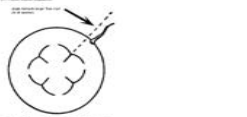
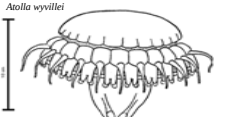
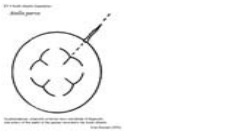
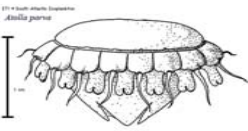
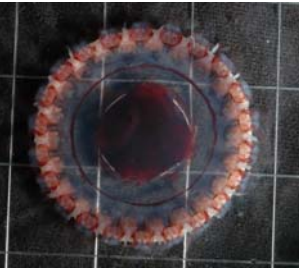


Small, diameter typically ca. 10-30 mm. Marginal tentacles 20-26; outline of stomach recalling Ace of Clubs but with the four lobes equal; the single "hypertrophied" tentacle in exactly same radius as septum between lobes of stomach; no papillae on marginal lappets; peripheral radial septa straight, parallel, not diverging centripetally, terminating at level of inner edge of coronal muscle.

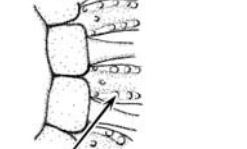
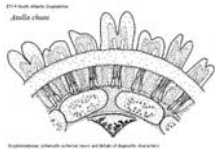
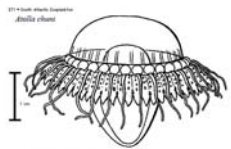


The following description applies to adult or near-adult individuals. Disc flat, notably circular; diameter up to ca. 150 mm; mesoglea of central region lens-shaped, its edge with 21 (not 22) notches; coronal groove slightly closer to periphery than to centre; jelly thick, unbending; tentacles short. Marginal lappets typically 44, shortly elongate, rounded. Rhopalia 22, alternating with 22 marginal tentacles which are short, stout and sharply tapered, one "hypertrophied" tentacle (noticeably larger than the rest), not in exactly same radius as septum between lobes of stomach. Each tentacle inserted onto prominent basal pedulum. Other numbers of marginal tentacles occur, but recorded somewhat rarely. Coronal musculature robust, an annulus typically 5-10 mm wide, whitish, visible when pigmented epidermis sloughed off; outer half of annulus thicker than inner. Manubrium wide, projecting below disc, lips somewhat pointed, each thickened by bulging, longitudinal, mesogleal ridge. Stomach outline of 4 rounded lobes, 4 vertical gastric septa, triangular in horizontal section; 4 peristaltic oesia from stomach leading into annular gastrovascular sinus. Gastrovascular sinus typically divided by 22 pairs of closely adjacent radial septa, between which narrow channels run each to base of one rhopalum; septa diverging at inner ends and extending beyond inner margin of coronal muscle. Gonads 8, elongate-oval with rounded ends, forming broken annulus just internal to tentacle bases.

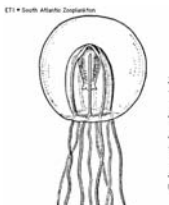
Coloration: reddish-brown; central deeply pigmented, epidermis over central mesogleal "lens" pale to dark; coronal muscle when exposed white to greenish-yellow; tentacles uncolored. Thin, colored epidermis often lost, revealing transparent mesoglea.

See Russell (1970) for discrimination of the four species. *Atolla gigantea* Maas, 1897, has been held distinct by some recent authors (e.g. Larson, 1986). (Mainly after Russell, 1970).

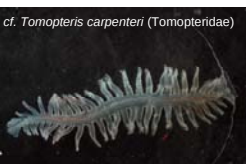
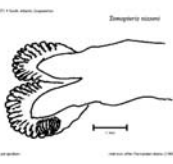
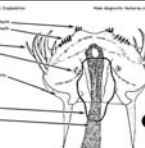
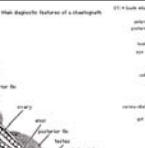
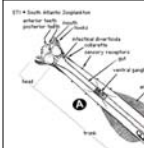
Diameter up to ca. 70 mm; marginal tentacles 24; shape of stomach 4 rounded lobes; the single "hypertrophied" tentacle in exactly same radius as septum between lobes of stomach; with 7-9 small, papillae on upper surface of each marginal lappet, typically one in centre and remainder in two lateral rows; peripheral radial septa divergent centripetally.



