $72 \times 0.1.0$; each tooth horseshoe-shaped as usual, and with 3-4 denticles on each side of the median cusp.

Loc.: Ogashima, Sagami Bay, in shallow water (Aug. 1949, 1 sp., coll. by the Biological Laboratory, Imperial Household).

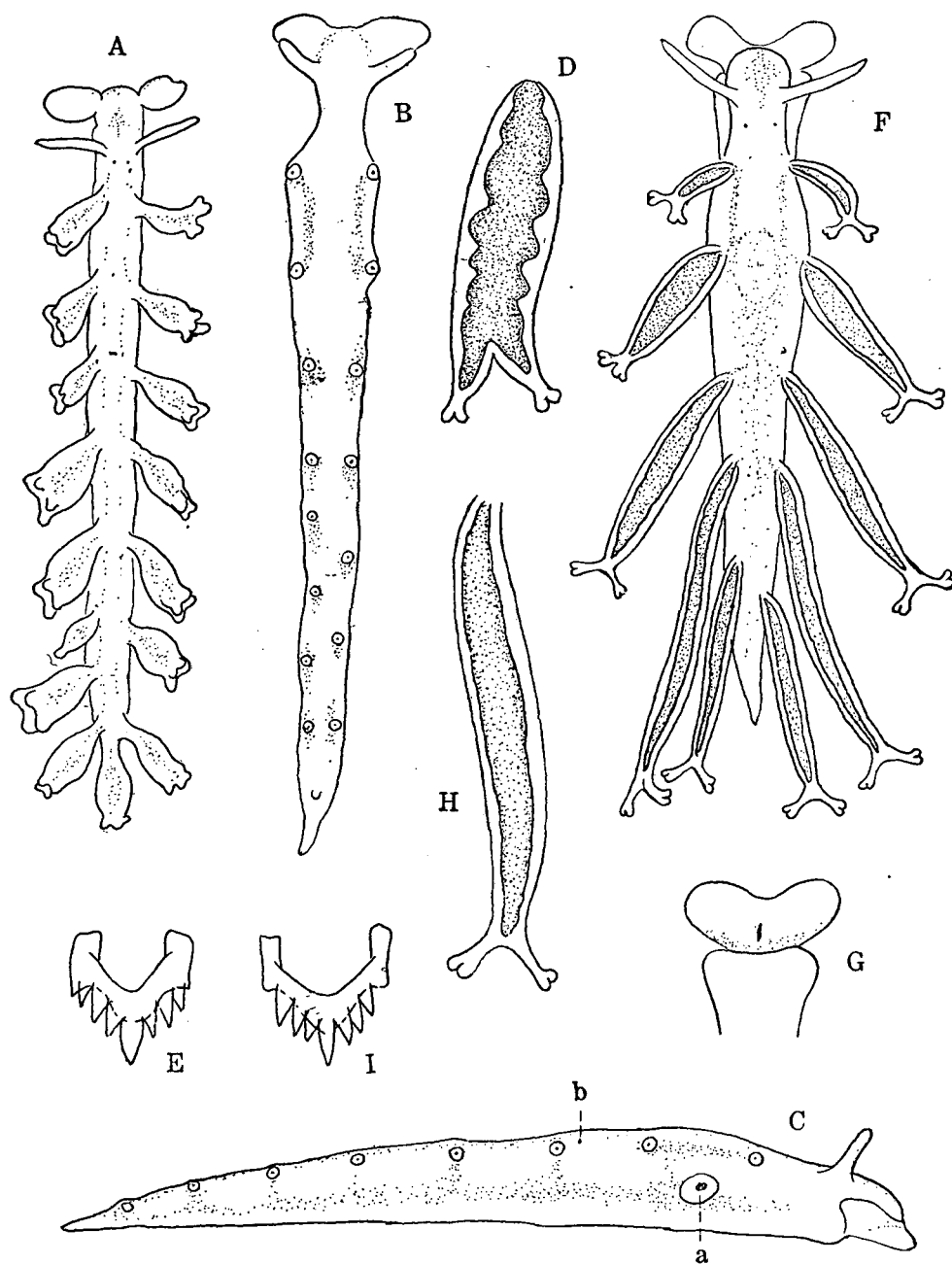
Two more specimens were obtained by Mr. HAMATANI from Tannowa, Osaka Bay, in March 1959. Length of animal 3-4 mm. The branchial papillae number 4-5 on each side. They are fusiform and short in contraction, but they may extend greatly; at the top they are divided into four twigs as shown in the Sagami specimen. General body-colour slightly yellowish white, with vivid orange-yellow liver-diverticula entering into the branchial papillae. An opaque white marking on the head in the centre. Minute dots of opaque white sprinkled everywhere on the back and on the papillae. Jaw-edge (?). Radula formula $80 \times 0.1.0$; each tooth with a median cusp and 3-4 flanking denticles.

REFERENCES

- MARCUS, E. 1957. On Opisthobranchia from Brazil (2). Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., vol. 43, no. 292.
RISBEC, J. 1928. Contribution a l'étude des nudibranches Néo-Calédoniens. Faune Colon. Franç., vol. 2.
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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIX

- Figs. A-E. *Embletonia gracile* from Sagami Bay (Aug. 22, 1949).
Fig. A. A living animal (length 8 mm, original fig. by the Biological Laboratory, Imperial Household).
Fig. B. Organization from above.
Fig. C. Organization from right side; a. genital orifice, b. anus.
Fig. D. A contracted branchial papilla in preservation.
Fig. E. A radula tooth ($\times 720$).
Figs. F-I. *Embletonia gracile* from Osaka Bay (Mar. 28, 1959).
Fig. F. A living animal (length 3-4 mm).
Fig. G. Head and foot from below.
Fig. H. A fully extended branchial papilla in fresh.
Fig. I. A radula tooth ($\times 800$).



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