

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PLANKTON INVESTIGATIONS,
under the Direction of Professor W. J. Dakin, D.Sc.

A SMALL COLLECTION OF CHAETOGNATHS FROM
THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

By

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(Figures 1-10.)

Through the kindness of Prof. E. A. Briggs, of the University of Sydney, I had a chance to examine a small collection of chaetognaths obtained by Prof. W. J. Dakin from the waters along the coast of New South Wales, eastern Australia, approximately between the latitudes of 33° and 35° S. and along the 151° E. long. This material includes 126 individuals referable to 10 species. The chaetognath-fauna of the coastal waters of eastern Australia was studied by Ritter-Záhony (1909) and Johnston and Taylor (1919), who recorded *Sagitta bipunctata*, *S. serratodentata*, *S. robusta*, *S. australis*, *S. enflata*, *S. pulchra*, *S. minima*, *S. regularis*, *S. tenuis*, *S. neglecta* and *Spadella moretonensis*. The present material adds 6 species to the above list, namely, *S. hexaptera*, *S. lyra*, *S. ai*, *S. planctonis*, *Pterosagitta draco* and *Krohnitta subtilis*.

In the following, I propose to describe the present material, giving the armature-formula to each species.

***Sagitta hexaptera* d'Orbigny.**

(Fig. 1.)

Sagitta hexaptera Aida, 1897; Fowler, 1906; Ritter-Záhony, 1909, 1911, *a*, *b*;
Michael, 1919; Johnston and Taylor, 1921; Tokioka, 1939.

Sagitta tricuspidata Doncaster, 1903.

Sagitta fowleri Benham, 1912.

Twelve individuals, of which nine are from the offshore waters, while the other three were found in the inshore plankton sample which is labelled "All year, commonest species". This species seems, therefore, to be a common visitor to the coastal waters of New South Wales, though not very abundant in quantity. No difference is found between the armature-formulae of the Australian and Japanese specimens.