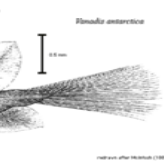
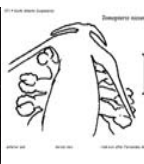
With only one tentacle, very long and thin, with several lateral branches. Umbrella to 26 mm wide and high, globular, mesoglea very thick, bell cavity very narrow; manubrium cylindrical or barrel-shaped, less than 2/3 bell cavity, completely encircled by gonads.



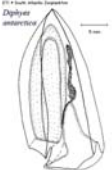
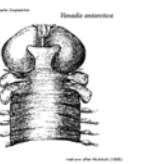
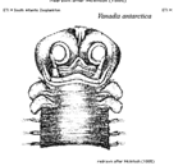
Gonads in pockets embedded in walls of manubrium, no exterior folds. Umbrella 15-18 mm wide, 20 mm high, 1 centripetal canal in each quadrant, blind or joining base of manubrium; 8-16 marginal tentacles.



Body very large. Pinnules oval, fully and extend on to the distal ends of the parapodial trunks. Hyaline glands deeply pigmented from the third parapodia in the superior half of ventral Pinnules. Chromophil glands large and voluminous from the fourth parapodia, in inferior half of Pinnules. More characters can be accessed by backtracking the key. Page 398



Dark bars across dorsum at intervals of two or three segments. More characters can be accessed by backtracking the key. Page 377

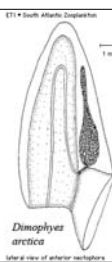


Apex of nectosome of anterior nectophore not constricted, lying close to apex of nectophore. Hydroecium to about half the height of the nectophore; relatively short spindle-shaped somatocyst. Dorsal ostial tooth obscured, and smaller than laterals. Very broad, divided mouth plate. Dorsal ostial tooth of posterior nectophore similarly obscured. Head piece and neck shield of bract of similar height; spindle-shaped phyllocyst tapering toward its top.

Below: bracts of euploid phase of *D. antarctica* and posterior nectophores



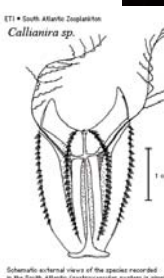
Anterior nectophore with lateral folds in place of ridges. Nectosome reaches to almost the apex of the nectophore. Oblique mouth plate, with relatively shallow hydroecium. Somatocyst sausage-shaped extending to over half the height of the nectophore. The euploid stage has not been described. This species can be confused with *Dimophyes arctica*, but the divided mouth plate clearly distinguishes it.



Anterior nectophore without lateral ridges. The mouth plate is undivided and the prominent hydroecium is largely open on its ventral side. Carrot-shaped somatocyst reaching to about two-thirds the height of the nectophore. Posterior nectophore reduced and seldom found; with the opening of the nectosome lying dorso-basally. Very characteristic conical bract, with extensive neck shield that is penetrated by a median canal from the phyllocyst. The latter has both apical and lateral horns.

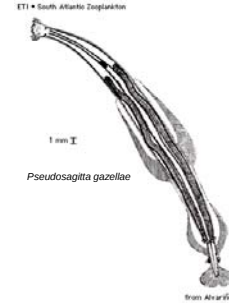


Body long and narrow, quite strongly compressed in the stomodeal plane. With pronounced aboral keels. All comb rows end at level of keels, uneven; substomodeal ones somewhat longer than the subtentacular ones. Meridional canals extending into keels. Tentacle bases long and narrow, located at the level of the infundibulum. Tentacle sheaths open at base of keels. Stomodeum voluminous, quite long. Infundibulum short. Color of body clear, tentacles and collarete as in *Sagitta* planctonis.



Species of the *lyra* group. PT: 6-11, H: 9-12. Two "races" have been described by David (1965): a small northern one (mature at BL: 55-60 mm), predominantly subantarctic, and a large southern one (mature at BL: 75-95 mm) predominantly antarctic.

Distribution in the South Atlantic: Antarctic-subantarctic A.



Species of the *planctonis* group. AT: 8-12, H: 8-11. Ovaries and collarete as in *Sagitta* planctonis.



Species of the *lyra* group. PT: 3-5, H: 3-5. In the coldest parts of its distribution range the number of hooks increases and the collarete covers from neck to VG. In fully mature specimens test hooks with large characteristic basal swelling on inner edge.

Distribution in the South Atlantic: Tropical-subtropical H.

